



Address: The Ukrainian Weekly 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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

UNA Pioneers Honored At Ceremony in Pittsburgh

CHARLES SACHKO REELECTED CHAIRMAN OF DISTRICT COMMITTEE

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A celebration honoring Ukrainian National Association pioneers, coupled with the annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania UNA District Committee...

Fifteen Recipients

Fifteen gold watches were presented by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Advisor Andrew Julia and chairman Charles Sachko...

UNA PRESIDENT ON RADIO PROGRAM

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, and Charles Sachko, Western Pennsylvania District Committee chairman...

Dr. HOLOWATY TO GET AWARD

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — Dr. Michael O. Holowaty, manager, Raw Materials, Iron and Steelmaking Research department...

Concert Applauded

The impressive presentation was enthusiastically applauded by the audience. Fr. Holyk, who directed the chorus and the orchestra, introduced the program with remarks about the significance of Taras Shevchenko and his writings...

Winnipeg Ukrainians Mark UNA's 50th Anniversary

FESTIVE CONCERT DRAWS HUGE CROWD

WINNIPEG, Man. — A crowd of more than 500 filled to capacity the spacious auditorium of the local Ukrainian National Federation hall on Sunday, April 9...

Active Community

The city of Winnipeg has one of the largest concentrations of Ukrainians and it serves as the center of Ukrainian community life in Canada...

UNA Course for Branch Officers Organizers Held in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich. — A three-day course for secretaries, organizers and branch officers of the Ukrainian National Association was held here beginning Sunday, April 2nd...

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UCCA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS, Ukrainian Folk Art Museum Opens in New York City

REVIEWS PROGRESS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Preparations for the week-long World Congress of Free Ukrainians, scheduled to convene in New York in November...

Captives' Week

Dr. Dobriansky stressed that this year's Captive Nations Week, to be observed in July, should see a large turnout of Ukrainians in every community...

Will Speed up Arrangements

The UCCA Vice-President said that detailed arrangements for the Congress are under way now after early difficulties had been overcome...

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, dwelt at length in his report on the activity in Washington relating to such matters as the Captive Nations...

Journalists' Association Holds Annual Meeting in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Association of Ukrainian Journalists in America, a national organization which embraces members of the Ukrainian working press, held its annual meeting here Saturday, April 8...

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Theodore Dzus, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America, cutting yellow and blue ribbon formally opening the new museum...

By MARTA BACZYNSKY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — With the snip of a ribbon, Mrs. Stephanie Pushkar, president of Ukrainian National Women's League of America, and Mr. Theodore Dzus, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America...

Preserve Culture

In her speech on opening day, before some 250 persons, Mrs. Pushkar said that the UNWLA feels a "responsibility to preserve our culture, which forms the basis of understanding of our nation..."

Always in Spotlight

Founded in 1893, the year professional soccer was legalized in Scotland, Dundee Football Club has always been in the spotlight of competition both at home and on the Continent...

Officials Enthused

Informed of the gala night set to unfold at Harrison's fine stadium, the Dundee officials were enthused over the possibility of adding yet another first to the club's history...

Were Here Before

In 1959, Dundee toured the United States and Canada winning all of its matches and thousands of admirers in the New World. Among its players are such well-known internationals as Bobby Cox, the indestructible fullback...

Bohdan Kowal, Ukrainian Youth from Clifton, N.J., Dies in Viet Nam

CLIFTON, N.J. — The war in Viet Nam is taking its toll among Ukrainian youths serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. Only three weeks ago, Pfc. Andrew Fedor, a 19-year-old youth from Flemington, N.J., was reported killed in action in far-off Viet Nam.



Pfc. 4 Bohdan Kowal

year. He arrived in Viet Nam last July. In one of his last letters home, he wrote that he would be home "in 103 more days."

After his discharge from the Army, Bohdan planned to enter a drafting school, his mother said.

"Killing Commies"

In his letters home, Pfc. Kowal did not hide his distaste for the war or the enemy-infested jungles of South Viet Nam. But he was certain that he was doing what had to be done. "Don't worry, Dad, I'm killing Communists left and right," wrote the youth deeply aware that he was fighting the enemy of his and other youths' parents.

In addition to his parents, Pfc. Bohdan Kowal leaves two brothers, Michael, 16, and John, 13. The family are parishioners of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church here and members of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 42.

"Never Had Anything"

The Ukrainian youth, who was born in Germany, came to the United States as an infant with his parents in 1949. "He never had anything," his mother recalled sadly. "When he was a baby, he did not even have a piece of bread. He never went any-

READ "STORINKA ZAREVA," PAGE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN ACADEMIC SOCIETIES. ON P. 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

**СВОБОДА SVOBODA**  
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**Editorials**

**Our Men in Viet Nam**

Countless Ukrainian families in the United States are bound to follow the casualty reports from Viet Nam appearing daily in local newspapers. There is ample reason for their anxiety and trepidation.

For there are many of our boys in that far-off land, fighting for another people's right to be free, in a conflict—a dirty and costly one—with an enemy that for five decades has employed terror and aggression as a tool of dominion.

That enemy has been changing its mask but never its real face. Communism, in all of its implacable ruthlessness, is freedom-loving mankind's foe, the cause of horror, tragedy and death.

Like their grandfathers in World War I, like their fathers in World War II, like their brothers in the Korean War, these young Ukrainians serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, their or their parents' adopted homeland, are sharing with others both the war's tragic consequences and the conviction that they must fight, perhaps die, so that others may live in freedom.

These are young men, full of life, energy and vigor, with dreams and fancies like those of any twenty-year-old. Yet early in life they must face horrors that other men never live to see. In courage and determination, they are second to none. We do not find their names on the lists of draft card burners or bearded vietnik marchers, who clamor in shameful exhibitionism for what others are dying.

We find their names among the brave, the noble and, painful as it is, among the wounded and the dead. Our hearts go out to all of them, in tribute and in solace.

**A New Museum**

Amid ceremonies that were as elaborate as they were pedantic—befitting as they did the fairer sex—the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Institute of America, opened the doors to the Ukrainian Folk Art Museum in New York last Sunday.

The project, long years in the making, came to its successful fruition as a result of commendable efforts by the ladies of the UNWLA and an equally laudable support that they found in the Dzus family, owners of the UIA building. What the late William Dzus, noted Ukrainian inventor and philanthropist, started some years ago, his son, Theodore, completed now, showing keen interest in the project that will, no doubt, be appreciated by the entire Ukrainian community.

The Folk Art Museum joins similar Ukrainian institutions in this country as a vivid repository of what is most beautiful in our culture. It is unique in that it concentrates on Ukrainian folk art, the inherent creative genius of our people.

