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СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

РІК LXXV Ч. 103. SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1968 15 CENTS — 15 ЦЕНТІВ No. 103. VOL. LXXV

MEMORIAL DAY

UKRAINIANS TO MARK INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY IN WASHINGTON TODAY

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special). — June 1, 1968 is being proclaimed "Ukrainian Day" by Mayor Walter Washington of the District of Columbia in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of Ukraine's independence, which was proclaimed on January 22, 1918 in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. Nationwide observances were held throughout the county in January of this year, including solemn commemorations in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives.

The June 1st observance in Washington, D.C., will be the all-embracing manifestation Ukraine's drive for independence. Several thousand people from all parts of the United States are expected to attend the gathering.

Moreover, the observance of the 50th anniversary of Ukraine's independence provides wholehearted support by Americans of Ukrainian descent to their kin in enslaved Ukraine who are fighting against Russification, oppression and persecution of the Ukrainian people by Communist Russia.

The June 1 "Ukrainian Independence Day" jubilee will consist of the following features:

Assembly at Shevchenko Monument — 1:00 p.m.

1. Call of the Colors — "Star Spengled Banner" — master of ceremonies: Walter M. Zadoretzky;

2. Invocation: Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, "El Padre de Las Americas."

3. Greetings: Mayor Walter E. Washington;

4. Reading of the "Ukrainian Day" Proclamation — by Ignatius M. Billinsky, Secretary, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America;

5. Addresses:

a) Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Professor of Georgetown University, President, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America;

b) The Hon. Michael A. Feighan, Member of Congress from Ohio, High-ranking Member of Committee on the Judiciary;

c) The Hon. William Proxmire, U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, and "Shevchenko Freedom Award" Winner for Human Rights Advocacy;

d) Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, Professor of Catholic University of America, President, Shevchenko Scientific Society.

6. Choral, wreath-laying ceremony, and Benediction by Rev. George Huley, St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Tri-Sectional Demonstration

Between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m., a Tri-Sectional Demonstration will be held:

a) Demonstration at the White House in support of our war effort in Vietnam;

b) Demonstration at the Soviet Embassy in protest against the persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals by the Soviet Russian Communist regime in Ukraine;

c) Demonstration at The Washington Post building by representatives ot fhe captive nations in protest against the

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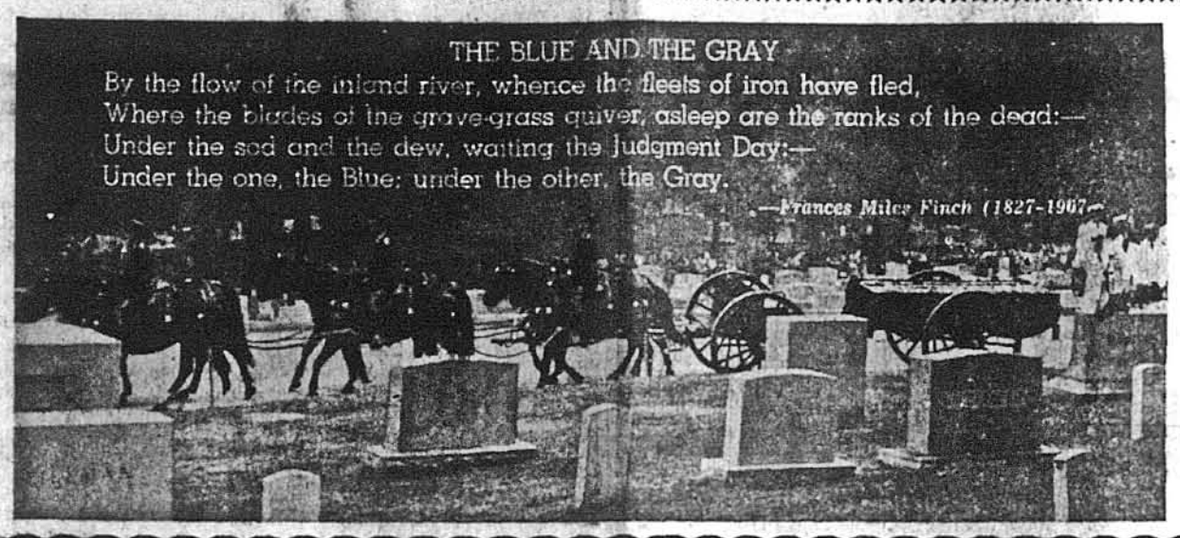
MANOR COMMENCEMENT TOMORROW

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Manor Junior College will hold its ninth commencement exercises on Sunday, June 2, 1968, at 2:15 P.M.

The exercises will be presided over by the Very Rev. Msgr. Stephen Chehansky, the principal address will be delivered by Gerald A. Gleeson, Jr., a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Gleeson received his Bachelor of Law degree from Harvard University and he has done graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. He will be introduced by Dr. Emil Harasym.

The student speakers are Angela Rosella, who will deliver the commencement oration, and Vera Bilynsky, who will deliver the Ukrainian address.

Forty-five students will receive either the Associate of Arts or the Associate of Science degree at this commencement.



'Third Force' Seen Helping Unify Canada

OTTAWA, Can. — The concept of a bilingual multi-cultural Canadian nation is realistic and the quintessence of a dynamic Canadianism, an Ottawa university professor told a Sudbury conference on the role of minorities Friday, May 10, according to the Sudbury Star.

Senator Paul Yuzyk, professor of Slavic and East European studies at the University of Ottawa, was speaking at the two-day conference sponsored by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

The senator said if the trends of the past six decades continue, by 1981 the Canadian population will be roughly one-third British, one-third French and one-third all other ethnic groups.

"The third element may be the binding force that will unite the Anglo-Saxon group with the French," Senator Yuzyk said.

"It is fortunate that Canadian governments have rejected the melting-pot theory with its colorless uniformity and have promoted a mosaic-type of Canadian culture based on the voluntary integration of the best elements of the cultures of the component ethnic groups.

Composite Culture

"Development of a composite Canadian culture, rich in variety, reflects the principle of unity in continuing deversity, and the democratic spirit of compromise inherent in the Canadian confederation," he explained.

"The only safeguard of individual and group rights is a sound and vigilant public opinion, which can be implemented by conscientious leaders inspired by the highest ideals of democracy," the conference was told.

"Majorities, because of their dominant position in our society, usually do not feel the need for constitutional reform. The corollary, is also true that minorities without status, without power and without effective voice, feel that their rights should be protected in the constitution," Senator Yuzyk explained.

"Just Society"

Paraphrasing Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, the senator said there are four principles of democracy in a "just society."

These are:

—All human beings have absolute worth regardless of race, religion, or material possessions;

—Reason and conscience are essential guides to human behavior;

—Persons possess fundamental qualities which must be respected;

—And freedom, limited only by moral responsibility and social justice, must be coming to all human beings.

Senator Yuzyk called on government leaders to implement the four principles he set down.

First Lady Opens Immigration Museum at Liberty Statue

By HELEN P. SMINDAK

NEW YORK, N.Y. — In a colorful ceremony at Liberty Island here on May 17, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson opened the interim exhibit at the Museum of Immigration being constructed at the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Greatest Migration

Before cutting red, white and blue ribbons at the entrance to the museum, Mrs. Johnson said: "The exhibits here remind us of what we as a people have been. They remind us that America was the willing recipient — and fortunate beneficiary — of the greatest mass migration in the history of mankind. Nothing like it had ever taken place before; and probably nothing like it will ever take place again."

"Nearly 45 million human beings have come to these shores since 1820. Every race, color and creed passed through the waters of this bay. They brought their worn humble suitases — their pictures of home — their bits of needlework — and their dreams."

The ceremony, co-sponsored by the American Museum of Immigration, Inc., and the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, was held on the monument lawn under bright sunny skies.

Assisting Mrs. Johnson in the dedication ceremonies were Alexander Hamilton, secretary-treasurer of the museum, and George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park Service.

Other platform guests included Laurance Rockefeller, chairman of the New York State Council of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, and Mrs. Rockefeller, Henry Kimmelman, special assistant to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, and Mrs. Kimmelman, Spyros P. Skouras, a

(Continued on Page 2)

UVAN Marks Independence Anniversary With Conference

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Six papers relating to the period of the Ukrainian War of Liberation were read at a special conference here last weekend held by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

The two-day conference, Saturday and Sunday, May 25-26, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, heard the following scholars present papers: Volodymyr Stojko, Manhattan College, Oleh Fedyshyn, Richmond College, Piotr S. Wandycz, Yale University, Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky, American University in Washington, Vasyl Markus, Loyola University in Chicago, Taras Hunczak, Rutgers University.

Chairing the individual sessions, three each on Saturday and Sunday, were: Michael M. Luther, Hunter College, John T. von der Heide, Drew University, Joseph Rothschild, Columbia University, Vsevolod Holubnychy, Hunter College, Yaroslav Bilinsky, Delaware State University, Yaroslaw Pelensky, Columbia University.

