

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



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Dr. Padoch Elected Vice-President Of New York Fraternal Congress

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, was elected Second Vice-President of the New York Fraternal Congress at its 66th annual meeting held here at the Statler Hilton on Thursday, March 30.

The Congress, which embraces 55 fraternal benefit societies, was attended by 165 delegates.

The highlight of the Congress was the appearance of Theodore C. Sorensen, one-time special counsel and biographer of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Sorensen, who spoke at the luncheon, shared with the audience some impressions of the late President and called

UNA Pioneer Day to Be Celebrated in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Senior "Soyuz" members, who have been with the Ukrainian National Association since 1911 or even earlier, will be honored in a special ceremony slated for Sunday, April 9, at the Roosevelt Pick Hotel, 6th Street and Penn Avenue in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The ceremony will include the presentation of gold watches to the honored guests in recognition of their long-time membership and service to the Association.

The "UNA Pioneer Day" ceremony is called, will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the UNA District Committee of Western Pennsylvania. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 4:00 p.m.

Charles Sachko, chairman of the District Committee, advises that all relatives and friends of the honorees, as well as UNA members in the Pittsburgh area are invited to attend the gala event and take part in the annual meeting.

The presentation of awards to the UNA pioneers will be made by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, and Supreme Advisor Andrew Julia.

Derry Bowlers Ready for UNA Tournament in Rochester, N.Y.

Derry, Pa. — Last year, UNA bowlers from Derry, Pa., came home with 17 trophies which they had won at the first UNA National Bowling Tournament held in Aliquippa, Pa.

This year, they have to travel farther to get what they hope will be double that number plus a bite of cash prizes which are put up by the UNA. If one can judge by the intensive preparations and the team spirit, they may do it.

Sending Eight Teams

The Darryites, organized in St. John Branch 113 of the Ukrainian National Association, will send eight teams to Rochester, N.Y., for the April 15th tourney.

A group of 51 persons, including three women's and five men's entries, will travel by bus and three cars to Rochester. They will stay at the Manger Hotel where reservations have been made for all out-town bowlers.

The Branch's membership is as enthusiastic about bowling as it is about other sports.

The organization sponsors two teams in the County Recreation Bowling League, one of which is currently battling for the top spot in the stand-

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Now, with the generous aid of the Ukrainian Institute of America Foundation, the national cultural treasures will be placed on permanent display.

The opening ceremonies will be brief. An introductory address will be delivered by Mrs. S. Pushkar, president of the UNWLA. In keeping with the Ukrainian tradition, all branches of the organization will offer a baptismal cloth, in the ceremonial blessing of this project.

As points of special interest, among the many priceless objects to be found in the Museum, will be a tablecloth in the Poltava pattern, embroidered by the poetess Olena Pchilka (1849-1930).

Also on display will be an embroidered shirt owned and worn by historian Michael Hrushevsky (1866-1934).

The Museum will provide an excellent opportunity for all to appraise, admire and appreciate the vastly rich cultural heritage of the Ukrainian nation.

Democratic Club Elects Officers, Honors Members

ELIZABETH, N.J. — Mr. Slobodian retired last year as supreme treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association after having served Soyuz for over four decades.

He was named life-time honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, the organization's highest governing organ.

Mr. Slobodian is also a charter member of the Ukrainian Democratic Club and a prominent leader in civic and community affairs.

Tribute was also paid to Joseph Kozak, outgoing president, who has been with the organization for the past 13 years.

The membership voted to present a set of Ukrainian encyclopedias to the new library at St. Vladimir's School here.

Ukrainian Scholars Take Part In Slavists' Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C. — More than thirty Ukrainian scholars—mostly historians, Slavists, political scientists as well as a number of professional librarians—took part in the second national convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) held here March 30 through April 1st.

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Serving as president of the AAASS until this convention was Prof. John A. Armstrong of Wisconsin University. Taking the office of president as of this month is Prof. Edward J. Brown of Indiana University.

The principal publication of the Association is the "Slavic Review: American Quarterly of Soviet and East European Studies." Its editor is Prof. Henry L. Roberts, of Columbia University.

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Ukrainian Week Held by Students At Laurentian University

SUDBURY, Ont. — A special concert, an art exhibit and a folk art display featured a "Ukrainian Week" staged by students at the Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ont.

The Week, commencing March 17th, lasted through March 24th with numerous students and faculty members viewing the exhibits. A separate Ukrainian book exhibit was held at the public library of Sudbury.

Initiating the Ukrainian Week was a lecture by Prof. Jaroslaw B. Rudnycky, head of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba. The topic of his lecture was the "Importance of Slavic Studies at Canadian Universities."

Prof. Rudnycky was introduced to the large audience by Prof. C.E. Hendry, chairman of the Department of Modern Languages at Laurentian University.

World Congress of Ukrainian Students Planned for November

WASHINGTON, D.C. — New Central Union, the students designated an Organizing Committee in charge of preparations for the congress in New York.

The Committee is headed by Bohdan Futey and includes the following: E. Hanowsky, B. Saciuk, L. Zyla, Ihor Chuma, Bohdan Sorokolit, Lubomyr Shulakewych, Bohdan Walkiw, members. In addition, the Committee includes representatives of Ukrainian student federations in Argentina, Europe and Australia, as well as representatives of ideological and religious student groups.

The press committee, charged with disseminating information about the scheduled congress, is headed by Andy V. Szul.

It appears from the round-table discussions that there is yet no clear-cut opinion on the functions of the Central Union of Students, although there is definite agreement on the need of such an organization to coordinate the work of Ukrainian student groups scattered across four continents.

The congress in New York is expected to study the existing state of Ukrainian student affairs in the free world and in Ukraine, and subsequently strive to formulate an appropriate course of action in relation to both.

The conference, prepared by a special committee headed by George Kulczytsky, was held on the premises of Georgetown University. On the lighter side, a student dance Saturday night provided entertainment and diversion from the rather intensive discussions.

Prior to the adjournment of the conference late Sunday afternoon, the students adopted a resolution protesting against persecution of Ukrainian writers, students and intellectuals in Ukraine.

Onyshkewych Presents Pope With Portrait at Audience

ROME, Italy. — Pope Paul VI has accepted with "grateful pleasure" a life-size portrait of himself by Zenowij Onyshkewych, the talented Ukrainian artist from New York.

The 37-year-old artist, who has exhibited his works in New York, Washington and other cities here with considerable success, presented the painting to the Pontiff at a private audience on March 28th, along with Archbishop Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj.

The Supreme Pontiff accepted it with "grateful pleasure" and expressed appreciation of Onyshkewych's symbolism, Vatican sources said.

A Korean War veteran born in Ukraine, Onyshkewych, who came to the United States when he was 19, said he tried to show Pope Paul as a "man of peace with a place in history."

The portrait depicts the Pontiff standing in religious vestments in front of an ancient Roman wall, battered and scarred by war.

"I have seen two wars — one as a child and the other as a soldier," said the artist. "I wanted this portrait to speak for peace."