As such it will serve both as an inspiration to our younger generation and as a permanent exhibit of our splendid culture for the world to see and appreciate. This alone merits commendation.

**The Veep's Journey**

To President Johnson the complexities of international relations appear thus: "Neither the New World of the Americas, nor the Old World of Europe, can hope to fulfill its dream and ambitions until the ancient World of Asia has become a full and equal partner in the forward movement of man." The occasion for these remarks was the return of Vice-President Humphrey from Europe and Mr. Johnson's own departure for a summit meeting seeking hemispheric solidarity in the Americas.

Mr. Humphrey's journey to Europe underscored the existing abrasions that tend to disrupt the much sought unity on the continent. Also, the American emphasis on the problems of Southeast Asia, the fears over nuclear spread, NATO's new forms and myriad other problems have led to disaffection and uncertainty. Mr. Humphrey could not but feel it almost everywhere he went.

Still, as accounts indicate, the Vice-President carried the day on the diplomatic if not the popular front. And he could hardly be blamed for the shameful spectacles of American flag-burning by few bearded clowns who are short on history and long on rudeness. It is to Mr. Humphrey's credit that he never lost his composure, while showing competence and tact in attending to the more important questions of policy and understanding.

**THE WAR IN VIET NAM**

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There are two ways to evaluate most wars. There is the obvious short term view that almost any war is the product of a misunderstanding about some particular question and while this is often correct, it does not necessarily tell the entire truth.

There is another view which takes into account the more fundamental questions and considers wars, however separate and brief, as fitting into a long established pattern which keeps reappearing in all parts of the earth. And while very different in form and causation, they seem to be closely related. The difficulties of ending the war in Viet Nam will only be explainable if we take this second point of view into consideration.

**Overt Aspects**

The overt aspects of World War II become clear in the light of the cooperation between Hitler and Stalin. Once that was established, it was relatively simple for Hitler to declare war on Western Europe. Almost from the very beginning, the United States became involved when Japan, following the same grouping, struck at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines.

Two years later, Hitler and Stalin fell out and we had the junction of Stalin with the free nations, while a wave of enthusiasm for dear old Uncle Joe swept America and despite all the insults and opposition with which the Soviet Union rewarded American assistance, it did not vanish immediately. In fact as President Roosevelt felt that somehow he could charm Stalin into a friendly attitude, he made enough concessions to allow Stalin to swallow and snuff out the hopes of almost all those peoples who had been restored to national liberty after World War I and the destruction of the old empires.

The ease with which this was done and the failure to help the governments in exile broke the hearts of millions who had believed in the wisdom and alertness of the American people and its government, but aside from relief to the Displaced Persons, it soon became clear that the United States, while it was willing to assist refugees, was going to offer no active support to the satellite states in their attempt to recover their liberty after the death of Stalin and his denunciation by Khrushchev.

**Weak Spots**

Yet before this Stalin and the Soviet Union, as member of the United Nations, had found weak spots in the armor of the West. There was the blockade of Berlin and the airlift but when it was possible that a Western land force would fight its way into the blockaded capital, Stalin almost casually raised the blockade, though the Soviet army still continued its harassing tactics.

This was hardly settled when the Korean affair started with an invasion of South Korea from the Communist North. Before that affair was liquidated, Communist China

sent volunteers into the battle and it was in vain that General MacArthur sought permission to bomb and destroy bases north of the Yalu River.

The net result was an armistice with both sides moving into the positions held at the end of World War II hostilities and the well-known Soviet continued buildup of the Communist forces of North Korea, contrary to all agreements.

To the south there was the struggle in the Philippines against the Communist Huk's; and further south the war in Indo-China against the Communists led by Ho Chi-Minh. Scarcely had the ink on the Korean armistice dried than the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu, and a Geneva Conference planned how to neutralize the former French holdings in Southeast Asia by a division of Viet Nam and the setting up of Laos and Cambodia.

Yet again, as in Korea, that treaty was a dead letter from the start, and even the supposedly neutral commission to supervise it showed that it was not going to function even passably, much less adequately as the Communists crossed at will from the North into Laos and completely upset any plans for a neutral government, even after a second Geneva Conference was held.

It was as a result of all this that America became involved in Viet Nam as a third and almost major participant in the plans to remove all non-Communist governments from Eastern and Southeastern Asia and to expel America from that continent and so leave the entire western Pacific coast in Communist hands.

**One Error**

There has only been one slight slip up in the process. With the strong Chinese sense of xenophobia, Mao Tse-tung reacted against the Soviet Union and the two Communist giants at times in their mutual denunciations seem on the edge of breaking. It is difficult to know how far this surface quarrel is sincere and deep and whether it is, as each claims, an effort of one or the other to compete actively for the complete control of the Communist world.

It has led to other terminations, although both are true to their repeated denunciations of the American efforts to set up free governments. Both sides are openly supporting the government of North Viet Nam and in a way forcing it to continue fighting on a more fanatical Communist contender.

In this situation, the United States is repeating its policy north of the Yalu in the Korean imbroglio and not bombing either Hanoi or the port of Haiphong which is filled with Soviet merchant ships, perhaps armed, pouring in the advanced weapons.

In the meanwhile, despite all this, Moscow is constantly talking peace and pleading that it stands for peaceful co-

**The Gazdyszyns - Story of Recent Ukrainian Immigrants to America**

HOUSTON, Tex. — Michael Gazdyszyn, his wife and two children were almost penniless when they stepped off a plane here in April 1963, clutching all their family's possessions in a few small bundles brought from Poland.

Today the family lives in a neat, three-bedroom brick home with air-conditioning and a two-car garage. They have a small savings account, and Mr. Gazdyszyn earns up to \$125 a week as a skyscraper window washer. A college education now seems possible for his children.

"We have come a long way," he says. "I think many good things have happened to us."

**A Haven for All**

The Gazdyszyns indeed seem to be proof that America's dream of receiving and nurturing the poor and homeless of the world is still sometimes

existence. As a result it is pouring forth from all its agents and dupes attacks on the American war effort at the time when it is cooing about the need of relieving tensions in other fields and the American government is trying, as it says, to build bridges to the east.

The real object is quite different. If the United States interferes with the Soviet supplies to North Viet Nam, the Soviets seem ready to declare war and bring into use their atomic arms.

On the other hand, if it is China which proves more bellicose, Moscow is half resolved to make the kind of grandstand play that it made under Stalin and seek the support of the West against the new menace from China along the long interior boundary on the Amur.

