

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UNA Philadelphia District Committee Holds Meeting

STEPAN HAWRYSZ REELECTED CHAIRMAN; SECRETARIES URGED TO STEP UP ACTIVITY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Stephan Hawrysz, Supreme Advisor and Regional Organizer, was reelected chairman of the UNA District Committee here at the annual meeting held Sunday, November 26, at the "Tryzub" Hall.

Hear President's Remarks

Thirty-five officers representing 23 UNA Branches in the area took part in the meeting and heard Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer speak on matters relating directly to their organizing and administrative responsibilities.

The District Committee, one of the largest and most productive in the UNA network, has Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the Supreme Auditing Board, as honorary chairman. Dr. Gallan presided over the meeting, assisted by Joseph Bakay and E. Minchak. T. Tyshchuk served as secretary.

Elected to the committee along with Mr. Hawrysz are the following: I. Skira, E. Minchak, J. Goyanluk, vice-chairman; P. Tarnawsky, secretary; I. Dankowsky, treasurer; M. Nych, press and information; B. Odesynsky, social affairs; Very Rev. O. Mych, Very Rev. S. Bilak, I. Odesynsky, M. Kowalcuk, R. Karbawyk, M. Senyk, O. Barak, S. Tyshchuk, E. Bryshchynsky, members.

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Reading reports on the Committee's past activity were Messrs. Hawrysz, Senyk and Tarnawsky, while Messrs. Skochylas and Rakochy read the auditing board's report.

Organizing Key to Growth Mr. Lesawyer, in his remarks, concentrated on the problem of organizing new members and fulfilling dis-

tribut quotas to assure continued growth of the Association. He pointed out that life insurance business is constantly growing, as is the population of the country. In the light of competition that prevails in the field of life insurance, the UNA must work doubly hard to keep pace with other companies.

He stressed that the structure of the UNA obligates Branch secretaries to organize new members and explore the existing potential in their areas to the maximum.

"We have 15 insurance plans which accommodate at least 90 or more percent of the demands from our prospects. Moreover, our dues are lower, our dividends are higher, our service is excellent."

Mr. Lesawyer concluded by urging the secretaries to step up their organizing activities and strive systematically to reach the prospects in their communities.

The lively discussion which followed the President's speech continued long after the official adjournment of the meeting, with refreshments provided for all attending members.

LIBRARIANS FROM U.S. CANADA HOLD SESSION NEW YORK, N.Y. — Twenty-three librarians from the United States and Canada, most of them here for the sessions of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, held a conference Tuesday, November 14, at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Opened by Dr. Alexander Sokolyszyn and conducted by Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn, the conference called for the establishment of a bibliographical research center that would record all publications dealing with Ukraine.

The center would be located at the Institute, employing professional Ukrainian librarians whose ranks are rapidly growing.

This and other matters were incorporated in a set of resolutions adopted at the conclusion of the conference.

DAU TIENG, S. Viet Nam. — I am a Scout Dog handler. I had a German Shepherd named Jumper. Jumper and I would go out into the rice paddies and jungles of Viet Nam, hunting for the elusive Viet Cong. When Jumper detected a VC scout up ahead, I alerted the infantrymen following behind, and they took appropriate action. The dog can thus save our soldiers from the most feared weapon the enemy has — the ambush.

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THOUSANDS OF FAITHFUL, CLERGY TO HONOR METROPOLITAN SENYSHYN ON SILVER JUBILEE OF CONSECRATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Thousands of faithful and hundreds of clergy are expected to flock to Philadelphia Sunday, December 3, to honor Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn, Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his consecration as bishop.

A Pontifical Divine Liturgy will be celebrated at noon in the new Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, a project of vast magnitude initiated by Metropolitan Senyshyn.

Concelebrating prelates will be the Most Rev. Joseph Schmondiuk, Ukrainian Catholic Eparch of Stamford, and the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Ukrainian Catholic Eparch of Chicago.

Most Rev. Luigi Raimondi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, heads a list of twenty-eight members of the Ukrainian and American Catholic hierarchy who will honor Metropolitan Senyshyn.

Head of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See of Philadelphia, Archbishop Ambrose was consecrated October 23, 1942. The celebration could not be held on the actual anniversary date because the Metropolitan was attending the Synod of Bishops in Rome.

John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia will deliver the English sermon at the Pontifical Divine Liturgy in the new Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

A long-time friend and fellow Basilian, Bishop Neil Savaryn of Edmonton, Canada will preach in Ukrainian. The Philadelphia prelate

was consecrated in St. Nicholas Church, Chicago, Ill., by Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky, Bishop Basil Tachak of the Pittsburgh Greek Catholic diocese, and Bishop Basil Ladyka. All three consecrators are deceased.

On December 15, 1956 Archbishop Amleto Cicognani installed him as first Bishop of the Stamford Diocese. He left this post in 1961 to become head of the Philadelphia See in 1961 upon the death of Archbishop Bohachevsky. The former Apostolic Delegate to the United States, Most Rev. Egidio Vagnozzi, installed him October 26, 1961 in the old Cathedral.

Other Ukrainian Catholic prelates who will be present are Archbishop Gabriel Bukatko of Yugoslavia, Bishop Neil Savaryn of Edmonton, Canada, Bishop Isidore Borosky of Toronto, Bishop Andrew Roborecky of Saskatoon, Bishop Stephen Kocisko of the Eparchy of Passaic completes the list of Eastern Rite prelates.

Heading the list of the Latin Rite hierarchy is John Cardinal Krol. Others include Archbishop Bryan McEntegart of Brooklyn, Archbishop Luis Aponte Martinez of San Juan, Bishop Edward Herrmann of Washington, Bishop William McManus of Chicago, Bishop Joseph McShea of Allentown, Bishop James Hogan of Altoona-Johnstown, Bishop Walter Curtis of Bridgeport, Bishop William Connare of Greensburg, Bishop T. Austin Murphy of Baltimore, Bishop Alfred Watson of Erie, Bishop John Graham of Philadelphia, Bishop Peter

Gerety of Portland, Bishop Gerald McDevitt of Philadelphia, Bishop J. Carroll McCormick of Scranton, Bishop James L. Schad of Camden, Bishop John F. Hackett of Hartford and Bishop Joseph Costello of Newark.

The afternoon banquet will be held in the main ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel. The main speakers will be

Bishop Raimondi, the Apostolic Delegate, and Prof. Roman Smal-Stockl. Opening remarks will be made by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, who is national chairman of the observance committee.

Bishop Schmondiuk will serve as Master of Ceremonies at the fete, expected to draw a throng of 1,000 persons.

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All-American Conference Holds Annual Meeting in Arlington

UCCA REPRESENTATIVE REELECTED CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The All-American Conference to Combat Communism, an organization representing over 40 national groups throughout the United States, held its 18th annual meeting on Friday and Saturday, November 3 and 4, at the Marriott Twin Bridge Hotel in Arlington, Va.

Several dozens of delegates and many guests took part in the two-day conclave.

Dr. Walter Dushnyk, UCCA representative of the All-American Conference, was reelected chairman of its executive council.