Onyshkewych has been painting in Rome for the past eight months. The seven and a half foot finished portrait was a surprise since Onyshkewych did his sketching during six Papal audiences in which Cardinal Slipyj arranged for him to have close-up seats.

Last year, Onyshkewych painted a portrait of the Ukrainian Cardinal while on a visit to Europe.

The Ukrainian artist studied art at Brooklyn's Pratt Institute under the GI bill after the Korean War. He lives

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ROCHESTER AWAITS UNA BOWLERS NEXT SATURDAY

RECORD TURNOUT EXPECTED TO VIE FOR CASH AWARDS, TROPHIES

By GEORGE PANKRATH

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Sixty teams are expected to roll off next Saturday in the 2nd Annual Ukrainian National Association Bowling Tournament set for Rochester, N.Y.

North Park Lanes have relinquished all of its 56 lanes to the UNA for that day.

Cash Prizes over \$1,000

The cash prize list is expected to reach well over \$1,000 according to tournament chairman William B. Hussar.

Among those receiving cash awards and trophies will be both men's and women's teams. Trophies will be given in the following categories: team events, singles and doubles.

Rochester Mayor Frank T. Lamb, who has promised to make an appearance sometime during the evening, will welcome the many out-of-towners to the city of Rochester.

Others expected to attend from the UNA executive board include Vice-President Walter Sochan, Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Treasurer John Kokolski, Advisors Andrew Julia, Helen Olek, Walter Zapanianuk, and Weekly editor Zenon Snylyk.

Hotel Reservations

The management of the Manger Hotel, official UNA Tournament Headquarters, states that although 75 rooms are being set aside for the UNA, guests should make reservations early to avoid the last minute rush.

Local newspapers and radio and television stations have been plugging this tourney during the last couple of weeks and will continue to do so right up to the 15th of April.

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Editorials

1969 - UNA's Target Year

The year 1969, as we have said from this place before, will be a special one for the Ukrainian National Association in that it will mark the 75th anniversary for this our largest and oldest fraternal benefit society.

Because of the vastly significant role that the Ukrainian National Association plays in our community, whatever it does or plans to do relates in many respects to the very community it seeks to serve. Thus the year 1969 will be one that will affect, directly and indirectly, most every segment of what we have come to know as the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada.

In that year the UNA hopes to attain one of its most desired objectives—the 100,000 membership level. With the onset of 1967, the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA announced an intensive, long-range three-year drive, thus launching the organization on a bold and challenging course spelling growth and expansion.

The membership drive was predicated on the organizational achievements in the past, the current rate of growth, the needs for expansion in relation to the prevailing trends in our highly competitive society, and, most of all, on the ability of its vast apparatus to rise to the occasion.

Perhaps like no other organization, the UNA has ample reason to have confidence in its hard-working, dedicated and conscientious membership. Its organizers, officers and members have shown many times in the past as they are showing now that they have pride in the organization that is theirs and that they will come up with the extra effort when the good of all is at stake.

In the same manner, the UNA has shown to have confidence in our community as imperfect as it may be in some respects. And that is the growing awareness that our strength lies in organization. The bigger we are, the greater our resources and the influence that we exert in our immediate environment.

The UNA, an organization with a long and distinguished record of service, deserves to have as much support from our community as it does from its membership. The target year of 1969, a milestone in UNA's history, will be a memorable one if it brings about the success that so many are working for. Our entire community stands to profit from it.

World Congress of Students

Following in the footsteps of their seniors, the Ukrainian students, certainly one of the most promising and respected segments of our community, are planning to convene a world congress of their own. In doing so, they will be assembling for a much needed reassessment of the problems and conditions prevailing in the realm of student activity as a whole and among Ukrainians in particular.

Last week's conference in Washington, called by the Federation of Ukrainian Student Association in America (SUSTA) in cooperation with its Canadian counterpart and the Central Union of Ukrainian Students, brought to light some of the existing problems as they relate to Ukrainian students on both sides of the Iron Curtain and laid the groundwork for the assemblage that is designed to provide at least some solutions to them.

In all fairness it must be stated that most of the initiative in this respect came from SUSTA, by far the strongest of all Ukrainian student bodies in the free world today. It was last year, at the organization's eighth congress, that the idea of a world congress of Ukrainian students came into being.

The interest and the concern were very much in evidence at last week's conference, which announced formally the convocation of the First World Congress.

But mere interest and concern are not enough to make it a success. Undoubtedly, these are encouraging signs, always present in the initial phase but seldom sufficient to guarantee the success of a project.

The essential ingredients are there. More than that, the awareness of the existing problems and a consensus that a world congress would go a long way toward solving them are wholly encouraging at this early stage. What remains is the practical phase of actually convening the congress. This is where the real test comes in.

Our students enjoy much respect in our community. A great deal is expected from them, if not now than in the future. They should, as they no doubt desire, to justify the confidence that their seniors have in them. Now they have set a project before them, one that is commendable from every point of view. It is a challenge to which, we hope, they will respond in an equally commendable manner.

YOUTH IN SOVIET TURNS ITS BACK ON THE KOMSOMOL

(1)

The Komsomol began a nationwide inspection of its files and revision of its membership lists on January 1, 1967. Stressing the organizational and political significance of this campaign, "Komsomolskaya Pravda" wrote:

"The revision of membership lists is intended to raise the standard of work within the organization, to strengthen the bond between Komsomol committees and the broad mass of youth, and to give fresh impetus to personal initiative and to encourage participation in creative activities by each member of the Communist League of Youth."

In a leading article the paper warned local administrative organs not to use this opportunity to get rid of those members who are indifferent to Komsomol duties and those with whom it is impossible to find a common language. Involving a Komsomol Central

Committee directive, it condemned the indiscriminate expulsion of members who just drift away from the organization or who do not re-register when they move to a new locality, and demanded that every effort be made to bring them back into the ranks.

This willingness to accommodate even those people who violate Komsomol regulations, discredit the organization and undermine its functions, indicates the concern with which the Komsomol leaders view its waning influence on Soviet youth, states Valeri M. Albert in an article published by the Institute for the Study of the USSR.

The present Komsomol membership of twenty-three million might be regarded as proof of the high degree of political commitment on the part of Soviet youth, and of the great authority exercised by the country's sole youth

THE ALIENATED IDEALISTS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There is a new and dangerous philosophical movement loose in the United States today and it seems to be acquiring additional recruits in an almost geometrical ratio.

No one seems to be sure of the best way to meet the challenge which it offers without doing violence to all the traditions of American life and thought and yet that movement is challenging the long established American tradition that every citizen of the country possesses equal rights and privileges and that this is a regime of principles and not of individual quirks and foibles.

We are referring to the appearance of the group of the so-called alienated Americans which in some ways corresponds with what has been frequently called the New Left.

"Educated Fools"

The United States has had many outbursts of hysteria and would-be opponents of the government, but these individuals, once referred to as educated fools, now seem to be receiving undue attention and regard as they are being backed by a mixture of undoubted idealists and sincere minded reformers who seem to be utterly unaware of the facts in the world in which they are ostensibly living.