**Cards Stacked**

In these considerations, the will or obstinacy of Hanoi plays no role whatever and the Soviets are prepared, as they were in 1941, to play the free West and try once more by a mixture of kind words and outrageous actions to seek to continue the present game of jockeying the United States out of Asia, out of South Korea and the Philippines under the guise of friendly cooperation.

It is this that gives the present war its depth and secrecy. An open move by President Johnson would spark World War III. A failure to react would only lead to more "wars of liberation" in some other continent as a diversion in the long struggle between Communism and freedom.

In this struggle the American government must not listen to the arguments of the war opponents but do still more to bring home to the American people and the nations of Western Europe the real issues of the war between slavery and freedom.

It is a hard fight, but it must be won decisively by bringing freedom not by bridges but by the demolition of the Communist imperial network.

**Reader Chides Writer for Distorting Facts on Ukraine**

(The following letter, written by Dr. Walter J. Baziuk, appeared on the editorial page of the Morris County's (N.J.) Daily Record. Dr. Baziuk, a practicing physician and member of the UNA, wrote the letter in reply to a series of articles on "The Russian Revolution", penned by Leon Dennen and published earlier in the same newspaper.—Ed.)

In his article "The Russian Revolution," Mr. Leon Dennen writes of his impressions as a young boy in Ukraine. I was born in Ukraine and lived there until early manhood, and my conscience cannot leave these articles unanswered.

I vehemently object to any one, especially a former resident of Ukraine now enjoying American freedom, designating the land of my forefathers as "Russian Ukraine" and a "Russian province". Too many millions of my kinsmen rotted in Siberia, and too many died fighting for Ukrainian freedom and independence. Obviously one sees no trace of loyalty to the Ukrainian nation among Mr. Dennen's family who supported a new form of Russian imperialism headed by Mr. Kerensky during the critical months of the Ukrainian National Revolution.

Perhaps to Mr. Leon Dennen, his father, and Mr. Kerensky any Russian Empire is "Mother Russia", but to millions of Ukrainians and other enslaved peoples, Russian domination was and remains a curse.

In Russia proper the aim of the revolution was to create a new social order, and many political factions were struggling for power. All of them, however, were determined to maintain the subjugated nations of the former empire under the grip of "Mother Russia".

The revolution in Ukraine meant much more. It was a struggle for freedom from Russian tyranny and by its nature was primarily a national revolution. On January 22nd 1918 the Ukrainian nation proclaimed itself an independent free nation and established its government in Kiev, capital of Ukraine. This freedom was short-lived however, when Russian imperialism, once again under the new name of communism, overpowered the young Ukrainian Republic and incorporated it into the Soviet Empire.

In spite of unbelievable terror and genocide committed on Ukrainian people, the spirit of independence is very much alive today. Even the rulers of the Kremlin were never bold enough to designate Ukraine as "Russian Ukraine," as Mr. Dennen did in his articles. The so-called Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has a separate seat at the United Nations although it is only a puppet of the Moscow regime.

I join with Mr. Dennen and Mr. Kerensky in predicting the inevitable downfall of the Red Empire. I only hope that the Russian nation will come to its senses and realize that in the present world where colonialism is dying a rapid death, every nation will determine its own destiny.

"Mother Russia" will remain a mother to the Russians and will stop killing mothers of other nations.

Walter J. Baziuk, M.D.  
Brookside, N.J.

**New Light on Origin of Slavs Shed By Prof. Chaplenko**

NEW YORK, N.Y. (GC) — In his recently published book "Alyhe Languages - The Key to Mysteries of Our Substratum" (New York, 1966), Professor Yasyi Chaplenko, the well-known Ukrainian author and linguist, reveals for the first time an unusual linguistic discovery.

Prof. Chaplenko demonstrates that the ancestors of contemporary Alyhes (Circassians, one of the nations populating the Caucasus) were the substratum and, perhaps, even the ancestors of all Slavs, Lithuanians, and Latvians. Possibly, they were the legendary Etruscans, the ancient inhabitants of what is now Italy.

Prof. Chaplenko bases his conclusions on numerous etymologies, interpretations of the origin of many Slavonic geographical names, family names (including "Mazepa", "Petlura"), names of rapids on the Dnieper River, individual words such as "kozak", etc.

Until now, such data were simply not available. The Ukrainian linguist was the first to note the etymological importance of Alyhe languages and his startling interpretations shed a completely new light on the linguistic history of Eastern Europe.

Chaplenko's findings indicate that the Ukrainian, as well as other Slavonic and Baltic languages, originated much earlier than the currently accepted dates. They offer a new basis for the studies of the origin and history of the Ukrainian Kozaks.

Prof. Chaplenko will continue his discourse on the subject in his second treatise, to be published shortly under the title "New Findings Pertaining to the Ethnogenesis of Slavs and Other Nations". Supplementary data and interpretations will be presented, explaining important aspects of the origin of Slavonic and other languages.

Both books are in Ukrainian. The first has an English summary.

Their demand for less petty tutelage. Instead of being the bridge to mutual understanding between the authorities and the youth of the empire, the Komsomol finds itself "between the devil and the deep blue sea." It finds it more and more difficult to reconcile the interest of Party totalitarian authority with the festiveness of the Soviet rising generation.

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**YOUTH IN SOVIET TURNS ITS BACK ON THE KOMSOMOL**

(2)

There is evidence in the Soviet press that the higher the educational level of the Komsomol member—who may be a graduate in, for example, the social and political sciences—the greater the discrepancy between his aspirations and those of the organization. G. Podarova, a member of the Sormovo Komsomol District Committee, gives the following illustration:

"Let's take the specialists who come from higher education institutes; what snobs they are! They spit on the Komsomol and with all their theoretical learning have no desire to get involved in any heated discussions."

Podarova's warning against the appointment of this type of Komsomol member to positions of authority is not quite relevant because these young specialists often show a marked preference for their chosen profession rather than for

In reiterating all the reproaches heaped upon the Komsomol and its leadership by the Party Central Committee he stressed that only an honorable man, able to understand its needs and defend its interests, can be a true leader of Soviet youth. He stated: "humanity, faith in people, the ability to awaken enthusiasm in youth and to defend its interests, to match words with deeds—these are the qualities which youths and girls prize most in their leaders."

