

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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50th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence Proclamation Celebrated By Ukrainians in United States, Canada and Other Countries of Free World

UCCA Calls For Sacrifice To Aid Freedom Of Ukraine

STATEMENT SAYS PEOPLE IN UKRAINE HAVE NOT ACCEPTED ENSLAVEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y. — In a statement issued on the occasion of 50th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America appealed to all Ukrainians to mark this "outstanding anniversary" by redoubling their work and sacrifice "for the cause of the freedom of Ukraine and all other captive nations behind the Iron Curtain."

"The Ukrainian people in captive Ukraine have not accepted the present Russian Communist enslavement as a permanent reality," the UCCA statement declared, adding: "During the entire period of the occupation of Ukraine, the Ukrainian people waged and are waging now the struggle for their ultimate liberation and national statehood..."

Russification And Genocide

The Congress Committee underlined this by pointing to the proclamation of independence of Carpatho-Ukraine in 1939; the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence on June 30, 1941 in Western Ukraine; and the revolutionary activities of series of Ukrainian underground organizations.

"The Russian Communist domination brought... subjugation, economic exploitation, religious persecution, cultural and linguistic Russification and outright genocide," the UCCA charged.

The Kremlin leaders, said the statement, while boasting of the "freedom and independence" they allegedly brought to Ukraine, "must be dubious about whether the Ukrainian people swallow their propaganda canard regarding the 'happy life' and 'freedom' in the USSR, the modern Soviet Russian prison house of nations."

"Although the voice of the Ukrainian people is stifled by Communist oppression, there are over 3 million Ukrainians and their descendants in the free world who cannot keep silent about the brutal enslavement of their kin by Communist Russia," UCCA said.

World Congress Quoted

It pointed to the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians, held in New York in November last year, in which 1,003 delegates from Ukrainian organizations in 17 countries of the free world took part.

"They denounced Communist Russia's enslavement of Ukraine and appealed to the nations of the free world to support morally and politically the Ukrainian and other captive nations behind the Iron Curtain in their struggle for freedom and national statehood," the statement held.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America appeal quoted one of the resolutions of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians as pledging itself: "...With all our power and means, and with the laws of the countries of our domicile, to aid the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom and independence toward the reestablishment of an independent, united, democratic Ukrainian State..."

New Forces Sought

The UCCA quoted another document of the World Congress (Continued on p. 3)

Reds To Be Tried For Crimes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The World Court of Public Opinion announced that international communism will be tried for crimes against humanity at a trial to be held Feb. 19-21, here in the Nation's Capital.

International Tribunal, composed of eminent world jurists from Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia and Latin America, as well as the United States, will receive the testimony of witnesses in the Hall of Nations at Georgetown University.

Experts to Testify

The trial will bring together some of the most knowledgeable and honored experts on communism in the world. Witnesses who have lived under communism will also testify or submit depositions. Attorneys for the prosecution and the defense will participate.

Among the numerous witnesses announced are Dr. Joseph Dunner of Yeshiva University, New York City, who will testify on the status of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union today; Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila, noted Cuban diplomat and journalist; Stefan T. Possony, eminent authority on communism of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University; the Reverend Richard Wurmbrand, a pastor in Rumania until 1964; Phillip A. Luce, former member of the Progressive Labor Party, the Peking-oriented branch of the Communist Party U.S.A.; Herbert Philbrick, former counterspy for the FBI, and Eugene Lyons, Russian-born senior editor of Reader's Digest.

Indictment Served

Prosecuting attorneys named to date include C. Dickerman Williams of Baker, Nelson, Williams and Mitchell, New York; Dr. William Roberts, director of the Institute of International Law and Relations, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and Fred Schlafly of Schlafly, Godfrey and Fitzgerald, Chicago.

A spokesman for the Court said the indictment, which includes the Communist parties of the Soviet Union, China, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, North Korea, North Vietnam, Cuba and the United States, was served collectively at the Soviet Embassy on November 7, 1967. He said the trial was originally scheduled for January 18 in Minneapolis, Minn., but a change of venue was requested and granted in December in order to provide a more accessible locale for many of the participants.

The Court spokesman added that the sessions will be open to the public and that cameras would not be barred during the proceedings.

Kiev 1918



Kiev 1968

UNA Offers Scholarships

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Applications for the annual scholarships offered by the Ukrainian National Association are being accepted now and must be submitted no later than March 30th.

The scholarships, in the amount of \$1,000, \$600 and \$400 each, are awarded annually to three outstanding students of Ukrainian descent who are in need of financial assistance.

Review Applications

The UNA Scholarship Committee, established in 1964 by a special resolution of the 1962 Convention, will review all applications submitted by the end of March and announce the winners in May of this year. The scholarship awards are made for the academic year 1968-69.

In considering the applications (Continued on p. 3)

UNA Has New Evangelist Branch

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Ukrainian National Association, which embraces people of all walks of life and religious denominations, has been enriched by yet another branch of Ukrainian Evangelists.

At a meeting, held here Sunday, December 10 the Ivan Onyschenko Branch was officially admitted into the UNA family. More than 50 persons, all members of the local community of Ukrainian Evangelists, became the branch's charter members. They also elected the first slate of officers, headed by Michael Jakubovich, a young Ukrainian biochemist.

Now there Are Four

The fourth branch of Ukrainian Evangelists to join (Continued on Page 3)

UNA Awarded Exclusive Rights To Disseminate Scholarship Foundation Plan in U.S., Canada

TORONTO, Ont. — During a two-day meeting here of the Board of Directors of the Higher Education Scholarship Foundation, the Ukrainian National Association was awarded exclusive rights to disseminate the plan among Ukrainians in Canada and the United States.

Taking part in the meeting, Walter Klish, were unable to attend.

13, were Sen. Paul Yuzyk, president of the scholarship foundation; Mr. Joseph Lesawyer and Dr. Paul Ochitka, foundation vice-presidents; Mr. Bohdan Zarowsky, secretary of the foundation; Dr. Joseph Boyko, financial secretary; assistant secretary, Bohdan Zorych, and assistant to the finance secretary, Mr. John Kokolski.

Others taking part in the meeting were members of the Board of Directors, Dr. N. Kushpeta and Anthony Dragan, Editor in Chief of Svoboda. Two other members, Mr. Mykola Plawniuk and Mr. (Continued on Page 2)

Exclusive Rights

The main objective of the meeting was to come to an agreement between the Foundation and the UNA on the matter of the exclusive rights of disseminating the plan among Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada.

The Ukrainian National Association accepted the task in hopes of disseminating and speeding up enrollment in the scholarship savings program for which it is well qualified. Having accepted this job, the UNA assured that it was (Continued on Page 2)

IMPRISONED WRITER'S PETITION PUBLISHED IN U.S. MAGAZINE

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet has had for almost two years a petition by a Ukrainian writer asking for the elimination of the widespread discrimination still practiced against national minorities in the USSR.

The text of the petition written by Svyatoslav Y. Karavansky, was published for the first time in English in the January 15 issue of the New Leader magazine. The petition, dated April 10, 1966, was composed after Svyatoslav Karavansky had been imprisoned without trial and sent to a labor camp in the Potma Area of Mordovskaya ASSR, according to the magazine. Karavansky says in his petition that "Over the last 30 years, the Council of Nation-

SEEKS EQUALITY FOR MINORITIES IN USSR

alities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has investigated very few of the pressing problems that should be of primary concern to it. Obviously, one can neither criticize nor condemn the Council's activities up to 1953, for like all Soviet state organs, it was represented by Stalin personally. During this period it existed formally, but did not in fact perform any official business. Unfortunately, inertia still characterizes the Council, although it is high time that it undertook the correction of a long list of abuses resulting from the Stalinist cult of personality — abuses which even today restrict and undermine friendly relations between the nations of the USSR.

not only discourage friendship; they even divide one nation into two," states the imprisoned writer.

Witnessess Still Living

Karavansky states in his petition that "It is no secret that the unjust acts against the Ukrainian nation — the execution of leaders such as Chubar, Kosior, Zatorsky, and Liubchenko, the execution of writers such as Mykytenko, Vlyzko, Falkivsky, and dozens of others; the groundless exclusion of the Communist party of the Western Ukraine from the Comintern; the liquidation and deportation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia of Lviv between 1939-53; the compulsory mass deportations of Ukrainians to Siberia; the forced Russification of the (Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Public Officials Join In Observances

January 22, 1968, will mark the 50th Anniversary of the proclamation of Independence of the Ukrainian National Republic, and the 49th Anniversary of the Act of Union, whereby all Ukrainian ethnic lands were united into one independent and sovereign state of the Ukrainian nation.