Robert M. Zweiman, commander of the New Jersey Jewish War Veterans was elected national chairman of the Conference, succeeding Wisconsin State Supreme Court Justice Robert Hansen of the Eagles, one of the participating organizations in the Conference.

During the annual banquet in the evening the principal speaker was Lt. Gen. Lewis W. Wall, USMC, and Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower, Headquarter Marine Corps, who spoke on Vietnam. Another speaker on the program was Ray McHugh, Chief, Washington Bureau, Copley News Service, who spoke on the weakness of America regarding resistance to communism.

Both he and Daniel Danielopol, also from Copley News Service, received the Conference's annual awards for their efforts in fighting Communism.

Attending the banquet were other members of the Ukrainian colony in Washington: Miss Vera Dowhan, Walter Pretka, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Zadoretzky, Volodymyr Mavevsky, representing ODFFU, and Stephen Boychuk, National Captive Nations Committee.

After the closing of the meeting on Saturday a delegation of the Conference, consisting of Judge Hansen, Mr. Zweiman and Dr. Dushnyk, laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arlington National Cemetery.

Speakers The Friday session featured three speakers: Dr. George Vida, a rabbi, who discussed the religious oppression in the USSR; Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, who dwelt on Red oppression of captive nations, and Richard Golick, past national Commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, who related his impressions of the USSR.

At the luncheon session Dr. Walter H. Judd, former U.S. Congressman from Minnesota, gave a brilliant analysis of Communist assault on the free world, while Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Donnelly spoke on America's home front fight against communism.

On Friday afternoon, Earl Funderburk, Superintendent of Fairfax County Schools,

News of World Congress Beamed to Ukraine by VOA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — News of their kinsmen's first congress in the free world was broadcast to Ukraine by the Voice of America in a series of special broadcasts, according to Michael Terpak, director of the agency's Ukrainian desk here.

Interviews, Highlights

Special interviews, highlights of the Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden, excerpts from speeches by Ukrainian, American and Canadian leaders addressing the historic gathering were taped in New York by Walter Sochan, UNA's Supreme Vice President, for immediate broadcasts by the VOA.

Archbishop - Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Canada, who was introduced as a permanent member of the newly established Secretariat, conveyed a message of greeting to the Ukrainian people in their native land at the conclusion of his interview with Mr. Sochan.

The Ukrainian prelate spoke on the major objectives of the World Congress, the role played by the Ukrainian clergy in convening the congress and its future plans.

Also taped and beamed to Ukraine were remarks of Msgr. D. Basil Kushnir, president-elect of the Secretariat, Archbishop-Metropolitan John Theodorovich, Dr. William H. Crook, who delivered President Johnson's message to the Congress, Michael Starr, the principal speaker at the Freedom Rally.

Demonstrations Reported

Reports on demonstrations at the Soviet Mission and the United Nations building, brief summaries of the more than a dozen individual sessions held in conjunction with the World Congress, information on delegate participation in the sessions, American and Canadian press coverage of the proceeding and various events during the congressional week in New York were also taped for broadcasts to Ukraine.

Wachna Receives Award At Graduates' Annual Fete

DETROIT, Mich. — Walter Wachna, of Windsor, Ont., was this year's recipient of the "Ukrainian of the Year" award presented by the Ukrainian Graduates Club of Detroit-Windsor at the organization's annual dinner-dance held Saturday, October 28, here.

Mr. Wachna was born in Manitoba of Ukrainian parents. A one-time teacher and school principal, he is co-owner and secretary-treasurer of Ajax Builders Supplies in East Windsor.

Married to the former Mary Chalaturnyk, Mr. Wachna lived in Manitoba before settling permanently in Windsor in 1947. The Wachnas have three children, Adele and Joan, both married, and Taras, who is currently working on his Master's degree in Business Administration at the University of Windsor.

Mr. Wachna has been instrumental in organizing Ukrainian schools, church, civic and youth groups. One of the most prominent leaders in Windsor over the past twenty years, Mr. Wachna was honored two weeks ago by being named "Citizen of the Week" in his hometown.

The "Ukrainian of the Year" award was presented by Mr. Harry Momotiuik at

the Club's annual dinner. Mr. Wachna's candidacy was submitted by Mr. Alexander List. Selection was made by a panel of judges consisting of: Mrs. Cameron H. Montrose, Alderman, City of Windsor, Mr. Richard Courtenay, U.S. Consul General in Windsor, and Magistrate Gordon R. Stewart.

More than 200 members and guests attended the affair, including Prof. Borys Martos, former Prime Minister of Ukraine, who was introduced by the Club's president John Stoiko.

Dr. Wsevolod Isajiw, of Windsor University, was the main speaker.

Award Scholarships Walter Kizel, the Club's scholarship chairman, presented awards to the following: Borys Brezden, Sonia Cybak, Thomas Golej, David Martyn, Vera Potapenko and Walter Stoiko. Miss Potapenko delivered a short acceptance speech in both Ukrainian and English in behalf of all scholarship recipients.

Among those present were guests from Chicago, Cleveland, Lansing, Ann Arbor, Cobourg, and other areas.

The Graduates Club, is an association of Ukrainian professionals from the Detroit-Windsor area. Now in its twenty-ninth year of existence, the Club numbers close to 200 members of all professions and age groups. It promotes social, cultural, civic and academic activity on a year-round basis.

Desire For Freedom Shown By Youth in Soviet Ukraine

DETROIT, Mich. — Ukrainian youth — though under Soviet domination — have the same zeal for freedom that inspired their forefathers.

Dr. Roman Olynyk, of Montreal, who also writes under the pen name Raclimanny in Ukrainian press, made that point a speech at the Ukrainian American Center here last month.

The speech marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Republic's army and the 25th of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which fought against the Nazis and Communists in World War II.

Talked at Expo Olynyk, a veteran of the World War II underground

His Best Friend a Dog Named Jumper

By Sp. 4 JOHN R. DURBAK

(John Durbak, all-Ukrainian tennis champion in 1965 and 1966, wrote this story from Viet Nam, where he is completing his tour of duty with the U.S. Army. In a separate note, he adds that he is looking forward to spending Christmas at home. — Ed.)

DAU TIENG, S. Viet Nam. — I am a Scout Dog handler. I had a German Shepherd named Jumper. Jumper and I would go out into the rice paddies and jungles of Viet Nam, hunting for the elusive Viet Cong. When Jumper detected a VC scout up ahead, I alerted the infantrymen following behind, and they took appropriate action. The dog can thus save our soldiers from the most feared weapon the enemy has — the ambush.

I scouted with Jumper for 6 months, mainly in the area 60 to 70 miles northwest of Saigon, known as War Zone C, close to the Cambodian border. During those months Jumper proved time and again his value in detecting Charlie.

Last March, we were sweeping an area surrounding the site of a big battle (where 631 VC had been killed), searching for enemy dead and wounded. We were moving through dense, swampy jungle when Jumper alerted to our left front; going cautiously in

that direction, we came across a wounded Viet Cong, lying with a .50 caliber bullet lodged in his thigh. He was heavily doped with opium, and greeted us with a vacant smile as we moved in to capture him.