There is ample evidence in the press that whole organizations exist only on paper and have held no meetings for years. "Pravda" describes a plenary session of the Zhytomyr Komsomol Urban Committee "behind firmly closed doors." In order to forestall the premature departure of the local Komsomol elite, no one was permitted to leave the building until the order was given. Such use of an "administrative knout" to force members into political activities and the withholding of

factory exit permits while political meetings are being held cause antagonism. An engineer and leading Komsomol official, Kh. Khazipov, goes even further and claims that the whole system of ideological indoctrination, including the teaching of the social and political sciences at higher education institutes, wholly contradicts the realities of Soviet life. He writes: "I studied dialectical materialism, historical materialism, and the history of the Party at our institute. I studied well and believed that I had mastered these sciences. But up to now I have not been able to apply them in life and in my work."

He comes to the following conclusion, which is something in the nature of an indictment: "life determines one's world outlook. Everything depends on a person's working conditions, and on the character, views and behavior of the people with whom he comes into daily contact. It is possible to give a young person an excellent

political education in school or an institute of higher education, to foster belief in our Communist ideals, and faith in goodness and justice; but to retain this healthy, optimistic outlook on the world is extremely difficult. Working collectives, where people live in accordance with these ideals, are becoming increasingly rare."

Khazipov gives a whole series of examples, to support his contention that "it all breaks down in practice." For a person disillusioned in this way, abstractly implanted optimism is transformed into its opposite: a sense of being let down, distrust of people and skepticism. The editors of "Komsomolskaya Pravda" make no attempt to refute these remarks and invite readers to "join in the discussion on the facts revealed."

There is even evidence in the press of a rebellious mood among rank-and-file Komsomol members, leading to corporate action. "Izvestia" reports a case in which the senior pupils at a Malkop secondary school went on strike in defense of a colleague; after presenting the directors with an ultimatum they stayed away from classes en masse.

A similar incident took place at the Cheboksary Pedagogical Institute, where a whole group of students refused to take an examination in protest against infringement of their rights and abuse of human dignity by the administration, and against the "inflexibility of the regulations." As if to spite the directors of the institute, the Komsomol members of the rebellious faculty elected the ringleader of the "mutiny," Zhenya Yastrebtev, as their secretary. Similarly, in an attempt to change outdated regulations, the entire student body of the Arkhangelsk Vocational Training College No. 18 refused to attend classes.

In all these cases the local Komsomol organizations sided with the students and, as a rule, though subjected to sharp criticism and punishment by the local Komsomol

administration, their officials were subsequently rehabilitated by the senior authorities. Although spasmodic, these cases of organized resistance indicate the growing lack of understanding between the authorities and Soviet youth. It is also apparent that the powers-that-be are at least aware that fresh solutions are required to the challenges resulting from rapid social change. In the not-so-distant past any organized defiance of authority was a criminal offense which might incur large-scale reprisals or even the death penalty.

The official reports refer to all the above-mentioned incidents as "exceptional occurrences," but in the final analysis it is the administration and social organizations at the educational establishments themselves which are blamed. In their application of arbitrary and overbearing methods they seem incapable of understanding young students and make no concession to

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### UNA Pin Tourney Set To Roll Today in Rochester



Left to right: Tourney co-chairman John Kuchmy, UNA Supreme Advisors Helen Olek and Andrew Jula, and men's bowling chairman John Sorokti watch as chairman William Hussar gets ready to test the alleys.

By GEORGE PANKRATH

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Second National Association Bowling Tournament gets underway this afternoon at Rochester's North Park Lanes with some 40 teams set to roll off starting at 1:30 p.m.

It has been decided that due to the fact that many of the participants have not bothered to enter the single and doubles events they will be eliminated.

Last year's winners, the Chicago Lions, have high hopes of winning the top spot again this year and are flying into Rochester on Saturday morning. Among other teams expected are those from Derry, Pa., Ambridge, a girls' team representing UNA Branch of Chicago, Auburn and 12 teams from the host city.

Trophies, to be presented by UNA President Joseph Lesawyer, will go to top men's and women's teams with handicap and scratch as well as individual trophies to each of the team members. Trophies will be awarded to

bowlers in both male and female divisions getting high single with scratch and handicap, high three game series with handicap and scratch and a special \$300 prize to the man or woman bowling a perfect 300 game.

In a recent visit to Rochester, UNA Supreme Advisors Andrew Jula of Ambridge and Helen Olek of Chicago had a chance to visit the lanes and were highly impressed.

All this week the Rochester teams have been practicing in hopes of coming away with some of the prize money. The prize money includes \$600 for men, with the runner-up getting \$300. In the women's division its \$300 top prize and \$200 for the runner-up.

The banquet scheduled for 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian American Club, 292 Hudson Ave., will have tourney chairman William Hussar as toastmaster.

Dancing will follow to the music of Eugene Hryhorenko and his band.

### UNA Branch 120 in Aliquippa Elects Officers at Meeting

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. — The Ukrainian National Association Branch 120, Brotherhood of St. Nicholas, has found a way of communicating with its members. For about a year now, the Branch's imaginative leadership has been publishing a Newsletter which informs the members periodically of club activities, functions and policies.

#### One-Page Newsletter

The Newsletter, a one-page leaflet, performs the dual role of passing on the news to the Branch's members and to the UNA membership at large via the Association's newspapers. It is the only newsletter of its kind published by a UNA Branch, and it would be worthwhile for other Branches to consider the idea.

By and large, attendance at Branch meetings is not overwhelming, and a periodical newsletter is an excellent — and not too costly — way of maintaining contact with the membership.

The March 1967 Newsletter

of Branch 120 reports a good turnout at the annual meeting in January, at which the following officers were elected for the current year: Peter Dutkevich, president, Joseph Radwanski, vice-president, Walter Reft, financial secretary, William Wytiaz, treasurer, Eugene Karwasyn, recording secretary, Walter Drevna, John Fechushak, John Shyan, trustees, Walter Batz, John Senko, auditors.

#### Plan Functions

The executive board has set plans in motion to remodel the club's main ballroom, grill room and entrance. Also, an extensive program of social functions has been worked out in cooperation with the ladies auxiliary. The dates were chosen in consultation with both groups so as to have as many participants as possible.

It is expected that both the events and the dates will be announced in the Newsletter, which the club has found useful in passing on information to its members.

### The Gazdyszyns' Story . . .

(Concluded from p.2)

"roots" as only an immigrant can feel it. Income from Mr. Gazdyszyn's job and his wife's pay as a night cleaning woman in a Houston office building totals about \$700 monthly. From it, they saved \$3,500 in cash to pay for a vacant lot in a pleasant, tree-shaded section of older homes. They obtained a \$10,000 bank loan with the help of Mr. Kuritza and built a brick home with a large picture window and lattice-work trim. Mr. Gazdyszyn added a two-car garage (he has one car, a 1958 Chevrolet), air-conditioning and other fixtures, bringing the total value of their property to \$16,000.

