



# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

Українська газета

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

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

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N.J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for by Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 — authorized July 31, 1918.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY. Editor: ZENON SNYLYK P. O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

## Editorials

### The Enduring Abraham Lincoln

Though Abraham Lincoln was born 159 years ago, and has been dead for over a century, no American figure seems more constantly alive today.

The Great Emancipator, as he is known in the annals of American history, rose to greatness at a time of national turmoil, facing a nation torn by civil strife only two weeks after his inauguration as President.

Revered everywhere for his Emancipation Proclamation, signed on January 1, 1863, Lincoln's greatness lies equally in his determination to preserve the Union. He was unflinching in his purpose and he succeeded.

He left for posterity a message that is the fundamental precept of a free and democratic society; equality under law for all men. In doing so President Lincoln resolved the issue of slavery, that hideous vestige of a feudal past inimical to the interests of the common people and to everything this great country stood for.

The enduring value of President Lincoln's legacy lies in its universal timeliness and in mankind's constant striving to see his vision come true. Its inability to do so is the source of all evil today.

It is the denial of freedom and equality under law that is responsible for much unrest here and elsewhere around the globe. It is the unreasonably stubborn adherence to the policy of "divide and rule" that causes bloodshed and prevents the fulfillment of many a nation's dreams.

It is well to recall at this time, as we prepare to pay tribute once again to the Great Emancipator, the words from his last though ever more lasting speech: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in... to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

A valid dictum for all nations to follow, it constitutes a creed for the Union that he saved, for a world still torn by hatreds, by human persecution and oppression, and by bloody deeds of war.

### Olympics: Time Of Glory And Heartbreak

Amid pomp and ceremony, the Tenth Winter Olympic Games were pronounced open last Tuesday by the no less pompous President de Gaulle in Grenoble, France, at the foot of the majestic snowcapped Alps.

An enthusiastic crowd of 60,000 were on hand for the lavish opening that had everything — from the inexplicably thrilling moment when the torchbearer scaled the steps of the tower to light the Olympic flame to the shower of 30,000 perfumed paper roses which dropped obliquely from helicopters into the laps of the spectators.

Thirty-seven nations sent their teams to Grenoble to vie for that all-elusive piece of glory that only three competitors experience in each event as they stride to the podium to receive the gold, silver and bronze medals. They are the best in the world, and the rest, despite Baron de Coubertin's religiously repeated dictum, pass into oblivion.

For as great as it is just to be able to compete in the Olympics, and by the very fact be judged the best in the nation, there is no sweeter glory than the victory.

Surpassing the heartbreak of defeat, however, is the even more painful disappointment in being eliminated from competition through an injury. No sooner have the Winter Games started as there were several cases of injuries which both eliminated the competitors from further participation in what is undoubtedly the world's greatest sports spectacle and diminished the chances of national teams in the battle for honors.

Whatever the case, the year of the Olympiad — with Mexico City the site of the even more spectacular summer games — holds much in store for millions of sports fans around the world: a bit of glory, a bit of heartbreak, and a lot of thrills.

## MEMORANDUM

TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATION ON BEHALF OF THE FIRST WORLD CONGRESS OF FREE UKRAINIANS

(3)

6. During the whole period of occupation of Ukraine the Ukrainian people waged and are waging now an incessant struggle for their liberation, as demonstrated by the proclamation of independence of Carpatho-Ukraine in 1939; the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence on June 30, 1941 in Lviv; and the activities of a series of Ukrainian underground organizations: the "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine" (SPU), the Association of Ukrainian Youth (SUM), the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). The latter, under the command of General Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka) and the political leadership of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR), waged a fullscale war against both the Nazis and Russian Communists in Ukraine during and after World War II.

The Kremlin's fear of the Ukrainian liberation movement is demonstrated by wanton murder of Ukrainian leaders by the Soviet secret police operating in the free countries:

- a) Simon Petlura, head of the Ukrainian government-in-exile, killed in Paris on May 25, 1926;
- b) Col. Eugene Konovalets, head of the OUN, assassinated on May 23, 1938 in Rotterdam, Holland;
- c) Dr. Lev R. Rebet, a Ukrainian nationalist writer, assassinated on October 12, 1957 in Munich, Germany;
- d) Stepan Bandera, head of the OUN, assassinated on October 15, 1959 in Munich, Germany.

In 1965 and 1966 a number of Ukrainian writers, poets, literary critics and journalists were jailed and tried by Communist courts in Ukraine in the relentless drive of Moscow

## GOALS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The recent intensified fighting in the various cities of South Vietnam and the tacit restraint on the bombing of North Vietnam, in addition to the failure to carry to a successful finish the appeal to the Security Council plus the secret negotiations with North Korea cannot fail to make us wonder as to the real objectives of American foreign policy in Asia.

### No Clear View

There, in two quarters, the United States is fully confronted with the Communist world, but we still do not have any clear knowledge of the objects that we are pursuing. We have only vague explanations together with the bitter and often sneering advice that comes from the Moscow newspapers and the sweeping denunciations of American imperialism.

From some of President Johnson's utterances, we have the impression that he is aiming to bring peace to a troubled sector of the world but from others we seem to hear that he is fighting to show that aggression in the modern age does not pay. At the same time he is trying to carry on negotiations with Moscow to relieve the tensions between the two worlds while he gives assurances that he does not wish to change the government of either North Vietnam or North Korea or anywhere else along the long boundary between the two worlds.