Commenting on the papers in the course of the discussion which followed each presentation were: Richard Mills, Fordham University, Michael Jaworsky, Hunter College, Roger Moorhus, Richmond College, Ihor Kamenetskyj, Central Michigan University, M.K. Dziewanowski, Boston University, I. L. Rudnytsky, American University.

Opening the conference on Saturday was Prof. Omelian Pritsak, of Harvard University, on Sunday — Prof. Alexander Ohloblyn.

Each of the papers dealt with a specific phase of the 1917-20 period of Ukrainian history. Among those taking part in the discussion were Prof. Borys Martos, Volodymyr Kedrowsky, Nicholas Chubaty, Yakiw Zozula, Borys Rzepecky, as well as Prof. Oscar Halecki.

KORNEY ELECTED TO ALUMNI BOARD

DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan State University Alumni Association elected John J. Korney, of Detroit, Mich., to its fourteen-member executive board at the annual meeting held at the Union Building, East Lansing, Mich., on Saturday, May 18th.

Mr. Korney is Vice-President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, and recent recipient of the Michigan State University Distinguished Alumni Award presented by United States Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Conference on Human Rights and Free Ukrainian Delegation in Teheran

By DR. WALTER DUSHNYCK

(This is the first of a three-part report on the International Human Rights Conference, held in Teheran, Iran, from April 22 to May 13, 1968).

The International Conference on Human Rights, sponsored by the United Nations, concluded on May 13, 1968 its long and often heated debates by adopting a series of resolutions and decisions, as well as a number of recommendations and declarations encompassed in what has become to be known as the Teheran Declaration. (There was some opposition to the name of the declaration in order not to confuse the new document with the Teheran Declaration, issued by the Allies during World War II in Teheran.)

The impressive International Conference, which began on April 22, 1968, was attended by delegations from 80 member-states, representatives of some 20 specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO's), and a number of observers from many countries. The Conference, called in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of signing and adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations on December 10, 1948, was covered by some 60 newspapermen and correspondents from every corner of the world.

Debates, Propaganda Stunts And Serious Work

The entire work of the Conference was conducted in plenary sessions as well as in the Three Committees (the First, Second and General Committee).

As could be expected, many delegates used the forum of the International Conference on Human Rights to air their own propaganda and viewpoints. This was especially true of such delegations as that of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, and of some satellites which are still firmly in the Russian group—Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, and so forth. Also many of the delegates from the Afro-Asian bloc constantly attacked South Africa and Rhodesia (apartheid) and almost all Arab delegates assailed Israel for alleged crimes in the Israeli-held Arab territory, committed by the Israeli army.

But there also were some serious and constructive statements and speeches by delegates from the United States, Canada, the Holy See, the Republic of China, South Korea, South Vietnam, Australia, by some delegates from South America, and surprisingly enough, the delegates from Czechoslovakia and Rumania, whose addresses in defense of freedom were a far cry from those of the USSR, Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSR's, Poland and Bulgaria.

Members of the Free Ukrainian Delegation (that is, those who came from the United States, Canada, Argentina and France and who were spoken of in the Conference halls as the "Free Ukrainian Delegation") maintained extensive contacts with many delegations of the West, urging them to raise

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES FIVE SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Five outstanding Ukrainian students, selected from a group of 42 applicants, are the recipients of the Ukrainian National Association scholarships for the academic year 1968-69.

Ranging in age from 18 to 37, the winners, two male and three female students, were announced by the UNA Scholarship Committee, which met Sunday, May 12, on the eve of UNA Supreme Assembly's annual meeting at Soyuzivka. The 10-member committee is headed by Prof. Roman-Smal-Stocki, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

The scholarships, in the total amount of $2,000, are awarded annually by the UNA to outstanding and needy Ukrainian students pursuing studies at accredited institutions of higher learning. Preference is given to students majoring in Ukrainian area studies, social sciences and humanities.

The 1968 winners are: Anna Slusarczuk, of Detroit, Mich., $500; Sophia Martynec, of Irvington, N. J., $500; Gregory Dziuba, of Kenmore, N.Y., $400; JoAnn Paschen, of Park Ridge, Ill., $400; and Jaroslaw Czechut, of Detroit, Mich., $200.

Honorable mention went to Mrs. Larissa Onyshkevych, of Trenton, N. J., a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, specializing in Ukrainian studies.

The application of Miss Ulana Korhun, 17, who intends to study journalism at the New York State University upon graduation this year from the Troy, N.Y., high school, has been turned over to the UNA Executive Board for consideration as one of the top candidates for one of the two special $2,000 journalism scholarships.

A brief profile of each of the winners follows.

Anna Slusarczuk

Winner of the $500 scholarship, Miss Slusarczuk, 18, is an A-student at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School in Hamtramck, Mich. She will be graduating next month. Aspiring to become a teacher of Slavic languages and East European history, Anna will be entering Oakland University in Rochester, Mich., next September. A member of UNA Branch 174, Miss Slusarczuk is active in Plast and the Ukrainian Literary Club.

Sophia Martynec

Winner of the $500 scholarship Miss Martynec, 20, is a junior at Rutgers University, majoring in French and International Relations. She hopes to join the diplomatic corps after completion of her studies. She is active in Plast, the Ukrainian American Student Association of Newark, and the Ukrainian Club at Rutgers. A resident of Irvington, N.J., Miss Martynec is a member of UNA Branch 371. She expects to graduate next year with a B.A. degree.

Gregory G. Dziuba

A senior at Kenmore, N.Y., West Senior High School, Gregory, winner of the $400 scholarship, intends to enter Colgate University next September in pursuit of a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science. He hopes for a career in law. An excellent student, Gregory is co-captain of the gymnastics team and sports editor on the school's newspaper. He is also active in the Ukrainian Student Association in Buffalo, N.Y. Member of UNA Branch 304.

JoAnn L. Paschen

Miss Paschen, 19, is a junior at Loyola University in Chicago, majoring in Political Science. Winner of the UNA scholarship in the amount of $400, JoAnn hopes to become a lawyer. A member of UNA Branch 125, JoAnn is active in the Obnova Student Society and sings in the parish choir. During the 1966 summer season, JoAnn was an employee at Soyuzivka. She is also active in several student clubs at Loyola University.

Jaroslaw Czechut

Mr. Czechut 37, winner of the $200 scholarship, is a graduate student at Wayne State University in Detroit, studying towards a Master's degree in East European history. He hopes to continue his studies leading towards a doctorate and enter the academic profession. Married, Mr. Czechut is a member of UNA Branch 491. In addition to being active in the Ukrainian Student Club at Wayne State, Mr. Czechut is a member of other organizations.

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Editorials

An Abiding Tribute

The inscription at the tomb of the Unknown Soldiers in Arlington reads simply: "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

Memorial Day is a national holdiday set aside in tribute to the countless heroes who gave their lives in defense of freedom on battlefields around the globe. Ordinarily a time of remembrance, pride, honor and prayer, Memorial Day of 1968 becomes a mixture of sorrow and a strong determination to right the wrongs for which men are dying and their loved ones weeping.

It is a Memorial Day that is shadowed once more by armed conflict, the grim reminder that the civilized world is still restlessly seeking the elusive crucible of peace.

In this context, the holiday is chillingly and disturgingly appropriate. The theme has a grim dimension, for free men are dying and being wounded in a conflict directed at thwarting Communist aggression and preserving freedom.

Like those before them, they are not dying for the glory of one country, but that all peoples might be free. In honoring them, we must not merely try to find a sentimental release out of the deaths of these fallen heroes or of the many thousands for whom in their silence they eloquently speak.

It is a time in which we are painfully reminded that this generation has a clear and present duty to preserve for future generations what past generations so nobly preserved for us.

It is a time when the living remember the dead. And it is only proper that we rededicate ourselves to the legacy which they left for us, having carved it out with their blood, and that our tribute be as abiding as their valor was great.

The Cap And Gown

Each year at this time thousands of young men and women don the traditional caps and gowns and march in solemn processionals to receive their diplomas. Along with their parents, they rejoice in what is possibly the crowning achievement of their youthful years, which they are still too young to call the best of their lives.

For each group of graduates the ceremony takes on a different meaning, in that for some of them it constitutes but a stepping stone to new heights of achievement in quest of knowledge.

Those who are graduating from colleges and universities are setting out into the world that holds as much promise as it offers opportunity. It is a special occasion for children and parents alike, the young ones eyeing the future with understandable suspicion, the old ones happily resigned to the fact that their offspring are going out into the world on their own.

With the passing of each June, we see hundreds of Ukrainian youth complete their education and enter professions of their choice that lead to successful careers. It is an encouraging phenomenon of which our community can be justly proud. For with every young man and woman who attains prominence in his or her chosen field of specialization, our community as a whole gains more prestige and influence, facts which are readily acknowledged by our fellow-citizens.