The Gazdyszyns say they're content to spend weekends visiting friends, enjoying television or occasionally going out to see a movie. Sunday afternoons, however, belong to Mr. Gazdyszyn, who rushes home from church to study televised sports events. "I like football especially," he says, although he has never seen a live game. "But you Americans should learn to play soccer."

The Gazdyszyn children are energetic and exceptionally polite, and have adjusted more easily than their parents to new and strange surroundings. Both speak precise English and would be indistinguishable in a crowd of average suburban youngsters. "My greatest hope is that they will be able to attend a university on scholarship," Mr. Gazdyszyn relates. Blonde Danuta says she wants to be an artist, and Andrew, 13, intense and a bit formal, is an outstanding student with a "straight A" grade average this year.

In 1968 the Gazdyszyn family will be eligible for citizenship. It is likely that the children will easily pass the required examinations, but their parents will have to attend classes for immigrants this year to prepare for tests in American history and government and English. "Citizenship will be the best thing we can get," Mr. Gazdyszyn says.

### UCCA Executive Board Meets . . .

(Concluded from Page 1)

Earlier, Dr. Dobriansky thanked the Organization for this generous contribution made at its national convention in March.

#### Acknowledge Contribution

Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UCCA treasurer, reported that contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund during the first three months of the year have brought in a total of \$25,116.52, including the \$10,000 donation of the Organization for the Defence of Four Freedoms of Ukraine.

### Ukrainian Folk Art Museum . . .

(Concluded from p.1)

Pryma, in a costume copied from the 10th century Byzantine era, executed a stylized dance "Icons". Miss Pryma also performed a dance of a young peasant wife, that in the opinion of many of the audience was "simply great".

#### Unique Exhibit

A guest at the preview was Mrs. Mildred Robbins, president of the Council of Women of the United States, who said upon seeing the Museum, "It is a unique and exciting exhibit". She went on to add that "it is displayed in a fashion to reveal the best of Ukrainian handicrafts".

Also present were Mrs. W. Hantel-Weiss, Cultural Attache of the German Consulate General in New York, Dr. Marion Preminger, Consul General of Gabon, Mrs. J. Simutis, wife of the Lithuanian Consul in New York, Mrs. M. Detar, president of the Council of European Women in Exile, and Mrs. Lydia Burachynsky, editor of "Our Life", the official magazine of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

On Sunday, at the official opening of the Museum, Mrs. Lucy Milligan, president of the General Federation of Women's League of America, said, "It is a wonderful thing that you're keeping your culture alive for now and future generations".

She stressed that the great asset of America is the "interwoven tapestry of cultures present here", adding, "one of the great cultures among them is Ukrainian".

Attending the Sunday ceremony were Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the UNA, Mrs. Demychuk, UNA Supreme Advisor, Mrs. Sophia Karpinsky, representative from the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, representatives of New York, Newark and Philadelphia regional Councils of the UNWLA, and members of various branches of the organization.

Art Director of the Museum, Mrs. Myroslava Hordynsky, explained that to her the study of Ukrainian folk art is not merely a hobby, but her life's work. Mrs. Hordynsky resided in the United States for some time as a child, and upon returning to Ukraine in her teens, became aware and passionately interested in the various cultural expressions of her people.

The Museum's collection, filling three rooms at the state mansion of the Institute, is composed of almost every example of Ukrainian folk art known.

### Set of Dolls Will Display Ukrainian Art and Handicraft

TORONTO, Ont. — Festival dress of various regions of Ukraine will be on display in a new museum to be opened here some time in May, according to the Toronto Globe and Mail.

For a centennial project, a group of women in Ontario and Quebec are gathering handicrafts of Ukraine and dressing dolls in national costumes.

There is a large collection of pysanky, ceramics, folk costumes from all regions of Ukraine, tapestries (one dating to the 17th century), woodcarvings, examples of Hutsul jewelry and samples of embroidery. The exhibit also boasts of objects having a historical value, one of which is a hand embroidered tablecloth made by Ukrainian ethnographer and writer Ole-na Pchilka.

During the preview and the opening day ceremonies an Easter egg painting demonstration was held. Demonstrating the techniques were three sisters, Olenka, Chrystyna, and Ksenia Hordynsky and Miss Oksana Wikul.

#### A Lot of Work

Mrs. Hordynsky and members of the Museum committee, comprised of Mrs. Maria Rzepecky, Mrs. Halyna Hoshowsky, Mrs. Stella Dzus, Mrs. Anastasia Kochan and Mrs. Iwanna Petriwsky, according to a spokesman, contributed a "tremendous amount of time and work", which brought about the successful completion of this project.

And so it was, that on Sunday, April 9, a blue and yellow ribbon barred the way to the fourth floor, held on each end by members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. With the snip of the scissors, the ribbon, symbolic of "kryzhma" (baptismal cloth) fluttered to the floor. The long-awaited Ukrainian Folk Art Museum was a reality.

The actual ceremonies connected with the opening were begun with a press conference on Thursday, April 6, attended by members of the American, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Latin American, Canadian and Ukrainian American press. Mrs. Dushnyck, Public Relations Secretary of the UNWLA, aided by Mrs. Padoch, Vice-President of the UNWLA, explained for the attending reporters all about the Museum.

Mrs. Dushnyck also informed the reporters that Radio Liberty, which broadcasts behind the Iron Curtain, reported the event to Ukraine.

The Museum's opening was also marked by the local New York press. Articles appeared in The New York Times, The New York World Journal Tribune, The New York Daily News, as well as the radio media. Voice of America carried a short report of the event on its English service news wire.

### SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadzuk



### Sitch Ends Season, Clinches Tie for First

The Newark Ukrainian Sitch ended its 1966-67 season in the American Soccer League on a winning note last Sunday, downing Inter S.C. of New York, 2-1, and assuring itself of at least a tie for first place honors in the Northern Division of the league standings.

The Newark booters won 11 games, tied two and lost one in the 14-game season. They are four points ahead of the nearest rival Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, who also won last Sunday, handing the Newark Portuguese a 1-0 defeat.

#### One of the Finest

The Sitch-Inter match was termed "one of the finest and cleanest games of the year" by Gene Czyzowych, who manages the club. Czyzowych went on to say that he was "happy to see his team bounce back" after two defeats. Czyzowych was referring to two losses suffered by Sitch earlier — against Paterson Roma in Cup play and against Baltimore St. Gerard's in a league match.

Both goals against Inter were scored on penalty shots by Alex Czayka in the second half of the match, and both as a result of handling by Inter fullback James Murray.