If we may go back to the nineteenth century in the Russian Empire, we can in a way find a similar movement, the formation of the intelligentsia who arrogantly ascribed to themselves the rare quality of being the only intelligent human beings in the vast area. They are immortalized in two of the great works of Russian literature, Turgeyev's "Fathers and Sons" and Dostoyevsky's "Demons" (or "The Possessed").

The one deals with the nihilist, Bazarov, who spends his futile life in denying everything including courtesy and effectiveness. The other, in the person of Peter Stepanovich, analyzes the manifestations of the revolutionary character of the sixties and seventies. It has not yet won any clear commendation from the Communists, even though they have succeeded in ruining the old intelligentsia and the forward looking people of all classes in the severely bureaucratic and twisted system of nineteenth century Russia.

Yet the classes that joined the intelligentsia included exactly those types that are today preaching the most anti-American theories in American life. Both here and in Russia they represent the idealists and the dreamers, though we must remember that idealistic as Shevchenko was, and ambitious for a free Ukraine, he was not too welcome a guest among this intelligentsia, for he showed to the end a willingness to believe in national virtues, even though he saw few compensations for his faith. Still, the theories of the intelligentsia infected many of the later Ukrainian thinkers and made it

difficult for them in 1917 to take an effective part in the struggles for liberation. Loose Thinking It is hard to indicate exactly where the new trends arose. There had always been a lot of loose talking and looser thinking in the American colleges and universities, but it rarely burst into prominence and was treated as a sort of spring fever, while young men and women with more serious thinking about politics secured such training in intra-college politics that they were able in first years after graduation to make a place for themselves in the political machinery of their home towns and states.

As a result, the American student body was much freer than in any other country from all those disturbances which often marked the student debates on other continents. Even the use of some of the various committees after World War I did not appreciably change the situation, although there was some unrest caused by the rumblings of communism. That situation prevailed during both World Wars and the many petitions that were drawn up hardly created a ripple. The most intense came when some of the distinguished scientists who had worked on the atomic bomb began to sound off with distressing regularity on all sorts of extraneous questions and the United Nations showed itself unable to overcome the weaknesses of the Charter as a result of the actions of the Soviet Union.

It was not until President John Fitzgerald Kennedy called into the government service a large and extensive network of professors and college administrators as his assistants that there came any real stirring of deep interest. After his assassination and the gradual exodus of most of his proteges, the men thus removed from public service felt themselves profoundly dissatisfied. At about the same time came the rousing of interest in the civil rights movement, the summer campaigns of students in Mississippi and Alabama and the spreading of the movement to the north with the new ideas of what had to be done started a great deal of agitation.

Extreme Demands Then some would-be student leaders, at first largely at the University of California in Berkeley, began to put out more and more extreme demands, asking in effect that nothing be done by the administration without the students' consent no matter how it affected any courses of instruction. Teach-ins and meetings seemed to become the order of the day along with such campaigns as that for obscene language and even more extreme practices. The object seemed then to seek to scandalize society, but as the movement spread it called for

the party campaigns is matched by the general absence of enthusiasm on the part of those already within the organization, most of whom feel that there is an unbridgeable gulf between themselves and the Party bureaucrats who run the Komsomol. They are aware that their so-called representatives are appointed from above by the Komsomol Central Committee apparatus itself, down to the secretaries of the district committees. Brezhnev's statement at the CPSU Twenty-third Congress that more than 270,000 Party members hold leading positions in the Komsomol confirms this. He considered this number inadequate and referred to "serious deficiencies" in educating youth in the "true spirit of communism."

Brezhnev also stressed the need for improved organization and discipline within the Komsomol, and his demand for the strengthening of the Party cell in Komsomol organizations was incorporated in a Congress resolution.

The indifference displayed by so many young people to

Vasyl Pachovsky Memorial Exhibit to Open in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Vasyl Pachovsky, noted Ukrainian poet and playwright, died a quarter of a century ago in Lviv, on Easter Sunday, April 5, 1942.

His works will be shown in New York for the first time in a memorial exhibit at the Ukrainian Literary Art Club from April 15th through 22nd. This show will include works published during his life time, consisting of books of poetry and several plays in addition to some historical publications and pamphlets.

By the greater part of his works still remains in manuscript form. The show

will also include numerous photographs of the bygone era which have never been shown before, as well as some personal items and souvenirs. Writer, Teacher

Vasyl Pachovsky was born in Zolochiv, Western Ukraine, in 1878. A teacher by profession and a member of the literary group "Moloda Muza" (The Young Muse), he was a modernist in his time and remained active for over forty years as a writer and prominent public figure.

He published his first book of poetry, "The Scattered Pearls," in Lviv in 1901 and it became an immediate success bringing him critical acclaim from Ivan Franko. His symbolic play "The Dream of Ukrainian Night," published in 1903, inspired an entire generation of future Ukrainian freedom fighters.

Pachovsky's historical tragedy of Hetman Petro Doroshenko "The Sun of Ruin" won first prize for the poet-dramatist. It was staged in Lviv by the "Besida" Theater in 1912 and later, in 1923, the renowned Ukrainian director Les Kurbas made an attempt to stage it in Kharkiv in the Berezil Theater, but this was suppressed by the Soviet government.

In 1914, on the eve of World War I, Pachovsky published his second symbolical play, "The Sphinx of Europe," which even today may surprise the reader by its prophetic vision of the forthcoming events in Ukraine.

During World War I, he was very active as an educator among Ukrainian prisoners of war in Wetzlar, Germany, where the Ukrainian patriots were organizing the future units of the Ukrainian Army, the so-called Blue Division. When Ukrainian independence was declared in Western Ukraine in 1918, Pachovsky, then an officer in the Ukrainian Galician Army, was active as the editor of "Strilets" (The Rifleman), a weekly newspaper of the army. In 1919 he was participating in the work of the Ukrainian Government in Kamianets Podilsky and was assigned to the Special Mission of the Ukrainian National Republic as an attaché to the Holy See.

Acquainted to American There are indications in his diplomatic documents that he was acquainted with Major Laurence Martin, G.S., Chief Geographical Section, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff U.S.A., attached to American Commission to Negotiate Peace. But nothing more can be said about their acquaintance, since the only evidence is a card which survived. The war epidemic eventually forced Pachovsky to resign from the Mission in Vienna.

In 1920, he returned to Uzhhorod where he was the editor of "Narod" (The People) and continued his educational work there together with other refugees from Galicia. (Continued on p. 3)

more than a half-million. Between the 14th and the 15th Komsomol Congresses alone more than 1,000 primary units were transformed into paid district committees, and in more than 1,000 schools paid Komsomol positions were introduced. The publication of 140 newspapers and 60 magazines for the youth and children does not conceal the Komsomol's loss of prestige and influence, which increasingly worries the Soviet leaders. Recognition of these dangers has not led to an effective solution. The First Secretary of the Gorky Komsomol Regional Committee, Yanaev, admits that the leadership is always on the defensive in this struggle and takes the initiative only via administrative measures: "We frequently talk of nihilism, skepticism and political distortion. The matter is not so simple; the skeptics have their reasons, often theoretical. How are they to be convincingly refuted? We are... quite diffident about it, as we summon them to closed meet-

ings, with odds of ten to one. How courageous! That's the way to bring them to heel!"