What is perhaps less encouraging, though highly desirable, is the continued contact that our young professionals should maintain with the community in which they grew up. As much as our young people tend to look askance at the "ghetto" from which they sometimes cannot wait to "liberate" themselves, they must remember that it is not going to improve unless they themselves apply their ideas, talents and energies to change it. Unless they do not care. We like to think that they do.

CZECHOSLOVAK DEVELOPMENTS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The international spotlight has rested in the last weeks primarily on France, where a revolt has been broiling against the personal policies and priorities of President DeGaulle. It is spearheaded by a movement of radical students in the universities and supported by broad masses of the laboring class under the inspiration of the French Communist Party which has resumed its efforts to play a serious role on the French political scene, perhaps as a prelude to efforts to interfere in the West German situation.

Czech Counter-Movement

At the same, time there has developed in Czechoslovakia a sort of counter-movement with definite anti-Communist overtones, seeking relaxation of the bonds that bind the country to Moscow and renewed efforts to open the traditional connections with the free world.

Yet there does not seem much likelihood at the present time that this will be attended by the open hostilities that occurred in Poland and Hungary during the period of Khrushchev, when Soviet troops were used to put down an armed revolt in Budapest and exercised direct pressure on Poland.

It is rather a movement in the traditional style of the Czechs who maintained an ambiguous but favorable attitude toward Russia during the nineteenth century when in the other Slavic states the attitude toward Russia was either favorable among the Orthodox peoples and openly defiant in the case of the Catholic areas.

Czech leaders were the hosts to the Slavic Congress of 1848 when the Austrian emperors fired on Prague, but alone of the peoples of Austria, the western part of the dual monarchy, embraced the Russian Pan-Slav ideas and stubbornly maintained a peaceful but negative attitude toward the Austrian Diet. They did it by a policy of abstention and by adopting the attitude typified in Shvejk, the good soldier who succeeded without disobeying an order by proving it ridiculous.

Government Hamstrung

At the end of World War II, alone of the satellites, Czechoslovakia was able to introduce again its old government as personified by President Benes and Jan Masaryk, even though that government was completely hamstrung by the Communist parties which had installed themselves in the key positions of public order until they were ready to extend their control still further.

Then Benes escaped and Masaryk was either murdered or committed suicide, while Czech industry was Communized and used entirely for the benefit of Moscow, including the arms industry which had been highly developed before World War I. It is possible that the country could have been saved at the time, had the West not been so eager to earn the good will of Stalin.

When West Germany made tentative approaches to Prague, the move was stoutly resisted by East Germany and Poland, who scented the danger and did everything to prevent it. The maneuvers that went on in Prague took a familiar Czech method, as Moscow worked constantly to interrupt foreign relations with Czechoslovakia and the country entered a commercial and industrial crisis that made Western help all the more necessary unless Moscow contributed large sums of money as a loan or grant Moscow promised, but there has been no sign of the money.

Voice of Opposition

Instead, there were hints that Czechoslovak troops would not participate in East Bloc exercises which were to be held on the borders of the country and there were rumors that the Czechoslovak students were calling for such developments as the creation of non-Communist opposition party in the Parliament and numerous other demands that were not in line with Communist practice. Yet rioting was kept to a minimum and public order was fairly well maintained.

The defection of some of the Czech Communist leaders to the West brought the situation to the attention of the West. Antonin Novotny, the old leader, on a pretext of health, was induced to step down as President and First Secretary, and his place was filled for the first time by a Slovak, Alexander Dubcek. It is still not clear whether Novotny and his followers will all be ousted from the Communist Central Committee but it seems very probable.

However, there has been an extraordinary sequence of conferences. Dubcek made a trip to Moscow, Marshal Grechko has visited Prague and received some assurances that the country is not going to do anything that conflicts with the foreign policy of Moscow.

Kosygin has visited Prague. Then he repaired to the former Carlsbad for his health where he could secretly receive various proposals and then after another visit to Prague has returned to Moscow.

It is still too early to know whether Dubcek has received a free hand in the development of Czechoslovak internal politics, subject to some general directives which seem to fetter his actions in many significant ways, such as preventing him from establishing formally and legally clubs or parties other then the Communist. Only time will tell whether the bonds have been relaxed in reality or whether the essential limitations to which he agreed will turn out to be a straitjacket in which both Czechs and Slovaks are not going to receive even a small part of the relaxations on which some of the leaders have set their hearts.

Still, in Dubcek's remarks and agreements, there is certainly a strong odor of Shvejk, even though this may seem disappointing to many people who have realized the strength of the Western traditions in the country.

Some Success Expected

It is, of course, dangerous to judge the future only by the past. The world may some day be startled by the developments, but at the present time there seems no tendency to raise the ideological and political questions to a boiling point.

Everything suggests that the movement of liberalization will meet with some successes, whether through Moscow's Aesopian language or by a deliberate granting of a tolerated thaw. Whether it will have real or temporary effects will depend upon Moscow and the posture which Brezhnev wishes to maintain in world affairs.

We can only hope that it will provide a practical beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet colonial empire, though from developments so far, we can hardly consider it more than a hope.

Memorial Day

The wings of honor are
spread today,
In tribute to braves who
have passed away;
Clad in courage and
principles of might,
Fighting for nation,
fighting for right.
Sons who died that
others might live,
No nobler service can
any man give.
They knew the meaning
of cannon and gun,
And what it meant when
wars were won.
Their valor bristled at
the bugle call,
The sight of Old Glory
quickened them all.
With waving flags and
marching feet,
Loyal friends of the
loyal dead,
March and march with
honoring tread.
Memory salutes and
honors the graves
Of America's faithful,
fighting graves.
They rest in peace under
solemn sod,
All for the glory of the
children of God.
Theirs is a slumber of
eternal worth,
Theirs is a fame from
victory's birth.

W.H.M.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

(The following editorial appeared in the May 7th edition of Le Devoir, a French-Canadian newspaper. We are reprinting the editorial in English translation).

One cannot remain indifferent to the recent memorandum submitted by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to the Secretary General of the U.N., U Thant. This memorandum, which tells of the tragic lot of the Ukrainian people in Ukraine itself, gives proof that, in spite of all legal texts drafted to the contrary, the Ukrainians are victims of all-imaginable attacks against their cultural identity and enjoy hardly any of the rights recognized in the Universal Charter of Human Rights.

The appeal made to U Thant in favor of U.N. intervention coincides with the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of Ukraine and the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Right.

The independence of Ukraine was obviously quite ephemeral. Proclaimed on January 22, 1918, by the country's parliament, it had become, by the Fall of 1920, a mere memory of the past. Incapable of repulsing the Russian armies, the country simply became one of the fifteen republics of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In other words, it had been reintegrated into the Russian Empire from which it had thought it possible to detach itself thanks to the Bolshevik revolution.

The constitution of the USSR refers to a "Federative State constituted on the basis of freely consented Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics, having equal rights." The word "freely" sounds rather tragic in the case of Ukraine, but let us leave it at that. And let us deal just as briefly with the other expression: "having equal rights." Russia is certainly more equal than the others, or, in any case, the Central State is virtually all-powerful. The Central State has jurisdiction over the establishment of fundamental principles, pertaining to the development of land, sub-soil; forests and hydraulic resources; public education, labor legislation, judicial organization and procedure, etc.

The Principal Freedoms

On the other hand, on paper, and in terms of personal or collective freedom, everything seems quite satisfactory. Article 17 provides that "each federal republic preserves the right to pull out of the USSR freely" (freely is no procedural provision, but the principle is asserted). Moreover, Article 125 makes provision for those fundamental freedoms mentioned in many western constitutions: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom of assembly and the freedom to demonstrate.

In practice however, this freedom has remained a one way street. Only active members of the only existing party, the Communist Party, enjoy this freedom. The document submitted to U Thant is a long list of repressions of all kinds of which the Ukrainian people has been a victim since its forced incorporation into the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. These repressions are not all ancient history; some are being perpetrated regularly in our own time.

All possible measures have been taken to "Russify" Ukraine, and to further the disappearance of Ukrainian culture. At first, certain repressions could be explained through the opposition of the people against the introduction of the marxist system, and particularly the collectivization of land. Today, persecution is directed even against Ukrainian Communists who dare to show a certain amount of patriotism, or even a certain degree of independence in their attitude towards the regime. In camera trials of Ukrainian intellectuals who are subjected to brainwashing are apparently still current in 1968.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, one of these Ukrainian marxist intellectuals who was recently sentenced to three years imprisonment, described all the horror of these trials in a long letter written to the Head of the Supreme Court of Ukraine. Chornovil managed to have this letter smuggled out to friends in the free world and McGraw Hill is about to publish it within a few weeks. This 80 page document is an overwhelming indictment. Chornovil was sentenced for having refused to be a witness during in camera trials of other intellectuals. His own trial also took place without a public hearing.

