

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

# СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK

# SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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### Senator Yuzyk Meets With Queen



Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip chatting with Senator Paul Yuzyk at a reception at Government House on the occasion of the Canadian Centennial, at Ottawa, July 1, 1967.

### Pittsburgh Hosts UOL Convention Sivilich Re-Elected President

The Twentieth Anniversary "Reunion" Convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League held at the Webster Hall Motor Hotel, July 19-23, culminated with the re-election of Stephen Sivilich of Sharon, Pa., as president.

#### Elected Officers

Elected along with Mr. Sivilich were Joseph Podgurski, Philadelphia, Pa., 1st vice-president; Miss Alice Biliewicz, Carnegie, Pa., 2nd vice-president and Jr. League chairman; Miss Judith Ference, Sharon, Pa., recording secretary; Miss Karen Kalinik, Monessen, Pa., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Metro Mitchell, Carnegie, Pa., financial secretary; Miss Stephanie Diaczysyn, Chicago, Ill., treasurer; the Very Rev. Father Andrew Beck, Carnegie, Pa., spiritual advisor and John Lesky, Carteret, N.J., liaison officer. The Very Rev. Father Stephen Bilak, Philadelphia, Pa., will continue to serve as spiritual advisor, as well as the Rev. Father William Diakiw of Sharon, Pa. Auditors include Walter Sosonka, Clifton, N.J.; Daniel J. Pysh, Carnegie, Pa.; and Dr. Sam Semion, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Podgurski was also elected to serve a five-year term as the UOL delegate to CEOYLA.

Elected to the Junior UOL Executive Board were Miss Susan Dutkevich, Clifton, N.J., president; Jon Vissa, Youngstown, Ohio, vice-president; Miss Darcia Warrenchuk, Detroit, Mich., recording secretary; Miss Janet Liffko, Youngstown, Ohio, corresponding secretary; Miss Margie Mitchell, Carnegie, Pa., financial secretary; and Miss Pauline Podgurski, Philadelphia, Pa., treasurer.

#### Good Times

Registration at the convention increased to 241 this

### Cleveland Makes Plans For Observation of UPA Anniversary

CLEVELAND, O.—A sixty-member Citizen's Committee, comprised of Ukrainian religious, civic and professional leaders, has made plans for the observation of the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). An anniversary banquet is to be held at 7 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 14, in the school auditorium of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic High School. Mr. Volodymyr Luciw, a Ukrainian singer and bandurist from London, England, will present a program of the songs of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. On Sept. 10, Ukrainian author Leonid Poltava of New York City, will present a literary evening, Poltava's play, "The Unattainables" will be staged by the Ukrainian

### Youth Day, Demonstrations Cap Busy Week At Expo

#### Spectacular Youth Day Climaxes Ukrainian Week At Expo '67

By HELEN P. SMINDAK  
EXPO 67, MONTREAL — Climaxing a week of Expo festivities, Canada's Ukrainian community sponsored a lavish six-hour spectacle at the Playground on St. Helen's Island here on July 30.

#### 1600 Young People

As thousands of sun-drenched spectators watched from the grandstand and thousands more stood in the shade of trees that ringed the huge field, some 1,600 young people from the U.S. and Canada presented a 19-act show that included gymnastics, traditional Eastern dances, folk dances and piano and vocal solos.

Highlight of the program was the formation of the Centennial symbol — a maple leaf — and the figures "1867-1967" by 600 gymnasts, all members of the Ukrainian youth organization, SUM.

#### Form Canadian Symbol

Performing on the open field against the background of passing ocean liners and the Montreal skyline, the gymnasts in white and black outfits formed the leaf symbol. When the design was completed, the Canadian and Ukrainian flags were unfurled in the center of the symbol.

Expo officials, who had warned those in charge of the Ukrainian rally not to "create international tensions" by displaying the blue and yellow flag of the Ukrainian National Republic or singing the national anthem, apparently did not notice the infraction. They did, however, take rally officials to task for allowing the playing of "Sheche ne vmerla Ukraina" during opening ceremonies.

#### Force of Habit

A spokesman for the Ukrainian Youth Day Committee explained that the band had not been instructed to play the Ukrainian national anthem and had done so from force of habit.

The gymnasts were followed by 300 young PLAST girls in folk costume who performed "hahilky" — traditional Easter rounddances — to the accompaniment of a five-girl choir.

The traditional Ukrainian welcome with bread and salt was included in a PLAST performance that portrayed the Ukrainian contribution to the development of Canada.

#### Dance Troupes

Among the dance troupes were the Kalyna Dancers of Toronto, the Verkhovyna

### This Weekend at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — "Polutseber," an evening of humor and satire, songs and dances, will be featured on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion at the UNA resort in the Catskills — Soyuzivka.

EKO and Babay prepared the humor and satire, Roman Petrina the dances, and Roman Lewycky the songs. Emceeding the affair will be Volodymyr Hentysh, well-known to Soyuzivka audiences for his quick wit and the very danceable sounds of Soyuzivka's beloved Amor orchestra.

Dancing will follow the entertainment program, with Amor providing romantic background music.

On Sunday, Aug. 13, Soyuzivka will present a one-day art show of the works of Edward Kozak — sometimes

#### 15 Demonstrators Arrested, 'Harassment' from Expo Officials

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Daily Star, on July 31, published an article reporting the arrest of 15 Ukrainians at Expo 67. The entire article follows.

Fifteen persons are to appear in court today charged with disturbing the peace near the Russian pavilion at Expo.

The 15 were part of a demonstration by 75 persons dispersed late Saturday in front of the big Soviet showplace, Montreal police said.

Yesterday, two Expo security guards were keeping watch at the fair's Hospitality pavilion where a lecture Saturday on Ukrainian history and demonstrations of Ukrainian handicrafts—which preceded the demonstration at the Russia pavilion—brought Canadian-Ukrainian week to a close.

"When we began to organize our entertainment, the furthest thing from our minds was that we would cause a political hassle," said Eugenia Zagurak, a member of the committee running the Ukrainian ethnic week.

"But we've had difficulties with Expo about every little thing we wanted to do."

Mrs. Zagurak said her committee had no part in a demonstration late Saturday during which about 75 persons shouted "shame" and "freedom for Ukraine" in front of the big Soviet showplace.

Commenting Sunday on the incident and on complaints of

ensorship, an Expo spokesman said the world fair's policy is that no group shall be allowed to use the platform for publicizing its own cause.

"The Canadian Ukrainians received just the same treatment as everybody else," he said.

But Terry Hukalo, a Montreal-born Ukrainian who spent the week helping the organizers, said pressure building up all week for a demonstration had been increased by "harassment" from Expo officials.

Expo had told him part of the sound track should be cut from a movie on Ukrainians in Canada, narrated by John Fisher, chairman of the Centennial Commission.

So Hukalo ran the film to audiences in Expo's hospitality pavilion, without the introduction by Fisher, that included the remark that Ukrainians had fought against Russian domination throughout their history.