The independence of Ukraine was proclaimed in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, and the young democratic republic was immediately recognized by a number of foreign governments, including that of Soviet Russia. The latter, however, almost simultaneously declared war and began a large-scale invasion of Ukraine.

For almost three years the Ukrainian people waged a struggle in defense of their country, alone and unaided. Eventually, in 1920 Ukraine succumbed to the superior forces of Communist Russia and became part of the Russian communist empire, known as the USSR.

Both the U.S. Congress and the President of the United States have expressed their concern over the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR by enacting the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in July 1959.

Ukrainian communities in the free world are planning huge commemorative celebrations to mark this anniversary.

In the United States, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has made a special effort, it was reported, to make sure that the commemoration of this anniversary is properly carried out.

The UCCA reported that its president, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, in a letter to all congressmen and senators, asked that they make appropriate speeches in their respective chambers.

It is expected that the speeches will be preceded by prayers offered by The Rev. Protosprebiter Theodore Bilocky in the Senate and Very Rev. Russell Danylchuck in the House of Representatives.

Many Governors and Mayors have issued or plan to issue special proclamations commemorating the golden anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

Following is a list of communities holding January 22nd observances under the sponsorship of local UCCA chapters and its member organizations:

New York, N.Y. — Commemorative concert to be held at the Fashion Institute, 225 West 24th Street, at 6 p.m. on Jan. 21. Main speakers will be Prof. Borys Martos and Mr. Wyacheslaw Davydenko.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Saturday, Jan. 20, 7 p.m. at the Benjamin Franklin High School Auditorium. Speakers: Gen. Petro Samutyn and Richard A. Shweiker.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Religious services at all Ukrainian churches in the area on Sunday, Jan. 21. Commemorative concert will take place on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian American Home. Main speaker President Mykola Liwytzkij.

Cleveland, Ohio. — On Saturday, Jan. 20, a commemorative banquet and ball at the Hollander House Hotel. Main speaker at the banquet Ohio Sen. Frank Lausche.

Baltimore, Md. — Commemorative Banquet on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 6 p.m. at the Hilton-Baltimore Hotel. Main speaker Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky.

Hartford, Conn. — On Sunday, Jan. 28, Ukrainian Day Concert at 3 p.m. at the Bushnell Memorial Hall. Main speakers, Gen. Paul Shandruk and UNA Supreme President, Joseph Lesawyer.

Newark - Irvington, N.J. — Commemorative banquet on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 6 p.m. at the Suburban Hotel in East Orange, N.J. Main speakers are expected to be Sen. Harrison A. Williams and Gen. Paul Shandruk.

Staten Island, N.Y. — Commemorative meeting on Sunday (Continued on page 3)

William L. Guy Governor

North Dakota Proclaims Ukrainian Day

(Following is text of proclamation of the Ukrainian Independence Day in North Dakota by Gov. William L. Guy.)

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, On January 22, 1968, Ukrainians in North Dakota and throughout the free world will solemnly observe the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of a free Ukrainian state, and

WHEREAS, After a defensive war lasting 4 years, the Ukrainian state was destroyed in 1920 and a puppet regime of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was installed, later becoming a member state of the Soviet Union, and

WHEREAS, The once free Ukraine is now no more than a colony of Communist Russia and its vast human and economic resources are being exploited for the purpose of spreading communism, and

WHEREAS, The United States Congress and the President of the United States of America have recognized the legitimate right of the Ukrainian people to freedom and national independence by respectively enacting and signing the "Captive Nations Week Resolutions" in July, 1959, which enumerated Ukraine as one of the captive nations enslaved and dominated by Communist Russia, and

WHEREAS, Some 25,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent now living in North Dakota have made significant contributions to both state and nation,

NOW THEREFORE, I, William L. Guy, Governor of the State of North Dakota, do hereby proclaim Monday, January 22, 1968, as

"UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NORTH DAKOTA"

and urge all citizens to demonstrate their sympathy with an understanding of the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation to again achieve its rightful inheritance of freedom and independence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the Seal of the Great State of North Dakota to be affixed the 15th day of January, 1968.

William L. Guy Governor



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Editorials

The Golden Anniversary

Ukrainians throughout the free world are preparing today to mark the shiniest moment in their history — the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence. They, no doubt, will be joined, in thought and in prayer, if not in action, by their brethren behind the Iron Curtain.

From all indications the golden anniversary celebrations will be the biggest, most impressive and important ever. They are certain to bring attention of the free world to the plight of the Ukrainian nation which, as the first victim of Communist Russia's aggression, continues to suffer under its yoke.

Perhaps this anniversary will help expose the true face of Moscow and discredit its pronouncements at international forums, unmasking it as the last and most brutal imperialistic power in the world today.

The history of Ukrainian struggle for independence alone should shed sufficient light on the way Moscow operates and how it respects formal international agreements.

The Ukrainian National Revolution began in March, 1917. It awakened the Ukrainian people and directed them onto the road of freedom and national statehood.

On December 16, 1917, the Bolsheviks, with the tacit agreement of the Ukrainian Central Rada, held the All-Ukrainian Congress of Workers, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies, in which over 2,000 delegates took part. Contrary to Bolshevik expectations, the congress overwhelmingly supported the Central Rada and the newly-established Ukrainian National Republic. Some 80 communist delegates withdrew to Kharkiv, where with the military support of Soviet troops they set up a "Ukrainian Soviet Republic." All other Ukrainian political parties wholly endorsed the Central Rada as a legitimate and representative government of the Ukrainian people.

Despite the fact that the newly-established Bolshevik government explicitly recognized the independence of Ukraine in a note of December 17, 1917 and, subsequently, during Communist Russia's signing of the Peace Treaty in Brest Litovsk on March 3, 1918, the Russia Bolsheviks Ukraine in December, 1917, attempting to impose a communist government against the will of the Ukrainian people.

While waging a defensive war against Communist Russia, the Ukrainian Central Rada issued the Fourth Universal on January 22, 1918, by which the full independence of Ukraine was proclaimed.

This past November the Soviet Russian leaders loudly and with great fanfare observed the 50th anniversary of the Communist takeover.

Similar celebrations were held in Kiev, capital of captive Ukraine, on December 21-23, 1967, in commemoration of the establishment of the Soviet power in Ukraine. Both Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Communist Party of the USSR, and Peter Shelest, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ukraine, spoke at various meetings in Kiev, asserting that Ukraine was "free and sovereign," and indeed, "happy" in its alliance with Russia.

Just how free, sovereign and happy the Ukrainians really are can be seen in the petition of Svyatoslav Karavansky to the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet in which he states:

"It is no secret that the unjust acts against the Ukrainian nation — the execution of leaders... the execution of writers... the liquidation and deportation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia of Lviv between 1939-53; the compulsory mass deportations of Ukrainians to Siberia; the forced Russification of the Ukrainian population in Kuban, Bilohorod, Stavrodub — that all these acts could not fail to provoke the national outrage which developed into a national revolt between 1943-49. The majority of the participants in this revolt and even mere witnesses (there are more of these) are still living beyond the borders of their own republic."

This is how freedom, sovereignty and happiness looks like in Ukraine today. For his pains, Karavansky was himself imprisoned, without a trial.

APPEAL

OF THE SUPREME ASSEMBLY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF SVOBODA

The year of our Lord 1968 marks seventy-five years since Svoboda, the official organ of the Ukrainian National Association and the spokesman of Ukrainians in the Free World, saw, for the first time, the light of day. This occurred on the memorable day of September 15, 1893, in Jersey City, New Jersey, thanks to the efforts of the Rev. Gregory Hrushka, founder and first editor of Svoboda.

Svoboda announced its program and objectives in the very first issue: "Our aim is: to enlighten the Ukrainian people, to defend their integrity against the attacks of enemies, to show the way to progress and civilization... to preserve our people's most sacred values — their religious beliefs, rites and language, and further — to strive for the attainment of unity that our people do not lag behind others who have already succeeded in establishing a better life for themselves..."

Changed Beyond Recognition

Having enunciated this program for itself and having assumed the role of leadership in organizing the life of Ukrainians in the New World, Svoboda, in its fourth issue, which appeared on November 1, 1893, appealed to the people to establish a firm basis for Ukrainian community life, calling for "the kind of organization, the kind of brotherhood, the kind of community, the kind of association, which every Ukrainian, wherever he might be, could call his own." Three months later, on the birthday of the father of this nation, George Washington, February 22, 1894, the Ukrainian National Association was founded.