Soviet and other ships still are allowed to continue to unload their cargoes of modern weapons of war in Haiphong, and those weapons are being moved as rapidly as possible to the battlefield to be used against the Americans and their allies over wide areas. They are being moved across Laos and Cambodia and at the same time nothing can be done to stop them for fear of escalating the war.

It is now fifty years since the Bolshevik Revolution took place in Moscow and Petrograd. The United States has firmly opposed the spread of communism, but it is only in passing that the government and the State Department have ever acted on its avowed purpose and at every crisis where an opportunity has arisen for a strong stand, it has been allowed to pass.

### Red Robbery

Such was the expedition into Siberia at the very end of World War I when the United States made scarcely any effort to support those Russians who were hoping for freedom to return to their country. It was seen in the endeavor to relieve the famine victims in the face of Bolshevik robbery, when it was decided that the needs of the population were so great that help could not be given with the object of bringing down the Soviet regime and supporting the healthier portions of the population.

It was shown again when

Hitler and Stalin made an agreement which resulted in the subjugation of the independent Baltic Republics and the Soviet attack on Finland. It required the German attack on the Soviets to induce Stalin to sign the Atlantic Charter, but the United States did not insist upon the restoration of freedom to the Baltic states and instead poured vast amounts of money and material to the Kremlin and blandly looked on while Soviet armies destroyed one after the other the states that had been set up in Eastern and Central Europe between the two wars.

Despite all this the Soviet Union was invited as a peace-loving state to sign the Charter of the United Nations and once it was in, the United States carefully refrained from using its own veto power while Stalin went on to emasculate the whole of the peace-settling clauses of that Charter without a murmur.

### No Help From West

Even later, when the people of Poland and Hungary rose in revolt, it was a State Department under Republican control that declined to support the rebels and talked like the previous high officials about the necessity for settling minor questions without raising the fundamental one of the compatibility of free and Communist principles in one world organization. There has been the question of ending the Korean imbroglio and this was done in such a way that it was fairly obvious that the Armistice Control Commission would have no power or will to settle anything, much less the main problems, or to upset the balance between the two rivals.

As the events have shown, the influence of the United States in the central organization has lessened while that of Moscow has grown with the influx of new members. It is a melancholy record of help for human needs poured out almost indiscriminately and with no thought of recompense, while Moscow and Red China, whatever their present relations, have worked out a careful scheme of wars of liberation in which they can supply war materials and bleed the United States white with its dispatch of expeditionary forces and the brunt of wars.

### Rewrite Law

The Soviet espionage ships take advantage of every loophole of international law and virtually rewrite it to suit themselves, while the United States must look on helplessly and strive to counter each Soviet move around the world.

It is a situation that sooner or later will have to be stopped and it must be done in a way that will be the least costly and most practicable for the United States. We must face the fact that so far we have not found the way to stop these wars of

liberation while we are striving for peaceful coexistence, if that is to be the next step.

It is fair to say that the goal of the United States is a negotiated peace which will be kept. The goal of the Communists is full and absolute victory, both in the field and on the seas, in the air and in the homeland of the United States. That fact has not been clearly faced in all its ghastliness by the American public or by many Government administrators who simply call the facing of facts the adoption of the attitude of the hawks.

Few of these critics of the administration would be willing to return to a policy of strict isolationism or what is called fortress America, but they are using whatever ability they possess to muddy the situation still further and push further away any sane solution of the problem.

### Report to Enemy

In the meanwhile, since we have a traditional three mile limit, the Soviet electronic ships watch all shipping from

## Remembering Abraham Lincoln

The celebration of Lincoln's birthday this year, following so soon after the re-dedication of Ford's Theater, where he was assassinated, carries a special poignancy. Probably the most beloved of American Presidents and leader of the American people during the years of the Civil War, Lincoln brought the nation to victory, and then at the moment of triumph was shot by an assassin on April 14, 1865, barely a month after his second inaugural.

The shooting occurred while President Lincoln and his wife and several friends sat in a box in Ford's Theater in Washington, watching a play. After he was shot, Lincoln was carried across the street to the Petersen house where he died the next morning.

### Never Used Again

The theater was never used again. Instead, it was purchased by the government and turned into an office building and storehouse for the War Department. In 1896, the government also purchased the Petersen house. In 1932 the Ford's Theater building was made the Lincoln Museum and both it and the house where Lincoln died were made National Memorials under the administration of the National Park Service.

Over the years millions of visitors have seen the vast collection of Lincolniana — letters, documents, photographs, objects and mementos pertaining to Lincoln — in the Ford's Theater of Lincoln Museum, and probably almost as many have crossed the street to see the small room where Abraham Lincoln died on the morning after he was shot.

Added to the collection of

American ports, the movement of the American fishing fleets and the Navy, here and off the coast of Vietnam, and radio to our enemies every item of importance. They are becoming more daring by interfering with the movements of the fleet, forcing collision between ships and protesting at any act of interference with themselves, because they are on the high seas and in international waters.

It is rapidly taking on an air of an almost undeclared war and it will not be long before we shall see its effects in Europe, as the Soviet disruptive efforts gain more steam and prestige.