According to Litvinenko, First Secretary of the Pavlograd Komsomol Regional Committee, administrative measures can achieve little to control the spread of indifference and confusion within the Komsomol. He sees a "dialectical contradiction" arising on the one hand from the rapid process of technological and social development and the high cultural and educational standards of modern Soviet youth, and the stereotyped, obsolete forms and principles of Komsomol attitudes on the other. Attempts to control youth on the principle of "reducing them all to a common denominator" causes the Komsomol official often to be a "leader in name only." (To be continued)

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

The Sacrifice

By Vasyl Pachovsky

Your hearts be steeled, the trumpets sound for doom. The Crime and Evil tear the earth asunder, It bursts, like hell, like ocean of the gloom, The bottom of the seas will quiver under thunder.

We grow as the Apocalypse of latter days, We grow by days, by nights, by hours, The Golden Gate on mountains shews us ways, And in the stars we read the aims of ours.

It is our host — New Order's iron rod! The nation bearing Volodymyr's token Will turn the globe to Truth, to Love, to God, New testament for all mankind will open!

Be ready now, the trumpets sound for doom! Like hell, asunder will the earth be torn, Will burst, will quiver, like oceans full of gloom, Until the Truth from Chaos will be born!

(Translated from Ukrainian by W. Shayan)

MORALITY, LAW AND ORDER MUST BE PRESERVED

(By J. EDGAR HOOVER)

Director of FBI, as published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Morality, integrity, law and order, and other cherished principles of our great heritage are battling for survival in many communities today. They are under constant attack from degrading and corrupting influences which, if not halted, will sweep away every vestige of decency and orderliness remaining in our society.

Certain groups, numerically weak but vociferously strong, appear determined to destroy all acceptable standards of personal conduct and sane behavior patterns. They seem bent on eliminating all ethical practices relating to our established order.

For instance, most citizens would be horrified to think that someday it might be legally permissible for a person to rise in a courtroom and hurl four-letter invectives at the judge without fear of punishment. "This cannot be," we say, "the court is inviolable. It administers justice under the laws by which we live." Law enforcement is an arm of the same laws. It is charged with the responsibility under these laws of taking certain action which ultimately is resolved in court.

However, a move is underway demanding that profane verbal abuse directed at police officers be legally recognized as a constitutional right. If it can be argued that such preposterous action is legally permissible at the enforcement level of the law, could it not also be argued that it is permissible at all levels of our legal system?

History proves that the best interests of our Nation lie in a law-abiding, decent, and orderly society. We cannot live with lawlessness, unbridled vulgarity, obscenity, blasphemy, perversion, and public desecration of every sacred and just symbol. We should be alarmed when widespread re-

Philadelphia Library Adds Ukrainian Books to Collection

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Northeast Regional Library, located at Cottman Avenue and Oakland Street here, has added a number of books in the Ukrainian language, it was announced here last week. The volumes are available for home use from the library.

A number of interesting authors are represented in their original, creative best in the Ukrainian collection. Since there are many persons who speak and read Ukrainian, the announcement said, the library has added the books for their use and enlightenment.

Some examples of the newly received books are Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar," a collection of poems of the great Ukrainian Bard; Stepan Ryn-dyk's "Pryhody i Ludy," short stories of people and adventures, published in Chicago in 1960; Daria Yaroslav-ska's "Pomizh Berehamy," a novel about the life of Ukrainian displaced persons in Europe; and Leonid Moshenz' "Ostaniy Prorok," published in 1960 in Toronto.

The library is open for use from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. weekdays and from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturdays. Books may be borrowed by all library members.

Georgia Fisanick Is Brooklyn Poly's Homecoming Queen

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — In a hard fought election in which over 100,000 ballots were cast, Georgia Fisanick was chosen as Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute's first Homecoming Queen. The 5 foot 3 inch 107 pound blonde will be crowned by Borough President Abe Stark on April 29, according to a story published in the March 23rd issue of The Polytechnic Reporter.

When it was announced that she had been elected as Poly's most popular coed, Miss Fisanick declared, "I'm so happy. It's really a great honor. I want to thank everyone who stuffed ballots for me and especially Mark Caron of Tau Epsilon Phi who nominated me."

The election was an unusual one since ballot stuffing was allowed and even encouraged. Because of the unlimited ballot stuffing, over 100,000 votes were cast—some fifty times the size of the student body. The vote was so large that an actual count was impossible. So, instead of tabulating individual ballots, the Student Committee weighed the number of votes for each candidate.

Miss Fisanick (Chem '70) wound up with over 48½ pounds while Miss Jo De Luca (Math '70) finished a strong second with close to 46 pounds. The other candidates, Miss Genevieve La Greca (Chem '69), Miss Joan Lazar (Chem '68), and Miss Ileana Panunzio (English '70) all received several thousand votes apiece.

UNWLA Members Hear Lecture By Ukrainian Psychiatrist

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Dr. Andrew Tershakowec noted Ukrainian psychiatrist, was guest speaker at the March meeting of UNWLA Branch 83 in New York. He discussed aspects of modern psychiatry in everyday life, touching upon theory, observation and practical application.

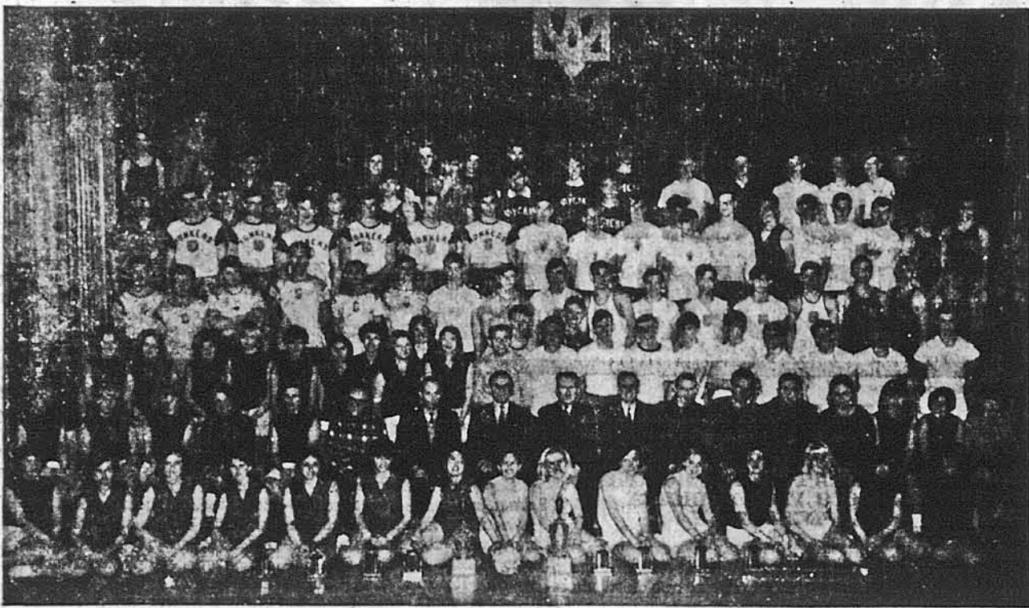
Dr. Tershakowec pointed out to a sizable audience of members and guests that attitudes toward mental illness have swung in a pendular motion from toleration to condemnation, throughout history. He said that even in today's enlightened society equilibrium has not been achieved.