Much has transpired in the seventy-five years that followed. Many events took place during that time in the world

THEORIES OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Despite the wave of childish sedition, infantile idealistic logic and the hypochondria of pseudo-consciences which is engulfing many of the outstanding leaders of thought and public opinion in the United States and Western Europe focussed on the condemnation of President Johnson and the American policy in Vietnam, the President seems firm in his belief that Communist North Vietnam must give up its aggressive policy toward the South before the United States can relax its policy toward the North.

At the same time the President is apparently still hoping for a relaxation of tensions with the Soviet Union and, despite all evidences to the contrary, has so far made no move toward closing of the port of Haiphong or any of those routes by which Soviet munitions are transferred into the North for use against the American troops and their allies.

Yet there is much to suggest that the most dangerous course would be the best and safest and that it would be better to risk World War III than to dilidally in the present fashion.

Interesting Reflections

New light has been thrown on this question by Cyrus Sulzberger in his column in the January 10 issue of the New York Times titled "Russian Dominoes." It is based on an article which appeared in Moscow's Literary Gazette and was written by a prominent publicist Rostovsky under an alias.

That article has since been republished in English in London and while it goes far beyond any American statements, it will inevitably bring some interesting reflections from many Ukrainians and other conquered nations which have learned some of the curious aspects of Communism.

The Communist author, sharing the Muscovite point of view toward Chinese Communism, cannot naturally regard Mao and his ideas as a product of international Communism, which by hypothesis is the stand of all peace-loving peoples of the world especially the Soviets and is vitally interested in the maintenance of the wars of liberation and the defeat of imperialism.

It does not indeed go so far as Khrushchev in wanting to read Mao out of the Communist brotherhood, while it retains the Red Chinese within it. So he says "there can now be no doubt that behind the slogan proclaimed in Peking to the effect that 'the wind is blowing from the East is concealed a concrete plan, which took shape in the minds of Mao Tse-tung and his associates apparently back in the 1950's and which has recently been labeled officially in Chi-

na "The Great Strategic Plan of Mao Tse-tung."

Superstate Empire

He goes on to say "the main idea... amounts to the setting up of a sort of superstate empire embracing not only eastern and central, but later even western Asia" and he compares this to the so-called Tanaka Plan put forward by Japanese militarists before World War II. "Without a global atomic conflict... Maoist diplomacy cannot conceive of the basic plan being carried out... The militarists in Peking are obviously dreaming of another Chinese empire, operating formally under the red flag of socialism, but in fact copying the militarist policies of the Chinese emperors — the conquerors and mandarins of long-forgotten centuries."

Sulzberger adds on his own that the Soviets are scared, lest in the relatively near future the next battleground might be Soviet Asia. He adds that this is why Asian nations from Japan to Indonesia quietly favor American support of South Vietnam, even if they are nervous about saying so.

He concludes, "it certainly indicates why Peking hollers that the U.S.A. and USSR are secretly in cahoots. Perhaps they are. Certainly neither wants to see the world destroyed."

Pretended Agreement

This is obviously too facile a conclusion. Moscow does not want to become involved in an atomic war which might shake the hold of the Communist Party and destroy much in the country and in that sense it is working with the United States in at least pretended agreement to limit the proliferation of atomic weapons. But it is more than evident that it is the secret delight of Moscow that the United States is pouring out its wealth and men to fight for freedom in South Vietnam while it continues to make that policy of drainage more costly with each succeeding year and is working again under cover for the disintegration of the United States and its impoverishment.

Moscow undoubtedly remembers the destruction of much of Eastern Europe by Genghis Khan, one of the Mongol leaders who later assumed control of China and held power in Moscow for two centuries, while the Great Russian leaders made obeisance to the Khakhan and only won their liberty when the empire was fractured and weakened by internal feuds.

Learned Lesson

Yet in the centuries since, Moscow has learned its lesson well. Peter II tried in

every way to get control of the Persian Gulf and India. Catherine II played with the idea of recreating a Byzantine Empire with the control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and all through the 19th century it was the dream of the Russian tsars to break out and play a strong Mediterranean policy.

Naturally all this was before the days of Lenin and Stalin and the cry of no annexations in 1917 meant officially the ending of the old policy. Yet today what do we see? A "non-aggressive" Communism is moving a growing Soviet fleet into the Mediterranean and courting the Arabs, while the Western world has tied itself into a knot and been unable to create an effective and peaceful counterweight.

Moscow is exploiting the Arctic, pushing its benign purposes into India and Iran, while the United States toys with the idea of reducing tensions.

Unfortunate Victims

The history of Ukraine shows well throughout two world wars how all the leaders of "Russia," whether tsars, officials of the provisional government, or the Communists adhered closely to the same policy that Rostovsky ascribes to socialism but to the old aggressive policies of the Chinese emperors and mandarins (read: the tsars). In the same way and by more advanced, if not less brutal techniques, Moscow is leading its unfortunate victims along that path which was laid out for it by its military leaders of the period since the shattering of the Tatar yoke.

The same accusation that the Soviet commentator applies to China of operating under a sham socialism leads us to believe that Communist Moscow is being led on its present march by the same mode of thanking that characterized its great and powerful leaders in the past and that the Communist touch is merely a pseudo-subterfuge to cover bold aggression and the imposition of slavery.

Its Up to U.S.

With all this in view, it is up to America and the free world to reconsider all of those institutions into which they are trying to bring the Communist nations and into which they have already permeated. It is up to them to devise their own views, to reinterpret their ideas of freedom and law an order and prepare themselves not for an era of peace and harmony but of a struggle for freedom and the rights of free men.

It is high time that all Americans support their President and encourage him to move forward in the great struggle for freedom for all mankind.

UNA Awarded

(Continued From Page 1)

not taking on any financial responsibilities of the Fund since those rest with the Canada Permanent Trust Company.

Organized in 1966

Organized in 1966 by public spirited Ukrainians in Canada, the non-profit institution operates a savings plan which provides university, college, and higher education scholarships to qualified member students.

In a brochure entitled "Brief Facts Concerning Your Participation in Higher Education Scholarship Plan," the Fund calls upon all to "join with other farsighted parents in this NON-PROFIT university scholarship plan by enrolling your child now. By saving a small amount at regular intervals you can be certain your child will have the opportunity to obtain four year's university education."

"You would save in your own name in order to enable your nominee to attend the first year of university or college, and to share in the scholarships from Higher Education Scholarship Fund."

"You agree to donate the interest from your savings. The joint earning power for all deposits creates the scholarship fund, and every penny of this money is available for scholarships awarded to qualified students who are enrolled in the plan."

"When your nominee passes first year at a university, then he is automatically entitled to a scholarship for the second, third and fourth years as long as he continues to pass," says the Fund.

It goes on to explain that scholarships are paid to the student for normal academic expenses such as: Tuition, registration, laboratory and library fees, room and board, books, etc. Even if your youngster lives at home while attending university an allowance based on current local cost for room and board will be paid.

The student can attend any university in Canada, United States, Europe or elsewhere without question and may take any course of prescribed study that awards a degree upon completion of not less than three academic years of prescribed study.

In the event the child receives any other scholarships of financial assistance or even government help, he or she is still entitled to participate in the scholarships under this plan to the same extent as other participants, the fund points out.

"Because of the number of variable factors involved, it is not possible to state the exact amount of individual scholarships. However, based on present interest rates, and educational statistics and other factors involved it is conservatively estimated that scholarships of about \$1,500 to \$1,600 for each of three consecutive years will be

UYL-NA CORNER

By GEORGE PANKRATH

One of the many ways the Ukrainian Youth League of North America has of supplementing its treasury is the monthly publication of the TRENDETTE, an eight-page bulletin devoted to news of the league, its members and clubs. The yearly subscription rate is \$2.00 and well worth the price.

The idea for the Trendette came about at the 1949-50 UYL-NA convention in Syracuse. Its first editor was Sophie Gulick of Youngstown, Ohio.

Taking on the job of editor this year is Carole Hussar of Rochester, N.Y., daughter of former Ukrainian National Association Supreme Advisor William B. Hussar and sister of last year's UYL-NA President Robert Hussar. She is no stranger to the League, having served last year as Trendette subscription manager. She is a graduate of Irondequoit High School and is presently a second-year student at the Rochester Business Institute, where she is treasurer of her sorority.