The first came at the 35th minute when Czayka shot at goal and Murray attempted to stop the ball from going in with goalie nowhere in sight. The final was scored three minutes before the end when Murray again tried to stop a shot by Roy Turner, with his hands. The resulting spot kick won the game for Sitch.

Inter scored its lone goal at the 40th minute of the final stanza, when Robert Wauch blasted a hard shot from 16 yards into the Sitch net.

Czyzowych was particularly happy with the performance of four of his players: Bohdan Lalka, Myron Worobec, Alex Czayka and Zenon Snylyk. This was the first game for Snylyk since he was injured two months ago.

#### Nats Squeek by With 1-0

The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals fought hard to gain their 1-0 victory over Newark Portuguese in the American Soccer League race for first place honors. Juan Paletta scored the only goal late in the first half.

Mrs. Wachna said that it has been impossible to duplicate the materials used in the native costumes because most of them were handwoven. However, after careful research, the women were able to simulate the fabrics.

The story in the Globe and Mail was printed along with seven photos of Ukrainian dolls from various regions of Ukraine.

The New York Ukrainian Sports Club came across an obstacle on its way to the German-American Soccer League championship in the form of 11 players of the Hellenic S.C. and failed to negotiate it, losing 2-0.

The loss placed the Greek club one point behind the defending champion Ukrainians in the standings. Hellenic is tied for second place with Hota, which drubbed Brooklyn S.C. 5-1.

#### All-Stars Nearing Completion

According to reliable sources, organizers of the Ukrainian All-Star game against Dundee of Scotland on May 10, have reached a tentative decision on the lineup.

According to the sources 34 players, who were invited to submit their names for the All-Stars did so and now all that remains to be done is to select the 14-men team, plus five alternates.

Although unofficial, some experts predict that the lineup will include such well-known soccer players as Mike Noha, Zenon Snylyk, Nick Pawlyszyn, Orest Banach, Walter Czyzowych, Myron Worobec, Alex Czayka, Leo Dowhaluk and others. The only player who declined to take part in the match is Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals' goalie Wolodymyr Tarnawsky.

It was also announced that before the game Dundee players will conduct a clinic for New Jersey College and High School coaches and players. It is expected that Dundee personnel will demonstrate basic techniques and tactics of the game at the pre-game event.

#### Lions Out of Cup

The Chicago papers of Monday, April 10, report that the Chicago Lions were defeated 3-2 by the Chicago Kickers in the Illinois State finals for the Open Challenge Cup. The winning goal was scored in overtime.

The Wings, the other Ukrainian club in Chicago, lost 4-0 to the Norwegian-Americans in the Illinois quarter-finals for the U.S. Amateur Cup.

#### Pro Kickoff

National Professional Soccer League starts its season this Sunday with games in several cities. The United Soccer League opens its season on May 26, but it will start its international matches also this Sunday.

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**UNA DAY**  
on Sunday, April 23, 1967  
AT 3:00 P.M.  
in the  
**AUDITORIUM OF ROSSFORD HIGH SCHOOL**  
701 Superior Street, Rossford, Ohio

Included in the program, to be opened by the Most Rev. LEV BILOS, is the presentation of gold watches to UNA pioneers who have been members of Soyuz for 55 years or longer. The presentation will be made by Supreme President JOSEPH LESAWYER and Supreme Auditor IWAN WASZCZUK.

Appearing in the entertainment part of the program will be Ukrainian Children's choir, St. Michael's Church choir and a folk dancing ensemble from Rossford-Toledo. Admission by Donation.

Prior to the program, at 2:00 P.M., Rev. BILOS will offer a REQUIEM MASS, in memory of the deceased members of the UNA, at St. Michael's Church, 133 Walnut Street, Rossford, Ohio.

All Ukrainians of Rossford, Toledo and vicinity are invited to take part in the festivities.

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sponsored by  
**Ukrainian National Association**

**DUNDEE of SCOTLAND** vs. **UKRAINIAN ALL-STARS**  
(U.S. and CANADA)

**Wednesday, May 10, 1967 8:30 P.M.**  
**J.F. Kennedy Stadium, Dey St., Harrison, N.J.**

**"UNA Soccer Night"**  
A special program of entertainment before the game and during half-time intermission.  
Ukrainian All-Star Team sanctioned by the Federation of Ukrainian Sports Clubs of U.S. and Canada (USCAK).  
Admission: \$2.50 (Students \$2.00)

**"College and High School Coaches Night"**

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

# СТОРИНКА ЗАРЕВА

## СТУДЕНСТВО І „ЗУСТРІЧІ“

Ми були свідками, коли в останньому часі велика частина української студентської молоді в ЗДА і Канаді ходила на виступи і приватні зустрічі з українськими підсвідомими поетами — Віталієм Коротичем, Іваном Драчем і Дмитром Павличком. Можна було спостерігати, що навіть та частина молоді, яка майже ніколи не брала активної участі в молодечому чи студентському житті — на такі зустрічі пішла і агодом неодноразово гостила цих поетів в себе вдома чи у вузькому крузі знайомих.

Ми також були свідками факту, що фреквенція цієї молоді на таких виступах не меншала, а навпаки більшала.

З приємністю треба ствердити, що подавляюча більшість цієї молоді гідно обстоювала на таких зустрічах наші українські самостійницькі позиції, показуючи цим свою політичну виробленість та неприємне наставлення до панівного московсько-більшевицького режиму в Україні. Але була, на жаль, і така молодь, яка через своє сліпе захоплення тим чимсь „новим“, що привезли з собою ці поети з України, не помічала при тому тих політичних функцій, які ці поети були привнесені пацієнтним режимом виконувати.

І якраз цей момент нам треба мати завжди на увазі, при кожній нагоді, коли ми будемо говорити з людьми „з того боку“.

Молода українська підсвідомість творить стас зараз неабияким фактором в ідеологічній боротьбі між двома світами — російсько-комуністичним з одної сторони і українсько-самостійницьким з другої. Поети і письменники, зокрема з молодого покоління, стали по волі чи по неволі по середині цієї боротьби.

З одної сторони окупаційний режим всіма силами старастя використовувати їх для своїх цілей, з другої — дехто з нас не лише очікує, але й вимагає від них, не лише українського патріотизму, але й українського націоналізму.

Тому тільки зі спочуття можна поставитись до незадвигної долі тих справжніх письменників, які збігом обставин попадають за кордон і які опиняються між нами. І тільки з погордою можна поставитись до тих, які приїжджаючи сюди, просять від української національної еміграції допомоги у виступах на американських чи канадських університетах, адролонуть для нас мало не націоналістичні дромони, а повернувшись туди, накидаються на еміграцію і її діячів. Тому ніхто з українського студентства не може схвалити чи оправдувати такого хамелістства, а повинні вимітати від них гідності і мужності людської постави, та віддати всім низькоповільство перед ким би воно не було.