It is almost safe to say that the victor in the next election will be that candidate in either party who will first wake up to the real situation and offer the American people a way to overcome these wars of liberation and to plan a policy which will not have to reckon with Communist aggression.

So far that remains the hope of the American people and their love of liberty. This hope must triumph, if civilization is to be saved.

### Restore Theater

Now the Government, at a cost of several million dollars and as a part of the Lincoln Museum, has restored Ford's Theater. The restored theater, however, is on a smaller scale and will seat only 600 persons compared with the 1700 who could be accommodated in Lincoln's time. A nonprofit repertory group will present plays dealing with Lincoln and his times, including some presented at Ford's during the eighteen sixties. The first will be "John Brown's Body" by Stephen Vincent Benet. It will be the first theatrical production at Ford's since Lincoln's assassination.

In re-dedicating the theater on January 21, Vice President Humphrey quoted from Lincoln's second inaugural address in 1865:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

"That," Mr. Humphrey said, "is the authentic voice of America today, tomorrow and for all ages."

to suppress Ukrainian culture and make it an adjunct of the "superior" Soviet Russian culture.

### Genocide On Grandiose Scale

Taking all this into consideration, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians states that the USSR, being a Russian colonial empire practices genocide on a grandiose scale and destroys churches and the national cultures of the captive non-Russian nations. It constantly violates the Charter of the United Nations and fails to live up to the overall objectives of the United Nations.

The representation of the Ukrainian SSR in the United Nations is not a representation of the Ukrainian people but a representation of the alien occupying administration which enslaves the Ukrainian people. Its voice in the United Nations is but a servile replica of the Kremlin in the international forum which is the United Nations.

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians, which fully supports the aspirations of the Ukrainian peoples as well as those of other captive peoples to freedom and national independence, is of the belief that the enslavement by Soviet Russian imperialism of a number of nations in Eastern Europe and in Asia is a warning for the whole world as to the true political nature of the USSR, a member of the United Nations. The democratic nations of the world should unite and prevent the Soviet Union from continuing its political practices with respect to the captive nations, practices which are inconsistent with and contrary to the U.N. Charter.

Taking into consideration the present plight of the Ukrainian people under the domination of Soviet Russia, and desiring to bring effective moral and political assistance to the Ukrainian people in their aspirations to freedom and national statehood, the elected representatives of all Ukrainian national organizations in the free world, namely those in North America, South America, Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand, assembled on November 16-19,

1967 in the City of New York, the seat of the United Nations, for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, have accepted a series of resolutions on ways and means to assist Ukraine, and have also decided to submit this Appeal to the United Nations.

### Appeal For Three Considerations


Therefore, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians appeals to you, Your Excellency, for three considerations:

1. To establish a special Committee under the auspices of the United Nations which would investigate the situation of the captive nations in the USSR, and in the first place the colonial enslavement of Ukraine, with all its features of national and cultural genocide, destruction of human rights and religion, and violation of all basic human liberties.
2. To appeal to U.N. members to support the aspirations to freedom of all peoples, not only the colonial peoples of Africa and Asia. The captive non-Russian peoples in the USSR are entitled to freedom and national independence in the same degree and measure as are the peoples of Africa and Asia.
3. To allow the representatives of the Free Ukrainians in the world to participate in the various U.N. Committees on the basis of non-governmental organizations, where they could represent the interests of the captive Ukrainian people.

We take the liberty of enclosing with this Memorandum a documentary brief on the present situation of the Ukrainian people in Ukraine and the USSR.

(The End)

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"



**UYL-NA CORNER**

## What is the UYL-NA?

By GEORGE PANKRATH

What is the UYL-NA? This question has been posed to me time and time again by various people.

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Inc. was organized in 1933 because it was felt that an organization was needed through which the Ukrainian Youth could share their problems, enthusiasm and friendship.

It has grown into the largest organization of its kind. Its members, the children and grandchildren of Ukrainian immigrants, have patterned the UYL-NA after the very principles which have made America and Canada what they are today.

What are its purposes?

- To organize into one single unit all Ukrainian youth organizations so as to achieve unity in purpose, irrespective of religious or political beliefs;
- To further Ukrainian ideals and principles;
- To promote athletic activities and sponsor annual events;
- To promulgate and foster all cultural interests of the members of the League;
- To promote social life and interests among the members of the League;
- To establish a periodical.

Membership in the UYL-NA is open to any organization comprised of Americans or Canadians of Ukrainian descent promoting a youth program. It is also open to organizations whose activity is cultural, sports, social, fraternal, or religious.

It offers its member-clubs participation in all League activities — sports programs, cultural events, rallies, conventions, etc. It offers an opportunity to participate in co-ordinated programs with other member-clubs.

The programs of the UYL-NA have evolved among the younger generations individual consciousness of their national origin and cultural heritage. They have given the Ukrainian youth invaluable experience in organizing themselves and continuing competent leadership for the Ukrainian community.

They have kept before the younger generation the ideal of a free and independent Ukraine, established in a free and democratic world.

The League's cultural program has helped the Ukrainian Youth to appreciate their heritage and to develop it for the enrichment of the American and Canadian cultures.

It has resulted in the publication of the UKRAINIAN ARTS BOOK, the first book of its kind, complete with a history of Ukrainian contributions to the world of culture.