Another time, we were moving through thick bamboo towards a clearing where helicopters would resupply us with food and water. Eighty yards from the clearing, Jumper gave a strong alert.

Taking three men with me, I cautiously moved ahead with Jumper to check out the alert. The dog led us straight to the bunkers where the VC were lying in wait. In the shooting that followed, the VC managed to escape. But in one of their bunkers we found a battery and wires leading to four huge mines—two 250 lb. bombs and two 82mm mortar rounds—planted in the clearing where the helicopters were scheduled to land.

Were it not for Jumper, Charlie would have let us walk into that clearing, then

blown us sky high. We also found some documents and equipment in the bunkers.

Booby-Traps Early last June, Jumper and I found ourselves in a heavily booby-trapped VC base camp that Charlie had fled only minutes before. An American infantry platoon had initially stumbled onto the base camp but, after losing two men to one of the booby-traps, had pulled back and called for a scout dog team to help find the deadly traps that Charlie had left behind. Jumper went in and promptly detected two booby-traps and one punji pit, the latter filled with sharp poison-tipped punji stakes. Walking slowly down a trail between two of the huts, (Continued on p. 3)

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Editorials

The Congress And After

There is little doubt that the World Congress of Free Ukrainians held in New York three weeks ago will go down in history as one of the greatest manifestations of our unity and our wholehearted dedication to the cause of our Ukraine's freedom.

To attain the objectives, however, the Congress must not be allowed to remain a memory of a great week gone by.

To be sure, as inspiring as this manifestation was, attesting to our steadfastness and genuine concern for the fate of our suffering kin in their homeland now enslaved, the Congress must be viewed as a solid beginning of a new and revitalizing phase in our organized life. It deserves a page in our history, but it must not be prematurely relegated to history.

Much of what had transpired during the week of November 11 could be summarized as representing a realistic assessment of our present organizational achievements in the countries of our settlement, the undeniably harsh state of affairs in Ukraine, and both our willingness and capabilities to something about it.

Much was said and even more will be written about what ought to be done in virtually every sphere of activity on this side of the Iron Curtain to preserve our cherished cultural heritage, while exploiting all possibilities of new and more effective action to aid the cause of Ukrainian freedom.

These objectives are most adequately expressed in the resolution adopted by the Congress, including those passed by separate conferences of more than a dozen professional groups and organizations meeting in New York within the framework of the World Congress.

As they should, these resolutions reflect the unequivocal determination to do something about the objectives sought. The World Congress, having brought together Ukrainians from many countries, men and women of all walks of life, of various professions, backgrounds and convictions, was a magnificent starting point. Let us not allow its spirit to wane. Let us see to it that its resolutions are implemented.

A historic event, let the World Congress be a springboard to the making of history.

Keep The Cool!

As eventful as the week of November 12 was for Ukrainians everywhere—and for us here in particular, inasmuch as we hosted the World Congress—it would have perhaps gone unnoticed in non-Ukrainian media were it not for two "happenings" which resulted in front page coverage. We are referring to the huge Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden and the demonstrations at the UN and the Soviet Mission.

It is perhaps unfortunate that it takes a demonstration to arouse the curiosity of the press, while the sessions—less exciting but more meaningful in their content—are ignored by the reporters. Still, we must not be led to believe that a rousing, or even worse, unruly demonstration is the only way of getting publicity for Ukrainians. More often than not it will backfire and have a damaging effect in the long run.

We need only recall the now almost forgotten riots at our soccer matches that did, indeed, bring us publicity in sports page headlines. But what kind of publicity?

The same holds true for public demonstrations. Realizing the strong reaction that the now popular walk-ins, sit-ins, lie-ins engender among millions of law-abiding citizens, we must exercise caution and show restraint whenever we are exposed to public view. We feel that such restraint was lacking during the November 7th demonstration at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. It made headlines in newspapers across Canada, but the reaction of the mass media was hardly favorable.

The New York demonstrations, with the exception of a few isolated incidents, were relatively peaceful.

As much as we applaud all those who take part in orderly demonstrations, showing, as they do, remarkable spirit and genuine patriotism, we feel compelled to caution against unruly conduct in public view. More often than not, it results in the kind of publicity that we can well spare ourselves.

GREEK-TURKISH CONFLICT OVER CYPRUS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There are many curious aspects of the problem that Cyprus is offering to the British government, which possesses large camps on the southern coast, and to the United Nations which is already engaged in peacekeeping operations on the strife-torn island.

All this is in addition to the worries inflicted upon NATO, as it sees its eastern anchor of the line menaced by a possible war between the easternmost of the NATO members.

Vast Ramifications

Thus the dispute extends much further and includes vastly more in its potential consequences than a struggle between a majority and a minority group on the island which could, under other circumstances, have been allowed to reach its own solution, whatever that might be.

Cyprus is a relatively large island for the Mediterranean Sea. It lies about 40 miles from the southern coast of Turkey and about the same distance from Syria, one of the Arab states. Its population is mainly Greek, although there is a considerable Turkish minority on the island.

Prior to its absorption in the Ottoman Empire, Cyprus had had a long period of changing relations with both the Byzantine Empire, the Republic of Venice, various proteges of Richard I of England who had seized it at one time and left behind a Westernized type of feudalism.

All these governments had ruled with little regard for the wishes and interests of the local population. It is further to be noted that since the church in Cyprus was founded by St. Mark, it was regarded as an autonomous Orthodox Church with very loose relations with the Eastern Orthodox Patriarchate.

For all these reasons, under the settlement following the conquest of Constantinople, Cyprus received its own ethnarch or ecclesiastical authority, who was regarded as the official representative of the Christian population to the Sultan and his administration.

To add further that this man was always the representative and spokesman for the Greek community is the equivalent of saying that an ideal situation was in existence for the advent of trouble.

Britain Takes Over

In 1878, by agreement with the Sultan, Great Britain took over the administration of the island. The move was agreeable to all parties and the British Empire paid to Turkey each year tribute of about \$2,000 pounds and made up any deficit from the island revenues. For a while everything seemed to go well as the Ottoman Empire reeled to its dissolution.

In 1914, Turkey joined forces with the Central Powers in World War I and al-

most immediately Great Britain annexed the island and stopped the payments to Turkey and treated it as one of the British overseas possessions.

A little later she offered it to Greece freely, provided that Greece would enter the War and attack Bulgaria which was also on the German side. In World War II, Cypriot troops fought with the British and won more privileges for the island.

There was never any doubt that the Greeks, who had all through the nineteenth century annexed piecemeal lands and particularly islands inhabited by Greek-speaking populations, believed that Cyprus was the largest group of Greek-speaking persons living in the geographic area of Greece and seeking to be united with the homeland, the so-called *henosis* (unity).

All these plans were voided when Archbishop Makarios became the new ethnarch.

Makarios had received a large part of his education in the United States and he apparently aspired to be something more than a local Greek bishop. So he began to mull over in his mind other courses of action which were open to him.