What is Requested

It would take too long to mention all the facts listed in the long memorandum of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to U Thant. It is the history of a people against whom all possible means have been used to tame it, including famine, terror and imprisonment. Even if only half, or even a quarter of what is described is true, it is enough to arouse the indignation of all those for whom the word freedom still has some meaning.

This memorandum closes by making a pressing request to have collective and international pressures brought to bear by all members of the U.N. on the government of the Soviet Union to bring it to:

1. unconditionally respect human rights as defined in the universal Declaration;
2. set free immediately intellectuals and all other persons arrested in violation of human rights;
3. conform to the Anti-Colonial Declaration by 43 African and Asian countries adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 14, 1960, which recognizes the right of all peoples to establish themselves in independent and sovereign States, as the USSR representative had requested;
4. allow Ukraine and other federated republics of the Soviet Union to claim the right of secession according to the provisions of Article 17 of the constitution of the USSR and the Anti-Colonial Declaration of 1960."

Not Indifferent

Faced by a request of this nature, we cannot remain indifferent during this year devoted to commemorating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In Canada, half a million of our compatriots are of Ukrainian origin. Many of them came to settle here to find a freedom which they were denied in their own country. And these Canadian Ukrainians are among those who, today, are the most tenacious in the fight to awaken world opinion to this serious problem and thereby help their oppressed brothers.

Even if the request were adopted, it might not produce any concrete results. In fact, it would be wise not to delude ourselves with illusions. Nevertheless, it is the duty of all those who cherish freedom, to express their support for those who have launched this offensive.

As French-speaking Canadians, we are probably more aware than anyone else of the attachment which a people may have to its language and culture, indeed, its own self-determination. And, because we are aware of this more than anyone else, it behooves us perhaps more than others to say out loud that we approve wholeheartedly of the aspirations of this people to remain faithful to its destiny and to itself.

V. P.

Immigration Museum

(Concluded from P. 1)

trustee and vice-president of the museum, and Michel Legendre, Consul General of France.

Representing Ukrainians at the ceremony was Julian Revay, executive secretary of the Ukrainian Institute of America, who attended on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee's Working Committee for the American Museum of Immigration.

Mr. Revay told the Weekly that the Ukrainian Working Committee planned to meet soon with other ethnic groups to discuss progress of the museum and necessary action to be taken in hastening completion of the permanent exhibit.

After viewing the exhibits, the President's wife boarded a Circle Line sight-seeing boat with officials and press representatives for a two-day Discover America trip on the Hudson River pointing up some of the "American beginnings."

The boat docked briefly at 43rd Street to pick up Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Mayor John Lindsay, who were accompanied by their wives. Mrs. Johnson and her visitors witnessed the presentation of a check to Laurance Rockefeller representing a Federal grant of $455,000 to assist the State of New York in acquiring land along the Bronx side of the Harlem River as a start toward a new State park.

The American Museum of Immigration, Inc., an educational, patriotic and nonprofit corporation chartered in 1954, raised funds to construct the museum, completing the base of the Statue of Liberty. The Statue, erected in 1886, was commissioned and paid for by the people of France, and the pedestal on which it stands was to be paid through contributions by the American people.

When completed, in about two years, the 25,000-square-foot museum will present the story of the important group migrations to these shores and the contributions of these people to America's culture. A special section will document Slavic immigration.

Human Rights Conference

(Continued from P. 1)

the problem of oppression and persecution in Ukraine and in other captive nations at the plenary session of the Conference. Regrettably, the Conference reflected the present international situation and the careful balance which exists between the West and East, especially between the United States and the USSR.

On May 2, 1968 this writer was informed by a leading member of the U.S. Delegation that an American speaker will make a general reference to the captive nations in his address at the plenum of the Conference. On May 4, 1968 John J. Grogan, former Mayor of Hoboken, N.J., and a member of the U.S. Delegation, stressed its full support of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and stated:

"The AFL-CIO in the resolution on International Human Rights expressed its solidarity with the workers, agricultural producers and freedom-loving intellectuals of nations denied the right of seld-determination, of captive nations, in their aspirations to obtain political freedom and the fundamental human rights of which today they are deprived. We deplored the fact that the dominant regimes in such nations subject labor to extensive exploitation by suppressing free trade unions and denying the right to strike..."

There was also a reference made to the persecution of Jews in the USSR and the existence of slave labor in the communist countries, but these remarks were uttered during a discussion, and not in a formal statement.

The agenda of the working committees embraced a series of specific topics which were discussed and recommended for adoption as formal resolution:

— Problems of colonialism (but only in Africa!);
— Racism and racial discrimination (apartheid in Africa);
— Active resistance to colonialism;
— Protection of ethnic, linguistic and religious groups;
Human rights in the conditions of new technological and scientific achievements;
— Protection of the rights of women and children (the only resolution which passed without opposition);
— Problem of condemnation of South Africa, Rhodesia and Angola;
— Problem of disarmament;
— Problem of free exchange of information and freedom means of mass communication media;
— Situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories (this resolution provoked the most heated discussion at the Conference);
— A series of procedural problems, including also the implements of application and ratification of several conventions on human rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The irony of the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran was the active participation and the leading role played by the delegations of the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, Poland, Bulgaria, and other satellite countries, which were vociferous in condemning the suppression of human rights in Africa and "racism" in the United States, but savagely assailed anyone who endeavored to raise the problem of persecution of the captive nations. This was very evident in the case of the Soviet Ukrainian delegation which orally protested to the Secretariat of the Conference the presence of the Free Ukrainian Delegation in Teheran.

Prof. Peter E. Nedbailo, chief of the Soviet Ukrainian delegation, angrily stated to this writer:

"Stop sending your memoranda to the delegations. What do you want to accomplish, provoke a war against Ukraine?"

Another member of the Soviet Ukrainian delegation told one member of our group:

"We know about your activities and about your distribution of several memoranda directed against the USSR and Ukraine. You must know that our possibilities for counteraction are much greater and our hands much longer..."

This was a crude threat to intimidate the Free Ukrainian Delegation and prevent it from carrying on its vast and well-coordinated informational activity among the delegates of the Conference.

At the time when the Soviet and Soviet Ukrainian delegates were heaping condemnations upon Western "colonial" nations, the Soviet government was busy meting out severe sentences upon Ukrainian intellectuals who tried to live according to and to practice the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in captive Ukraine.

Two Ukrainian Delegations At the Conference

There were, in fact, two Ukrainian delegations at the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran: the official delegation of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Free Ukrainian Delegation, consisting of representatives from various Ukrainian organizations in the free world.

The Soviet Ukrainian Delegation comprised three members: Peter E. Nedbailo, Professor of Law at Kiev State University and head of the Delegation; Prof. Volodymyr H. Sokurenko, dean of Law Faculty at Lviv University, and Y. K. Kachurenko, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kiev.

Prof. Nedbailo is about 66 years old and speaks Ukrainian with a heavy Russian inflection; Prof. Sokurenko, born in Odessa in 1921, speaks excellent Ukrainian, is on the editorial board of Radianske Pravo (Soviet Law), and is a specialist on M. Drahomaniv. He also was a pilot in the Soviet Air Force in World War II. Mr. Kachurenko was born in Uman in 1928, but was schooled in Siberia; his Ukrainian is also very good.

Although the Soviet Ukrainian Delegation had a separate seat at the Conference, for all intents and purposes it was a part of the Soviet delegation, headed by Prof. V. M. Tchikvadze, Associate member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The Soviet Ukrainian delegates voiced every motion and proposal made by the Soviet delegation; they also lived (as did the Byelorussian delegates) at New Naderi Hotel, with the Soviet delegation. For the most part, when meeting among themselves, the Soviet Ukrainian delegates spoke Russian. One of our collegues, hearing them converse in Russian, approached them and said in Russian, "Good morning, gentlemen," and turned away from them.

(To be continued)

HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

Lida Welyczko Named Miss Liberty Belle

A 24-YEAR-OLD Ukrainian-born teacher of American history in the Philadelphia school system recently made her public debut as Miss Liberty Belle in ceremonies held in the Mayor's Office when Freedom Week Chairman William Goldman presented her with a replica of the Liberty Bell as a symbol of her responsibilities.

LIDA WELYCZKO, of 1627 W. Ruscomb Street, a teacher at Mastbaum Area Vocational-Technical School, Frankford and Allegheny Aves., was selected by the Freedom Week Committee to become its official "voice."

Her primary duties will be to extend an invitation to the public to visit Philadelphia and participate in the numerous patriotic activities that will be staged during the annual city-sponsored observance, June 27 to July 4.