UAVeterans Plan National Convention in Philadelphia

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The City of Philadelphia this year is being honored by the 20th Annual Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans on June 23, 24, 25. The Convention Committee, composed of members from various Posts, has been busy making plans for an interesting and memorable weekend.

Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES. UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y. August 7, 1967. Name: Address: Age: Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight fair good. Enclosing deposit of \$:

Volleyball Tournament for Eastern Seaboard Championships In Passaic, N.J.



Some 120 volleyball players, including four senior teams, took part in the Ukrainian Volleyball Championships for Eastern U.S., held in Passaic, N.J., over the weekend of March 18-19. The tournament, hosted by the SUMA branch of Passaic, saw 18 teams—eight men's and six women's in the junior division vie for the championship.

Viet Nam Veteran Says Tour Has Taught Him Much

CLIFTON, N.J. — "I've learned to appreciate everything in life more, and I'll probably be the better person for it if I come through safely."



This was the comment of Warrant Officer Gregory Zwarycz, 23, of 127 Martin Ave., home on leave after nine months on the firing line in Viet Nam with the First Cavalry in the Central Highlands.

Relaxing in his living room with Gum Shoe, his Mexican Chihuahua, Zwarycz said: "Anything that's civilized I appreciate now... rugs on the floors, a cold, fresh glass of milk whenever I want it, even plumbing facilities." "There really aren't any conveniences at all in Viet Nam. Along the coast the humidity and temperatures are always high, insects are a constant problem and malaria is still a hazard.

Zwarycz said an individual soldier stays in action until the end of a particular operation, which may be an indefinite length of time, even a month or maybe 45 days. "But they all know the day when they're supposed to go home," Zwarycz said, "and that's what they constantly look forward to."

Jersey City Attorney Sworn in as Magistrate

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Stephen J. Magura, prominent long been an active member Jersey City, N.J., attorney, has been appointed to a 3-year term as Magistrate of Loch Arbour, N.J., by Mayor Hugh Cullen and the Town Council.

Pachovsky Memorial Exhibit

Here he wrote a screenplay "The Magical Ring of Carpathians" depicting the historical struggle of Ukrainians against the Hungarian invaders. The Czech production of this play under the title "Prince Koriatovich" was shown in theaters in Czechoslovakia and later, in 1923, it was sold to Ukrainians in the United States.

Starts on Epic

In 1929, having been forced by the Czech Government to give up his educational activity in Carpatho-Ukraine, Pachovsky crossed illegally the Polish border back to Galicia. This period of homecoming was very hard for the poet since he lost all of his possessions and was refused by the Polish authorities employment as a teacher. Nevertheless, he was very active as a pedagogue in Peremyshl in 1929-34. Many of his best plays were written in Lviv where he returned after twenty years of banishment. He went through many hardships during the Second World War, always supporting the cause of Ukrainian independence.

USC Wins; Nats Advance in Cup

While the New York Ukrainians had to come from behind to win 4-2 over the New York Hungarians in the German-American Soccer League competition, the Philadelphia Nationals dispatched St. Gerard's of Baltimore, 6-0, in the Open Cup play with ease, advancing to the quarter-finals.

Conditions Poor

The New York Ukrainian-Hungarian contest in the German-American Soccer League was anything but spectacular mainly because of the poor, if not outrageous, playing conditions. The field resembled an ocean beach area rather than a soccer pitch.

Workout for Nats

The Philadelphia game between the Nats and Baltimore St. Gerard's was termed by a report in Monday's Philadelphia Inquirer as a "workout."

Good Sign?

An interesting fact came out in two exhibition games played by four clubs from the National Professional Soccer League (unsanctioned) last Sunday. The games, between the Baltimore Bays and the Atlanta Chiefs played in Richmond, Virginia, and between Pittsburgh Phantoms and Toronto Falcons played in Wheeling, W. Virginia, attracted nearly 4,000 fans.

SPORTS SCENE By Oleh Zwoadiuk. Includes a small portrait of Oleh Zwoadiuk.

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Hope Raised

The outbreak of the Russo-German war at first raised his hopes that he might yet witness the rebirth of an independent Ukraine and be able to complete his epic "The Golden Gate" by creating the vision of "The Heaven of Ukraine," the third part of his major work. But these dreams soon dissipated in the wake of the Nazis' invasion of Ukraine.

MANOR Junior College Fox Chase Manor

Jenkintown, Pa. 19046 CATHOLIC JUNIOR LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN Situated in Suburban Philadelphia Resident and Day Liberal Arts: Transfer and Terminal Curricula Association in Arts degree (A.A.) Secretarial: Executive, Legal & Medical Curricula Association in Science degree (A.S.)

Conducted by The Sisters of St. Basil the Great Phone: ESsex 9-2361 Applications close July 30

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

is accepting applications for THE CHILDREN'S CAMP open to children from 7 to 11 years of age For GIRLS: June 24 — July 15, 1967 For BOYS: July 16 — August 6, 1967 Address all applications to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Tel.: 914 626-5641 Kerhonkson, N.Y.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF AMERICA — and — THE UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF THE UKRAINIAN FOLK ART MUSEUM which will take place Sunday, April 9th, 1967 at 3 P.M. at the UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA 2 East 79th Street New York, N.Y. MUSEUM WILL BE OPEN FROM 3-7 P.M.

Welcome UNA Bowlers In Rochester! Like Ukrainian Food? — Stop at the FOUR BROTHERS TAVERN! Take a breather between games and replenish your energy with genuine Ukrainian Food! The Four Brothers Tavern, owned by Ted Oleksyn, is conveniently located at 1008 HUDSON AVENUE (corner of Agnes St.) half-way between North Park Lakes and the Ukrainian American Club. For Ukrainian food and a quick pause that refreshes stop by at the Four Brothers Tavern! All bowlers and guests are welcome.

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



за участь України в олімпійських іграх

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ОЛІМПІЙСЬКИЙ РУХ

Д-р Богдан Шебунчак
— Президент УОР

НА СЛУЖБІ ВЕЛИКОЇ ІДЕЇ

Змагання лежать в основі всіх людських здобутків, поступу, цілого розвитку людського роду. Змагання не лише за те, щоб жити, тривати, щоб втриматися на поверхні в тому, що популярно називається „боротьба за існування“, але щоб крок за кроком, а часом дужими зривами, підноситися в гору, у шляхетнішому сенсі.