On the other side, there was now a reviving Turkey, and Ankara believed that if Great Britain were to dispose of Cyprus, it could not do better than return the island to it, now that the new Turkish Republic had been purged of its earlier German affiliations. It felt that it had an obligation to the Turkish population of the island and put in its own claim.

Revolt

As a result there was a sort of revolt against Great Britain with Colonel Grivas, a Cypriote officer in the Greek army starting a guerrilla campaign against the British, while Turkey kept showing ever greater interest.

After prolonged international discussions, it was finally proposed to enter Cyprus in the United Nations as an independent state, one of the first of the new mini-states which can serve only to prevent action.

An extremely complicated system of government was drawn up, under which the ethnarch-President would be of one nationality and the Vice-President of the other. Both were required to assent to any measure that received the approval of the two communities. In addition to this, Greece, Turkey and Great Britain had undefined or badly defined roles in ensuring the safety and workability of this complicated structure which was attempting to hold together in one weak state two fiercely hostile populations.

Needless to say, very soon it proved unworkable, and the island was again on the verge of hostilities between the two communities and the two countries (Greece and Turkey).

These were averted by a peacekeeping force of the United Nations. Every few months it has been necessary for the Secretary General to round up the men required and also the money for their pay and support, since it has been impossible to appropriate it from the finances of the United Nations itself because of the Soviet and French vetoes.

Unexplained Presence

The result has been that the Greek population, the more active commercially, has more or less flourished, while the more traditionally minded Turks, with only limited access to ports, have tended to deteriorate. In addition there now seems to be a considerable number of regular Greek troops on the island, the reason for the presence of which seems difficult to explain.

It has been difficult to bring about a full concord between the Greeks and the Turks after centuries of hatred. During the last three or four

years the old coals of hatred are glowing again over many problems connected with Salonika and Istanbul.

As a result, when a couple of weeks ago, a number of Cypriote Turks were killed, the Turkish temper flared up and they are threatening to invade the island.

It is also very likely that Makarios is secretly fanning the flame and perhaps is dabbling in the muddy water of Soviet sympathy.

There are two obvious conclusions. The scheme of including Cyprus as an independent country in the United Nations has not worked out.

Secondly, it would be disastrous for NATO to allow the two nations to come to blows, and the organization is making every effort to preserve the peace.

Finally, the United Nations is also at its wit's end to find a proper solution which will justify its previous policy, and the entire free world will have to define its goals and methods more carefully than it has in the past.

"New Dawn of Freedom Is Rising in Ukraine..."

(Excerpts from remarks of the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister of Canada, delivered at the banquet given on the occasion of the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians, New York City, November 19, 1967).

In the last ten days, the USSR has celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. No more appropriate year could have been chosen by the Ukrainian Legion of Freedom during which to convene this First World Congress. The Soviets can boast of tremendous technological achievements, but avoid discussion of the tens of millions of freedom loving people who have fallen under Communist dictatorship.

It is well to recall that the Council of People's Commissars on November 15th, 1917, issued a decree concerning Russia's national minorities. The terms thereof were as follows:—

1. All peoples of Russia are equal and sovereign;
2. The peoples of Russia have the right of self-determination including the right of secession from Russia and of establishment of independent national States of their own;
3. All national and religious-national privileges and restrictions shall be abolished;
4. The national minorities in Russia territory shall be given every opportunity to develop freely.

Freedom was promised to the people of Russia by an undated cheque, the date of which has never been filled in. Relying on this decree, beginning with Finland on December 6th, 1917 and eleven nations seceded from Russia within a period of one year and not only proclaimed their independence, but elected national assemblies. Of these,

only two are free today—Finland and Poland. In the nations under Soviet domination, no elections are held, no freedom of speech is allowed, no genuine freedom of religion is permitted and the right to self-determination is denied.

These are the undeniable facts, which deny the boasted words of Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Premier, as reported in Pravda on June 20, 1967.

In this World Congress, frequent reference is made to the Poet of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko. He spent twenty-five years of his lifetime of forty-seven years in serfdom; and twelve years in exile to Siberia. He knew the meaning of tyranny and the glories of freedom. In his poems he told the story of Ukraine—as true and vital today as when he lived.

He acquired freedom after years in Siberian captivity not by force of arms, but because even in the almost non-existent communication of his day, public opinion was aroused against the injustice done him that the Czarist Government had to release. He said of Ukraine — "My poor Ukraine; I love her so." As a tireless crusader who had suffered because he dreamed of

"The great new family, The kinship of the free, With kindly and a gentle word, Remember also me."

Of the sufferings his people had endured he gave the indomitable answer:—

"Our spirit never can be downed, Our striving to be free."

ONCE UPON A CONGRESS

By MARTA BACZYNSKY

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians has come and gone. We are left with memories, impressions and ideas. The aims and aspirations, the results of this great Ukrainian convocation will be forever set in the pages of our history books, to be placed upon the shelf, perhaps even forgotten. But the little incidents of joy or indignation taken with our mind's eye will remain with us forever, testifying to our presence when history was being made.

Here is a quote from a letter written by Mrs. John G. Diefenbaker, wife of the former Prime Minister of Canada, to Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, after her visit to the U.S. and attendance of the Ukrainian Congress.

"I'm sure you must feel that the whole convention was a great triumph. I have attended many, many, of every conceivable kind, but I'm sure never one where people were more genuinely interested and excited and proud to be there, or more kind to their guests."

Did everyone notice the lovely mannequin dressed in traditional Ukrainian costume, in the window of the 9th Federal Savings Bank, across the street from the United Nations? She stood there, holding bread and salt—a Ukrainian traditional welcome to the Congress delegates.

"Drop dead, you!", shouted the elderly woman, waving a closed fist at the Soviet mission building on 67th street. Although there were hundreds of people milling around her, her voice, her gestures, her whole person stood out, drawing attention. She was tall and heavy. Her black coat was soaked from the rain, and the wet "babushka" on her head kept slipping off, revealing white hair. Her large frame heaved with each fresh verbal onslaught, directed at the mission. Her eyes sparkled with fury. A policeman on a princely chestnut, leaned down to ask only her, "What do you want?" "We want freedom for our people," she replied in a strong Ukrainian accent. She was magnificent in her indignation.

On Friday November 17, Jean Parr of CBS-TV concluded her review of the Ukrainian demonstration in front of the United Nations, by saying that it was attended only by the elderly. Perhaps that was so, for Friday is a school day. Too bad Miss Parr wasn't around on Saturday, on the corners of 67th street, Lexington and Third Avenues, to see Ukrainian youth turn out in great numbers and turned on by a cause that is as precious to them as to their elders.

The column of people continued moving and no one left the ranks although it had started to rain. All the way from Madison Square Garden, the orderly column made its way through the elegant labyrinth of upper Manhattan to the Soviet Mission on 67th street. Shopkeepers stood in the doorways of their stores, throwing questions at the passing people. Some took the time to answer, saying that they were Ukrainians going to demonstrate against Soviet tyranny. Others, not to lose their place in line, merely called out slogans, "Freedom for Ukraine," "Down with the Red Butchers."