THE PRETTY blue-eyed blonde, who has been teaching at Mastbaum since 1965, was born in Peremyshl, Ukraine. She is the first of the ten Miss Liberty Belles, all of whom are American history public school teachers, to be born outside the United States.

Miss Welyczko attended the Convent High School and LeMoyne College in Syracuse. She is presently working toward her masters degree at Temple University.

THE NEW MISS LIBERTY BELLE, who will preside over the award-winning Freedom Week observance, is a former radio broadcaster, having been featured on her own Ukrainian language news program. She is interested in outdoor activities and enjoys camping and hiking. The Girl Scouts are among her paramount interests. A member of UNA Branch 88, she was an employee of Soyuzivka for several summers.

Will preside over Freedom Week observance.

AN INVETERATE TRAVELER, Miss Welyczko is looking forward to the trips she will make as Miss Liberty Belle to invite people to attend the nation's 192nd birthday at Independence Hall on July 4.

She will wear a specially designed floor length, colonial style red, white and blue gown which has identified Miss Liberty Belle since the character was created by the Freedom Week Committee a decade ago.

MISS WELYCZKO will represent the public school system during its 150th anniversary year. She was nominated by the principal of her school, William W. Renshaw, who wrote the Freedom Week Committee that: "This candidate truly represents a citizen of the world and is imbued with the American concept of democracy and has found a haven in this country. She chose history and social studies as her field in teaching the youth of our nation the real meaning of democracy."

A Memorial Day Tribute

Walter Maksymiw Dies a Hero's Death in Vietnam

"Thank you for the picture of Wally. It will always remain in my heart as the symbol of a brave soldier and a fellow Ukrainian fighting for the freedom of his people and all the enslaved people throughout the world. I only wish that if I must also die here that I may face the ordeal as bravely as your son did."

The excerpt is from a letter written by Bohdan Lapka, a medic of the U.S. Army, serving now near Dak To in Vietnam. Medic Lapka, was a buddy of Sp.-4 Walter B. Maksymiw, who died a hero's death in Vietnam on February 10, 1968. Lapka, operating with other medics from a helicopter, was the first to find and recognize the body of his friend from Chicago, Ill. He wrote a letter later to his buddy's parents in the Windy City.

It was a painful letter to write, but Lapka felt that it was his duty to do so. His buddy was a fellow-Ukrainian, and they both shared the misery of the cruel war in the jungles of Vietnam.

Sp. Maksymiw was the lead man on a patrol when the unit was ambushed by the Viet Cong. He was killed instantly.

"The will of God cannot be questioned," wrote another friend of Wally, Sp. 4 Frederick L. Hollen. "Wally did not suffer at all, and in this way perhaps God was merciful. Two days before, "Max," as he was popularly known among us, had told me that he was 'right with God' and that he felt good about it."

Sp.-4 Walter B. Maksymiw

An exemplary youth who was active in the Pavlushkiv branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association of America (SUMA) in Chicago, Sp. Maksymiw, one of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Maksymiw, had been in Vietnam since November 1967.

Only four days before his death, Wally had written a letter to his parents, thanking them for the parcels and newspaper clippings and asking for some shaving blades.

"May God find you all in good health and may He keep you in His care." The parents had received the letter on February 12, two days after their son had been killed.

Born March 19, 1947, in Regensburg, West Germany, Wally came to the United States with his family as a two-year-old infant. He grew up in this country, for which he gave the last measure of his devotion.

He attended St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic school in Chicago, completed his secondary education and two years of college before entering the U.S. Army. Strong and powerfully-built, Wally had natural athletic ability and was proficient in several sports.

When the call to duty came, he knew what he was fighting for. He did not complain, nor did he have any qualms as to why we are in Vietnam. He was aware of the Red menace to the free world. Like thousands of his buddies, he knew he had to make a stand.

He will be long remembered — by those who enjoy freedom now and those who will enjoy it when the fighting is over.

Walter Maksymiw was buried in Chicago on March 1, 1968, with full military honors and with hundreds of his friends paying their last respects to the brave Ukrainian soldier.

Mr. Oleh Zwadiuk, whose sports column appears regularly in this spot, is on a special assignment. He will resume his column next week.—Ed.

UNWLA Branch 86 Stages Successful Art Exhibit

SHORT HILLS, N.J. — "If I could I'd pack up this show and take it on the road. We all could make a lot of money on it," said a casual visitor, with an obvious bent for promotional ventures, after viewing the Ukrainian arts and crafts exhibit here Saturday, May 25.

Beautiful Display

Staged by Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the one-day exhibit at the Short Hills Mall attracted an estimated crowd of 1,000, some of them admitting frankly that they had not seen "anything so beautiful in their lives."

The Short Hills Mall room, the site of many similar exhibits at this fashionable suburban plaza, was filled with hundreds of articles — paintings, sculptures, ceramic pieces, embroideries, and the like — displaying in full color the beauty of Ukrainian culture.

The ladies of the Newark, N.J., based Branch, led by Mrs. Oksana Steranka, president, acted as gracious hostesses, looking even more attractive in their embroidered dresses.

The viewers, many of them never exposed to Ukrainian artwork before, went from ooh's and aah's to goggle-eyed silence as they watched some twenty models parade across the stage in Ukrainian historical wear and later in modern adaptations of Ukrain embroidery.

Cooperate with Sister Branch

The show, staged in the afternoon, was given in co-operation with the sister Branch 64 of the New York, which had delighted many an audience before with this unique fashion show.

Responsible for the artistic arrangement were Mrs. Myroslava Hordynska and Mrs. Slava Gerulak-Turkevych, the latter also appearing the day before on a half-hour radio program sponsored by the Mall.

The exhibit was arranged in cooperation with Mr. Keith Kase, promotions director of the Mall, who voiced publicly his appreciation to the ladies of Branch 86 for "bringing this beautiful exhibit and show to the Mall."

Providing English comments for the show of historical and modern wear was Mrs. Yaroslava Snylyk, member of the Branch.

Demonstrating the art of Ukrainian Easter Egg coloring — and virtually beleaguered in one of the room's corners — was Miss Christine Hordynsky.

The exhibit, considered by many to have been one of the best ever staged in this area, closed at 6 p.m.

New York to Fete Graduates

By MARTA BACZYNSKY

The Graduates Ball, a gala banquet and dance for high school and college graduates, is scheduled to take place on June 8, 1968 in the Ukrainian National Home in New York City, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

The affair will be sponsored by the New York Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Student Hromada of New York.

Started Eight Years Ago

The Graduates Ball idea originated eight years ago with a very definite purpose. Its aim was to present young people with scholastic achievements to society and to honor them for their accomplishments. It still holds true. Today when the outside world flirts the temptation of the dollar and entices the young to leave their books and "make it big" quickly, it takes persistence to stay in school, strong will and determination.

The Graduates Ball is a marvelous affair. It gives many graduates from out of town schools that "come home" feeling, where they can meet old friends once again and get back into the swing of things. There is also ample opportunity to make new friendships, to open new doors on life.

Young Talent

A short presentation of young talent will comprise the entertainment of the evening. The performers will be graduates from high schools and colleges.

After a sumptuous dinner the band will strike up, the melody and the beat will start feet tapping till the wee hours of the morning.

Hey, Graduate! Grab your coat and take your hat, leave your worries on the doorstep, so the song says. Come to the Ball, have a good time and relax. You have made it!

MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE

Graduates well-trained medical, legal, and executive secretaries (A. S. Degree) and prepared transfer students (A.A. Degree). As a fully accredited college conducted by the Sisters of Saint Basil the Great, we offer a day, evening, and summer program. The campus, complete with modern resident facilities, is located in suburban Philadelphia,

at FOX CHASE MANOR JENKINTOWN, Pa.

For information call

ESsex 9-2361

Applications close July 30.

Washington Program

(Concluded from P. 1)

discriminatory editorial policy of the said newspaper against the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR.

At 8:00 p.m., a Jubilee Anniversary Banquet will be held at the Washington Hilton Hotel (1919 connecticut Ave. at Columbia Road) with the following program.

1. Opening Remarks: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, introducing Mr. Walter Pretka, Chairman of "50th" Planning Committee;
2. Introduction of Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice President of UCCA, and Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association;
3. Call of Colors and singing of the "Star Spengled Banner" and the Ukrainian National Anthem;
4. Invocation: Dr. Rev. Meletius Wojnar, OSBM, Catholic University of America;
5. Presentation of "Shevchenko Freedom Award" to the Hon. Gerald R. Ford, Minority Leader in the House of Representatives;
6. Addresses:

a) The Hon. Gerald R. Ford;
b) The Hon. Chow Shu-Kai, Ambassador of the Republic of China; Presentation of "Shevchenko Freedom Award" to the President of the Republic of China;
c) The Hon. Bui Diem, Representative of the Republic of South Vietnam;
d) Representative of the Republic of Korea;
e) Dr. Walter Dushnyck, Editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly, on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The entertainment part of the Jubilee Banquet will include the All-Female Bandura Ensemble from Detroit, Mich. and the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from New York City.