It has initiated and co-sponsored the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Ukrainian National Association-Estate at Kerhonkson, N. Y. and the "Ukrainian Workingmen's Association resort at Glen Spey, N. Y.

In addition, the UYL-NA has created a subsidiary organization, the UYL-NA Foundation Inc., a non-profit organization, to expand the cultural work of the League.

Today, the UYL-NA has become a major factor in the life of young Ukrainians and has found a place in the Ukrainian American organizational structure. This in essence is what the UYL-NA is.

On May 31 and June 1, 1947, a metropolitan area rally was held at the Hotel New Yorker in New York. Discussion centered around these subjects: "The Third Chapter" by Sophie Demychuk; "A Veteran's Viewpoint" by Daniel Slobodian; "Our Participation in the established Ukrainian American Organizations" by Joseph Lesawyer; "Why Women are more active than Men in Ukrainian Circles" by Helen Kupchynski; "Free Ukraine would be a Stronger Bulwark Against Soviet Expansionism" by Stephen Shumeyko. Those in attendance resolved to give full support to their kinsmen struggling to win freedom and democracy for enslaved Ukraine.

DO YOU REMEMBER: "The Post-War Resurgence of Our Younger Generation in Ukrainian American Life" was, aptly, the theme of the Tenth Congress of the UYL-NA, held August 30-31 and September 1, 1947 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa. In attendance were 62 delegates (from 125 member-clubs) among the 312 registrants and close to 600 guests.

Delegates gave their attention to these addresses: "At the Crossroads" by Joseph Lesawyer; "Coordination of Young Ukrainian American Canadian Activities" by Gloria Surmach, and other addresses by Mildred Milanowich, Gregory Herman, Eugene Rohach and Theodore Shumeyko.

The convention body resolved that the League redouble its efforts in the advancement of Ukrainian American ideals, aspirations and activity; encourage its members to dedicate their minds and energies to the causes of our country's peace and the liberation of Ukraine; coordinate action with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

The delegates elected Daniel Slobodian of Elizabeth, N.J., as president. Others elected were Peter Kasey and Olga Pastuszak v-p's; Theodore Shumeyko, financial secretary; Joseph Lesawyer, treasurer; Sophie Demychuk recording secretary; Ann Mitz corresponding secretary; Michael Elko publicity director; Mildred Milanowich cultural director; Walter Danko, sports director, and Joseph Gurski, John Evanchuk, John Roberts, Ann Chopek and Chester Manasterski, advisors.

## Appointed to Winnipeg Council

WINNIPEG, Man. — The local City Council at its meeting of Wednesday, Jan. 3rd, approved the Greater Winnipeg Election Committee's recommendations for the appointment of various committees, boards and commissions.

Elected to several aldermanic committees were Aldermen Slaw Rebchuk and Paul Parashin. John Kozoriz and V.H. Ko-

man were named to the Civic Endorsement Bureau of Winnipeg. Mr. Kozoriz has been a member of this body for the last 20 years.

Fred James was appointed to the better Housing Commission, Prof. J. B. Rudnyckyj was named a member of the Library Committee, and John Mirus was chosen to be a member of the Metro Zoning Commission.

### Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund Richer by \$1,000



As reported last week, contributions to the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund have been coming in at a faster rate since the announcement on Jan. 22 of Harvard University's agreement to open such a chair and possibly others comprising an institute in the future. The donor above is Dr. Alexander Gudziak (second from the left) shown presenting a check for \$1,000 to Dr. Michael Lohaza, local USCF representative. Dr. Gudziak's latest contribution is his second to the Fund. Others in the photo are: M. Rubych (extreme left) and Prof. Nicholas Bohatiuk. The sum needed for the establishment of a chair of Ukrainian studies at Harvard is \$600,000. The University has accepted the sum of \$270,000 collected so far by the Fund.

### UNWLA Branch 72 Opens Junior Chapter, Announces Musicale

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Branch 72 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, one of the leading units in the entire organization, announced the addition of a junior chapter to include "young ladies" of Ukrainian background at least 16 years of age.

It is a charity event, with partial proceeds going to a cause or an organization of the Branch's choice. An announcement to that effect will be made shortly.

#### Expose New Talent

The annual Musicale also gives exposure and encouragement to young Ukrainian talent thus launching them on what usually turns out to be a successful career.

The new slate of officers elected at the annual meeting includes the following: Rosalie C. Polche, president, Anna Kosciw, vice-president, Nettie Sawicki, recording secretary, Anna C. Roberts, corresponding secretary, Ann Redosh, treasurer, Mary Meleta, assistant treasurer. Committee chairmen are: Mary Dushnyk, headquarters representative, Ann Bezko, organization, Olga Litemlo, cultural-educational, Anna Kosciw, program, Marie Rickett, ways and means, Sophia Kotyk, welfare Katherine Lucyshyn, press, Theodora Pifko, public relations, Tessie Husiak, historian, Sylvia Karp, social, Mary Sass, hospitality; chairman of the auditing committee is Mae Demey, with Mary Koval and Maria Kindzerske, members.

#### Young Outlook

"The expansion of our branch to include a junior chapter, writes Mrs. Lucyshyn, "is designed to ensure the perpetuation of our organization, to help keep a young, enthusiastic and vital outlook."