One of the editor's most difficult jobs is getting news for the paper. This she has to rely on being supplied to her from the other members of the League's executive board. Helping her are art director Pat Dackiw of Chicago, who does the covers for the Trendette, her brother Bob, who along with district organizer Lawrence Sanagursky and this reporter do the proof reading and submit articles for the paper.

Anyone interested in receiving the Trendette is asked to send \$2.00 in cash or check to Carole Hussar, Trendette Editor, 36 Hardison Rd., Rochester, N.Y., 14617.

This weekend marks the 50th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Proclamation, and in many cities throughout the free world Ukrainians are observing this day with special concerts and banquets. The Ukrainian Youth League of North America joins with these peoples in praying that some day Ukraine will be a free country again.

DO YOU REMEMBER... The year was 1937. President Franklin D. Roosevelt had just been inaugurated to a second term. The purge trials were taking place in the USSR and Stalin was getting rid of some of his close friends. In Cleveland, Ohio, the fifth annual conference of the Ukrainian Youth Congress of America was taking place. There were 357 registrants and 155 delegates.

League President John Panchuk and Eugene Lachowitch took opposing views on the topic "Ukrainian Nationalism as Manifested by ODWU". Dr. Luke Myshuha delivered an address entitled "Svoboda, Taking a Democratic Stand on Political Questions." Addresses also were given on the "Importance of Ukrainian Publications for Youth in English," by Stephen Shumeyko; "Need for a League Journal" by John Romanion; "Value of Athletics to Ukrainian Youth" by John Mucklo; "More Ukrainian Activity Needed" by Mary Sarabun; and "Ukrainian Students Serve Ukraine" by Walter Dushnyk.

An amendment to the Constitution that year provided for the bonding of the league treasurer. Cultural subjects were stressed... Emphasis was placed on organization of youth choruses, on promotion of art exhibits, and establishment of a league publication... And so the TREND was born.

Elected League president that year was John Romanion of Irvington, N.J. Others elected were V-P's Mary Salbun and Stephen G. Dobryden; corresponding secretary Mildred I. Zinn; recording secretary John Kotsiubinsky; treasurer Peter Zaharchuk; financial secretary John Evanchuk and advisors Stephen Shumeyko, Anastasia Oleakow, Stephen J. Jarema, John Panchuk and Walter Dutchak.

The delegates voted to hold the 1938 convention in Pittsburgh, Pa.

This weekend the Executive Board of the UYL-NA is meeting in Allentown, Pa. We will report to you on the meeting and matters relating to the League's future activity.

available for every qualified student," the Fund says.

The Fund stresses that "You may terminate your agreement and withdraw your nominee at any time upon 90 days notice after which you may withdraw your savings. Even if your child does not go to university, the principal remains your own. If your child should die prior to maturity of the plan, another child the same age or younger may be nominated in his place, or you may withdraw from the plan."

The enrolment fee is 150 Dollars for each child and is deducted from regular deposits. This covers the initial

administration costs. In the event that the child becomes ineligible to receive a scholarship, and the subscriber has fulfilled all of the terms of the Scholarship Agreement, the enrolment fee will be refunded.

"Under its charitable program H.E.S. Foundation has intention to provide mid-term emergency loans to needy students; and in addition volumes of catalogued academic scholarship may be made available. It is also the intention of H.E.S. Foundation to assist students in other areas where educational assistance is required," it stated.

we will not be able to create on this earth."

Having this in mind we proclaim this year, 1968,

THE JUBILEE YEAR OF SVOBODA,

which occurs one year before the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association in 1969. Our major task in this jubilee year is the same as that which Svoboda said was the basic prerequisite of our development on the American and Canadian soil, and of our assistance to the struggling Ukrainian nation — OUR ORGANIZED STRENGTH!

With this aim in mind and on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Svoboda and the Ukrainian National Association, the UNA Supreme Assembly announced last year a three-year membership drive designed to raise UNA's membership to 100,000 by the end of 1969. To attain this objective we must organize at least 8,000 new members in 1968. We call upon our entire great community, particularly our branch officers, to join in this great endeavor for the benefit of our people here and in their enslaved land. Let us strive for the realization of the very ideals proclaimed by Svoboda at the dawn of our organized life in the New World seventy-five years ago!

Jersey City, N.J., January 2, 1968

SUPREME ASSEMBLY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Supreme Executive Committee: Joseph Lesawyer, President; Stephen Kuropas, Mary Dushnyk, Bohdan Zorych, Walter Sochan, Vice-Presidents; Jaroslav Padoch, Secretary; John Kokolski, Treasurer; Supreme Auditing Committee: Walter Gallan, Peter Pucilo, Iwan Hewryk, Iwan Washechko, John W. Evanchuk; Supreme Advisors: Taras Szmagala, Taras Shpikula, Stepan Hawrysz, Myron Kuropas, Wasyl Diduk, Anne Dubas, Walter Zaparaniuk, Dmytro Popadynec, Ann Chopek, Maria Demydchuk, Helen Olek, John Odezynsky, Michael Danyluk, Andrew Jula.

and in our Ukraine. The world, which since has gone through two world wars and a myriad of smaller conflicts and revolutions, has changed beyond recognition. In this period mankind has made unbelievable progress, releasing nuclear energy and making inroads into space.

The Ukrainian nation has gone through periods of triumph and renewed persecution. It was fifty years ago that the Ukrainian people proclaimed the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic, only to see it fall prey to a new, though still Moscow-controlled imperialism. Unshaken and undaunted, these ideals continue to inspire the Ukrainian people in their unabating struggle for freedom and independence.

Road Full of Pitfalls

Ukrainians scattered throughout the world, especially those in the New World, also went through a period of great change and development. The road from the first organizational meeting of the Ukrainian National Association in the little town of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, in February 1894, to the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians in New York in November, 1967, was not only long but difficult, full of pitfalls and adversities as well as hard toil and great triumphs. In this vast development of Ukrainian organized life, Svoboda played a major role. In the true crusading spirit of a newspaper, Svoboda championed the cause of national consciousness, defending the very soul of Ukrainian man and calling for organized strength, the prerequisites of unity and progress. Svoboda, in mobilizing all resources of the Ukrainian community, called for assistance to the Ukrainian people engaged in the struggle for the preservation of their newly won freedom. The seventy-five Yearbooks of Svoboda tell the whole story of the Ukrainian people here and in their native land. Today Svoboda is the oldest Ukrainian newspaper, which for seventy-five years has sought to disseminate truth about Ukraine here, in the land of the free.

Svoboda owes its role and its influence to the Ukrainian National Association just as the UNA owes its existence to Svoboda. Many thousands of members of the Ukrainian National Association and readers of Svoboda create this great "association of ideas, labor and business interests," which not only outlasted all storms and pitfalls, but also contributed decisively to the development of the Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada and to their organized effort in behalf of the struggling Ukrainian nation. All that Ukrainians in the United States and Canada have achieved in some way, directly or indirectly, is related to the Ukrainian National Association and its official organ, Svoboda.

Tasks Multiply

The tasks of Svoboda multiply with new achievements of Ukrainians in the United States and Canada. They also increase because of the continuous efforts by Communist Moscow to destroy the basic rights of the Ukrainian people. Fully aware of these tasks, the Ukrainian National Association is constantly expanding its publishing activity. In 1933, The Ukrainian Weekly was added to the daily. An illustrated children's magazine was added 15 years ago. In addition, many Ukrainian youth organizations have entire pages of Svoboda allotted for their use, and every year Svoboda publishes a calendar-almanac. Every Ukrainian creative initiative, every action which enriches Ukrainian development and aids the Ukrainian people finds a champion in Svoboda. Just as seventy-five years ago Svoboda expressed the need for the Ukrainian National Association, many other events, including the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, had their beginnings on the pages of Svoboda.

In his last report in 1954, the unforgettable editor of Svoboda, Dr. Luke Myshuha, called for continued development of the Ukrainian National Association and Svoboda, believing that "something greater, more valuable and lasting

# It's 'Vyshyvani Vechernytsi' Time Ukrainian Petitioner Imprisoned Students Commission Large

By MARTA BACZYNSKY

The "Vyshyvani Vechernytsi" (Embroidered Dance) will be held on January 27, 1968 in the Ukrainian National Home, 140 2nd Avenue in New York, beginning at 9 p.m. according to the New York Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, who are sponsoring the affair.

Since its debut in 1960, the dance has developed into a charming annual happening in our city.

## Microscopic Study

It is always interesting to take success, study it, put it under a microscope so to speak, and find out what makes it so. The Embroidered Dance is a success; let's study it.