Прагнення жити — притаманне всім істотам на землі, але прагнення бути кращим, досконалішим — притаманне, насільки нам відомо дотепер, тільки людині! І змагання — основний засіб у цьому безконечному процесі.

Очевидна річ, мова йде не про війну, знищення народу народом і людини людиною, але про мирне, вапроване до краю зусилля інтелекту й тіла, а насамперед волі, щоб показати себе кращим, щоб подолати всі труднощі, щоб вийти на вищий щабель.

Дотепер найдосконалішим виявом цієї шляхетної ідеї є Олімпійські ігри молоді цілого світу. Продовжуючи світлі, надихнені традиції колоски нашої філософії з неперворного мистецтва — Греції — молодь усіх континентів і народів злітається щороку в вибрані місця, щоб під свободобольними і дружніми прапорами олімпійської ідеї позмагатися, показати себе, заломонувати снагу і здібність свого народу. Не зважаючи на колір шкіри й мову, не зважаючи на походження, культуру, релігію — вільні й рівні представники з усіх географічних широт нашої землі стають до змагань.

І власне в ці роки ми, а зокрема вся наша українська молодь по обох боках залізної заслони, відчуваємо ще певчуще невідрадне положення нашого народу: його представників немає на цьому всесвітньому торжестві молоді! А якщо вони є, то втиснені під чужі прапори, з чужими емблемами здобувають прикраси і славу, не своєю народом, а окупантом. Саме — на цьому яскраво видно, колоніальне положення України. Нарід, поневолений Москвою, підданий експлуатації російським імперіалізмом на кожному кроці, під кожним оглядом. Не лише скарби його землі йдуть на розбудову сили й потуги російської імперії, не лише наші вчені, науковці, мистці або гинуть запартовані у війні, але й ті, що втілюють ідею „соціалістичної партії“ урядово, або напів, а до половини російського прихачника й цензора, або їхнього українського наймита, але і спорт загнаній служить імперіалізму!

І це є один з найбільших парадоксів, властиво злочинів нашої доби. В час, коли найвідсталіші народи будують свої національні держави, коли пид, а гандьа приривас залишки колоніалізму, в себе цілого світу, в Європі існує далі тюрма народів. Борються проти неї віддас всі свої сили й засоби. Український Олімпійський Рух. Український Олімпійський Рух, як це вже вказує сама назва його, присвячує свою діяльність виключно справам спорту. Зложений з представників різних груп і елементів нашої спільноти у вільному світі він вже довгі роки борється за право української молоді виступати під стягом свої вітчизни на міжнародних спортивних зустрічах молоді та своїми успіхами приносити честь своєму народові.

Завдання Українського Олімпійського Руху нелегкі. Йому приходить змагатися не лише з представниками російського імперіалізму й поборювати їхні надумані, фальшиві, але дуже часто спритні аргументи, але теж живе лавити прихильну їм поставу різних міжнародних відкритих і прихованих супутників російського неоконіалізму. І напружує треба дуже багато зусиль, щоб крок за кроком переконувати міжнародні спортивні кола, що примусове включування неросійських спортсменів у російські репрезентації є таким самим виявом імперіалізму, як і заборона розбудовувати національну культуру, мистецтва, як заборона будувати власні політичні форми у власній державі. Багато зусиль теж коштує пояснити до правильних висновків у цій справі численних політично незаангажованих міжнародних діячів спорту, які замикають очі на небезпеку російського імперіалізму й на цьому полі й прагнуть тільки спокою, гармонійних виступів й не раді глянути поза суворі лаштунки, щоб не побачити гіркої правди.

Всім їм Український Олімпійський Рух присвячує багато уваги й зусиль. І крок за кроком здобуває він розуміння і прихильності для своєї справи, для справи тільки його і чистого спорту.

Свою роботу миг дотепер весті Український Олімпійський Рух завдяки прихильній поставі й жертвенності нашого громадянства. Численні українські громадяни завжди відгукувалися на наші заклики й пересилали засоби на нашу діяльність. І на цьому місці ми, раді це раз подякувати їм. Своїми пожертвами вони не тільки зможуть вийти нашої Екзекутиві весті свою роботу, друкувати необхідні матеріали, але й у часі самих олімпійських ігор переводити пожевлену кампанію за нашу ідею.

Екзекутива і представники УОР

На першому З'їзді Українського Олімпійського Руху, 10 грудня 1966 р. в Нью-Йорку, була вибрана Екзекутива і Контрольна Комісія УОР, а згодом були затверджені представники УОР в різних країнах в такому складі: президент — д-р Богдан Шебунчак, віце-президенти — д-р Юрій Криволап, Мирон Куропас, Зенон Сняжко, ген. секретар — Осип Зінкевич, секретар — Олександр Шевченко, скарбник — Богдан Гасюк, члени — Євген Федоренко, Володимир Процюк. Почесні члени — д-р Володимир Білинський і Євген Скоцко. Контрольна Комісія: д-р Володимир Михайлів (голова), Павло Дорожинський, Петро Войтович, Володимир Бакум, Стефанія Букшована (члени).

ЗВЕРНЕННЯ

УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ОЛІМПІЙСЬКОГО РУХУ ДО УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СПОРТСМЕНІВ, МОЛОДІ І УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ГРОМАДЯНСТВА НА ЧУЖИНІ

В 1966 році минуло десять років від постанови на чужині українського олімпійського руху. Цей рух мав початкову назву „Український Олімпійський Комітет“, але згодом був примусений змінити її на — „Український Світовий Комітет для Справ Спорту“.

Основним завданням цього руху є домагається перед міжнародними олімпійськими інстанціями окремої і самостійної участі України в Олімпійських іграх, розкриваючи російський колоніалізм і національну дискримінацію в спорті та пропагувати і боронити ім'я українських спортсменів в західному світі. Для цієї цілі вислали протягом останніх десяти років сотні листів і меморандумів до всіх країн світу, видано брошуру в англійській мові „Україна і XVI Олімпійські ігри“, видано бюлетень „За участь України в олімпійських іграх“ в англійській мові, відкрито українські інформаційні бюро на Олімпіадах в Мельбурні (1956), а згодом в Римі (1960).

Завдяки нашим домаганням — питання самостійної участі в Олімпіадах було обговорюване на пленарному і неформальному засіданні Екзекутиві МОК (Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету).

Рівночасно з роботою, проводжуваною на чужині, олімпійський рух сильно поширився в самій Україні, доказом цього є статті в українській союветській пресі про спорт, яка не могла промовчати цього факту), а також домагання окремих республіканських спортивних федерацій брати окрему і самостійну участь у міжнародних спортивних змаганнях та бути членом аналогічних спортивних федерацій.

Найбільш промовистим виявом почувань і бажань українського народу було оваційне сприйняття стотисячною масою киян повідомлення, що українська федерація футболу стане членом такої ж міжнародної федерації (ФІФА) і буде виступати на міжнародних стадіонах, як представництво України, а не Росії чи СССР.