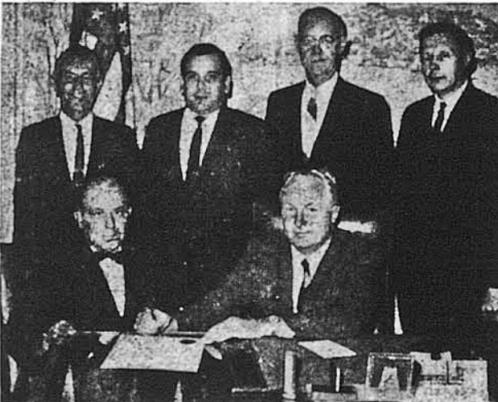
Mrs. Zagurak, Montreal president of one of the Ukrainian women's groups which organized the week of lectures, gymnastics, fashion shows and handicraft displays, had other vigorous complaints.

Expo had ordered a trident-shaped crest, symbol of the republic established in Ukraine from 1917 to 1919, removed from the front of the week's program.

Copies of a speech by Anna Tokarek, past president of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, had not been distributed after Expo officials objected to one sentence saying the association aimed "to provide moral and spiritual aid to the people of Ukraine in their efforts to gain full independence."

"That statement of aim has been publicized in Canada for 40 years but we couldn't say it here for fear the Russian pavilion staff might be offended," she said.

### Captive Nations Week in Boston



Mayor Collins of Boston signs Captive Nations Week Proclamation. Seated left to right: Dr. James H. Tashjian, chairman of the New England Committee for Captive Nations, and Mayor John F. Collins. Standing are: Walter Tutka, UCCA, Orest Szcudluk, executive secretary of the NECNC, Att. John J. Grigalus, Lithuanian Council and Ludis A. Salins, Latvian League.

BOSTON, Mass. — This year's Captive Nations Week was observed here by informing the public, through newspapers and radio, about the captive nations. Governor John A. Volpe and Mayor John F. Collins of Boston

issued proclamations designating the week of July 16-22 as "Captive Nations Week" in Massachusetts and Boston respectively.

The official signing of proclamations was witnessed by delegations representing the New England Committee for Captive Nations and included representatives of American Armenian, Ukrainian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Hungarian organizations.

The Boston Herald of July 6, 1967, carried an interesting article written by Ted Lewis. The nationally syndicated columnist, citing an interview with Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, chided the administration for paying only a "lip service to the cause of freedom" in captive countries. The article was entitled, "Captive Nations Get Lip Service."

The New England Committee for Captive Nations sponsored this year's observance, in cooperation with several other civic organizations. The Committee is headed by Dr. James H. Tashjian as Chairman and Orest Szcudluk as executive secretary.

Edward Kozak

### 52 Students Begin Classes At UNA Cultural Courses

#### BOYS END CAMPING SEASON

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — The 14th annual Ukrainian Cultural Courses, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, opened classes on Monday, Aug. 7, at the Lviv villa at Soyuzivka. Fifty-two students are registered for this year's courses, with 25 of them girls.

Now in their fourteenth year, the courses offer daily instruction in Ukrainian language, history, geography, literature and related subjects. Open to young men and women between the ages of 16 and 21, the courses will last through Sept. 1, with a formal graduation ceremony scheduled for that day.

#### Children's Camp Ends

Twenty-six boys ended their three-week stay at the Soyuzivka children's camp last Saturday, Aug. 5. Preceding the boy's camp was a three-week tour for the girls.

The director of both camps for the last two years was Mrs. Zenovia Pyrh. The camp was concluded with a program by the campers which included songs, skits, recitations and gymnastic exercises. Mrs. Pyrh thanked the management of Soyuzivka for their full cooperation. Danny Slobodian, Soyuzivka manger, bid farewell to all the campers.

The director of the courses, as in past years, is Dr. Wasyl Steciuk. Lecturing, along with Dr. Steciuk, are Ivan Blyzniak from New York and Miss Maria Hud, from Philadelphia. Prof. Roman Lewycky will teach singing and bandura playing.

#### Women In Minority

This will be the first year that the women students will be in the minority. Last year there were 31 young women and 13 men registered for the courses.

The director of the courses, as in past years, is Dr. Wasyl Steciuk. Lecturing, along with Dr. Steciuk, are Ivan Blyzniak from New York and Miss Maria Hud, from Philadelphia. Prof. Roman Lewycky will teach singing and bandura playing.

### Snylyk Wins SUAST-East Tennis Title

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Zenon Snylyk, representing the Ukrainian Sitch of Newark, won the Eastern tennis championship of the Federation of Ukrainian American Sports Associations, when he defeated Alex Olyneec, representing Tryzub of Philadelphia, 6:0, 6:2 in the final match held at Soyuzivka Saturday, Aug. 5.

The final match was played last weekend because the tennis tournament, held at Soyuzivka the weekend of July 15 and 16, experienced difficulties due to rain, and one semi-final, as well as the final match had to be postponed.

Snylyk gained a berth in the finals by virtue of his semi-final victory over George Sawchak, last year's Eastern champ. Olyneec defeated Zenon Yackiw in the semi-final round.

Snylyk, playing near-flawless tennis controlled the entire match with well-placed drop shots and passing shots. Olyneec experienced control difficulties and couldn't cope with Snylyk's precise game.

With the expected absence of John Durbak, who is presently in the Army, last year's Labor Dad tournament champ, the men's division of the tournament on Sept. 2, 3 and 4, looks like it will be a wide-open affair.

In the senior men's division Dr. Volodymyr Huk is expected to repeat as champion. There will be an influx of young talent in the juniors' and boys' divisions, which should make it interesting and worthwhile to watch.

The women's division should be close with the expected return of Lusia Drunevych, Irene Steciuk and Andrea Keybida.

The swimming meet, which will be held the same weekend, has been expanded this year to include more events in both the men's and women's division.

#### BOYCHUK WINS MARATHON AT GAMES

WINNIPEG, Man. — Andy Boychuk of Canada won the marathon run on Saturday, Aug. 5 at the Pan-American Games in 2 hours 23 minutes 24 seconds, establishing a new Games record.

This was the first real setback suffered by the United States in the Games.

Boychuk's time shattered the Games mark of 2:27:54.2 set by John Kelley of the United States in 1959.

Boychuk was one of several Ukrainian athletes on the U.S. and Canadian teams who took part in the Games here from July 26 through Aug. 6.

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FOUNDED 1933

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc. at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Subscription Rates for The UKRAINIAN WEEKLY \$3.50 per year U.N.A. Members \$2.50 per year

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N.J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for by Section 1180 of Act of October 3, 1917 — authorized July 31, 1918.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Jersey City, N.J. 07303 P.O. Box 346

Editorials

Problems at Expo

The headlines in two Canadian newspapers, The Toronto Daily Star and The Telegram of Toronto, read: "Demonstration over Ukraine — Fifteen arrested at Soviet pavilion" and "Week Of Feuding At Expo — 15 Free-Ukraine demonstrators held."

These were the reports of the Canadian press about the problems which emerged between Canadian Ukrainians and Expo officials about the staging of the Canadian Ukrainian week at Expo.

The demonstration and arrests were but the climax to an entire week of problems and flare-ups between the Ukrainians presenting their exhibits and the censorship of Expo officials. In spite of these problems, the week nevertheless turned out to be a great success—attested to by the crowds at the Hospitality Pavilion and the coverage the week received in the Canadian mass media.