7. Benediction: The Rev. Daniel E. Power, Georgetown University.

Americans of Ukrainian descent and friends of freedom are urged to take part in this unique observance of the anniversary of Ukraine's independence and thus provide a massive support and voice for the heroes in Ukraine today, who are giving their lives to overwhelm Russian Communist domination and to make it easier for America to defeat the threat of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism in the world.

Ukrainian Art Exhibit at Fordham

Left to right: Roman Semeniuk, Christine Kuzmovycz, Gene Kotlarchuk, president, Olga Kirp, recording secretary, Oleh Krup, Helen Bubela, treasurer, Joseph Rapaglia, moderator, Oksana Kozak, vice-president, Volodymyr Sulzynsky, Maria Shevchuk, corresponding secretary.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On Tuesday, April 23, the Fordham University Ukrainian Club put on a Ukrainian Day Art Exhibit featuring paintings by L. Morozowa, L. Hutsaliuk, E. Kozak, H. Moroz; sculptures by Y. Gerulak-Turkewicz; woodcuts by J. Hnizdovsky and monographs of A. Gritchenko's prints and A. Archipenko's sculptures.

In addition to the exhibit of the Ukrainian artists, there was a display of Ukrainian ceramics, embroideries, musical instruments, costumes, artifacts, books and Easter eggs.

The display was organized by Gene Kotlarchuk, president of the Club and Oleh Krup. The articles for the display were loaned to the Club by the members and three Ukrainian stores: Surma and Arka of New York, and Veselka of Yonkers.

Many Fordham students were very deeply impressed by the handiwork and beauty of Ukrainian art.

The members of the Club, dressed in traditional Ukrainian costumes, were on hand to explain and inform the students about the Ukrainian arts and heritage.

All in all many a student and faculty member stated that the exhibit gave them a valuable insight into Ukrainian culture.

Col. Taras Popovich is New Fighter Wing Chief

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich. — Col. Taras T. Popovich assumed command of the 1st Fighter Wing at Selfridge Air Force Base, a major unit of the Areospace Defense Command.

The departing commander, Col. Kenneth E. Rosebush, who had held the position since Aug. 8, 1966, has been assigned as director of operations, Headquarters Areospace Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Col. Popovich comes to the Aerospace Defense Command base from Stewart Air Force Base, N.Y., where he was assistant deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Headquarters, First Air Force.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 27, 1920, Colonel Popovich entered the service as an enlisted man in November 1939. He received his wings upon graduation from flight training at Craig Field, Ala., in 1941.

A pass-in-review of 400 airmen and WAF preceded the change of command and immediately following there was a fly-over of four F-16 Delta Dart fighter-interceptors led by Lt. Col. Joseph F. Olshefski, commander of the 94th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron.

A command pilot, Col. Popovich has been in the service for 27 years during which time he has logged more than 7,000 flying hours in all types of conventional and jet aircraft.

Colonel Popovich is married and has four daughters ranging in age from 15 to 22 and one son who is 11.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Air Medal and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

MICHAEL SAMPARA, 56, DIES IN EAST HAVEN

EAST HAVEN Conn.—Michael Sampara Jr., husband of Anna Patynok Sampara of 41 St. Andrew Ave., died Sunday, May 19, in Yale-New Haven Hospital after a brief illness. He was 56.

Born in New Haven, Aug. 15, 1911, son of Mrs. Anastasia Sampara and the late Michael Sampara, he was an office clerk for Elm City Filling Stations for the past 20 years.

During the 1930s he served in the Navy and later, during World War II, enlisted in the Merchant Marine in which he served until the war's end. A graduate of the local schools, he was a member of the St. Michael's Holy Name Society, the Ukrainian National Association and the Gluepot Club of Fair Haven.

Besides his wife and mother, he leaves two brothers Alexander Sampara of West Haven and John Sampara of New Haven and three sisters Mrs. Albert Miranda and Mrs Peter Riggione both of West Haven, and Mrs. Edward Dombrowski of New Haven.

Funeral was held Wednesday, May 22, from the J. Markiewicz and Sons, 14 Trumbull St., New Haven. A requiem high mass was celebrated in St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. The body was interred at St. Lawrence Cemetery, West Haven.

CORRECTION

In the report on the 1968 Sports Rally of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (The Ukrainian Weekly, May 25, 1968), it was erroneously reported that Mark Jula, MVP trophy winner of the UNA Branch 161 junior basketball team from Ambridge, Pa., is the son of Mr. Andrew Jula, UNA Suprem Advisor. It has been brought to our attention that the two gentlemen are not related. We apologize for the error. Ed.

Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.

August 5, 1968

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Age: _____ Member of UNA Branch: _____

Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight ☐ fair ☐ good ☐

Enclosing deposit of $_____

(Total fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application).

PILGRIMAGE

Sunday, June 9, 1968

ST. JOSAPHAT'S MONASTERY at GLEN COVE, L.I., N.Y.

SCHEDULE OF LITURGIES:

Low Masses — 7, 8, 9 & 10 a.m.

Pontifical Divine Liturgy — 11:30 a.m. — Celebrant

The Most Rev. JOSEPH SHMONDIUK, D.D.

Bishop of Stamford

At 4 p.m. — Devotions (Moleben)

All are cordially invited to participate.

UKRAINIAN

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE, Division of ARROW EDUCATIONAL AGENCY

Box 926, New York City, N.Y. 10027

Would you like to increase your Ukrainian vocabulary? For free information without obligation send this ad with the following answered:

Name: _____ Phone No. _____

Address: _____ Zip Code: _____

Birthplace: _____ Age: _____

Present Ukrainian ability (indicate by approx. %):

_____% read, _____% speak, _____% understand.

SOYUZIVKA

THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y.

is accepting applications for

THE CHILDREN'S CAMP

open to children from 7 to 11 years of age

BOYS: June 22 — July 13, 1968

GIRLS: July 14 — August 3, 1968

Address all applications to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE

Tel.: 914 626-5641 Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Penna. Anthracite Region U.N.A. Branches

will hold an

ANNUAL U.N.A. DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Saturday, June 8, 1968

at 7:00 P.M.

in ST. MARY'S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH HALL

210 W. Blaine Street, McAddo, Pa.

Officers, Convention Delegates and Representatives of the following UNA Branches are invited to attend:

Berwick, 164, 333
Centralia, 90
Coaldale, 201
Frackville, 242, 382
Freeland, 429
Hazleton, 85, 314
Mahanoy City, 305
Mahanoy, Plains, 365
McAdoo, 7
Minersville, 78, 265
Mt. Carmel, 2
Northumberland, 357
Shamokin, 1
Shenandoah, 98
St. Clair, 9, 31, 228

PROGRAM:

1. Reports of District Committee Officers, and discusion;
2. Addresses of Supreme Officers;
3. Election of new Officers;
4. Adoption of District's Program for 1968;
5. Presentation of UNA Honorary Club plaque to Club's new members Michael Hentosh.

Meeting will be attended by:

WALTER SOCHAN, Supreme Vice-President and STEFAN HAWRYSH, Supreme Advisor and Field Organizer

All UNA members, and all Ukrainians of the Anthracite Area are invited to attend this meeting.

M. Hentosh, Chairman

Helen Slovik, Secretary S. Mazur, Vice-Chairman

Immediately after District Committee Meeting

UNA 75th Anniversary Committee Meeting

will be held in the same hall.

Members of the Committee and Delegates of the UNA District Committees in Philadelphia, Allentown, Scranton, Wilkes Barre and Shamokin (Antracite Region) are invited to attend.

W. Chernago, Chairman H. Slovik, Secretary

Наукова Шевченківська Сесія Канадійського НТШ

Канадійське НТШ влаштувало 24-го березня в Торонті Наукову Шевченківську Сесію. Відкрив її проф. д-р Євген Вертипорох, який позвітував про діяльність К. НТШ і про перебіг Світового Конгресу Української Вільної Науки, в Ню Йорку, 14 і 15 листопада минулого року.

На цьому Конгресі було прочитано 98 доповідей з різних ділянок науки. Від К. НТШ доповіді читали: проф. інж. В. Іванис, д-р Б. Стебельський, д-р І. Тесля та о. проф. д-р І. Чинченко. Проф. д-р Є. Вертипорох, який був генеральним секретарем організаційного комітету, закрив Конгрес.

В програмі Наукової Шевченківської Сесії К. НТШ були дві доповіді: „Елементи проповідницького стилю в поезії Шевченка" — Аріядни Стебельської та „Освіта Тараса Шевченка" — д-ра Богдана Стебельського.