Всі ці домагання наших братів в Україні не завершилися бажаним успіхом, а панивний режим в нашої батьківщині силою і репресіями здушує кожний самостійницький прояв серед українських спортсменів, багатьох з них депортуючи в глибоку Росію, інших знову ж шляхом морального таску насильно включує в загально-союзні команди СССР, які в олімпійському світі є представниками Росії, а спортсменів — росіянами.

В об'явці цього незважливою стану наших братів-спортсменів, перед українською еміграцією є велике завдання стати в обороні наших братів в Україні, розказувати світові про російський колоніалізм в спорті та про національну дискримінацію, якою зазнають українці й інші народності в СССР.

Працю українського олімпійського руху на чужині протягом десяти років підтримували морально й матеріально десятки українських

організацій, сотні українців різних політичних переконань, вістки про його діяльність публікувала вся українська самостійницька преса. Ми учасники першого з'їзду українського олімпійського руху на чужині, віримо і надіємося, що як дотепер, так і в майбутньому всі Ви дасте свою підтримку новобраній Екзекутиві УОР і щонайважливіше: своїми листами, меморандумами і зверненнями до міжнародних олімпійських інстанцій буде обстоювати законне право українців увійти в коло олімпійських народів світу. На це право заслуговує великий український народ тисячі українських спортсменів і десятки українських олімпійських чемпіонів, які своїми успіхами, десятками золотих медалей звеличували олімпійські ідеї дружби і приязні між народами та своєю великою волею і бажанням бути представниками українського спорту і своєї батьківщини — України.

Перед нами вже скоро, бо за не цілі два роки, Олімпійські ігри в 1968 році в Мехіко. Закликаємо всіх Вас поробити заходи, щоб потрапити на цю величаву подію в житті молоді світу. Всі інформації і поради Ви завжди зможете отримати в інформаційному відділі УОР.

Українці на чужині!
Перед нами великі завдання і багато ще праці на цьому відтинку нашої міжнародної олімпійської діяльності. Надіємося, що Ви вповні зрозумієте вагу і значення цієї праці, і як дотепер так і в майбутньому дасте українським олімпійським рухові свою повну підтримку.

Президія 1-го З'їзду Українського Олімпійського Руху на чужині:
Д-р Богдан Шебунчак
голова
Стефанія Букшована
секретар

Нью-Йорк, 10 грудня 1966 р.

ЯКЩО ВИ ІДЕТЕ НА ОЛІМПІАДУ...

Якщо Ви вибираєтеся на XIX-ті Олімпійські ігри, які відбудуться в жовтні 1968 р. в Мехіко, Вам вже тепер треба поробити відповідні приготування.

Для всіх зацікавлених осіб наш Комітет дає всесторонню інформацію, як допоможуть в усіх справах пов'язаних з побитом в Мехіко. Якщо Ви бажаєте одержати: 1. Програму Олімпійських ігор; 2. Інформації про цілі подорожі, як і де їх можна одержати; 3. Інформації про кошти подорожі, потрібні документи, шеплення проти заразливих хвороб; 4. Інформації, в якій спосіб можна одержати помещення в Мехіко в часі Олімпіади та про Вашу допомогу в праці Українського Олімпійського руху звертайтеся на таку адресу:

UWCSA, P.O. Box 938, Radio City Station, New York, N.Y. 10019.

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ОЛІМПІЙСЬКИЙ РУХ

РІК I КВІТЕНЬ 1967 ЧИСЛО 1

Сторінка Українського Світового Комітету для Справ Спорту (Українського Олімпійського Комітету). Редагує Колегія УОР.

Заголовний напис — Ореста Поліщука.

Всі листування просять слати на адресу:

U W C S A

P.O. Box 933, Radio City Station, New York, N.Y. 10019

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ОЛІМПІЙСЬКИЙ РУХ

ІНФОРМАЦІЯ ПРО ДЕСЯТЬ РОКІВ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

Серед багатогранної діяльності української спільноти на чужині помітне місце своєю зовнішньою роботою займає Український Світовий Комітет для Справ Спорту, який мав первісну назву „Український Олімпійський Комітет“. Цей Комітет постав в 1966 р. і його десять років очолював д-р Володимир Білинський з Австралії, який ще в 1936 р. висунув питання участі України в Олімпійських іграх.

Завдання Українського Олімпійського Руху: УОР ставить собі такі завдання: а) змагатися за те, щоб Україна брала окрему і самостійну участь в Олімпійських іграх; б) інформувати міжнародні олімпійські круги про спорт в Україні, про бажання українських спортсменів з України брати окрему участь в Олімпійських іграх та про російський колоніалізм і національну дискримінацію в спорті в Україні; в) пропагувати олімпійські ідеї серед українців на чужині і в Україні.

Чи Україна має право брати окрему участь в Олімпіадах? 39 параграф статуту Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету гарантує право на творення Національних Олімпійських Комітетів в кожній державі народом, а також домілля і навіть колоніям. Про це виразно говориться в 45 параграфі, а також в принципах МОК. Згідно з цим, Україна як член колонія Росії має повне право на таку участь.

Для прикладу можна згадати, що навіть такі країни, які не є членами ОН — членами МОК і беруть самостійну участь в Олімпіадах — Голландські Антили, Багамас, Бермуди, Північне Борнео, Гонг Конг, Ліхтенштайн, Монако, Сан Маріно, Сінгапур й інші.

Постанова Українського Олімпійського Комітету: Після XV-ої Олімпіади, яка відбулася в 1952 р. в Гельсінкі, український молодіжко-студентський журнал „Смолоскип“, перший на чужині підраховував, що українські спортсмени здобули для СССР (як виставило для Росії) — 11 золотих, 11 срібних і 2 бронзові медалі. Без цих медалей СССР був би опинився на одному з задніх місць серед народів світу.

При нагоді численних зустрічей з українськими спортивними діячами з УССР, вони висули ідею створення якогось комітету на чужині, який би домагався, щоб Україна брала окрему участь в Олімпійських іграх.

Після появи кількох статей в українській пресі, група зацікавлених осіб в цих справах, з різних країн уклала до життя Український Олімпійський Комітет, що його очолює д-р В. Білинський з Австралії, а його членами стали особи з Німеччини, Франції, ЗДА, Канади й Аргентини.

Після першого меморандуму до всіх членів МОК, бальшевики зацікавлені в цей час, перед МОК у Північній Америці.

у свою чергу перед Американським Олімпійським Комітетом. Побочою чиєю зв'язкою Мельбурнської Олімпіади в часі напруженої ситуації навколо Суецького каналу і повстання в Мадриді, американці зацікавилися легальністю існування ОУОК, змагаються припинення його діяльності. У висліді довгих переговорів, які з рамині УОК вів С. Скоцко, Комітет змінив свою назву на „Український Світовий Комітет для Справ Спорту“, залишаючи перед собою ті самі завдання.