Mrs. Eugenia Zagurak, one of the Ukrainians who organized and ran the week said, "When we began to organize our entertainment, the furthest thing from our minds was that we should cause a political hassle, but we've had difficulty about every little thing we wanted to do."

Expo officials censored an introduction to a sound track film, in which John Fisher, chairman of the Centennial Commission, made a remark that the Ukrainians had fought against Russian domination throughout their history. They ordered the Ukrainians to remove a "tryzub" from the cover of the week's program.

After Expo officials objected to a passage in the speech of Anna Tokarek, former president of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, copies of the speech were not distributed. There was also a rebuke from the officials for the playing of the Ukrainian National Anthem.

It is understandable that Expo officials didn't want to "create international tensions," or offend anyone's feelings—particularly those of the Soviet Union.

They nonetheless should have respected the Ukrainians' integrity, dignity, pride, and moral support for the freedom of their brethren behind the Iron Curtain.

The Expo officials said that the Ukrainians were treated no differently than was any other ethnic group. Perhaps the Ukrainians care more and therefore let it be known. The officials could have saved themselves a lot of embarrassment.

If anything, the treatment that Expo officials gave the Ukrainians just added fuel to the fire.

Cultural Courses: Enjoyment And Education

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses, sponsored by Ukrainian National Association in cooperation with the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, opened classes last week for some 50 young men and women at Soyuzivka.

Now in their fourteenth year, the Courses offer a comprehensive program of instruction in the Ukrainian language, history, literature and related subjects designed to familiarize the students with some of the highlights of Ukrainian cultural development which constitutes what we have learned to cherish as our Ukrainian heritage.

Over the years, the Courses have enjoyed a great degree of popularity among the younger set, and some of the leading youth figures in our community have at one time or another spent a summer or two at Soyuzivka attending classes, acquiring knowledge, making friends, and becoming familiar with the various phases of our organized life.

Today, the courses are still considered a most fitting award for younger men and women who have been prominent in local community work. Various organizations raise funds to pay at least part of the expenses—nominal as they are—to allow the youngsters to spend three rewarding and most enjoyable weeks at UNA's beautiful resort.

Admittedly, the primary function of the Courses is to teach the students, to impart to them the basics of Ukrainian language, history, culture. Far from being a mere cramming session condensed into a three-week period, the Courses, by virtue of the time element and the place, also offer all the benefits of a summer vacation. That is as it should be. Education without some enjoyment at Soyuzivka is unthinkable. But fun alone does not warrant a three-week stay at the Courses, as the students soon learn for themselves. Those who can best combine both learning and fun stand to profit most.

A Visit to the Headquarters of The Ukrainian Orthodox Church

By DR. MICHAEL DANYLIUK (Translated by Oleh Z. Lysiak)

(3)

There are carpets from the 17th and 18th centuries, also embroideries and designs of embroidered religious vestments. Among them you will find startling reminders of the bolshevik occupation: the remains of church vestments which were used by political security police, after they had looted the churches, to make slippers for their female companions.

The museum has beautiful exhibits of Ukrainian folk art. There are complete costumes representing the different regions of Ukraine, and a large collection of embroidery work.

There is a lovely collection of rare embroidery designs which was made especially for the museum by a group of women in Minnesota, under the direction of Mrs. V. Rosinsky. You can even find, in

this section, traditional baking designs.

The collection of ikons is outstanding. Here you find beautiful ikons from the 15th through the 18th centuries. Of particular artistic value are the Byzantine ikons from St. Sophia's Cathedral, and ikons created at the Kievian Cave Monastery. Another interesting collection displays photographs of ikons that were destroyed by the Bolsheviks in the thirties. There is a row of photographed ikons from the St. Sophia's and St. Michael's cathedrals and the "Desiatynna Cerkva." These still bear the marks of the ikons assigned for destruction.

There are other documents of "socialistic culture" in Ukraine. These are large photographs of the destruction of

The history of the twentieth century has taken a bizarre and unexpected turn. Man's increasing technological command and control of the forces of nature have come to be entirely out of line with his powers of understanding. Today it is painfully evident that in this crisis, many apparently intelligent, supposedly idealistic and high principled men and women are showing themselves incapable of making rational judgments on any subject. In addition to that, language is becoming more and more unrealistic and imprecise so that good has been called evil and evil, good. In an age which ostensibly praises freedom and equality, men regard slavery as freedom and freedom as slavery.

Most Dangerous

There were traces of some of these tendencies revealed in World War I. There were more in World War II and since that time, they have multiplied more rapidly than atomic bombs and other methods of destruction and are proving themselves even more dangerous than the most dangerous weapons. The Aesopian language of the Russian Revolutionists of the nineteenth century has been refined and spread and very few see how they are being snared by the lies and prevarications of the Communists in the most vital spheres of life.

In encouraging lies and trickery, Lenin was thinking of devices to blind the capitalist world to the dangers of Communism. Stalin himself, with his blunt and unpleasant expression, was able to bludgeon himself halfway across Europe, set up an enlarged Russian Communist despotism and call it a peaceful democratic area. He failed to assert himself fully over Mao Tse-tung, and his successors are often at a loss themselves to make their

THE AGE OF THE GUERRILLA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

ories jibe with the facts that they have to notice. The present differences between the Moscow and Peking Communists deal with relatively minor points and chiefly concern those groups of the non-Communist population that can be profitably employed to spread Communism.

Peaceful Coexistence

The ever-ebullient Khrushchev, along with his quarreling with Mao, worked out a theory of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist world until the Communists could swallow it whole. The very appearance of the theory seemed to many unthinking people a way out of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the United Nations and elsewhere. Therefore we had a new wave of hope for the relief of tensions to use the gentlest words for the situation. What they do not see is that a complement to this is the war of liberation, the fomenting of revolts and disorders in the capitalistic countries ostensibly in the name of liberation but in reality to providing for a Communist takeover.

There is a third aspect of the same process and that is being preached by Fidel Castro in Cuba and spread elsewhere. To make a revolt in Cuba and get the country for himself, Castro landed with a small group of men in the mountainous area of the east and after several months of fighting he was able to descend into the plains and get control of Havana and the Cuban government. Then he introduced the usual Communist reforms and secured his power.

American Mismanagement

When the Cuban exiles, who really stood for freedom in the great tradition, tried to stage a movement to return, it was unaccountably checked by the new American administration which was

paying more than lip service to the idea that there should be no armed clashes in view of the United Nations. Khrushchev saw his chance and moved powerful rockets into the island. This was discovered and there was danger of a new clash which might touch off a big war but telephone talks between President Kennedy and Khrushchev averted the danger and Castro was secured in his empire.

Castro's techniques are now being applied to Communize South Vietnam by the carrying on of a guerrilla war by men who know the country and can live off it by terrorizing the population. It is a mode of warfare that is hard to combat by men trained in regular army tactics, for it is difficult to drive the guerrillas out of an area and keep them out.

Castro and his chief aide, Che Guevara, studied the principles of guerrilla warfare and when they had brought their conclusions to a satisfactory state, Guevara apparently disappeared to some place in South America, where there have been repeated rumors that he is in charge of operations either in Bolivia or less probably in Peru.

Solidarity Meeting

Now he has called together a meeting of the Union for Latin-American Solidarity in Havana. There are the usual excuses that Castro is differing with Moscow, even though it is hard to decide which capital is launching the more more venomous attacks on the United States.