The evening begins with all the genuine excitement of beautiful party clothes, fabulous hairdos, sparkling eyes, the thrill of a new meeting, the collection of admiring glances. The gaily decorated ballroom adds a touch of fantasy to the sparkling atmosphere.

## A Ride on Magic Carpet

Then the dancing begins. It is like a ride on a magic carpet, to lose oneself among the captivating melodies and pulsating rhythms. This year, to keep the beat and swing the melody will be no other than Amor orchestra, and that man of song, Ihor Rakowsky.

Now let's speak about the embroidered part of the dance.

One of the most precious gems of our Ukrainian culture is embroidery. It is precious because it is alive, and timely. It keeps pace with every generation. Its applicability is amazing, from home decorations to enhancing modern dress.

## Heirloom of a Nation

Every woman knows what magic little costume Jewery can do for simple clothes. Just imagine the exquisite en-

richment of a dress by tasteful application of embroidery. This is truly fabulous Jewery, priceless, for its the heirloom of a nation.

Dress for the 'Vyshyvani Vechernytsi', therefore, will be cocktail or formal embroidered dresses for ladies and embroidered shirts and dark suits for men.

This year, as in previous years, a contest is expected to be held to find the most beautiful embroidered dress. The Regional Council has invited three young ladies, Miss Slava Gerulak, Miss Roma Reiny and Miss Dzwinka Salak to act as Judges. Each is working professionally in the field of creative art. Their decision will be based on the total look, encompassing style, color, application of embroidery to the style, workmanship and all the other details that make a striking original whole.

Another big attraction of the evening is expected to be the crowning of the Queen of the dance. The lucky winner will be chosen to take over the reign from last year's queen, Miss Maria Krol.

## Swinging Party

While the party swings and suspense mounts as the contest draws to a close, remember to relax... Cha cha over to the buffet tables and delight in mouth watering canapes and baked delicacies, prepared at home the ladies of New York Regional Council suggest.

Tickets and reservations may be obtained by contacting Mrs. Iwanna Benical at CY 5-9581. The price for tickets is \$1.50 for students, and \$3.00 for general admission.

The Regional Council invites everyone to attend and enjoy the music, learn a new dance, show off your dress, meet a new friend, eat a great big piece of cake. Have a good time, and you have stored away another pleasant memory.

## Mannequin in Ukrainian Costume at U.N. Plaza

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A mannequin in a Ukrainian costume welcoming delegates to the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians with bread and salt, was exhibited in a window of the Ninth Federal and Savings Bank on United Nations Plaza here.

The exhibit, sponsored by

the Ukrainian Woman's League of America and arranged by Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, Mrs. Stefania Pushkar and Mrs. Maria Rzepecka, was located directly opposite the United Nations complex and was in full view of U.N. officials and employees as they entered the bank.

## Legislators Expected to Speak

(Concluded from p. 1)

day, Jan. 21, at 3 p.m. in the Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Speaker, Prof. P. Sawchuk.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Commemorative concert on Sunday, Jan. 21 at the Ukrainian National Home.

Elizabeth, N.J. — Saturday, Jan. 27, at 6 p.m. a commemorative banquet will be held at the Ukrainian National Home. Expected to take part in the banquet are Senators Clifford R. Case and Harrison Williams, as well as Mayor Thomas Dunn. Also expected are Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky and Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer.

Youngstown, O. — Commemorative concert to be held on Jan. 21, at the St. Ann's Auditorium. Main speaker UNA Supreme President, Joseph Lesawyer.

Binghamton, N.Y. — Commemorative Banquet on Sunday, Jan. 28, at the Ukrain-

ian Orthodox Church in Johnstown City. Main speakers, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky and Dr. Matthew Stachiw.

Omaha, Neb. — Saturday, Jan. 20, commemorative concert at Castel Hotel, 16th and Jackson sts. Main speaker Sen. Mahoney.

Syracuse, N.Y. — Commemorative banquet on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 6 p.m. at the Leymon-Mennor. Speakers: Prof. L. Shankowsky and W. Lukachyk.

Passaic, N.J. — Commemorative concert will be held on Jan. 28, at the Ukrainian Center. Main speaker will be Dr. Borys Phylpachak.

Accron, O. — Commemorative concert on Sunday, Jan. 21 at the Accron University at 5 p.m.

Flint, Mich. — Commemorative concert to be held on Jan. 28, at the Ukrainian National Home at 2 p.m. Main speaker, Dr. L. Kowal.

(Continued from P. 1)

Ukrainian population in Kufban, Bilohorod, Stavrodub — that all these acts could not fail to provoke the national outrage which developed into a national revolt between 1943-49. The majority of the participants in this revolt and even mere witnesses (there are more of these) are still living beyond the borders of their own republic.

The writer tells the Supreme Soviet that "These victims of the personality cult should be returned to their native homes. A true friendship among the Soviet nations requires a wide and general amnesty for all those prisoners who (after 15, 18, or 20 years) are wasting away in prisons and concentration camps for their active opposition to the personality cult and to Beria's terror. If there is really to be friendship among the nations of the USSR, then it must be based on humane relations, and not on national hatreds and fratricide."

## Barbaric Sentences

"Today," says Karavansky, "...in Komi ASSR (Vorkuta, Inta, Pechora), in Siberia (Irkutsk Oblast, Kemerovo Oblast, Krasnoyarsk Krai), in Kazakhstan, and in Kolyma, there are large numbers of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, and Estonians who were deported on the suspicion of opposing the personality cult between 1943-49."

"One can only presume," he says, "that it is precisely because it intends to prevent the release of these persons that the USSR continues to maintain its barbaric 25-year prison term. For at this time 25-year sentences are being served primarily by Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Byelorussians, and Moldavians. Why is there no pardon for them? We have generously pardoned those who contributed to the mass extermination of Soviet citizens in 1937-39, excusing them on the ground that they were not responsible for the conditions of those times and were only obeying orders."

He further asks "Why is there no similar pardon for such Ukrainian women as Kateryna Zarytska, Halyna Didyk, and Odarka Husiak, each sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment? Should it be permissible to hold women in the Volodymyr Prison for 18-20 years: Kateryna Zarytska since 1947, and Halyna Didyk and Odarka Husiak since 1950? At one time Khrushchev condemned the inhuman execution of a pregnant woman-revolutionary in Albania; bearing this condemnation in mind, can one condone the imprisonment of women so many years in a stone grave?"

## Colonization

The writer turns the spotlight on the attempt of complete Russification of Ukrainian cities when he charges that the practice of settling the cities of the national republics with Russians "further contradicts true friendship among the Soviet nations. In the USSR the Russian population systematically increases while the Ukrainian population decreases. Similar migrations are still taking place in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Byelorussia, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and elsewhere. The colonization of the Ukraine with a large number of Russians (retired officers, retired KGB officials, and other privileged categories of citizens) who settle in the cities and get all the comfortable jobs and professional positions, has forced the native Ukrainian population into low-salaried jobs as unskilled laborers, ambulance drivers, caretakers, stevedores, construction and farm workers. Such arbitrary settlement of prehistoric Ukrainian lands produces nothing but national enmity. Let us remember the bloodshed among nations between 1917-20 in the Caucasus and in the Middle East."

Karavansky deplores "the system of passport registration" which makes free movement within the country impossible. He declares: "An equally pernicious vestige of the personality cult

is the so-called system of passport registration that exists in the Soviet Union. According to this law, a person may live only where the militia allows him to live; he does not have the right to move about freely in the country—or more precisely, he has the right to move to Siberia, to the Urals, to Kazakhstan, but he does not have the right to live in the so-called "regime" cities. Thus an inhabitant of the Ukraine is not free to settle in Kiev, Odessa, or Lviv; an inhabitant of Lithuania, in Vilna or Kaunas; an inhabitant of Latvia, in Riga. Why? How could the fact that Ukrainians live in Kiev threaten the safety of the Communist society there?"

## Human Rights

"In 1948, the Soviet Union signed the International Convention on Human Rights, which contains a paragraph concerning the right of people to move about freely within a given country. But this freedom does not exist in the Soviet Union, where the inhabitants of a national republic do not have the right even to settle in the cities of their own republic. The discriminatory system of registration presently in force makes it possible only for foreigners, usually Russians, to settle in these cities. Inevitably, such a practice evokes antagonism between the local population and the Russian population, an antagonism that is felt today in all the national republics," the author reveals.