Такої мужності і гідності достати в загальнонаціональних питаннях вимагається також і від кожного, хто йде і буде йти на такі зустрічі. Ми не можемо вивалитись „без зубів“, коли йде боротьба за права і свободу українського народу, ми не можемо бути еміграційними декоративними (висловлює одного з приїжджих звідти) в ім'я збереження „засаді доброго тону“, коли в Україні вже дерсяти і сотні української творчої молоді сидять по тюрьмах і на зашланні тільки за своєю ідиєю і мужньою поставою.

Наша беззубість і еміграційна декоративність може лише деморалізувати приїжджих звідти. Наша гідна постава додасть їм сили в боротьбі за права нашого народу.

Тому, яке б не було прихильне наше наставлення до молодих письменників в Україні, які б вони нам не були близькі, якщо б їхня творчість не була захоплюючою для нас — ми мусимо завжди пам'ятати, що над тією творчістю і її творцями тяготеє російсько-більшевицьке вістря спрамоване на затиск свободи думки і вислову і що найменше відхилення молодого творця від накинених совєтських норм в літературі і мистецтві може довести до його загибелі.

Тому завданням студентської молоді мати ці моменти на увазі, зокрема мати почуття відповідальності супроти наших братів в Україні, які вє пішли на компроміс в ворогом, а гідно обстоювали права нашого народу, жертвуючи в ім'я тих прав своєю особистістю свободою і заборону друкуватися.

„Зарево“ є студентсько-академічною організацією, якою члєство є настільки державничко зріле, що йому не потрібно жодних „інструкцій“ чи „директив“, які б нормували б його відношення до „зустрічей“. Якщо б такі „інструкції“ його мусило видати і привчоловати своє члєство займати таку чи іншу поставу, тоді воно б наближалось до такої системи, проти якої „Зарево“ завжди виступало і виступатиме. Тому ми є певні, що як до тепер так і в майбутньому при різних нагодах зарєв'яни будуть виявляти свою ідейно-політичну виробленість, державничку зрілість та свою особисту гідність.

## Гідна заява „Зарева“ у Філадельфії

В „Сторінці ТУСМ-у“ „Свобода“ 25 лютого 1967 р. були опубліковані „Резолюції ОД ТУСМ у Філадельфії“, прийняті на Загальних Зборах 11 грудня 1966 р., в яких в 2-ій точці ця організація присвоє собі „право“ бути сторожем в українському студентському житті, вмішуючись у внутрішні справи „Зарева“.

На цю безпрецедентну подію в студентському житті Управа УАТ „Зарева“ у Філадельфії зложила таку заяву:

„Управа УАТ „Зарева“ у Філадельфії, Па. застерігає за своїми члєнами повне право зустрічатися з тими особами, з ким їм до вповоду. Справа зустрічей є справою сумління не лише поодиноких члєнів даних Організацій, це справа Клопо-

## Академічний Вечір „Зарева“ в Нью Йорку

Осередок „ЗАРЕВА“ в Нью Йорку влаштував в неділю, 29-го січня 1967 р. в Українському Інституті Америки свій черговий Академічний Вечір.

На вечорі, яким провела голова місцевої клітини п-на Рая Кейс, виголосив доповідь докторант Колумбійського Університету і автор книжки „Марксизм і екзистенціалізм“, Володимир Одайник на тему: „Відчуження — трагедія модерної людини“.

В першій частині доповіді прелєгент подав ряд дефініцій концепції відчуження, які знаходяться в працях філософа дев'ятнадцятого і двадцятого століття, починаючи від Гегеля і кінчаючи на сучасних екзистенціалістах, зокрема зупинюючись над аналізом відчуження в працях Маркса.

Для останнього, капітал є головною причиною відчуження: через працю людини виявляє свій потенціал а не раз так, як наприклад в ідолатрії, антропоморфізм а особливо в капіталізм продукти праці людини стають зовсім незалежні від неї і починають керувати її способом думання і поведінкою. Це є звичення природних відносин, тому що замість володіти продуктом своєї праці, людина стає його рабом. Це неперіодичне, штучне, відхилення від первісних відносин, від природи людини: є відчуження. На думку доповідача, Маркс не каже ясно, що властиво відчуження, причиною відчуження і тому він не є спроможний пропонувати відповідні засоби для його усунення. Також його дефініція відчуження є в деяких аспектах надто вузька, а в других знову надто обмежена, щоб шовці очеркувати концепцію відчуження. Екзистенціалістичні втручання, атеїсти, доповнюють прогалини, яка заходить в дефініції відчуження в Маркса.

Ставлячи натиск на свободу відповідальності індивідуума, екзистенціалістичні погляди відчуження як світової і підсвідомо втечу від свободи й відповідальності.

Особливу увагу доповідач звернув на інтерпретацію проявів відчуження в сучас-

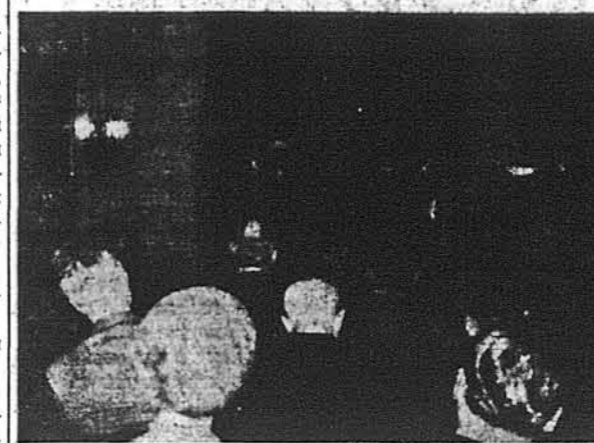
## СМОЛОСКИП

Серед українських молодіжних журналів, які виходять у вільному світі, „Смолоскіп“ має спеціальне значення. Протягом довгих років журнал послідовно провадив свою лінійку і цим зловбу собі прихильників серед широких кіл молоді. Він намагається тримати постійно свою руку на живничку актуальних питань загальнонаціонального значення. Ось чому на сторінках „Смолоскіпу“ можна постійно знаходити статті про молодих поетів на Україні й у вільному світі та зразки поетичних творів молодих мистців пера. Водночас редакція не забуває й інших ділянок мистецько-культурного життя, приваючу їм пильну увагу.