Yet there is one point that is significant. One of the participants is Stokely Carmichael, a Negro from Trinidad though now apparently an American citizen. Carmichael was the original popularizer of the theory of Black Power and has long been preaching violence to solve the troubles of the American Negro. He

has gone further and is apparently one of those leaders who subscribe to the doctrine of guerrilla warfare.

He speaks of the Negro rioting as an armed rebellion and is encouraging the formation of guerrilla bands, armed groups that have no direct relationship with any given community so that they can be turned loose to do damage in any way that will either discredit the Negro or destroy property—two objects that can in one way or another prove embarrassing and harmful to the peace of the United States and its position abroad.

Work Of Despair

He can always argue that the riots are the work of despair but a few properly placed agents can accomplish a great deal in stirring up both the whites and the blacks and preventing many of the necessary reforms from being made. The ultimate goal is not to improve conditions but to bring down the government by the same methods of infiltration, disorganization and conquest that have served the Communist world for a half century. Meanwhile Moscow can continue to preach peaceful coexistence, export arms, anti-American propaganda and persuade the American idealists that Moscow is the true center of civilization.

The present Havana Conference promises to do more than be a meeting point of ideas of the revolution. We will learn very little of the actual discussions or of the conclusions. Yet we can be very sure that in the next months we will see outbursts of guerrilla activity in areas that still seem to be at peace. America must recover its nerve and its sense to prepare for this new wave of disorders at home and abroad without giving up its position on freedom and its realization that freedom must be worldwide.

Four Research Specialists to Study Emigrants From Central Europe

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The University of Minnesota Center for Immigration Studies announced today the appointment of four research specialists who will join Professor Timothy L. Smith in his three-year study of emigration, education, and social change among migrating villagers from Central Europe. Prof. Smith began the study a year ago.

The researchers will study comparatively what happened to families from the same regions in cities in the United States and Canada, and in cities in their homelands.

Research Specialist

Senior research specialist will be Yeshayahu Jelinek, a native of Slovakia and a citizen of Israel. Jelinek graduated in sociology and history from Hebrew University in Israel, received his Ph.D. in Central European history at

Indiana University in 1966, and taught Central European and Russian history at the University of Denver during the past academic year. His previous research has been in minority problems in Slovakia. He has fluent command of Slovak, Magyar, German, and Russian, and reads Polish and Serbo-Croatian. He will teach one course each quarter in the humanities program at the University.

The other new research specialists are Rudolph Susel, a Ph.D. in Central European history at Indiana University; Miss Oksana Dragan, a native of Ukraine and a graduate of Douglass College, Rutgers University; and Mark Stolarik, an honors graduate in history from the University of Ottawa, and a native of Slovakia.

Susel will intensively study emigrants from villages in

Slovenia, the native land of his parents. He is spending this summer in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, perfecting his command of the language and doing exploratory research. Miss Dragan will work in Ukrainian materials. She spent one year after her graduation from college on a Fulbright scholarship in Vienna, then completed a master's degree in Russian history at Columbia University. Stolarik is currently completing his master's thesis at Ottawa, based upon a year's research in the history of the part which Slovak emigrants to the United States and Canada played in shaping American foreign policy toward Czechoslovakia during and immediately following World War I.

Two other research specialists were previously appointed to the project, under financial support from the Fund for the Advancement of Edu-

cation. They are John Briggs, who is studying the role of education among migrating Italians, and Josef Barton, a Texan of Czech extraction, who will study the Americanization movement among all ethnic groups during the 1920's.

Briggs is a graduate of Hobart College, New York, and holds a master of arts degree in teaching from Johns Hopkins University. Barton is a candidate for the doctorate at the University of Michigan. His research will be directed jointly by Professor John Highman, of the University of Michigan, and Professor Smith.

Financial Support

The major financial support for the project is from the University of Minnesota and the United States Office of Education. Each member (Continued on p. 3)

churches, particularly in Kiev. You find the photograph of a half-dismantled church. Then, in a series of photographs, you see the workers tearing apart the centuries-old walls, a smashed altar, a pile of ruins, and then—nothing but an empty plot.

The Orthodox "Apostle," published in Lviv in the 17th century, and the first printed edition of the Greek-Catholic "Sluzebnyk" (prayer book), are found in the section which contains rare church volumes. A 16th-century "plashchanytsia," donated by Dr. Terebus-Kekish, is one of the more interesting items in display.

While walking past the exhibits, you suddenly stop. In front of you there are two proclamations: one bears the original signature of Hetman Ivan Mazepa, the other is that of Hetman Ivan Skoropadsky. You can't tear yourself away. As you follow the flow of Mazepa's handwriting, you understand why Archbishop Mstyslav speaks in hushed tones in the museum. The Prelate shows you another exhibit—a small, silver ark.

You look at it more closely and make out the engraved date, July 3, 1963, and the name of Metropolitan Petro Mohyla. In this ark the Metropolitan placed the relics of six saints, which he acquired from all over the world. Later, the ark was built into the altar at St. Sophia's Cathedral. The bolsheviks, while looting the church, threw away the relics, but the ark remained. It was passed from person to person, until it found its way into a church again. Perhaps it will someday return to Kiev.

In the museum you will also find contemporary Ukrainian art. They have paintings and sculptures, including some Lytvynenko originals. In the central room, you find the death-mask and a bust of Simon Petlura. You also see the battle-flags of Ukrainian armies, and a project for a monument to Hetman Mazepa. It is difficult to make yourself leave the museum, for you want to stay all day. Somehow you manage to leave. Then you realize that your Church has created

something really great and worthwhile, in a very short time.

"How will the further development of this religious and cultural center proceed," I asked the Prelate.

"We don't know exactly," he replied, "but we are already making plans. Everything that you see gathered here is the wealth of the general Ukrainian community. This is already beyond the governing bounds of the Consistory. We must think in a wider scope. That is why we are planning to initiate a Cultural-Education Foundation, or whatever it may be named, and place it on a broad community-church basis. We want to bring the leading Ukrainian citizens, scholars, and professionals into this foundation. This sort of foundation would be a separate entity, with its own plans, budget and funds. It would continue the work already begun, and would make this a truly cultural center, in terms of the preservation, study and development of the acquisitions of our culture. We have

the possibilities to form such a foundation, for it is not just a dream, but a formulated plan. First we must pay off the debt on the church, complete the interior, and finally bring the museum to order. We must think about the foundation in realistic terms."

"Do you foresee any particular problems," I inquired. "They're always around," came the reply, "but they have never built anything. It will all pass. In twenty, thirty years, there won't be a trace of the bitter memories left in the wind, but this," and he pointed to the church, "will stand, will continue to grow. It will be the proof of our love, dedication and realistic plan for the future."

I did not want to say goodbye to the Prelate, the center, the church. It was evening already and all the busses from Bound Brook had left. I had to find another complicated way to get back. It was raining hard and I got drenched.

No matter. I got a chance to see the church in its evening beauty. Of course, when

Congressman Dulski Speaks On UPA 25th Anniversary

(Thaddeus J. Dulski, D.-N.Y., delivered this speech in the House of Representatives on August 2, 1967. It was published in the Congressional Record of the same date.)