The invitation is extended also to the more "mature" woman, Mrs. Lucyshyn added. The Branch meets every third Wednesday of the month at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America here.

### Tkaczuk Impressive in NHL Debut

NEW YORK, N.Y.—"That boy looks like he intends to stay here," said the television announcer in describing a 20-year-old junior hockey player's debut on January 24 with the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League in a game against the Boston Bruins in Madison Square Garden here.

#### Up For Tryout

The announcer was Bill Elliot, a respected sportscaster, and the player was Walter Tkaczuk, of Kitchener, Ontario. Tkaczuk was brought to the Rangers for a five-game tryout because the Rangers had suffered some key injuries.

The young center thus became the first Ukrainian born outside of this continent to advance to the NHL ranks. Still a junior, according to NHL rules, he will join scores of other Canadian-born Ukrainians in the world's best hockey league.

Tkaczuk saw little ice time during the game, but when

he was on he impressed everyone watching and especially the Ranger brass, which includes coach and general manager, Emile Francis.

As if to make sure he was noticed, Tkaczuk came onto the ice and immediately hit a few Bruins, including his much respected Ukrainian compatriot Johnny Bucyk, an established star with the Boston club.

#### Born in Germany

The interesting thing about Tkaczuk is that he was born in Germany of Ukrainian parents and came to Canada as a little boy. Now he is a strapping six footer and weighs 185 pounds, which is ideal for a hockey player.

Walter lives with his parents in Trimmings, Ontario, about five miles from Kitchener. He attends the St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church there. He has a brother and a sister.

Perhaps it was coincidental, but the Rangers had more to be happy about than just Tkaczuk. They beat the Bruins, 2-1. The victory represented the only one for the Rangers over Boston this season in seven tries.

#### Happy To Meet

After the game, Tkaczuk spoke with John Kokolski, UNA Supreme Treasurer, who visited the young star in the Rangers dressing room. Surrounded by reporters, Tkaczuk found time to converse in Ukrainian with the UNA officer and said he was happy to see another Ukrainian visit him.

Son of a gold miner, he showed familiarity with Ukrainian community life and was interested in finding out more about it.

Now back in Kitchener after his five-game tryout, Tkaczuk is looking forward to next season when in all probability he will be offered a full professional contract with the Rangers.

### Chicagoland Hears News of UNA Bowling Tourney



At the Microphone: Mrs. Olek and Mr. Dublanycia

CHICAGO, Ill. — News of the upcoming national bowling tourney sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association was heard recently over radio station WOPA here, with Mrs. Helen B. Olek, UNA Supreme Advisor, herself an avid bowler, being hosted by Roman Dublanycia, Director of the Ukrainian Sports Hour.

On Saturday, Jan. 27, Mrs. Olek and Mr. Dublanycia broadcast the details on the tournament, scheduled for Detroit on April 27, 1968.

During the bowling season, Mrs. Olek reports all the bowling news on Mr. Dublanycia's Sports Hour, which can be heard Saturdays at 2:30 p. m.

At the present time there are three bowling leagues in Chicago.

The Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago bowls Monday evenings at 7:30 p.m. at Valentine Bowl. Bohdan Fostiak is president; Danny Bardygula is vice-president; Adalaid Padiak is secretary; Emilie Sankov is recording secretary and Roman Plezke-

wycz is treasurer. Their team standings are as follows:

1. The Stars (Johnson and Warren Oil and Movers)
2. Wildcats (March Chicago Corp.)
3. Tigers (Community Savings)
4. SUMA
5. Idahoes
6. Lions (In Ject O Mold)
7. Dowbush (Self Reliance Cooperative Corp.)
8. Cheatah

St. Joseph's Mixed Bowling League bowls at 9 p.m. Friday nights at the Holiday Bowl, Ted Szym is president; Olga Dackiw is vice president; Dolly Flood is secretary and Al Macahon is treasurer. The team standings are as follows:

1. Papa's Darlings
2. The Late Comers
3. The Fabulous Five
4. Smilers
5. P.H.E.W.
6. Roys Joys

### Chopsticks Anyone?



THE YEAR OF THE MONKEY: Mrs. John Turzen of Long Island City learning the delicate art of eating with chopsticks from Father John Lee of Fu-Jen University in Taiwan. Mrs. Turzen's daughter, Carolyn, looks on. This is 4664th year according to the Chinese Lunar calendar, the Year of the Monkey.

### Capt. Edynak Returns Home After Tour of Duty in Vietnam

CHESTER, Pa. — Capt. Eugene M. Edynak has returned home after a 13-month tour of duty as a Special Forces (Green Beret) surgeon in Vietnam.



Capt. Eugene Edynak

He was drafted in March, 1966 while a surgical resident at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. While at Jump School at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he earned his "wings," he was commended by his fellow officers and Commanding Officer for his outstanding leadership, which has been put in his permanent military record. His performances since then led to his receiving six medals and recommendations for two more.

#### Was Surgeon

In Vietnam, Capt. Edynak was surgeon for a Special Forces airborne company at Bien Hoa. He also was in charge of a hospital for members of the Vietnam Civilian Irregular Defense Groups, mostly Cambodian, Nung and Montagnard mercenary troops. He was responsible for the care of 500 Special Forces troops and 10,000 mercenaries.