I walked behind a lady in a pale pink jacket. The first raindrops slipped off the delicate fur hairs, but as the downpour continued the jacket began to have the appearance of a washed cat. "We want freedom for Ukraine," chanted the lady in the wet cat, oblivious to its condition. She knew and I knew that once dried, the jacket again will assume its original identity. That is more than I could say of the 45% dacron, 55% wool and 100% water creation that I was wearing.

We heard that everyone had a marvelous time on the trip to Soyuzivka, sponsored by the UNA during the Congress. Delegates from Argentina were wishing out loud that they could have something like Suzy Q. back home. Well, who knows, perhaps their wish will come true.

From the World Session of Ukrainian Women: Special credit to Mrs. Marta Jarosz and Mrs. Barbara Bachynsky, whose labors to insure seats for everyone at the banquet surmounted those of Hercules. Thanks to Mrs. Rosalia Fedkiw and Mrs. Ann Korpalo, senior members of branch 8 of UNWLA, for being standard bearers. From the talk going around, congratulations are in order to Tanya Zazula and Christine Slywotska for memorable performances at the banquet. Many listeners at the cultural committee session had high praise for the speech delivered by Mrs. Olga Kuzmowych, titled "The Key Role of the Ukrainian Woman in the Preservation of National Identity". Many women would like to hear more from Dr. Olga Repetylo-Jacura, a graduate from the Sorbonne in Paris, whose talk at the cultural committee session brought a fresh and young approach to old problems. From Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, summing up the discussion and lectures of the public relations committee—"Now there is more information about Ukraine, and we are known as a distinct national entity, and there is greater understanding and acceptance of our problems by American women's organizations." Some 500 delegates attended the session. Represented were 21 women's organizations from 10 countries on four continents.

In a Nutshell: — "I've lived through a great historical moment during the Congress." — "The demonstrations made me feel patriotic, so thoroughly Ukrainian." — "With the Congress over, has anything really changed?" — "It's a time we had professional people arranging these big affairs, like banquets at Congresses."

prevails. It is officially recognized as the "language of international communication" and the "second native language" of all the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

d). Moscow is destroying those who fight for freedom. It practices the forceful resettlement of the peoples of the USSR. Moscow sends Ukrainian youth, under various pretexts of developing the economically backward areas of the Soviet Union, into Asia and northeastern Europe, while at the same time it brings in millions of Russians and other non-Ukrainians, with the aim of liquidating once and for all the Ukrainian nation by means of the "fusion of nations."

8. We, participants at this Rally for Freedom of Ukraine, make public and condemn these attempts of Moscow. Perturbed about the fate of Ukraine, we turn to the governments of all freedom loving countries, we turn to the United Nations, to eminent political, civic, and cultural leaders of all organizations of the Free World with the plea to support us and our demands. We ask the United Nations to establish a separate commission to study the mass arrests of Ukrainian cultural leaders in the Ukrainian SSR, to look into the banning of Ukrainian churches, the mass destruction of the Ukrainian youth and to the confinement in concentration camps of those who had fought for the rights of man and the rights of nations. These are glaring examples of violations of the United Nations Charter and of the Declaration

(Continued on page 3)

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted on November 18, 1967 by the participants of the Rally for Freedom of Ukraine at Madison Square Garden in New York, N.Y., held in conjunction with the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

We, the participants of the Rally for Freedom of Ukraine, held in conjunction with the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, at Madison Square Garden in New York, November 18, 1967, in order to manifest before the whole free world our steadfast will to continue the Ukrainian people's struggle for full renewal of its independent, sovereign, and united state assert and declare that:

1. 1967 is the year when Ukrainians in the free world and in Ukraine are observing the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution — as contrasted with the anniversary of the Bolshevik imperialist counter-revolution.

2. Ukrainian national liberation revolution, which broke out spontaneously in March 1917 had as its primary aim the establishment of a sovereign Ukrainian state. It was toward this end that the revolutionary activity of the broadest Ukrainian masses was leading. Disregarding the hostile attempts on the part of imperialist Moscow, Ukrainian people yearned and fought for its own independent state. This culminated in the proclamation of full sovereignty and independence of the Ukrainian National Republic on January 22, 1918.

3. The entire revolutionary liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people to this very day is conducted in the name of the ideal of the independent and united Ukraine, as reflected in the Acts of January 22, 1918, and January 22, 1919. This struggle is nourished on the moral resources of the war of independence. Proof of the living ideals of independent and united Ukraine are, among other things, this year's celebrations by the Ukrainian people in the free

world of the 50th anniversary since the outbreak of the Ukrainian National Revolution, the 50th anniversary since the rebirth of the Ukrainian armed forces and the 25th anniversary since the formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

4. We, Ukrainians in the free world, who enjoy the freedom of speech, have gathered at this Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden, in order to unmask and expose before the whole free world the fraudulent trappings with which the Muscovite rulers of Ukraine are trying to embellish the historic truth, because in actual fact the October Revolution was a counter-revolution, a reaction of the Muscovite imperialism to the national revolutions of the peoples enslaved by Russia.

5. We hereby state that after the victory of the so-called October Revolution the Bolshevik imperialists, using false revolutionary slogans, enslaved virtually all the non-Russian peoples of the former Tsarist Empire, who had begun to establish their own national independent states after the dissolution of the Empire. The establishment of the Soviet Union in 1922 was but a further strengthening of the Russian Empire. Moreover, it deprived the so-called republics of all their autonomous rights and led to their complete subjugation by the Muscovite imperialist center.

6. We hereby state that:

- a). Today's so-called union republics are nothing but simple Soviet-Muscovite provinces, headed by governors in the persons of party secretaries. Neither the Supreme Soviets nor the Governments of the union republics enjoy any independent action; they merely act on orders from Moscow.
- b). In the economic field, the non-Russian republics are mere colonies of the Russian-Bolshevik center;
- c). The ruling nation in the USSR is the Russian na-

tion, and the non-Russian peoples of the USSR live in the state of enslavement, oppression, and exploitation.