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker although I was unable to personally join in the tribute to the gallant men and women of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, who were honored at a banquet recently in Washington, D.C., it was a genuine demonstration of respect and tribute to freedom-loving people everywhere who resist oppression.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army—UPA. The endless struggle of the Ukrainian nation to establish a sovereign Ukrainian state was most valiantly expressed in recent times by the armed efforts of this brave band of freedom fighters.

A call to arms, which came during the Nazi German occupation, was motivated by the same high ideals which throughout our history have prompted American forces to raise arms in the defense of human freedom. Today, young Americans are dying on the battlefields of Vietnam; about two decades ago, many young Ukrainians also gave their lives to make this world safe for the development of universal human values and to provide an opportunity for man's free intellectual and spiritual growth.

In this "year of anniversaries," when the Soviets boast about the 50th anniversary of their revolution, the Ukrainian people observe two anniversaries: the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. These anniversaries must serve as proof and reminder to the entire world that the Bolshevik Revolution was, in effect, an abandonment of the struggle for human freedom and improvement.

The first Ukrainian state, the Kievan Rus', was established in the 10th century. Subsequently forms of Ukrainian statehood were the Cossack Republic in 1648 and the Ukrainian National Republic in 1918. During the turbulent years of World War II the Ukrainians again raised their banner of freedom. On June 30, 1941, independence was proclaimed in the City of Lviv, Western Ukraine. However, the Ukrainian National Government was in no position to defend the country against the hordes of Nazi invaders. The entire country was subjected to the same occupation policy as the Nazis had demonstrated in other countries. Armed resistance against the occupant was a natural consequence; the first units of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army marched on to the battlefield.

The initiative to armed resistance came from the leading members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists—OUN. All units came under a single command on October 14, 1942; from then on the movement was known as the Ukrainian Povstancha Armiya—UPA—the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Hundreds of young men—and many women—joined the underground forces which in March 1943 numbered about 10,000 people. That number grew steadily due to the desertion of Ukrainian soldiers from the German and Soviet Armies.

The Ukrainian insurgent forces had to develop a strategy to wage the battle on two fronts: against the Nazi occupation forces, and against Soviet partisans who began to infiltrate into Ukrainian territory. The UPA operations stopped, to some extent, the mass deportations of Ukrainian people to labor camps in Germany as well as the extensive economic plundering of the country by the Germans.

By the end of 1944 the UPA had approximately 200,000 men under arms. They were organized into units assigned to four operational regions—and a series of independent operational groups. Guerrilla tactics were employed by the UPA with excellent results.

The Ukrainian people gave active support to their Insurgent Army. Many risked their lives, and there are countless examples of extreme courage displayed in an effort to help UPA fight the Nazi forces. By the second half of 1944 almost all Ukrainian territories were occupied by the Soviet Army. A new chapter in UPA's struggle against enemy oppression began. Cut off from any possible channels of aid from the Western Powers and exhausted by two and a half years of Nazi occupation, the people of the Ukraine faced the Russian invaders alone as they have done many times before in history.

The first major battle which the UPA fought against the Soviet Russian forces took place in the winter of 1944. Marshal Vatutin, the commander of the Soviet forces, was fatally wounded in that battle. In the spring of 1945, the Soviets amassed some 200,000 troops for an extensive military operation against the UPA. Fighting spread to almost all parts of Western Ukraine. The Soviets used aircraft, artillery, and tanks to block villages and forests. The objective was to encircle and isolate the Ukrainian Insurgent Army units, and to annihilate them. This plan was far from successful.

By the summer of 1945, military operations gained in intensity. Red army units were called upon to help the NKVD detachments break the backbone of the Ukrainian resistance. However, the Red Army proved to be ineffective and frequently succumbed to the propaganda campaign directed at them by Ukrainian insurgents. During that period the UPA units achieved great military victories and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The UPA also conducted operations to achieve political effects. A series of raids were carried out to disrupt the elections to the Supreme Soviet in February 1946. These raids gave tremendous moral support to the Ukrainian population. Soviet countermeasures amounted to sheer barbaric terror. One of many examples might be the poisoning of food and the water supply by Soviet agents as well as black market sale of poisonous injections intended for use by UPA soldiers. Still, the majority of Ukrainians refused to vote.

In order to deprive the Ukrainian insurgents of their bases and support from the people, the Soviets burned forests and terrorized the native population. The Ukrainians spared no efforts in striking back. Among the Soviet casualties was General Moskalenko who was killed on May 3, 1946, near the railroad station of Tiazhiv, Western Ukraine.

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The successes of the UPA in these regions, attained such proportions that the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia were forced to sign a tripartite pact on May 12, 1947, calling for a joint military effort against the UPA. Brilliant guerrilla tactics employed by the UPA, however, rendered this pact an exercise in futility. Major UPA groups split up into small detachments and either withdrew into the mountains or went to other parts of the

taxi, which was to take me to a different town where the busses were still running, arrived—the rain stopped. It was another adventure—some journey on the way back to New York. While riding past the church I realized that I had seen much. I had seen much more than I had expected.

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The End

(Continued on p. 3)

### Ukrainian Youth Day

(Concluded from p. 1)

#### Cross-Section

He noted that Canada's Ukrainians span a cross-section of people from all walks of life — farmers, members of all professions, mayors of cities and members of parliament.

The Rev. Dr. Vasil Kushnir, national president of the Canadian Ukrainian Committee (KUK), extended the hope that "these youths will carry on the work that has come before."

"Now we are on the threshold of another 100 years. With prayers, hard work and sacrifices, our (Ukrainian) young people can build on the foundation that has already been laid to help achieve a good life for everyone in an atmosphere of peace and unity."

#### Program Emcees

Emcees of the program were Dr. Ihor Luhowyyj, chief medical officer at "Baturyn," the PLAST camp located 90 miles outside Montreal, and Nicholas Andrukhiw, president of the KUK-sponsored Ukrainian Youth Day Committee.

Comprising the committee were Bohdan Washchuk, Roman Stefaniuk, Dr. Luhowyyj, Roman Dzwonok, Janine Humnicki, Walter Kushnirsky and Alexander Melnyk.

#### Youth Organizations

Performers included 700 young people who were attending a two-week SUM convention at "Verkhovyna," the SUM camp at St. Theodore, Que., and 700 PLAST members from "Baturyn." An additional 200 young people represented the Ukrainian Catholic Youth, MUN and ODUM. A CBC-TV mobile unit with three color cameras recorded the day's events for Canada's national television network.

#### CORRECTION

We regret that in the second installment of the article, "Go West, Young Ukrainian" by Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, on July 29, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Muc were inadvertently omitted in the next to last paragraph.—Editor.

### Cadet Sefchek Receives Military Excellence Award

WOOD BRIDGE, N.J. — Paul Sefchek, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sefchek, was among the outstanding Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps cadets who attended the 19th National Arnold Air Society (AAS) Conclave in Miami, Fla.



Paul Sefchek

At Stevens Institute of Technology, Paul was presented with the American Legion AFROTC Military Excellence Award. The presentation was made by Assemblyman Fred Hauser and Maj. Alfred A. Picinich, head of the Aerospace Studies department.