## Seeks Corrective Measures

At the end of his petition Karavansky proposes the following measures to be "quickly adopted and implemented":

1. Cessation of all forms of discrimination against the Jewish population.
2. Return of statehood to the Crimean Tartars and the Germans of the Volga Region.
3. Return of all immovable property to the families of unjustly deported and repatriated national groups.
4. Permission for the members of the Baltic nations, the Western Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Moldavia who were unjustly deported to Siberia to return to their homelands.
5. Investigation of the disappearance of the Latvian Army officers.
6. Proclamation of a general amnesty encompassing all victims of Stalin's personality cult.
7. Release of the women-martyrs: Kateryna Zarytska, Odarka Husiak, and Halyna Didyk.
8. Investigation of the question of discriminatory practices toward Ukrainians living in Kuban, Bilhorod, and Starodub and appropriate action to abolish such discrimination.
9. Removal of all forms of discrimination in education against nationalities in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, and the other republics.
10. Condemnation of the deportation of peoples from their national republics to Siberia, and of the settlement of these republics with Russians.
11. Review of the system of passport restrictions, and condemnation of passport discrimination that is in contradiction to the International Convention on Human Rights.
12. Review of the borders of national republics so that they may conform more closely to ethnographic settlements.
13. Wide discussion in the press of all questions broached in this petition.

## UNA Calls For Sacrifice...

(Concluded from p. 1)

gress, which was directed at "Ukrainians Living beyond the borders of Ukraine" and which called for a mobilization of Ukrainian forces in the free world in the following words:

"...The World Congress of Free Ukrainians calls upon all Ukrainian organizations outside Ukraine to intensify and deepen their activities, create new forces, produce new ranks of workers and enlist for action all the forces and groups which are outside of organized life. No ecclesiastic, religious, territorial or political differences shall stand in the way of the Ukrainians in fulfilling their duties toward their Homeland..."

The UCCA also quoted the First Manifesto, directed to the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain, in which the World Congress Stated:

"In our aid to Ukraine we shall scrupulously utilize all means and opportunities available to us in the free world of democracy. First of all, we shall disseminate the truth about Ukraine — its history, liberation struggle and culture..."

## Students Commission Large Ukrainian Abstract Painting

NEW YORK, N.Y. — At an executive board meeting of the New York Students Club on Jan. 14, here it was announced that the club commissioned a Ukrainian artist to create the largest abstract painting ever executed by a Ukrainian artist.

The huge work, expected to be over 14 feet in width, will be donated by the Club to the Ukrainian National Home in New York. The painting will be dedicated in an unveiling ceremony at the Ukrainian Home on Feb. 18. After the brief dedication ceremony free refreshments will be served. All Student Club members, friends, and interested visitors are invited to attend this brief event.

## New Directions

On other fronts, the Club announced that it will sponsor, on April 6, a day-long, unique gathering called THE

NEW DIRECTIONS CONFERENCE. This conference, by means of its informal structuring and wide geographic student participation, promises to yield new insight into the problems and attitudes of the changing Ukrainian youth in America. An informal cocktail party will follow in the evening.

In addition, the Club will sponsor a dance on May 4. Also planned are a series of high-quality films combined with social events in the near future.

In May the New York Students will sponsor a gathering of Ukrainian youth in Central Park on a Sunday afternoon for a Modern Be-In.

An announcement was made also that the first general meeting of the club this year will be held on Feb. 11 at the Loeb Student Center, New York University at 2 P.M. A major speaker and program is expected to be featured.

## New Branch

(Concluded from P. 1)

the UNA in recent years, the new unit was given number 17 upon admission to the UNA system. The branch's patron, Ivan Onyschenko, chosen by the members themselves, is known to be the first Ukrainian Baptist, who, according to historical sources, was baptized 115 years ago, in 1852.

Instrumental in organizing the new branch, according to Mr. Stepan Hawrysz, UNA Supreme Advisor and Regional Organizer, were the Rev. Oleksa Harbuziuk and Mr. Jaroslav Bylen. Assisting in the organizing phase were also Pastors John Polischuk and John Barchuk.

The bulk of the work in organizing the new branch was done by Mr. Bylen, according to Mr. Hawrysz. Along with Mr. Jakubovich and Mr. Antin Roceputa, Mr. Bylen is said to have started organizing potential members and laying

the groundwork as early as September of last year.

Active in the local Evangelist community, Mr. Bylen, a former commanding officer in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, has been also instrumental in organizing a parish library, which now numbers several thousand volumes.

The new branch's first slate of officers was elected as follows: Mr. Jakubovich, president, Valentin Hryniuk, vice-president, Mr. Bylen, secretary, Mrs. Ella Jakubovich, assistant secretary, Mrs. Maria Neczet, treasurer; controllers — Rev. Harbuziuk, Rev. Polischuk, Mrs. Pearl Barchuk, and Ivan Kalapuziak.

The first Evangelist branch to join the UNA was organized in Newark, N.J., in 1965. Philadelphia, in 1966, and Toronto, in August of last year, were next in founding Evangelist branches before Chicago did so last December.

## UNA Offers Scholarships

(Continued From Page 1)

tions, the Committee adheres to three basic criteria—scholastic ability, material needs and participation in Ukrainian community affairs. Candidates must be members of the Ukrainian National Association and students of accredited institutions of higher learning on the North American continent.

Preference is given to students pursuing studies in the following disciplines: Slavic studies, with specialization in Ukrainian subjects, political science, law, history and journalism.

## Active in Community

Strong consideration is given to students who have shown interest in Ukrainian community affairs by their active participation in various youth, civic and religious organizations. It is assumed that early interest will stimulate such individuals to continued activity upon completion of higher education and thus contribute to the well-being of the Ukrainian community at large.

The Scholarship Committee consists of several UNA Supreme Officers as well as representatives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts

## SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zvazhuk



## Weather Sends Soccer Indoor

Heavy snows which blanketed large parts of the United States and Canada combined with sub-zero temperatures to drive soccer off the outdoor pitches and into enclosed and heated arenas.

It has now become a tradition to hold the so-called indoor tournaments during these severe winter months rather than schedule regular games outdoors only to postpone them from week to week.

Two such tournaments are taking place in the New York Metropolitan area. One is the Shaefer Indoor Tournament sponsored by the Shaefer Brewing Company. It is being held annually in the Paterson, N.J., Armory. The other is also backed by a beer company, Ballantine, in which teams from the German-American Soccer League participate.

## Considered Better

The New Jersey tournament is considered the better of the two because it follows closer the rules of the normal game whereas the Ballantine tournament is a two-weekend affair.

The New York Ukrainians take part in the Ballantine tournament, which started on January 14 and is slated to finish on January 21 in the Westchester County Center in White Plains, N.Y. The other Ukrainian squad, the Newark Ukrainian Sitch, takes part in the Paterson tourney.

As good as the New York Ukrainians can be in regular season play in the league they seem to fall on their faces in the indoor version almost every year and very frequently against weaker opponents.

## Manage Tie, But...

This was the case this year. On the first day of play the Ukrainian side was paired against the Bavarians Soccer Club, who are from a lower division in the German-American League. The Ukrainians managed to tie the Bavarians, 2-2, but were knocked out of the tournament because of a poorer corner kick average.

## Sitch Hangs On

The Newark Sitch squad, which in previous years started like a storm, is having trouble finding the goal this season. In two meetings the club tied once and lost one. The difference is, however, that in Paterson they play on the point system and Sitch still has quite a good chance to come up to the play-offs which are held between the top four teams at the end of the tournament.

## Refs in Mini-Skirts

English soccer referees have called for women to referee junior games.

An editorial in Football Referee, organ of the referees' association, said yesterday that a woman official might carry more authority than a man.

The editorial said: "Men and boys... would probably have far more respect for the authority of a woman than they do for men."

The article said women referees have been tried in Switzerland.

"We are told it has been an unqualified success" it said. "Why not in Britain?"

The referees were commenting on the refusal of the English Football Association to recognize women refs.

Recently the FA declined to accept Patricia Dunn, a Dorset housewife, who had passed her preliminary referees' examination.

Mrs. Dunn wrote to Queen Elizabeth asking her to intervene. But the Queen could do nothing about it.

## Spartans Finished

A drive to help save the Philadelphia Spartans Soccer Club from folding failed early this week, according to the Jan. 16 issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer. The paper reported that Walter Aiken and Alexander Hemphill, co-chairmen of the Save The Spartans drive, announced at a meeting the final effort to save the club "fell short of our expectations." The deadline for the Spartans to stay in the recently merged North American Soccer League was set for Monday midnight. Aiken went on to explain that "the drive was partially successful... the contributions and pledges for season tickets were still coming in... but, actually the money had totaled less than \$1000 in ticket sales, so we decided to call it quits."