Завдяки цьому журналові молодь має змогу довідуватися про явища українського життя, про тенденції розвитку в ньому. Часто на сторінках „Смолоскіпу“ появляються статті на світоглядні, ідеологічні та актуальні питання, в яких автори мають змогу висловити вільно свою думку і роблять це часом гоістрю у протаманній молодим людям спосіб. Це викликає „ноді протилежні думки, дискусію, розбіжності поглядів а і стає ферментом для кристалізації думки нашої молоді.

Відділ хроніки подає відомості з життя молоді в різних галузях її зацікавлення: література, культура, наука, нові винаходи — все це відзначає хоч короткою хронічною заміткою і дає молоді змогу побачити, що українське життя ні там — за залізною завісою, ді тут —

## Доповідь д-ра Всеволода Голубничого в Нью Йорку



Д-р Всеволод Голубничий виголосив доповідь на Академічному Вечорі. Побіч нього Рая Кейс, голова „ЗАРЕВА“ в Нью Йорку.

В неділю 8-го січня 1967 р. в Українському Інституті Америки в Нью Йорку відбувся перший в цьому році Академічний Вечір „Зарева“.

На вечорі, який відкрила голова місцевої клітини п-на Рая Кейс, доповідь виголосив проф. економії в Гантер Каледж д-р Всеволод Голубничий на тему: „Будування мостів“ між Америкою і Україною — підсумки досвіду та можливості у майбутньому.

На початку доповіді зробив стислий огляд шестирічної історії „контактів“ між українцями на еміграції в У.С.С.Р., дауючи їй відомого обміну відкритими листами, поміж діячами культури, У.С.С.Р. і емігрантами в Україні, Т. Шевченком у Вашингтоні. При цьому він загадав, що після турне групи К. Колосовки до Америки та в зв'язку з протестами частини еміграції проти зустрічей з представниками У.С.С.Р. у Нью Йорку, „Клуб Круглого Стола“, що став ініціатором та форумом для цих зустрічей, звернувся в цій справі з запитом до Департаменту ЗДА, а опережив у відповідь офіційного листа, що цілком позитивно підтримує такі зустрічі.

Далі доповідач висловив політику ЗДА в питанні мирного співіснування й ідеологічної боротьби з С.С.С.Р., покликаючись на документи й промови президентів Айзенговера, Кеннеді й Джонсона.

При цьому він підкреслив, що змінити цю політику не вадється, бо вона цілком відповідає інтересам Америки та укладові сил у світі й досі є з поглядом Америки цілком успішною й ефективною. При тому, на цих позиціях зараз стоїть вже не тільки Америка, а цілий західний світ, включаючи останній й Західну Німеччину. Отже українська еміграція не має іншого вибору, як або приєднатися до цієї політики й використовувати її в українських інтересах, або ж самоізолюватися від ходу подій і не відігравати в них максимального можливої й потрібної ролі.

Торкаючись проблем останніх „контактів“ з українцями з У.С.С.Р., доповідач відзначив, що до останнього приїзду до Америки ансамблю В. Вірського та поетів Д. Павличка й І. Драча прикінці минулого року зустрі-

журнал із зростанням кількості передплатників.

Можє й Ви належите до тих, хто ще не бачив цього журналу, а кому він сподобастся, коли буде змога ознайомитися з його змістом. Чому б Вам не написати на адресу адміністрації? Ви отримаєте дарово декілька чисел і станете, вірно, члєном члєсною читачкою громади „Смолоскіпа“. Адреса адміністрації:

SMOLOSKYP  
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Canada

## Академічні Вечори „Зарева“ в Балтиморі

Вже чотири роки УАТ „Зарева“ влаштовує Академічні вечори в Балтиморі, які втішаються великою популярністю серед українського місцевого громадянства, яке чисельно на них приходить та бере живу участь в дискусіях.

За цей час в Балтиморі відбулося чотирнадцять таких вечорів, на яких обговорювались різні проблеми і справи, пов'язані з українською дійсністю, культурними процесами, наукою, ідеологією і політикою.

В біжучому академічному 1966-67 році в Балтиморі відбулося вже два такі вечори.

В 100-ліття Михайла Грушевського

XIV-ий Академічний Вечір, присвячений сотим роковинам з дня народження Михайла Грушевського, відбувся 28 січня 1967 р.

Різні покоління українства, як в Україні, так і на чужині по різному оцінювали, оцінюють і оцінуватимуть діяльність М. Грушевського, історика, вченого, політичного діяча і першого президента УНР. Коли у нас сприймається чи не беззастеречно його наукову творчість, завдяки якій теорія постання й існування української нації, як окремої одиниці, була ним науково обснована, то до його політичної діяльності деякі групи українства мають застереження, що й затмарює велич його наукових творів.

Це й показала дискусія на Академічному Вечорі в Балтиморі, де майже всі дискусанти звертали увагу на політичну діяльність історика.

В програмі Вечора узяли три доповіді:

Наймолодша доповідачка Ніна Калиновська, яка в минулому році закінчила високу освіту в Монреалі, доповідала про „Життя М. Грушевського“, зображивши багатогранне і бурхливе життя історика, наводила багато маловідомих або й взагалі невідомих фактів з його біографії.

Про „Михайла Грушевського — вченого“ доповідав д-р Антін Луцький, бувши члєн факультету Сиракузького університету, члєн асоціації „Міжнародна платформа“ та редактор чужомовних урядових видань у Вашингтоні. Доповідач представив основні ідеї, на яких будував свою наукову творчість М. Грушевський, зупинюючись над його „Великою Історією України - Русі“ та „Історією української літератури“, показуючи еволюцію вченого від народничих до державнических позицій.

Д-р Юрій Криволап допо-

SR, а тому зростає й кількість приїжджих з У.С.С.Р., що шукатимуть контактів з еміграцією. До цього треба бути готовими, а не втікати від таких зустрічей. При зустрічах українців з У.С.С.Р. треба безперестанно висловити політичні позиції й вимоги еміграції, щоб вони передавали їх на Україну; треба викликати їх на дискусію, вислухувати й критикувати їхні позиції.

По доповіді відбулася дискусія, в якій брали участь: проф. Бакало, О. Бакум, В. Бакум, В. Гасюк, Р. Мац, А. Процик, Е. Стахів, В. Хомич і інші. Після закриття офіційної частини вечора, дискусію продовжувано при чаї.

А. Процик

СТОРИНКА „ЗАРЕВА“

PIK VI.

Редагує з доручення Центрального Проводу ОУАТ „ЗАРЕВО“ Пресова Комісія в складі: Павло Дожинський, Анна Процик, Богдан Гасюк.  
"ZAREVO", P. O. Box 937, Radio City Station, New York, N.Y. 10019