The cadets represented their school squadrons of the Honorary Military Society. More than 1,000 cadets from 170 colleges and universities met to discuss the AAS program for the coming year. The entire Sefchek family are members of the UNA, Cadet Sefchek, a member

of the Class of '68, majoring in Engineering at Stevens, has been a dean's student and a member Beta Theta Pi.

Paul graduated from Woodbridge High School, where he lettered in football and track. He was also a member of the National Honor Society.

The entire Sefchek family are members of the UNA, Branch 155.

### ...Congressman Dulski...

(Concluded from p. 2)

Ukraine. Some units crossed Czechoslovakia in 1947-48 and surrendered to the American forces in Bavaria.

Consolidation of Soviet power on Ukrainian territories and the lack of any aid whatsoever from the Western Powers forced the Supreme Command of the UPA to change its partisan warfare tactics. In addition to armed actions of small groups of hard core insurgents, the action spread to underground resistance in political, economic, and cultural fields. The UPA soldiers, as well as the members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, gradually went completely underground and infiltrated the existing Soviet organizations in all spheres of life. Psychological warfare was substituted for active combat tactics. The UPA entered a new phase in its continual struggle against the foreign occupant.

The story of UPA would not be complete without paying due respect to its legendar

hero and supreme commander, Gen. Taras Chuprynka. As the commander in chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army — 1943-50 — General Chuprynka was the mastermind of some of the most brilliant guerrilla warfare tactics developed by any insurgent army. Thus, the major objective of the Soviet military operations against the UPA was to eliminate its leader. General Chuprynka was killed in action in hand-to-hand combat with Soviet MVD forces near the city of Lviv, western Ukraine, in March 1950.

The legend of the great hero remains alive, however, as will the glory of the countless known and unknown heroes of the UPA. Regardless of the present trends in the labyrinth of international politics, we have to honor those young men and women of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army who raised the same banner of freedom that our own soldiers are now defending in Vietnam.

### ...Research Specialists...

(Concluded from p. 2)

of the research group will spend two or three months in Europe, working under cooperative arrangements with European scholarly and archival institutions in materials which have been located across the past few years by various members of the Center for Immigration Studies. Their major work in America will be in the Immigrant Archives, at the University of Minnesota Library, and in Cleveland, the city which has been selected for the major concentration of study in the United States.

Among faculty associates who are advising Professor Smith and the research team are Professor Higham, Professor Rudolph Vecoli, recently of the University of Illinois, but after September 1, to be director of the Center for Immigration Studies at Minnesota; and Minnesota Professors Clarke Chambers, whose special field is the history of American social welfare; Theofanis Stavrou, a specialist in the history of Eastern Orthodox culture; Albert W. Tezla of the Duluth campus, a noted student of Hungarian language and literature; Arnold Rose, a specialist in the social psychology of group relations; assistant vice-president Fred Lukermann, a geographer and demographer; and the curator of the Immigrant Archives, Mary Molek, whose research interest is the edu-

cational history of the South Slavs.

#### CORRECTION

Due to an oversight in the photo caption of the "Statue of Liberty Hosts Captive Nations Manifestation", which appeared in the August 5, 1967, issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, the name of the sponsoring organization was omitted. The rally was sponsored by Americans to Free Captive Nations, Inc., an organization embracing representatives of 23 captive nations. The name of the Ukrainian member-organization is Association for the Liberation of Ukraine. We apologize for the omission.—Ed.

#### PITTSBURGH UOL

(Concluded from p. 1)

Junior group, with Miss Pauline Podgurski of Philadelphia, Pa., the runner-up. Awards were also presented to St. Mary's Jr. Chapter, Detroit, Mich., and to St. Michael's Jr. Chapter of Marmond for their outstanding work in 1965 and 1966, respectively.

The site of the 1968 UOL convention will be Cleveland, O., with the 1969 convention scheduled for Philadelphia, Pa., and the 1970 convention scheduled for Minneapolis, Minn.

### Ukrainian Doctor, Nurse to Wed



Alexandra Yaremko



Dr. Emil L. Harasym, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — It is always gratifying to learn about the growing ranks of the medical profession among our young Ukrainian Americans. We are therefore pleased to report about a young doctor and nurse from Philadelphia who happen to be neighbors, members of the same parish and will take the marriage vows together.

They are Dr. Emil Lawrence Harasym, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Emil L. Harasym. Dr. Harasym, Sr. is a surgeon in Philadelphia's Episcopal Hospital. Young Dr. Harasym received his medical degree from Temple University, served his internship at Northeastern Hospital and is now a surgical resident at Temple University Hospital. He graduated from La Salle College High School and from La Salle College cum laude.

Miss Alexandra (Sandra) Yaremko, daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. Alexander Yaremko, graduated from the Misericordia Hospital School of Nursing on Aug. 12. She intends to work in the Medical-Surgical Intensive Care Unit at Germantown Hospital. Miss Yaremko attended St. Basil's School in Philadelphia where she was Valedictorian of her graduating class. She won a scholarship to St. Basil Academy in Fox Chase where she was President of the Nazianzus Chapter of the National Honor Society.

The couple has been active in the League of Ukrainian Catholics and are members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Melrose Park, Pa. Both families are members of the UNA. Sandra's deceased grandfather, Mr. O. Zapotochny of Scranton, was a UNA Advisor.

Dr. Harasym and Sandra Yaremko will be married on Sept. 2 in the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia.

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA, SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, and the Sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. MARY DUSHNYCK

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player of Ukrainian descent, whose club is a member of USCAK. — Single matches are scheduled in the following divisions: Men, Women, Senior Men, Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 40 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age, division and the fee of \$2.50 should be sent to:

Mr. Bohdan RAK 43-21 49th St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11104 Tel.: TW 8-7685

Registrations should be sent not later than August 28, 1967. No additional applications will be accepted before the competition, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time at a meeting in New York.

Reservations for accommodations should be made by the participants themselves, by writing to:

SOYUZIVKA Ukrainian National Association Estate KERHONKSON, N. Y.

All players will assemble at 9 A. M. on Saturday, September 2, at the Veselka Pavillon.

### Swimming Competition

for INDIVIDUAL and TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

in the following events:

MEN — 50 m. free-style 100 m. free-style 100 m. breast-stroke 4 x 50 m. relay (free-style) 4 x 50 m. relay (medley)

BOYS (12 to 16 yrs.) — 50 m. free-style (8 to 12 yrs.) — 25 m. free-style

WOMEN — 50 m. free-style

GIRLS (12 to 16 yrs.) — 50 m. free-style (8 to 12 yrs.) — 25 m. free-style

Qualification for juniors is age 16 or lower. All competitors are limited to two individual events.

Competitors should register with Mr. Jaroslav Rubel at 1 P.M. on Saturday, September 2.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors, by writing to:

SOYUZIVKA Ukrainian National Association Estate KERHONKSON, N. Y.

Roll call of all participants in the meet will take place at 4 P.M. on Saturday, September 2.

The 5-3-1 point system will be used in team scoring. Double points will be awarded in the relays.

## SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zvadiuk



### Some You Win, Some You Lose, Some...

So near and yet so far! That is what must have been on the minds of the 300 spectators last Sunday at Farchers Grove in Union, N.J., where Newark Ukrainian Sitch soccer club lost its first chance at the American Soccer League championship in a most unusual, and what must have been heart breaking fashion.