Captain Edynak designed two major operating rooms, trained medics in anesthesia, surgical and postoperative assistance, and trained the Vietnamese doctor as an assistant surgeon. He performed various types of surgery, and even with the self-trained surgical staff, they lost fewer than 4 percent of the battle casualties that came to the hospital.

Captain Edynak received the Bronze Star and Army Commendation Medal, and has been recommended for the Legion of Merit. He also received the Air Medal for flying into battle zones to treat the wounded. He was awarded the

Soldiers Medal for rescuing injured men. He has been recommended for either the Bronze Star or Silver Star for aiding men who had been injured.

#### Fear China

He was awarded the Vietnam Medal of Honor and the Cross of Gallantry. "Probably one of our biggest reasons for being in Vietnam is for the other peoples of Asia," Capt. Edynak says. "It is our support in Vietnam that has given them a great deal more confidence and stability. There is no question that Asia fears China."

Capt. Edynak visited several Asian countries, including Thailand, Hong Kong and Japan.

"These other countries couldn't make the gains they have if they were exposed to war and the harassment that are going on in Vietnam," Capt. Edynak says.

In July, Dr. Edynak will start an extensive study and research in cancer with the country's leading scientists. Dr. Edynak and his parents are members of UNA, Branch 388 in Chester, Pa.

### U of L Professor, Wife, Daughter Die in Crash

SHELBYVILLE, Ky. — A University of Louisville physics professor, his wife and their 16-year-old daughter were killed in an automobile accident on Interstate 64 near Shelbyville, Ky., Friday, January 19.

Dead are Dr. Nicholas Mostovych, 53, of 8803 Royal Oak Drive, Valley Station; his wife Nadia, 48, and daughter Oksana.

Taken to King's Daughters Hospital in Shelbyville, in critical condition was the only other passenger in the car, the Mostovychs' son Andrew, 11.

The Mostovychs were returning from Europe where the professor had been doing research in Paris.

An older daughter, Anna Maria, 19, who was planning to return to the U of L where she was a student, had stopped off in New York City to visit friends.

The road and struck a rock ledge. Police said there was no apparent cause of the crash. Mostovych was said to be driving.

A funeral home spokesman said the Mostovychs had stopped in Lexington to visit the professor's brother, Leonidas, a radiologist at Veterans Hospital there. There they were told that their home had been broken into and they were anxious to get to Louisville.

The family has been living in the U.S. since 1953. They were members of UNA Branch 417.

Mostovych, who had master's and doctor's degrees from the Sorbonne, began teaching at the U of L in 1958 after working with Reynolds Metal Co. in Louisville for five years.

U of L President Philip Davidson termed Mostovych's death "a great loss to the university." Dr. Mostovych was "one of our most valuable and effective members," he added.

### THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES

### THREE SCHOLARSHIPS

\$1,000, \$600 and \$400 TO BE AWARDED ANNUALLY

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Tournament Schedule

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Prizes will be awarded same evening at Banquet to be held in the banquet hall of Thunderbowl Lanes at 7 p. m.

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Проф. Володимир Янів вернувся до Європи

18-го січня б.р. відлетів до Сарсельо 6. Паризу проф. д-р Володимир Янів, який на СКВУ репрезентував НТШ в Європі та Український Християнський Рух, від якого увійшов він до Президії СКВУ.

Ці час свого десятилітнього перебування у ЗДА проф. Янів намагався насамперед довести до згаданих напруження відносно у релігійному секторі нашого загального громадського життя, і всі його виступи були націковані глибокою турботою саме за те чи не найважливішу ділянку нашого життя. В тому дусі християнської любові проводив він Світову Конференцію Українських Мирян, яка відбулася — за почином Т-ва за Патріархальний Устрій Української Католицької Церкви в загальних рамках СКВУ, в імені якої то Конференції пропонував він відповідні резолюції на кінцевому засіданні СКВУ. В тому самому дусі йшли теж його доповіді („Думати наперед“ — до актуальної українсько-громадсько-політичної й релігійної проблематики), які він читав — здебільша в рамках УХР — в низці місцевостей (Шингаю, 10 грудня, і вдруге там же з рамени „Обнови“ 12 грудня; Торонто — 13 грудня, Філадельфія — 17 грудня; Нью-Йорк — 31 грудня; Рочестер — 1 січня та Ньюарк — 14 січня).

Проф. Янів був прийнятий на аудієнціях у високопреосвященніших Владик (хронологічно) Митрополита Максима Германюка, ЧНІ, Єпископа Ярослава Габра, Єпископа Ісидора Борельського та Митрополита Амвросія Сенішина, ЧСВВ. Він відбув низку конференцій із Президією Т-ва за Патріархальний Устрій, з чільними репрезентантами цього ж Т-ва та з Проводом Комітету Оборони Обрядів, Традицій та Мови УКЦ в Шингаю, як теж відбував він всі редакції католицьких органів в місцевостях, в яких мав доповіді. Окремо треба згадати його товариську зустріч із Проводом Українських Католицьких Об'єднань, Апостольства Мирян у Торонто, яка пройшла у дуже милій товариській атмосфері, та ділову нараду із активом УХР із тереми Нью-Йорку, Ньюарку та Філадельфії. Ця нарада (14 січня 1968) ринила поробити заходи, щоб якомога більше поширити сітку УХР в напрямі переміни теперішніх епархіальних Делегатур у Крайове Об'єднання (за зразком подібних Об'єднань у Франції, Німеччині, Англії, Бельгії та Австралії) — то речі, також Делегатура УХР у Аргентині має в найближчому часі премініти на Крайове Об'єднання). Щоб однак працювати на терені ЗДА змогла бути справді успішною, треба її поставити на ті самі рейси, на яких вона йде від низки років в Європі, де наголос покладено на студійні справи. Тому передбачається, що й у ЗДА відбудеться за декілька місяців подібна студійна конференція, на якій розглядається ситуація та відповідні можливості вияви УХР, як модерної організації Апостольства Мирян, що її

голос був би респектований у суспільності.