На основі деяких поетичних творів Т. Шевченка: епілогу до „Гайдамаків", „До Основ'яненка", „Єретика" та поеми „Сон", прелеґентка перевела порівняльною методою аналізу риторичного стилю і його поодиноких елементів, які лягли в основу цих творів. Незаперечний вплив мали на Шевченка релігійні твори, які він чув і читав ще в дитинстві, як „Четі", „Мінеї", а згодом в науці в дяків книги Богослужебні, Євангелія, тощо. З проповідництвом він правдоподібно був ознайомлений з популярних „Торжественників", які включали в собі твори великих отців Церкви Візантійського світу, а також і нашого „золотоустого" Кирила Турівського. Стилістичні засоби того останнього сильно помітні в творах Шевченка, так як і вже помічені критиками елементи образности, притаманні „Слову о полку Ігореві". Стиль віршів Шевченка з багатством риторичних засобів ще докладно недосліджений і вимагає порівняльних праць.

„Освіта Тараса Шевченка" — доповідь д-ра Богдана Стебельського написана на основі автобіографічної повісти Шевченка „Художник" і його „Щоденника" та праць дослідників П. Зайцева, Марієтти Шагінян та інших, що глибоко проаналізували не лише життєпис, але й творчість поета. Прелеґент зобразив Шевченка, як людину універсальних талантів, всесторонньої образованости і високої освіти, яку він набув невпинною працею в колі визначних мистців, еліти вчених Петербургу і Києва, в Академії мистецтв та в університеті. Крім того був він любителем і знавцем театру, незвичайним музикологом, співаком, актором і декламатором.

Знання російської, польської і французької мов уможливило йому вивчення та пізнання світової літератури та культури взагалі. Його енциклопедичні зацікавлення віддзеркалюються ясно в його творах, як про це пише Марієта Шагинян. Його освіта була така універсальна, що проф. Максимович намагався влаштувати Тараса Шевченка на катедру професора Київського університету, і це було б сталося, коли б не події, що катастрофічними наслідками лягли на дорозі його дальшого життя. Тарас Шевченко — це не „письменник з народу", що означає самоук, дещо незрілий самородок, якому багато треба прощати задля його таланту. Шевченко перевищав своє оточення не тільки талантом, але й освітою, а головно не було рівних йому в етичних, моральних якостях і вартостях. Цим як і архишляхетним первнем таланту перевищав найвизначніших своїх сучасників і, мабуть, ще сьогодні не має собі рівних.

Інж. Леоніда Вертипорох

Пляново і успішно відбувається перебудова Пластового Дому

Ню Йорк. — У бюлетені ч. 1 Пластової Фундації повідомлено, що перебудова недавно набутого Пластового Дому в Ню Йорку, побіч з Українським Народним Домом на 2-ій авеню, відбувається за пляном. В бюлетені сказано: „Під сучасну пору перебудова йде повною парою і вже в травні буде викінчений перший поверх, а згідно з умовою цілість робіт повинна скінчитися вкінці вересня цього року. Кошти перебудови великі, бо сягають до 120.000 долярів, а фонди, якими ми диспонуємо, є покищо дуже скромні. Після закупу Пластового Дому, збірка принесла 26 тисяч долярів. Щоби розпочати перебудову й забезпечитися перед евентуальним припиненням робіт із-за браку грошей, Пластова Фундація постаралася про збільшення морґеджу в Українському Народному Союзі на дальших 37.000 долярів, плянуючи цими засобами покрити частинно кошти перебудови. Дальших 60 тис. дол. треба зібрати в короткому часі, а з цього 35 тисяч дол. найдальше до половини місяця червня". Громадянство масово відгукується на заклик Пластової Фундації. Пластовий Дім буде модерно обладнаний.

Пассейк, Н. Дж.

ЗАГАЛЬНІ ЗБОРИ „САМОПОМОЧІ"

7-го квітня в Укр. Нар Домі відбулися Загальні Збори „Самопомочі", на які прибув з Гол. Управи з Ню Йорку інспектор Василишин. Збори почато молитвою „Боже великий, єдиний" під проводом пані І. Петрик. Проводив Зборами голова „Самопомочі" д-р П. Кобзар, як предсідник, М. Буртик, як секретар, відчитав протокол із попередніх Зборів, після чого голова д-р П. Кобзар здав звіт із праці Управи.

Здавалося б, що праця невидна, а яка вона плодотворна, бо несемо поміч всюди, де її потрібно, головно в Німеччині, в Австрії та навіть в Польщі. Великий труд у праці „Самопомочі" несли пані: І. Петрик, Заячківська, Яцинич та Л. Кобзар, головно при висилці пачок та при улаштовуванні пікніків. Велику працю пророблю полк. П. Смородський, що хоч не належав до Управи, але він вперто працював над стягуванням вкладок, і ця його праця дала 900 дол. для „Самопомочі". Попри харитативну працю, улаштовувано пікніки, один реферат, що його мав д-р Б. Филипчак, що мав великий успіх. Із звіту видно було, що пороблено корисну працю. Помагав голові завжди діяльний Я. Петрик.

Звіт кинув яскраве світло на цю так невдячну, а заразом таку потрібну працю для рідної справи.

Із звіту фінансового референта п. Купецького присутні почули, що майно „Самопомочі" виносить 1,139.92 дол., що всіх членів є 319. Але, на жаль, є члени паперові, такі, що вперто не платять тих нещасних 3 дол. на рік вкладки.

У заступстві голови Контрольної Комісії д-ра О. Трешика інж. Б. Чайківський, ствердивши діяльність Управи у якнайкращому стані, запропонував уділити абсолюторію, що вчинено через акламацію.

Інспектор Василишин вітав Збори від Гол. Управи. Він спинився над діяльністю „Самопомочі", ствердив актуальність її існування як інституції безпартійної, яка мусить працювати для добра нашої громади, а головно над молоддю. По короткій діловій дискусії вибрано нову, чи радше з доповненням перевибрано Управу з її незмінним головою д-ром П. Кобзарем. Збори закінчено піснею: „Не пора, не пора".

Пані Ірина Петрик та Заячківська гостили присутніх перекускою та кавою, при якому ще велася оживлена гутірка.

(пяк)

Д-р Іван Козак очолив Ювілейний Комітет 50-річчя УГА

Ню Йорк, Н. Й. — З почину Головної Управи ОбВУА відбулася тут 14-го травня 1968 року в приміщенні Українського Літературно-Мистецького Клюбу спільна нарада центральних і місцевих комбатанських жіночих і молодечих організацій в справі відзначення Золотого Ювілею Листопадового перевороту і створення Української Галицької Армії. Нарадою проводив д-р Іван Козак, секретарював п. Іван Дмитрик. У висліді наради покликано до життя „Крайовий Ювілейний Комітет 50-річчя Листопадового Чину і створення УГА", з осідком в Ню Йорку, особовий склад якого після пізнішого доповнення шляхом кооптації представляється так: а) Діловий Комітет: голова: д-р Іван Козак, б. сот. УГА, Гол. Упр. (ОбВУА); — заступниці голови: пп. Ірина Голюка (Самостійний Золотий Хрест), Оксана Рак (Окружна Рада СУА), д-р Софія Карпинська (Головна Управа Українського Золотого Хреста), Ольга Томашівська (Головна Управа Українських Американських Жіночих Допомогових Організацій), і Христя Навроцька (Пласт); — секретар: п. Григорій Цебрій (Головна Управа СУМА); — скарбник: п. Григорій Яремчук (Броди-Лев); — імпрезовий референт: п. Мирон Заліпський (Броди-Лев); — референт інформації і преси д-р Ярослав Гриневич (Б-во УСС): — мистецький референт: Орест Слупчинський. б) Контрольна Комісія: голова: полк. Петро Содоль-Зілинський (Головна Упр. Т-ва Запорожців ім. полк П. Болбочана); члени пп. д-р Сава Никифоряк (Б-во УСС), Іван Хома (Об'єднання кол. Вояків УПА); заст. члена: п. Андрій Боднарчук (Б-во кол. Вояків 1 УД УНА). в) Члени Комітету без функцій: пп. Петро Постолюк (Головна Рада Б-ва УСС), Роман Глувко (Головна Управа Т-ва б. Вояків УПА ім. ген-хор. Т. Чупринки), мґр. Іван Винник (ОбВУА), Іван Ділай (Т-во б. Вояків УПА ім. ген-хор. Т. Чупринки), Іван Дмитрик (Об'єднання кол. Вояків УПА), Павло Дорожинський (Пласт), Евстолія Кмета (Самостійний Зол. Хрест), Р. Куделя (Український Золотий Хрест), Дмитро Кукуруза (СУМА), Володимир Лиско (Зарево), Мирослава Осідач (Самостійний Золотий Хрест), Іларіон Поліщук (Союз Ветеранів Української Резистансу), Марія Савчак (64 Відд. СУА), Володимир Шостак (Вільне Козацтво), Іван Юпікевич (Ос. СУМА ім. ген-хор. Т. Чупринки). Постановлено також створити Почесний Комітет та намічено взагальному його склад. Обмірковано плян праці, головною точкою якого є подбати і допильнувати, щоб в кожному місці скупчення українців на терені ЗСА створено місцевий громадський Комітет і гідно відсвятковано ці подвійні роковини та видати для цього особливий заклик. Вкінці схвалено, що центральне святкування згаданого Золотого Ювілею відбудеться в Ню Йорку 2-го листопада 1968 року старанням Комітету Об'єднаних Американсько - Українських Організацій Великого Ню Йорку при співучасті новоствореного Крайового Ювілейного Комітету.