#### Happy First Half

When the referee whistled the end of the first half, there must have been a happy feeling among Sitch supporters and players alike. With a 3-0 lead the club had little to worry about, especially since it controlled the game and expected to do so in the final stanza.

Sitch, who had reached the American Soccer League's Northern Division championship through good play at the start of the season and through tactical errors by the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals off the field, was favored to beat its opponent, the Baltimore St. Gerard Soccer Club, Southern Division finalist.

The first half could only indicate the superiority of the Ukrainian team, as it outplayed its opponent, scoring three times through goals by Lew Wilczak, Tony Veerstrale and David Black. A lead like that is a safe one in any man's game, but it wasn't last Sunday.

#### While Resting On Laurels

Before the spectators and players new what was happening, the game was tied at 3-3 and with three minutes left to play, St. Gerard scored its fourth and winning goal. With the victory, Baltimore took home the American Soccer League championship. It is the first time in a long time that the trophy traveled past Philadelphia.

The loss by Sitch, although disappointing to many, nevertheless was gratifying in one respect — there were no recriminations against the referee nor against the opposing players — the best team apparently won.

The reasons for the defeat? Well, few people could come up with hard facts which could contribute to the explanations of the failure.

#### Poor League Discipline

It is certain, however, that the game should have been played in late April or early May rather than three weeks before the start of a new season. But the problem of the American Soccer League is also the problem of other soccer leagues (except the newly-organized pro loops) and that is team discipline and a good, tight schedule.

The players were obviously out of condition and could not last the entire 90 minutes. Another explanation could be the feeling of having the game "in the bag." Manager Eugene Chyzowych could have perhaps had that feeling when he chose to substitute seasoned players with youngsters who may be good, but lack confidence and experience. But whatever the reason the game was lost and all that remains for Sitch is another season and another chance.

#### Meanwhile, Back At The GAL

In the German-American Soccer League, meanwhile, the New York Ukrainian Sport Club retained the league championship for another year without having to kick the ball. The two points that made the difference were given to the New York club through the good graces of the newly-crowned U.S. champion, the Greek-American Soccer club which chose not to play a protested match. The situation in the Ger-

man-American Soccer League this season became almost a comedy. It seems that teams advanced from one spot in the standings to the next without playing as clubs traded points at will. The receivers were, of course, happy for the moment, but not the fans.

The league hopes to remedy the situation next year and there are indications that it will be able to do so, having appointed a young and energetic games chairman who will be charged with the scheduling responsibility.

#### Hopes To Tighten League

The newly-elected games chairman is no novice to the soccer scene and to the German-American Soccer League in particular. He is Wolfgang Besser, the sports editor of the Staats Zeitung und Herald, one of the oldest German newspapers in the United States.

Besser assured this reporter during a recent conversation that "by Christmas, 13 of the 18 games should be over," adding that it should be no problem to fit the remaining five games before the end of April or early May.

"I feel that a schedule has to be planned and then upheld," the new games chairman said. Besser also felt that games should be scheduled every Sunday except Christmas and New Year's.

The German-American Soccer League plans to open its season September 10, but has not yet established the date for the end of the season. But, knowing the sports writer personally and sharing his frustration with a season that drags on and on, it is certain that things will change.

There is a financial loss for the New York Ukrainians in the fact that the Greek-American Soccer Club has switched its home field from the Ukrainian Sports Field to Eintracht Oval. The Greeks shared the field with the Ukrainians, paying for its use.

Rumors also exist that Hota, S.C. is seriously negotiating with the New York Skyliners to establish some type of a working agreement. Hota would most likely provide players for the professional club in its off season and in fact become a "farm team."



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# СВОБОДА ТУСМ

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## ДЛЯ КРАЩОЇ ПРАЦІ

(Уривки з програмової доповіді, що її виступив ідеологічно-політичний референт ГУ ТУСМ мгр. Юрій Кульчицький на XI Конгресі ТУСМ)

Цього року в нашому Товаристві відбуваються великі зміни. Створення Крайової Управи ТУСМ в Канаді створило багато нових проблем, які наш Конгрес мусить розв'язати. Сам факт створення Крайових Управ по собі являється ознакою росту та сили. Однак, не потішаймо себе нашими успіхами і не спочиваймо на лаврах.

Головна Управа ТУСМ, яку щорічно вибираємо на наших Конгресах, повинна складатися з вибранців — з кращих членів нашого Товариства, а резолюції, що їх приймають наші конгреси, повинні служити дороговказами для праці окремих референтур.

Правдою є, що ми пильно працюємо, проте, хто про це знає, чи колись буде знати? Пора створити при ГУ ТУСМ референтуру, яка відповідає б за архів Товариства та збірники важливих матеріалів, що відносяться до праці ТУСМ. Наша ідея вічна, ми ні.

Майже кожний з нас має свої приватні архіви, які з ходом часу губляться і продаються. Маю на думці докласти нашої праці, які, якщо їх зберегти, стануться свідками нашої активності та праці ТУСМ.

Минулий Конгрес ТУСМ прийняв резолюції, в яких підкреслювалося важливість праці поодиноких Осередків Діяльності. Кожний осередок повинен вибрати нову управу найініціативніших до трьох місяців після конгресу та негайно вислати вислід до ГУ ТУСМ. Бо ж Головна Управа може працювати успішно тільки тоді, коли окремі осередки виявляють свою повну співпрацю.

Для кращого налагодження співпраці з Головною Управою, кожна референтура ГУ повинна вислати свої об'язки кожному членові управи Осередку Діяльності. Таким чином, всі члени управи Осередків Діяльності будуть об'язані зі справами, про які заступається в об'язках ГУ і цим впливатимуть на головні осередки, які з цих чинних причин не виявляють потрібної ініціативи чи активності. Крім того, члени ГУ повинні відвідувати осередки.

ТУСМ — це ідеологічне

## ДО УВАГИ СТУДЕНТІВ, АБОЛВЕНТІВ ВІЩИХ НАУКОВИХ УСТАНОВ ТА ПРОФЕСІОНАЛІСТІВ

Наближається час, коли українська спільнота відсвяткує п'ятдесятиріччя Української Революції та Державності. Ми, українські студенти, та ці, що недавно були ними, повинні гідно стати разом з іншими діячами української культури та показати наш вклад у культурно-наукову скарбницю українського народу. Вважаємо, що збірники та видання докторських, магістерських і студентських семестрових тез на українську тематику може, хоч частково, показати наш труд на дорожці до великої мети.

Звертаємося до всіх студентів та професіоналів прислати нам дані про вищезгадані праці. В своїх повідомленнях просимо включити назву праці, кількість сторінок, в котрій році та на котрій університеті написана. Просимо також зазначити, чи твір є докторською дисертацією, магістерською тезою чи значимим коротким семестровим папером. Інформації просимо слати до: George P. Kulchuck, President of SUSTA, 1607 N. Quinn St. Apt. 103 Arlington, Va. 22209.

## XI СВІТОВИЙ КОНГРЕС ТУСМ

ХІ Світовий Конгрес Товариства Української Студентської Молоді ім. М. Міхновського, котрий відбувся у Філадельфії 24 і 25 червня ц.р., заледонстрував надзвичайну солідарність, єдність та ідейність. Пройшов він із запалом молодечих ідей та надав дальшої охоти до праці.