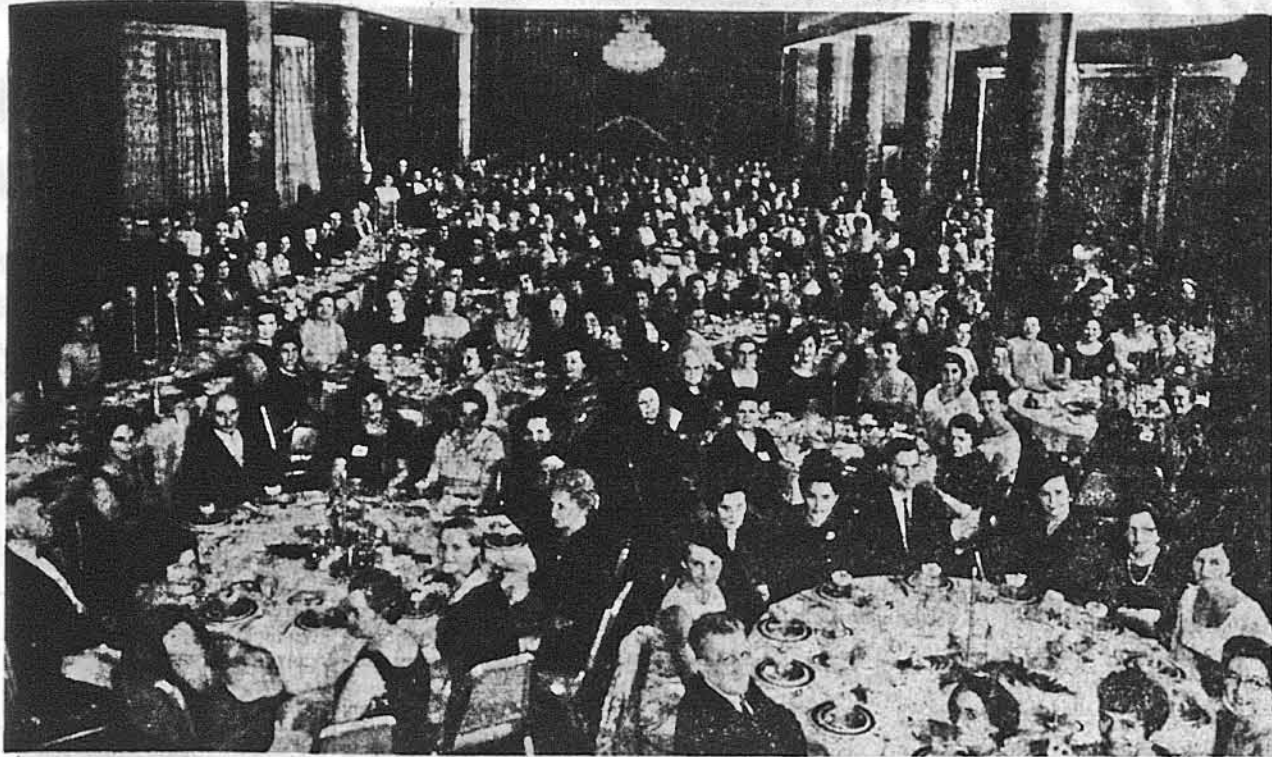
7. The new wave of persecutions in Ukraine, namely the arrests of those who came to the defense of the Ukrainian language in the so-called Ukrainian SSR, arrests of the cultural leaders by the ruling regime, moves us to state and protest once more before the Free World:

a). Moscow, which liquidated the Ukrainian independent state, which several times physically decimated the Ukrainian population (through mass executions and constant terror, famine, concentration camps, deportations into Siberia and Kazakhstan), which through collectivization and liquidation of private property economically and physically subjugated the Ukrainian people, which liquidated the Ukrainian churches and is persecuting the clergy and the faithful by arrests, deportations, executions, — is now forcefully destroying Ukrainian scholarship, literature, and art.

b). Moscow is liquidating the Ukrainian culture. All the achievements of the Ukrainian culture are now considered "obsolete" by Moscow, yet at the same time it introduces elements of Muscovite culture under the guise of "new traditions" and "proletarian culture." It destroys the monuments of Ukrainian culture by liquidating the archives, burning the libraries, razing important architectural structures. Finally, it liquidates the creators of Ukrainian culture by arrests, deportations, confinement to insane asylums, and executions.

c). Moscow is destroying the Ukrainian language by hidden measures and by direct laws. On the one hand, by means of the education laws Moscow denies the Ukrainian language an official status; on the other hand, by the "will of the parents" clause and by limiting the Ukrainian-language editions of publications Moscow reduces Ukrainian to the status of a dead language, or at best a language for "home use." In radio, television, motion pictures, theatre, universities and scientific institutions, Russian language

Banquet Highlights Women's World Session



A VIEW OF THE STATLER HILTON BALLROOM, FILLED TO CAPACITY BY PARTICIPANTS OF THE FIRST WORLD SESSION OF UKRAINIAN WOMEN, HELD IN NEW YORK WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WORLD CONGRESS OF FREE UKRAINIANS.

'New Dawn of Freedom...

(Continued from p. 2)

He gave his life in freedom's cause. The genius of his words gave to the world a picture of a people who would not bow down to their oppressors. His life was and is still a beacon of triumph over suffering and tragedy.

"Keep fighting—you are bound to win!
God helps you in your fight!
For fame and freedom march with you,
And right is on your side!"

The peerless leader for freedom in the Second World War, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who in the darkest days of 1940 and 1941 when Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other members of the British Commonwealth stood alone, aroused free mankind by his unexampled oratory, genius and matchless determination. May 13th, 1940, he said victory would come, but the cost would be colossal, as he had nothing to offer but "blood, toil, tears and sweat."

Shevchenko, a tribune of freedom, in the poem "The Caucasus," used winged words that bear a dramatic likeness to Churchill's immortal words of challenge.

"Tis not for us to duel with Thee!
Not ours the right to judge Thy deeds!
Ours but to weep and weep and weep
To knead the daily bread we eat."
With tears and sweat and blood unending...

...Yet we have faith in Thy great power
And in the living soul.
Justice will rise! Freedom will flourish!

Ukrainians in Canada began by following agriculture. Many still do so—others in the second generation have participated widely in public affairs, in education, in the professions and in the arts. I knew them from the earliest days as they settled on the prairies; they felt for the first time that they had found freedom. They had pride in their history, which in the perspective of years has been an epic of liberty and ethnic survival. Freedom in Ukraine has been a fitful experience. They would secure it for a short time and lose it for generations, even centuries. I think it can be fairly said the Ukrainian race can claim to be the world's most enduring and persistent fighters for freedom. Having suffered under the foreign yoke of the Tartar, Turk, Pole and Muscovite, their spirit remained unchanged.

What of the world situation today? I regret to say that the hopes of mankind in San Francisco in 1945 have not been achieved. The United Nations has done much in the cause of peace, but has shown marked and dangerous weaknesses which can well emasculate it unless remedial action is taken without delay.

system of world security has survived since the recent war between Israel and the Arab nations. U. Thant, the Secretary-General, has expressed his fears of world war, but the nations have not heeded. I fear that the death-knell of peace-keeping has been sounded.

The great powers will not give heed to and show little or no support of effective international peace keeping forces.

2. The continuing failure of the United Nations to pass a Charter of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms reveals that many nations have been giving lip-service to a Charter, but are not prepared to produce a binding Charter in place of the Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration is grandiloquent in its sentiments but ineffective because it lacks teeth.

If there had been a United Nations Charter of Human Rights, what has happened to the people of Ukraine, the Baltic States and elsewhere in the world could be remedied by international action. As it is, the Declaration makes possible a mockery of violations of human rights by member nations. A U.N. Charter of Human Rights should be a major objective of the United Nations. Without such a Charter the freedom of nations rests on illusory, even non-existence foundations.

3. The International Court of Justice would, if given compulsory jurisdiction, assure justice among the nations of the world. As now constituted, its jurisdiction rests on a voluntary submission. When the USSR tramples on the rights and fundamental freedoms of the Ukraine and other captive nations, the court has no jurisdiction to protect the victims in the absence of a voluntary submission of the USSR to the court's jurisdiction.