Зовнішня діяльність УОК: Зовнішня діяльність УОК можна поділити на кілька окремих ділянок: а) меморандуми до членів МОК, НОК і Міжнародних Спортових Федерацій; б) особисті інтервенції; в) інформаційно-видавничу діяльність; г) праця в часі олімпіади.

ДО УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СПОРТСМЕНІВ НА УКРАЇНІ

Українські спортсмени, спортсменки України! Ми учасники I-го З'їзду українського олімпійського руху на чужині шлемо Вам дружній привіт, радіючи Вашими постійними успіхами в спорті та Вашим вкладом у розвиток спорту в Україні.

Вже десять років ми інформуємо Міжнародний Олімпійський Комітет, його членів та Національні Олімпійські Комітети країн світу про Ваші досягнення, зокрема на Олімпійських іграх. За багатьма з Вас вже великий пройденій шлях — Гельсінкі, Мельбурн, Рім, Токіо. Ми горді за Вас, за Вашу чесну гру на олімпійських стадіонах, на яких Ви приносили славу українському спортові й українській нації.

На жаль, з прикристю нам доводиться стверджувати, що Ви — велика спортивна родина України ще не берете самостійної участі в Олімпійських іграх і міжнародних спортивних змаганнях. Ваші успіхи приписуються Росії, а в західних виданнях пишеться про Вас, як про росіянина, бо СССР за кордоном утотожнюється з Росією.

Ми живемо в ХХ-ому столітті, коли розвинулася колоніальна імперія, а на їх руїнах заклали самостійні й життям десятків народів. В Олімпійських іграх беруть участь не лише самостійні країни, але навіть і колонії. Подумайте лише: навіть такі країни, які нараховують по кілька десятків чи кілька сот тисяч населення, як Монако, Ліхтенштайн, Люксембург, Ісландія, Мальта, Сан Маріно, беруть самостійну участь в Олімпійських іграх, тоді як Україна такої участі не бере.

І саме цей факт є ганьбою нашого століття. Ганьбою, бо ще сьогодні існує в спорті російський колоніалізм, який не дозволяє Вам, дочці і сину великого українського народу, виступати на світових спортивних стадіонах, як представникам України.

Статут Міжнародного Олімпійського Комітету Законуює всі народи, держави, колоніальні і навіть поневолені до участі в Олімпіадах. Президент МОК Евері Врандген (в) Інформаційно-видавничу діяльність: Першим виданням УОК треба вважати брошуру в англійській мові „Україна та XVI-та олімпіада“ яка появилася за редакцією С. Скоцка в 1956 році. Напередодні Олімпіади в Римі появилася кілька чисел бюлетеню в англійській мові „За участь України в Олімпійських іграх“. Завдяки Миронові Куропасеві в двадцять американських багатотижневих часописів появилася довша звіттовлення про питання участі України в Олімпіадах, про українські успіхи, тощо, а завдяки С. Скоцкові вістки про наші домагання передавали світові пресові агенції. Крім цього в українській мові вістки про працю УОК передавали радіо „Голос Америки“, Риму, Мадриду й інші.

Відділити українських спортсменів від загальносоюзської команди та дати їм змогу виступати в імені України під їхніми національними відзнаками в часі Олімпіади та на міжнародних спортивних змаганнях; — вислати спеціальну олімпійську комісію на Україну, яка прослідкувала б російський колоніалізм та національну дискримінацію в спорті;

— запрошувати Україну до окремої і самостійної участі в Олімпійських іграх; — зацікавити створення самостійного Національного Олімпійського Комітету на Україні; — забезпечити українським спортсменам з України свободу рухів та відокремити від них агентів КГБ; — щоб МОК домагався перед союзним урядом припинення вивозів з України найкращих українських спортсменів.

У висліді таких і подібних домагань, справа України була вперше обговорювана на пленарній Сесії МОК в листопаді 1956 р. в Мельбурні, а згодом на багатьох засіданнях Екзекутиві МОК в Лозанні, Софії, Римі, Токіо, Мадриді й Москві. УОК одержав десятки відповідей з різних країн світу, в яких підтримувалося законні українські домагання. На домагаючи УОК, президент МОК, американець А. Врандген склав офіційну заяву, що Україна має повне право на самостійну й окрему участь в Олімпіадах, але для цього мусить створити в себе Олімпійський Комітет, чому протриває Москва.

В останніх десяти роках окремі члени УОК чи його уповноважені особисто інтервенювали перед окремими олімпійськими чинниками, домагаючись підтримки законних українських домагань. До важливіших слід зарахувати розмови д-ра В. Білинського в Австралійському Олімпійському Комітеті, Євгена Скоцка з американськими олімпійськими чинниками, Богдана Ковалюка з аргентинськими, д-ра Д. Квітковського і С. Віхара з американським членом МОК та відвідини в жовтні 1965 р. ген. секретарем УОК місця осліду МОК та розмови з кандидатом МОК П. Занчі.

Фінансова база УОК: Фінансовою базою УОК були дві збірки, переведені серед українського громадянства в ЗДА і Канаді. Перша збірка в 1956 р. дала суму 1719.25 дол., а в 1959 р. — 2175.65 дол.

Діяльність УОК в роках 1956-1958 і його фінансові книги контролювала з рамині Централі УКАК спеціальна Контрольна Комісія, в склад якої входили І. Винниченко і Вол. Різник, які у висліді цієї контролю зробили висновок, що „Український

Олімпійський Комітет своєю працею заслуговує на довіру й підтримку українського громадянства“.

Олімпійський рух на Україні: Олімпійські ідеї процвітали на Україні різні шляхами. В першу чергу їх привозили українські спортсмени, тренери і спортивні репортери, які брали участь в Олімпіадах. Вістки про діяльність УОК та про право України на окрему участь в Олімпійських іграх передавали в Україну різні радіостанції, а також цілі розповсюджувало шляхом окремих звершень, записків та через українську вільну пресу, яка присвячувала багато уваги цим питанням.

Від часу першого виступу українських спортсменів на олімпійських стадіонах „Фінляндія в 1952 р. в Україні помічається посилення змагань на право на самостійну участь в Олімпіадах і міжнародних спортивних змаганнях.

Олімпійський рух і українці на чужині: домагання участі України в Олімпійських іграх одержало всебічну підтримку українських організацій і української вільної преси на чужині. Вся, без винятку національна преса мстила численні статті на теми пов'язані з участю України в Олімпійських іграх та звіттовлення й інформації УОК.

Перед XIX-ою Олімпіадою в Мехіко, відбулися в грудні 1966 р. сьвіт З'їзд УОК поширив склад своєї Екзекутиви, поширяючи свої представництва на різні країни, інтензивно готується до Олімпіади в Мехіко, яка відбувається в жовтні 1968 р. В зв'язку з більш вигідними умовами та модальністю для більшої кількості українців поїхати на Олімпіаду, УОК залучував велику й багатогранну працю, про що буде інформувати своєчасно через пресу українське суспільство та окремими виданнями зацікавлених осіб.

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