Головним моментом Конгресу була зміна в структурі Товариства, а саме створення Центральної Світової Управи ТУСМ, як координаційного тіла над Крайовими Управами Товариства. Головою Централу вибрано інж. Богдана Кульчицького із Філадельфії, заслуженого довіреного голову Головної Управи ТУСМ та відданого діяча студентського руху в Америці. При Централі створено ідеологічно-політичну референтуру, яку очолює колишній Голова Головної Управи Ігор Зяць із Ньюарку, котрий проявив вже давніше велику відданість та вмільність у цій діяльності. Створення такої Осередку праці при Централі ТУСМ дасть змогу координувати найважливішою справою Крайових управ у ділянці ідеологічно-студентській та в площині ідеологічно-практичної реалізації набутих знань. При Централі ринувалося створення комісії, яка об'єднає всі пресові референтури та видання нашого Товариства і займатиметься архівом. Центральна Управа

познається з Україною. Усі свідомі українці повинні писати розвідки та тези тільки про Україну та її тематику. Поляки, жиди та інші національності пишуть про своє та шанують своє. Чи ми не маємо чим гордитися? Чи немає в нас що писати? Тому людям широго серця та доброї волі скажу: пишіть, як вам аше українське сумління диктує!

Ми повинні писати листи-протести до Об'єднаних Націй в справах переслідування українських студентів, літературі, української Церкви та всього українського народу. ТУСМ існує, щоб надавати патріотичного тону цілому загальному українському студентству. Він повинен поглядати за собою інші студентські групи до епітельного спротиву пропаганді Москви та її фальшивим миролюбним кіном. Тому у цьому році святкуючи 50-ліття Української Визвольної Революції та 25-ліття створення УПА в листах до ООН і дописав до американської та української преси нам треба піднести голос протесту та тим причинитися до зняття престижу Москви в очах вільного світу.

Цей рік має велике значення, особливо для українського вільного студентства 11-12 листопада ц.р. в Ню Йорку відбувається Світовий Конгрес Українського Вільного Студентства. На цьому Конгресі заступлені будуть всі українські студентські центральні, ідеологічні та конфесійні товариства. Тримаючись постанов комісії СКУВС у Бафало, Н.Я., з 27 травня ц.р., ТУСМ зобов'язався дати інформативну доповідь пресі наше Товариство. Тому нова Управа ТУСМ повинна покласти на нашу репрезентацію на цьому Конгресі та покласти, щоб якнайбільш: кількість наших членів прибула на цю, таку важливу подію в житті українського вільного студентства.

Спонукуюмо американських професорів поглянути в енциклопедію, де під буквою „M“ вони зможуть за-

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Крім того, в Конгресі брали участь із усними привітаннями представники наступних організацій: СУСТА — Л. Ковалішин, Централь Жіноча ООЧСУ — п. С. Шаран, д-р І. Скальчук (діючий заступник голови УІКА у Філадельфії) від УІКА у Філадельфії, д-р О. Відлі від Союзу Українців Католиків „Провісники“, д-р М. Богатюк — Катедра Українознавства, Ігор Зяць — Головна Управа СУМА.

Письмові привіти прислали наступні особи: голова ЗЧ ОУН — проф. Степан Ленкавський, голова АБН, бувши Прем'єр України — Я. Яслюк Стецько, Митрополит Амвросій Сенишин, Єпископ Емфроду, Кир Йосиф Шимонюк, Апостольський Візитатор України в Західній Європі — Архієпископ Іван Бучко, Головна Управа ООЧСУ.

ХІ-тим Конгресом керував Президія в складі: мгр. Богдан Футей Шаран (Філадельфії) — голова, Ігор Оліяр (Клівленд) — заступник, Рената Шаран (Філадельфії) — секретар, Марія Прокончук (Філадельфії) — секретар.

Конгрес відкрива голова Головної Управи ТУСМ — Тамара Дужа-Куропас. Молитву провів Голова Президії мгр. Богдан Футей. Опісля господар Конгресу, голо-

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Конгрес відкрива голова Головної Управи ТУСМ — Тамара Дужа-Куропас. Молитву провів Голова Президії мгр. Богдан Футей. Опісля господар Конгресу, голо-

## Наші градуанти

Олег Зенон Лисяк, син артистки українських театрів Марії Лисяк і Олега Лисяка, письменника й журналіста, закінчив у червні 1967 р. журналістику з Школи Комунікації Темпел Університету у Філадельфії і вступив на бакалавра наук. В рамках своїх студій Олег закінчив чотири роки Військових Наук із відзначенням, як член Вишкільного Корпусу Старшин Резерву; отримав номінацію на кадета-капітана, командант сотні на останньому році студій; провадив закінчував дефіляду восьмисот студентів-кадетів на закінченні року.

Олег є активним членом ТУСМ-у, до якого вступив ще як середньошкільник в 1959 р. Він брав участь як доволі активний член управи ТУСМ у Філадельфії, а останньо як пресовий референт Головної Управи в панелі та публічних дискусіях. Діяльний пластун, брав участь у Пластовій делегації на Світове Джемборі в Греції в 1963 р. — член-заступник Карпатського Лещетарського Клубу та член університетської дружини колоного м'яча; Олег є змагун теніса та завзятий мотоцикліст.

Олег є співредактором Сторінки ТУСМ при „Свободі“. Свої журналістичні здібності він проявляв у формі репортажів, поезій та статей в „Свободі“ (він отримав стипендію „Українського Народного Союзу“ за студій журналістики в 1966 р.), в „Америці“, „Гомоні України“ та в журналі Фенікс. Тепер Олег працює в Редакції „Юкрейніан Віклі“ перед покликанням до активної військової служби.

Аскольд Дмитро Мосійчук, син Зенові та д-ра Івана Мосійчука з Боффало, Н. Я., закінчив у червні 1967 р. студій при-мед при Карнісіус Каледж з великим успіхом магна кум лауде (із 500 студентів тільки 5 мали таке відзначення).

При закінченні студій, крім одержання повної стипендії на факультет медицини при Н. Й. Стейт Університеті, Боффало Скул оф Медисині, Аскольд був від-

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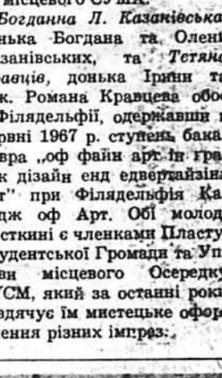
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Олег Зенон Лисяк



Посередній голова Першої Центральної Управи ТУСМ інж. Богдан Кульчицький, зліва голова Першої Крайової Управи ТУСМ-Канада Роман Сеньків з Оттави, справа голова Першої Крайової Управи ТУСМ-Америка Володимир Ванчицький з Філадельфії.



Засідання Першої Центральної Управи ТУСМ, яке відбулося 25 червня 1967 р. у Філадельфії. На світлинні зліва по черзі: Роман Сеньків, Володимир Ванчицький, д-р Микола Богатюк, Богдан Керницький, Ігор Зяць, Андрій Лободоцький, інж. Богдан Кульчицький, Тамара Дужа-Куропас, інж. Роман Гуцал, Христина Кульчицька, мгр. Богдан Футей, мгр. Юрій Кульчицький.