Другим форумом активності проф. Янева у ЗДА були наукові товариства. Насамперед прочитав він у своєму Матеріалі Т-ві — НТШ, в якому має він пості члена Головної Ради, Наукового Секретаря НТШ в Європі і секретаря Історично-Філологічної Секції, дає доповіді: у Нью-Йорку (2 грудня) н.т. „Українська родина в різних повістях І. Франка“ і в Торонто (14 грудня) н.т. „Полк. Євген Коновалець на тлі доби“ (із соціопсихічною аналізою настроїв доби). Для поглиблення дружніх зв'язків з УВАН-ом виступив він на терені Української Вільної Академії, де в зв'язку із посвяченням пам'ятника на могилі св. д-ра М. Шлемкевича дав він (5 січня) силует цього нашого визначного мислителя й публіциста, як етнопсихолога. В „Літературно-мистецькому Клубі“ у Нью-Йорку говорив він (12 січня) про „Еволюцію настроїв молоді 20-их і 30-их рр. на Зах.-Українських Землях“, а в зустрічі із колегами із об'єднання літераторів „Слово“ поділився він спостереженнями про завдання українського модерного письменника у зв'язку із сучасною духовною ситуацією у світі.

Гість з Європи цікавився також педагогічною проблематикою і на запрошення організаторів Світової Конференції Виховно-Освітньої Сесії, яка відбулася в рамках СКВУ, прийняв він у частку у загальному на дискусійній лаві („панелі“) на загальну тему „Наука й виховання“, займаючи слово у справі „релігія й виховання“, де наголосив він і аргументував необхідність релігійного виховання не тільки з погляду самої релігії, але й з національного та загальнолюдського погляду. По лінії виховних проблем ішла зустріч В. Янева із пластовим братством, де він з погляду активного пластуна - сеньйора говорив і перепроводив паралельно між колишнім самовихованням у Пласті і переходом Пласту на радше виховну організацію сьогодні. У зустрічі із студентським молоддю проф. Янів відповів на декілька питань для студентських радіомовлень у радіопрограмі Сетон - гол - юніверситі, вказавши з нагоди недавніх роковин героїчного бою під Крутами на різний підхід молоді до „Крутанської легенди“, при чому вказав він на раціональний бін крутанської жертви: при передчасним упадку Києва не було б дійшло до підписання Берестейського миру й до міжнародного визнання України. Замкнення на кілька днів дороги більшовикам на Київ перешкодило, що проголошення Самостійности на Софійському майдані не залишилося паперовим маніфестом, а живою дійсністю, зобов'язуючою десьогодні.

Добра порада

„Моя сестра дала намовити агенти американської Енциклопедії „Америкен Енциклопедія“ Енсайклопедія“ і взяла її на сплату. Після отримання книжок виявилось, що Україна там потрактана як частина Росії — малі росіяни... Сестра написала в тій справі листа до редакції цієї енциклопедії, відмовляючи платити далі сплату, тому що енциклопедія не повинна подавати неправдивих інформацій. На те її чоловік дістав листа від заступника скарбника цього видавництва...“

Так розпочинається лист до редакції тижневика „Новий Шлях“ з 10. лютого. Скарбник видавництва писав, між ін., таке: „Ми думаємо, що наші інформації про СССР є оперті на фактах, які і зрозумілі, і написані так, щоб подати фактичну інформацію без плутанини незвичних назв і термінів. Немає сумніву, що наш підхід не задовольняє всіх, але хоч нам це дуже прикро, ми мусимо задовольнятися тим, що подаємо загальні інформації, потрібні і бажані нашими читачами. Студенти чують на телевізії, читають в часописах і журналах і розуміють назву „Росія“ як таку, яку застосовується до цілого СССР...“

Стевня реч, що видавничтво ставля свої гроші, при потребі навіть через суд... Замітка закінчується доброю порадою іншим, щоб спочатку переглянули пропозиовану енциклопедію, довідались, що в ній є про Україну, а тоді вже підписували контракт.

Ця порада стосується не тільки енциклопедій. Не варто, наприклад, купувати гільбосу, якщо на ньому немає позначення України, і т. д. Але до цієї поради варто додати й другу: писати листи до редакцій, видавничств і фірм, викривати їх помилки, наполягати на точній інформації, в даному випадку про Україну. Якщо мова про періодичні закордонні видання — повідомляти їх редакторів та видавців, щоб прийняли переддату, якщо хибні відомості про Україну не будуть виправлені, або й надалі будуть з'являтися. Одночасно, варто поводити таким незарядним чином й нависним дезінформаторам, щоб вони придбали бошину даф одну книжку, візьмим чують на телевізії, читають в часописах і журналах і поінформувались самі перед тим, як інформувати інших.