4. The USSR which is and has been a leader in colonial subjugation, continues to pose as a champion of freedom and an advocate of the rights of emerging peoples. Canada and other western nations should in and out of the United Nations continually and persistently call upon the USSR to live up to the principle of self-determination of subject peoples as it has undertaken to do in the Charter. In 1960, I spoke for Canada in the presence of Khrushchev against the tyranny practiced against the Ukraine, the Baltic States and the other captive nations in refusing the right of self-determination through free elections. God forbid that anyone should advocate war in order to free captive nations. Armed action is unthinkable. However there remains in my opinion, effective course to follow that will sooner or later prod the USSR to take action.

The western nations should not be tongue tied in the United Nations. They should draw world attention to the double-tongued hypocrisy of the USSR by which it condemns other nations for colonialism and at the same time

His Best Friend...

(Concluded from p. 1)

Jumper suddenly stopped dead in his tracks, sat down, and refused to go any further. I carefully looked over the spot and felt around with my hand, but couldn't find anything. I'd just about given it up as a "false alert" and told Jumper to move on, when my fingertips brushed lightly against wire.

Gingerly moving aside the shrubbery, I found it—a trip wire strung across the trail and connected to a Chinese Communist hand-grenade modified to explode instantaneously. It was so cleverly camouflaged, I would never have spotted the booby-trap myself and, but for Jumper, would have walked straight into it! In all, we found and disarmed eight booby-traps in that base camp.

Dead

Many more times Jumper warned us of VC, and of evil-

lian Vietnamese who had strayed into our area of operation. Six times the dog led us into empty VC base camps; two of these had been abandoned so hastily by Charlie that we found clothing and equipment strewn all over the place.

One time, Jumper led us to a large hut with a tunnel-trench complex around it: inside the hut was a bowl of half-eaten rice, still warm.

In August Jumper came down with a disease prevalent in Southeast Asia—heartworms. In September, the hot Vietnamese climate began to affect him, and the combination of the disease and the heat was too much for his valiant heart. Jumper died on September 29.

In the short time that I had him, Jumper proved himself the most loyal and devoted companion a man could ever have.

Youth in Soviet Ukraine

(Concluded from p. 1)

at least admit that you have a point."

"Moscow cannot be so centralistic again as it was under Stalin," he said.

As example of the restlessness of Ukrainian youth for freedom, he cited Vasyl Symonenko.

A young poet who died in 1963 of cancer at the age of 29, Symonenko wrote "America and Russia be silent" because the Ukrainians would take care of their own problems.

"This has become a slogan among the Ukrainian youth," he said.

denies self-determination to nations under its domination.

The United States seems to outside nations to be divided between hawks of war and doves. Be that as it may, on the captive nations right to self-determination there seem to be far too many chickens among the member nations of the U.N. It might be argued that to raise such a question would cause trouble in the United Nations. The USSR and its satellites express themselves freely in the United Nations—why should not the freedom loving nations have equal rights to do so? Indeed, if the African and Asian blocs in the United Nations would express themselves as strongly against colonialism in the USSR as when it exists on their continents, the USSR would be forced to grant free elections.

5. There can be no guarantee to peace without an effective world wide Disarmament Agreement being signed for both nuclear and conventional war materials. Until then, freedom in western Europe will be in grave peril. The Free Nations must stand united and strong as a warning of the consequences that will befall any nation that should resort to armed aggression. NATO must be preserved whether or not the Republic of France plays its full part. Western defense must be maintained now and in the foreseeable future.

Dr. Olynyk said that the Ukrainian National Republic, formed after the Kerensky revolution in Russia in March, 1917, had to create a military tradition after 150 years of Russian suppression.

"Finally, when we presented the Russians with the accomplished fact of our army, they had to recognize us," he said.

"It was on this tradition that we were able to build the insurgent army in 1942 to protect our Ukrainian people against the Germans who were taking them for slave labor and against Communist partisans who wanted to force them into their ranks.

"Our mistake was that we thought that the Germans and Russians would fight to a standstill and we would emerge as a free country. This did not happen."

SITCH TO PLAY NATS INSIDE AT SHORE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The regular American Soccer League game scheduled for Philadelphia between Newark Ukrainian Sitch and the Ukrainian Nationals has been shifted from Sunday, December 3, to Saturday evening, December 2, and will be played inside Convention Hall in Atlantic City.

In addition to the game, a program is planned to entertain the fans prior to the 8:15 p.m. kickoff. Also, a "Miss Ukrainian Soccer" will be crowned right on the stage where Miss America contests are held.

ROMAN KOWAL ART EXHIBIT

WINNIPEG, Man. — On Sunday, December 3, Alpha Omega Women's Alumni of Winnipeg, a group of university graduates of Ukrainian descent, will sponsor an exhibition and sale of the works of Winnipeg artist Roman Kowal.

Exhibit viewing will be from 12:00 to 8:30 p.m. at the U.N.F. Auditorium, 935 Main St.

Ukrainian Athletes Garner Top Awards in Canada

By MICHAEL WAWRYSZYN

TORONTO, Ont. — The week of November 13th will undoubtedly go down in Canadian athletic history as "Ukrainian Week."

Two of the highest athletic honors available in Canada were awarded to two Canadians of Ukrainian descent—Taras Evanshen, football player, and Andy Boychuk, a track star.

Taras Evanshen was chosen as the outstanding player in the Canadian Football League. As a flanker for Calgary Stampede, Taras, in addition to winning the individual Western Conference scoring championship, also set a new Conference record for number of passes completed by a receiver during regular league play.

The Montreal-born player is 24 years old, and has a bright future in football.

Andrew Boychuk of Orono, Ont., was selected as Canada's top amateur male athlete by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

Boychuk, 26, won the marathon event at last summer's Pan-American Games in Winnipeg, Man. He is a sure bet to represent Canada in next year's Olympics in Mexico City.

Dr. Sochan Appointed Lab Director

YONKERS, N.Y. — Appointment of Dr. Oleh S. Sochan of 184 Hillside Ave., Yonkers, N.Y., as director of the city's Bureau of Laboratories was announced by City Manager Frederick J. Adler. It is a part-time post and the salary is \$5,760 a year.

A native of Chodoriv, Dr. Sochan began his medical education in Lviv in 1942 and received his diploma in medicine from Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, Germany, in 1950, and his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same university in August, 1951.

He came to St. John's Riverside Hospital here in 1952 where he served as an interne for two years. In 1954 he became a resident pathologist at St. John's and continued this residency until 1962.

He was certified in pathology in 1962 by the American Board of Pathology and was appointed technical supervisor of St. John's Clinical Laboratory.

Also in that year he passed his State Medical Boards for the State of Rhode Island and in 1965 his State Medical Boards for the State of New York.

In November 1965, Dr. Sochan was made assistant director of pathology at St.



Dr. Oleh S. Sochan

John's Riverside Hospital and director of the clinical laboratory. In December of that year he became director of pathology at Yonkers Professional Hospital.

Recently he was named to succeed the late Dr. DeAngelis as director of pathology at St. John's and the Dobbs Ferry Hospital in Dobbs Ferry.