"We discovered," said Aiken, "there were a number of bugs in the drive... misunderstandings between pledges to aid the fund, and the lack of those who could pledge for \$50 season tickets. We did learn the fans want the Spartans to remain. The mail revealed a goodly number of pledges."

Aiken also stated that John J. Rooney, Spartans' club president, was informed of the failure of the campaign to keep the team here.

## Skiers! Huge Snowfall at SOYUZIVKA!

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## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES

### THE SCHOLARSHIPS

of

\$1,000, \$600 and \$400

TO BE AWARDED ANNUALLY

The scholarships are available to students of an accredited college or university in the United States and Canada. Awards will be made by UNA Scholarship Committee to members of the Ukrainian National Association who apply on basis of scholastic record, course of study, and financial need. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31 of each year. For application forms, write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC. 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303

СВЯТО УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ В ШИКАГО

Шикагівські українці радісно переживали неділю 3-го грудня 1967 р., свято великої української літератури в формі Академії, на якій проголошено та вручено українським письменникам літературні нагороди Українського Літературного Фонду ім. І. Франка в Шикаго за 1965-1966 роки.

В Шикаго існує УЛФонд, що з помертв тамошніх українців признаєч неперодично літературні нагороди українським письменникам, щоб заохотити їх, вірно служити українському слову. Т. Шевченко настанові нації поставив слово. І його слово, надихане національним воєнським, породило український ІІ-ий рік... І не гарматі Муравйова, а вороже слово азійця Ульянова-Леніна цей рік втопило у вогні й крові.

Український Літературний Фонд, головою правління якого є проф. А. Антонович, не об'єднує жодних письменників, тільки жертводавців для добра рідної незурманеної літератури і стоїть у гострій опозиції до тих незрячих братів греческіів, що для них Україна "м'ягтва і смішна".

Але повертаймося до теми на Академії роздачі укр. літ. нагород. Коли піднеслася куртина, зала прийняла гриміми олесками Президію Академії. На сцені сиділи: колишній український посол до варшавського союму інж. Б. Білинський, генеральний консул вільної Дитачі д-р Патрас Даужваргіє, генерал проф. Стакіс Гірмантіс — кол. литовський міністер оборони, автор "Гудульського куреня" д-р Олександр Вабій, д-р К. Біда, професор Оттавського університету й голова Літературного Жюрі УЛФ відомий дитачий письменник проф. Роман Завадович, письменниця Ганна Чирів, полт. Теодор Курпіта, видавець Микола Днісюк і проф. А. Антонович — голова УЛФонду. Збоку стояв із флаконом рож стій для лавреатів. Зліва, серед прапорів, квітів і зелені, стояв великий кольоровий портрет Мойсея України — патрона УЛФ — який, здається говорить.

Личини глум і більшовицьку лжу, Незламаний холодин [сарказмом, у Львові я померлим [не лежу Але живий і назив у Шикаго.

Академію відкрив патріотичним вступним словом голова УЛФ — проф. А. Антонович, вітаючи українське духовенство, президію, привітаючи представників української еміграції з-поза ЗДА, українських літераторів і науковців та численну делегацію неукраїнців, що прийшли на роздачу літературних нагород, які уфундувала женьяка шикагівських емігрантів.

Видавець Микола Денисюк, керівник програми Академії ствердив, що діяльність УЛФ — призначування українських літературних нагород — це великий культурний подвиг шикагівських українців, і с помітним вкладом до посилення об'єднаної дії вільних українців. Представники членів Президії, попросив він до слова голову Літ. Жюрі УЛФонду проф. д-ра К. Біду, який, перед проголошенням літературних нагород, виголосив доповідь про ідейні мотиви творчості І. Франка та про цілі й завдання УЛФонду. Слухачі доповідача нагородили довготривалими олесками.

Голова Літ. Жюрі, почав відчитувати авторів нагороджених творів. Вістку, що найвище відзначення УЛФ "листок із лавру Франка" Жюрі одголосно признало підосвєстському українському поетові Василеві Симоненкуві за збірку поезій "Берег чеканк", публіка прийняла повстанням з місць. Для вшанування пам'яті померлого поета запро-

пововано одноквилинну мовчанку й на її тлі студент І. Василів, талановитий декламатор, відчитував поезію того блискучого франкізця "Де зараз ви, кати?". Цими словами зворушена нішком втираю слюзу. Пані Ганна Милорадович радіє не плакати, бо плач — це зброя безсилля.

О. Звичайна і Мих. Млаковий, не маючи спромоги прийхати по відбір нагороди, надіслали листи подяки й признали УЛФондові за його патріотичну роботу. Их піднеслим голосом відчитав інж. А. Куцинський, член Комісії Провідки голосів членів Жюрі. Вийшла з залу сцена під яскрі оплески Оксана Керч. Проф. К. Біда стиснув і правницю, а проф. А. Антонович вручив нагороду. Лавретка схвилювана. Вона подякувала за високе відзначення й засла при столі лавреатів. Черговий Лавреат Теодор Курпіта подякував фундаторам і жертводавцям УЛФ, голові й членам Жюрі за їхню важку й відповідальну роботу та президентові УЛФ проф. А. Антоновичеві, без муравльино праці якого УЛФонд не існував би. Чергові лавреати — Мирослава Ласовська й Володимир Несторович, цидро вітані глядачами, висловлювали вдячність і міркування про завдання української літератури й ролі УЛФонду.

Після виступу привітних лавреатів — проголошено, що в діялці літератури для молоді нагороджено: С. Шарфанович і С. Наумович. Бєх нагород виплачено на суму трьох тисяч двісті доларів, що їх зложили шикагівські українці.

На закінчення тієї офіційної частини Академії — д-р О. Вабій, сєнсьюр українських письменників на еміграції, відчитав резолюцію проти комунізування Франка й української літератури, що її привітали прийняли могутніми олесками і спонтанним сівом "Не пора". Другу частину Академії почав шикагівський мішаний литовський хор "Віте" під вправною диригентурою Фаустаса Стрелі, співуючи три милозвучні народні литовські пісні: Підмо в ліс послухати, Льон вибирала й Клеочок. Кожну пісню пояснювала по-українськи литовська красуня панна М. Пакальшкіте.

Виступ того хору справив на глядачів велике враження і не диво, що був засищений гриміми олесками. При цій нагоді слід висловити щирі подяки литовському маіорові І. Чеснові, що був лучником між УЛФ і нашіми прибалтійськими союзниками та не мало причинився до успішного проведення тієї небуденної української імпрези.

У дальшій частині програми виступав відомий скрипаль проф. В. Чиняк, що при фортепіановому супроводі композитора В. Шутця вміло відіграв скрипкову сольо. Згодом рецитативний ансамбль: Р. Туряньська, О. Дацків і мр Т. Школьнік по-мистецьки провели монтак із "Мойсея" І. Франка.

На закінчення виступав відомий шикагівський мішаний хор "Сурма" під диригентурою проф. І. Трухлого, що своїм репертуаром, а спеціально "Вічим революціонером" знов показав своє мистецьке обличчя. Відспіванням всією залєю "Ще не вмерла України" покічено вечір справжньої внутрішньої насолоди. Опісля в одному з поблиських ресторанів відбулася зустріч громадянства з лавреатами й головою Жюрі, де при спільній вечері і дружній атмосфері обговорено багато проблем нашого культурного життя. Академію роздачі українських літературних нагород зафіксувано на срічці, можна буде введовіти почути в наших радіопередачах.

Ксеня Чуйкевич

ЧЛЕНИ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО НАРОДНОГО СОЮЗУ НА СТОРОЖІ МИРУ З ВОЛЕЮ І СПРАВЕДЛИВІСТЮ ДЛЯ ВСІХ

Оборонна могутність Америки є сьогодні найбільшою гарантією миру і волею та справедливістю для всіх завдяки тій оборонній силі агресивно-імперіалістичний більшовизм не може здійснити свого плану про підкорення цілого світу, а спроби їхньої агресії, як це було в Кореї чи тепер у В'єтнамі, зустрічають негайну відсіч заатакованих країн, які з черги прохають допомоги від Америки.