Велику послугу справі правдивої інформації, а отже й українській справі, могли б зробити наші студенти, старші сумвіди, пластуни й ін. молоді із середньою чи й вищою освітою, спокійно й речево інформуючи фабрикантів „малоросійського“ невігластва про 46-мільйонний український народ, його долю та боротьбу. (Лп.)

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40-ЛІТТЯ БАРВІНКУ

У Києві відбулись урочисті збори, присвячені 40-літтю з часу появи журналу для учнів шкіл молодших класів, під назвою „Барвінок...“ Раніше той журнал мав різні назви, в тому й „Жовтень“. Редагує його письменник для дітей Богдан Чалий. Журнал „Барвінок“ останніми роками майже остаточно втратив українське обличчя: він заповнений перекладами з російської та інших мов, не містить жодних матеріалів з історії України, постійно славить партію тощо. За ці „досягнення“, як повідомля „Молодь України“ з 30 січня, секретар ЦК ЛКСМУ, Т. Галак передав редакції та авторам... „почесні грамоти“...

Подібне і з розвитком кожної громади. Ми самі наряд чі здасмо собі справу з того, як швидко росте наша громада, як швидко ми мчимось вперед. Згадаймо тільки деякі з найбільших останніх етапів нашого розвитку. Пам'ятник Тарасові Шевченкові на публічній площі у Вашингтоні, видання Англомовної Енциклопедії Англознавства, перший в нашій історії Світовий Конгрес Вільних Українців а в останньому домовлення з Гарвардським Університетом про встановлення в системі того найбільш престижного університету катедри інституту українських студій — це впродовж кількох років такі справді „джегові“ досягнення, про які яких два десяти років тому ніхто не поважився б був і мріяти.

Наш розвиток, зокрема в культурній ділянці та в ділянці студій, не міг не звернути уваги і наших співгромадян. Це, можливо, і було спонукою, що представництво найбільшої й найсильнішої в світі книги знання — Енциклопедії Британіки звернулось до українських установ та української преси, щоб за їхнім посередництвом довести до відома громадянам українського роду можливість набути тієї великої книги знання на спеціально догданих умовах, що їх з'ясовано у поданому нижче оголошенні.

НА ПОТРЕБУ КОЖНОГО

Сьогодні є щораз більше українських родин, які потребують цієї книги. Є багато таких, що їм важко було б без неї далі обходитись. Отже, є добра нагода, щоб її набути на догданих умовах.

Додамо, що „Британіка“ завжди із зрозумінням ставилася до української проблематики та завжди виявляла добру волю спростувати ці доповнення неточності. Очевидно, що набути цієї книги в рамках виразної теперішньої акції серед українців, могло б ще тільки збільшити цю добру волю. Можна сподіватись, що багато наших громадян з цієї нагоди скористас.

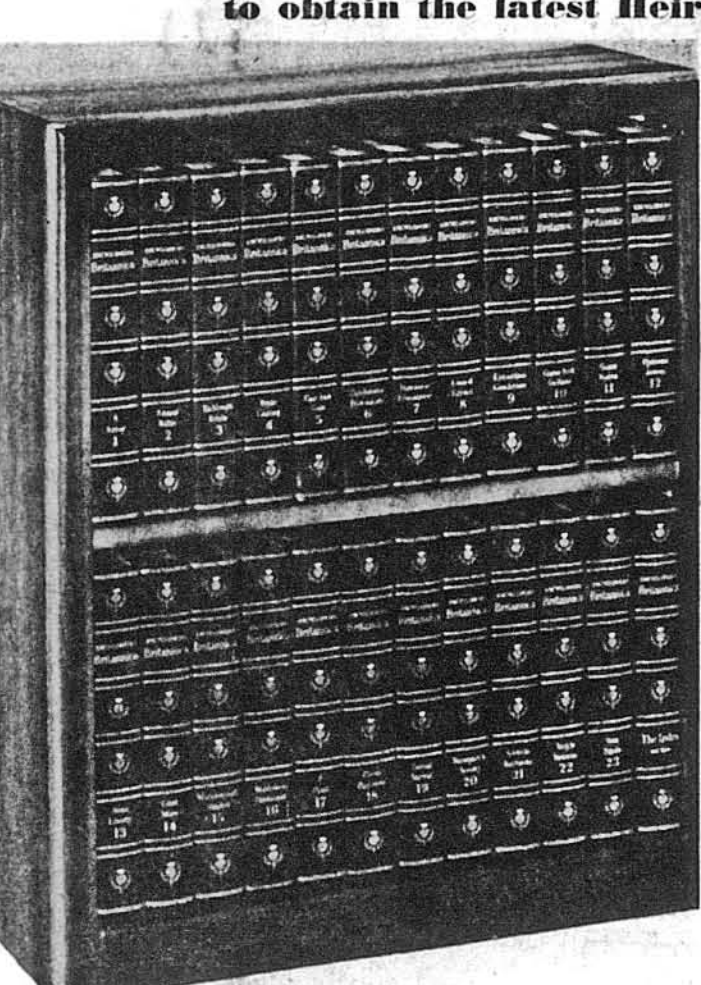
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