A communicant of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Chestnut Street, he lives at the Hillside Avenue address with his wife and four children. The entire family are members of UNA Branch 287.

Resolutions

(Concluded from p. 2)

of Human Rights passed by the General Assembly of the U.N. We ask also for the condemnation of Russian imperialism and colonialism in Ukraine and in other captive nations.

9. Communist Moscow, having seized Ukraine and other freedom loving countries, transformed them into its colonies and throughout the period of its occupation practices the most cruel methods of spiritual and physical genocide and colonial exploitation. The participants of the Rally condemn openly, before the eyes of the whole world, this policy of genocide and this flagrant violation of all rights of man. We urge the government of the United States to speed up the ratification of the convention against genocide and the conventions on human rights.

10. Today the people of South Viet Nam are defending, in a war not of their own making, freedom and independence against this same aggressive communism whose first victim fifty years ago was Ukraine. The participants of the Rally express their wholehearted support for the political and military actions of the United States, whose aim is to offer aid to the Vietnamese people in this prolonged war for freedom and independence. We firmly believe that the guarantee for the final victory lies in the isolation of the world center of aggression, which is Moscow. We also believe that this can be done through an active support of the struggle for national liberation of Ukraine and other captive nations. The participants of the Rally assert that among those who fight and give their lives in this struggle against the Communist aggressor on the battlefields of Viet Nam are also the sons of the Ukrainian people, fighting in the ranks of the American army.

11. At the same time, the participants of the Rally for the Freedom of Ukraine, express their admiration for the captive, but not vanquished, Ukrainian nation, especially those Ukrainian civic and cultural leaders in Ukraine, who, undaunted by the terror and the persecutions of the occupying power, courageously and steadfastly defend free Ukrainian thought and the creativity of the Ukrainian nation; those dauntless fighters for the sovereign rights of the Ukrainian nation and for its Christian faith. We assure them that the Ukrainians in the free world, in full solidarity, support their struggle.

1918 — Proclamation of Independence, 1919 — Proclamation of the Union of Eastern and Western Ukraine.

The clause stipulates that the parents are to decide in which language their children are to be taught. This frequently favors schools with Russian as the language of instruction.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zvadiuk



No Pushovers Anymore

It is becoming increasingly apparent that American soccer is no longer a whipping boy for traveling teams from Europe and Latin America and, in fact, is a great attraction when played abroad.

This was brought home forcefully on two occasions recently and must have served as a warning to the many "soccer countries" that they are on nearly equal grounds, with a country that was once an easy mark.

Status of Strength

The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, who came up to the status of strength in international matches some years ago, are now being joined by other teams. The latest, and most successful of which are the U.S. champion Greek-Americans of New York.

Philadelphia has just returned from a three-game tour of El Salvador in Central America where it played for Central and North American club championship. It did not win the trophy but it attracted huge crowds who must have been aware of the power of the visiting team.

More than 80,000 spectators turned up for the two championship matches in San Salvador to see the Nats bow to Alianza twice, 2-1 and 1-0. In the first match the Nats were forced to finish with nine men when two players were ejected and one was injured.

Impressive Show

The third, a friendly, was witnessed by more than 27,000 in which the Nats were tied 1-1. Although on the losing side of things, the record is impressive if one considers that a few years ago the outcome would have been predetermined.

While the Ukrainian Nationals were drawing crowds in El Salvador, closer to home, the Greek-Americans were causing eyebrows to be raised with an unexpected tie against a touring Czechoslovak team, Slavia.

The match, promoted by Enzo Magnozzi, president of the Inter Soccer Club, and a man responsible for some of the biggest soccer promotions in the U.S., drew only some 2,600 spectators to Downing Stadium, Randall's Island in New York, but the outcome was something else again.

Had Czechs Worried

As the small group of highly partisan Greek fans screamed with delight, forgetting about the cold 38-mile-an-hour wind, their darlings, out on the frozen and badly raked field, took over the initiative after the first 15 minutes and threatened to score almost to the end of the match. That they did not, can be attributed only to the nervous state of the players, faced with a much publicized opponent.

Lions-USC Tie

In case you didn't know—and you probably didn't—the New York Ukrainians and the Chicago Lions played an exhibition match in New York on Sunday, November 19, at the Ukrainian Field. The game ended in a 2-2 tie.

The game, which coincided with the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, drew some 200 spectators which is no surprise considering the "professional promotion" accorded the affair.

It was learned first, through a grapevine, that the match was to be held on Saturday, November 18, at EINTRACHT Oval. Then a few days before the actual game took place, the date and field were changed.

They Never Learn

It was absolutely possible that a match of this sort could have drawn much more than the 200. But it seems that the organizers never learn. They expect the public to know things just simply because it was discussed among a few aficionados. As a result, a profitable and attractive opportunity was badly fumbled.

Sitch-Nats In Atlantic City

For the third year in a row the Ukrainian Nationals are promoting a game in Atlantic City's Convention Hall, this time against the Newark Ukrainian Sitch.

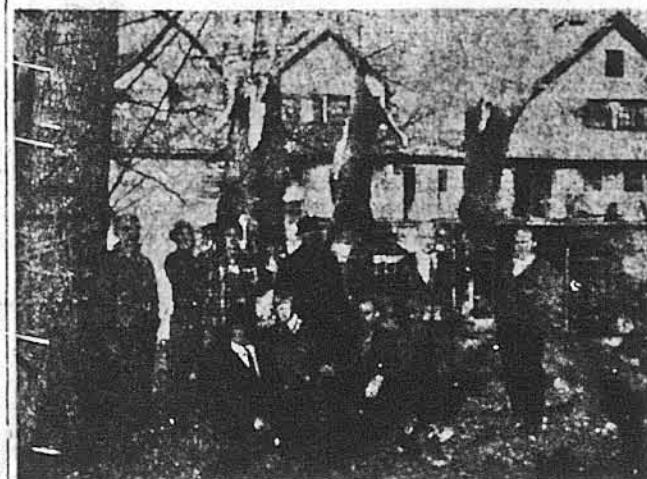
The difference between the last two matches, against New York Ukrainians and Hellenic, is that it will be a regular American Soccer League match. It will get underway at 8:30 p.m. tonight.

USC Wins, Nats Tie

Last Sunday's action saw the New York Ukrainians win an important match against the New York Hota in the German-American Soccer League Major Division race. The final score was 3-0.

The Philadelphia Nationals, however, traveled to Rochester, New York, for a match against the Lancers and were held to a 0-0 tie. Sitch had a day off.

Good Hunting Season At Soyuzivka



The first week of deer hunting saw four fine deer accounted for by Soyuzivka's sharpshooters, Pete Smidak, after three valiant years of trying finally got a beauty. The perennially successful Poczynok brothers repeated. In foto are also Bill Dudak and son, of North Carolina, Mike Fedirko, and Myron Stachiw.

NEW MUSIC FOR SOLOISTS!

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Composition of Mykola Fomenko, words by Wolodymyr Sosyura translated into English by Yar Slawutych

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