В американських збройних силах служать справі



2-ий лейт. Богдан Коваль Бофало, Н. П. (304)



Зенон Коваль Бофало, Н. П. (304)



Андрій Грод Шикаго, Іл. (33)



Вільям Грод (брати і близняки) Шикаго, Іл. (33)



Степан Мочульський Вотервлит, Н. П. (13)



Сотник Петро Содоль Бруклін, Н. П. (184)



Іван Добрянський Янгстаун, Огайо (274)



Тома Логай, Шикаго, Іл. (33)



Мирон Василина Клівленд, Огайо (102)



Микола Марців Дітройт, Міч. (292)



Орест Степанчак Нью Бритен, Кон. (254)



Осеп Сметун Рочестер, Н. П. (367)

Полк. В. А. Костецький — почесний громадянин м. Парми, Огайо

Під час святкового бенкету для відзначення 25-річчя УПА, що відбувся в м. Парма, Огайо, 14-го жовтня м. П., проголошено д-ра Володимира А. Костецького почесним громадянином цього міста. Почесний диплом прийняв він з рук посадирика м. Парма, адвоката Дж. Петруски, та директора юстиції — адвоката Андрія Бойка. Таку почесну грамоту видало м. Парма вперше в своїй історії.

Д-р Володимир Андрій Костецький, полковник Медичного Корпусу Армії ЗДА в активній службі, є уродженцем Америки, а його батьки — українці походять із с. Озірна коло Тернопілля. Він був головним англійським промовцем на величавому Святі УПА, що в ньому взяло участь понад 500 людей. Був він також головою Почесного Комітету для ювілейних святкувань 25-річчя УПА. До цього комітету входили чільні представники 12-ох національних груп Клівленду, як теж Єпископ Кларенс Дж. Іссенманн, рабін д-р Мирон Силверман, пані Марія Радзкевич, член Конгресу ЗДА — Михайло А. Фіген, Чарльз А. Ванік і Роберт Тефт, мол., голови районних езекутив Демократичної й Республіканської партій, та інші визначні особистості.

Посадник і міська Рада м. Клівленду, Огайо, що їх презентувала на бенкеті адвокат Іван Тарас Білинський, член Міської Ради, нагородили полк. В. А. Костецького почесною грамотою та Золотими Ключами м. Клівленду. З приводу Свята УПА проголосило м. Парма день 14-го жовтня 1967 — Українським Днем, а м. Клівленд видало окрему святкову резолюцію на пошану воєнів і командирів УПА, що боролась і згинала в боротьбі проти окупантів України.

Крім полк. Костецького промовляли під час бенкету також підполк. Армії УНР, Аверкій Гончаренко; генерал-майор Шу Куянг Го, пред-

ставник китайської амбасади у Вашингтоні; конгресмени М.А. Фіген та Ч. А. Ванік; молодий литовський діяч, інж. Раймунд Кудукіс; д-р Степан Галамай, професор економіки в Політехнічному Інституті Західної Вірджинії; та адвокат Роберт Е. Свіні. В почесній президії бенкету були також президент американської Польонд деї Америки, Рішард Ябловський та син останнього президента вільної Литви, адвокат Юліус Р. Сметона.

В мистецькій частині бенкету пережив хвилини своєї мистецького триумфу молодий український тенор з Англії, Володимир Луція. Заслужено здобував він членство в ордени. Під час свого побуту в Клівленді користувався полк. В. А. Костецький разом із своєю дружиною незвичайно ввічливо й ввічливо клівлендських людей. Шериф району Кудгога, Джеймс МекГеттрік, служив йому своїм супроводом і автомоб. Після приїзду літаком у Вашингтон привітала пачство Костецьких на летувському майдані делегація Остереду СУМА ім. Т. Шевченка, конгресмени Ч. А. Ванік та представники Святого Комітету. В неділю 15-го жовтня 1967, панство Костецькі були гостями Українського Лікарського Товариства в Огайо на окремому святковому обіді під час незвичайно симпатичних сходів цього Т-ва. Сходинами провів новообраний голова УЛТ Огайо, д-р Володимир Шкільницький.

Під оглядом мобілізації публічної опії та діялці політичних акцій, святкування 25-річчя УПА в Клівленді були однією з найкращих і найбільш динамічних дій української громади в Огайо. Цілий зміст клівлендського бенкету 25-річчя УПА з приводу 50-их роковин Української Національної Революції був гострим протестом проти "50-ліття" москосько - більшовицької контрреволюції.

(зак)

Елізабет, Н. Дж.

НОВИЙ ВІДДІЛ СУА

Заходами Округової Ради СУА в Ньюарку, а зокрема її невтомної голови і здібно організаторки п. І. Левицької постав новий відділ СУА ч. 45 ім. Софії Русової, другий відділ в нашому місті. Члени його — це молоді жінки, переважно молоді матері. Очолила відділ п. Анна Федун-Косовоцька.

15-го жовтня 1967 р. відділ формально увійшов до місцевий громади. В цьому дні відбулися христини відіду при співучасті делегаток Централі, Округової Ради і представниць відділів Округу. Рівнож були заступлені місцеві організації. Очолити парох Йосиф Федорик започаткував свято молитви. Відділ одержав грамоту, що її вручила голова СУА п. Ст. Пушкар і відзнака СУА, що її дала голова Окр. Ради. Численні куми побажаннями, підписами та дарунками закінчили офіційну частину свята. Відділ приготував присмну мистецьку програму і

А. К.

Філадельфія, Па.

ДИВІЗІЙНИКИ ЗУСТРІЛИ НОВИЙ РІК

Плудчи за традицією ще з вишкільних таборів Дивізії з-перед чвертьстотіччя, дивізійники згуртовані в Братстві кол. воєнів І УД УНА, Станція у Філадельфії, зустріли традиційною "Дивізійною Маланкою" новий рік за старим календарем. Новорічна забава відбулася в залі УСО "Тризуб", що з ним Станція Братства живе в дружніх взаєминах

Грала до танців оркестра Юліана Сухара, а програму виконали актори "Театру у Пятницю" під керів. Володимира Шашаровського в складі: Марія Лисак, Володимир Шашаровський і Володимир Карпак.

Під час програми актори "Театру у Пятницю", який тісно співпрацює від років з Братством Дивізійників, отримали великий барвни портрет-шаржі, виконані відомим автором воєнських спогадів кол. підстаршиною Дивізії, Еастакієм Загачевським. Крім цього, актори, як геж проф. Золя Маркович, яка вела музичний супровід програми, дістали критичі провід з рук голови Станції Братства, Богдана Артимішина.

Забава, яка звела разом "дивізійну родину" і всіх приятелів Дивізії, велася в мильній товариській атмосфері і продовжувалася до пізньої ночі.

Таким чином дивізійники Філадельфії розпочали свій "ювілейний рік", який за директивами Головної Управи, вестиметься під гаслом: "За стрілецький звичай", і який закінчиться злічч 1969 року великою маніфестацією в 25-ту річницю бою під Бродами.

Б. А.

ВСТУПАЙТЕ В ЧЛЕНИ

УНСОЮЗУ!

Міннеаполіс, Мінн.

РІЗДВАНІ СВЯТА

Міннеаполіська українська католицька громада святкує з новим календарем. З-року на-рік перед церквою на фронті усталився вердені і цілу сценарію. І коли вже все було устале, і як прийшли свята, потиснув мороз, а згодом і сніг. І здавалося, що хтось чародійною силою переніс місце народження Христа в Арктику.

В передвечірній час багатов людей приетупило до св. Сповіді. Церква була наповнена вірними на кожній Богослуженні. Правила наші священники; о. монс. Кнап і о. Дорощ.

Одна з проповідей о. пароха була на тему нашої національної та моральної обнови в 1968 р. Рівночасно він згадав про радений несподіванку, бо через закуп двох сумесних домів плану під будову нової церкви значно поширилася.

Він звернувся до всіх парохів, щоб в 1968 р. засєдрити всі джерела приходу на будову нової церкви. Вєр кожда в День Різдва призначена на цю ціль.

І школярі наші не були позаду. Вони рушили двома загонами під проводом своїх отаманів п. Остапка і Кучарського. Вєр колідички виконали чесно свій обов'язок. Потім відбулося посвячення домівок і бібліотеки. І мєні нагадалася латинська словица про ту краплину води, що скаду пробивася. Коли б і наша книжка стала тою каплею, що пробивася скалу невіжества, самовольного і обожности до загальнонаціональних справ. Професора відбулася сєнед річно збруч.

- ЗАБЕЗПЕЧИТЬСЯ В БУДЬТЕ
БЕЗПЕЧНІ, СТАВШИ ЧЛЕНОМ
УКРАЇНСЬКОГО НАРОДНОГО СОЮЗУ