І. К.

БУДУЮТЬ СПОРТОВУ ПЛОЩУ

Елленвіл, Н. Й. — Коштом Осередків і Відділів Юнацтва СУМ розпочали будувати велику спортову площу на Оселі Спілки. Для покриття видатків провадиться збірка по Осередках, в залежності від кількости членства. Осередок у Ню Йорку має зібрати 1.000 долярів. Багато батьків і старших сумівців допомагають будувати спортову площу у свій вільний час безкоштовно.

НА НАШІЙ, НЕ СВОЇЙ ЗЕМЛІ

(Що пишуть комуністичні газети в Україні)

ЯК І ЗА СТАЛІНА

Перший - ліпший уривок з першої сторінки „Молоді України" з 18 травня дає яскраве уявлення про тон офіційної преси і головний „курс" вимог окупанта щодо України: „За два роки п'ятирічки понад план вироблено промислової продукції на 16 мільйонів карбованців. Колективи промислових підприємств стали на трудову вахту по достроковому виконанню завдань п'ятирічного плану, готуються гідно зустріти 100-річчя з дня народження Леніна. В місті широко розгорнулося соціялістичне змагання за краще використання устаткування, впровадження нової гірничої техніки, підвищення ефективності виробництва і поліпшення техніко - економічних показників". і т.д.

ПРИКЛАД САЦІЯЛІСТИЧНОГО ПЛЯНУВАННЯ

„Радянська Україна" з 21 травня б'є на сполох, що в Україні 16 великих будов відстають з виконанням плянів. Крім причини низькоплатности за працю й інших, про які не згадано, газета наводить такий приклад: „Робочий день у нас розпочинається о восьмій ранку, а розчин і товарний бетон з Новокаховського комбінату будівельної індустрії надходить о десятій - одинадцятій, — обурюються будівельники. — А в другій зміні часом зовсім немає розчину. Простоюють люди і механізми. Через погане постачання товарного бетону і розчину втрачається третина робочого часу." У статті подані десятки подібних прикладів під назвою „Втрачені ритми".

ЗАЛЯКУЮТЬ ШПИГУНАМИ

Можна припускати, що антисовєтські шпигуни не страшні для населення СССР, бо „Радянська Україна" з 19 травня та ін. совєтська преса лякають своє населення різними „спійманими на гарячому". У розповіді про один прикордонний пункт на „західньому кордоні СССР", очевидно, в Україні, зроблено натяк, що шпигуни стараються непомітно прибути до СССР і також втекти з СССР, вдаючись до різних хитрощів: „До чого тільки не вдаються порушники кордону, яких тільки капостей не вигадують! Лізуть і в тендери і в цистерни з водою, а один, мабуть, дуже інтелігентний, заліз у воду з аквалангом. Так і його витяг на білий світ Резанов. Важко обдурити старшину. Величезний досвід, гострий розум, кмітливість і уважність допомагають йому перемагати в цьому змаганні хитрощів"...

ВЕРБУЮТЬ В АЗІЮ...

„Молодь України" з 21-го травня повідомила про приїзд агітаційно - вербувальної бриґади, складеної виключно з українців, які раніше виїхали до Якутії, Сибіру, Азії і там залишилися жити й працювати: „Прибули українські посланці з Ангарська, Тюмені, Красноярська, Братська, Куйбишева, Саратова, будов Далекого Сходу та Середньої Азії". Під час розмови виявилось, що поселенців чекають великі труднощі, а деякі з них самовільно втікають додому з туги за рідними людьми і своєю землею: „Трапляються ще легкодухи, нездатні справитися із складними завданнями. Свого часу з Кіровоградської області на Назарівську ДРЕС виїхало 27 юнаків. Нині з цього складу лишилося двоє. У кількох хлопців не витримало здоров'я, інші ж — повернулись додому". Комуністичні „вожді" навмисне присилають в Україну вербувальників, складених з українців, які ще не забули своєї мови...

Вашингтон, Д. К.

ШЕВЧЕНКІВСЬКА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ

16-го березня о год. 6:30 вечора в приміщеннях Української Православної Громади Вашингтону, при Брегген вул., відбулася Шевченківська Конференція з нагоди 154-х роковин народження поета.

Конференцію влаштували спільно Осередок НТШ і Вашингтонський Відділ УВАН. В програму вечора входили дві доповіді: проф. д-ра Романа Смаль - Стоцького — „Шевченкова розмова з Господом" і проф. д-ра Олекси Повстенка — „Шевченкова мальовнича Україна".

Конференцію відкрив проф. д-р Юрій Старосольський, голова Осередку НТШ. Проф. д-р Р. Смаль-Стоцький перепитав свою доповідь багатьма цитатами [illegible] йому ельоквенцію.

Проф. О. Повстенко представив Шевченка як артиста маляра. Його доповідь була ілюстрована світлинами образів поета. Пояснюючи історичні картини Шевченка, доповідач звернув увагу на тенденційну інтерпретацію Шевченкових образів „нашим старшим братом".

Конференцію закрив д-р Михайло І. Яримович, містоголова Вашингтонського Відділу УВАН, дякуючи прелеґентам і слухачам за участь.

Іларіон Калиневич

Нюарк, Н. Дж.

РІДНА ШКОЛА НА ПОШАНУ Т. Г. ШЕВЧЕНКА

Рідна Школа при Українській Православній Церкві св. Вознесення вшанувала Шевченка в своїй залі 17-го березня.

Імпрезу підготовили вчителі Рідної Школи: проф. Е. Гончаренко, А. Гусак, Н. Гончаренко, А. Федоренко, І. Павленко, — під керівництвом директора Школи інж. Л. Гусака та голови батьківського комітету п. Гр. Омельченка.

Відкрив свято настоятель церкви о. прот. М. Харіщак, після того, як ОДУМівська оркестра під керів. п. Р. Велке відограла „Заповіт". Слово „Кобзар — народня книга" — виголосив директор Школи інж. Л. Гусак.

В мистецькій частині виступали учні з усіх кляс, виголошуючи вірші з творів поета. Гарно виконали рецитацію „Літери" — наші найменші: А. Гаврюшенко, Л. Гусак, Л. Думич, К. Іваненко, Р. Наливайко, М. Омельченко А. Павленко, Н. Павленко, О. Федоренко а сценка „Учітеся брати мої..." що її написала Г. Черінь, в якій брали участь учні з різних кляс, пройшла з особливим успіхом. В ній брали участь всі ті, які рецитували „Літери" — та ще додаткові учні: В. Філімончук, Н. Пташинська, П. Радомський, який гарно зіграв вчителя Р.Ш. та Тоня Самчук, яка дуже добре заграла матір. Рівнож найменші учні Р.Ш. з 2-ої кляси: А. Гаврюшенко, Лариса Гусак, Л. Думич, О. Федоренко деклямували поезії Шевченка. З особливою майстерністю в поемі „Тополя", яку деклямували Г. Гончаренко, В. Приходько і Н. Шкварко — виконала свою ролю учениця 7-ої кляси Галина Гончаренко. Гарно на акордеоні заграв „Укр. нар. пісні" учень М. Омельченко, а оркестра ОДУМ-у добре виконала „Думи мої", „Реве та стогне".

Ще деклямували: К. Іваненко, Р. Наливайко, С. Радомський, Н. Пташинська, А. Наливайко, В. Степовий, В. Філімончук, Т. Шкварко, О. Степова, О. Сенча, Г. Стройник. Учні деклямували дуже гарно.

Вокальний квартет ОДУМ під кер. дир. В. Пташинського при супроводі І. Череути в складі Н. Пташинська, В. Приходько, А. Самчук та О. Степова гарно заспівав „Зацвіла в долині червона калина" — а жіночий хор „Горлиця", що заіснував при Товаристві Прихильників Української Народньої Республіки під кер. дир. В. Пташинського та пяніста І. Череути з особливою майстерністю проспівав композиції на слова Т. Шевченка.

Академія закінчилася співом українського гимну. Вона була попереджена загальною панахидою по Шевченкові в церкві св. Вознесення.

К. Степовий

В АМЕРИЦІ И У СВІТІ

В АРАБСЬКОМУ МІСТЕЧКУ ГАЗА АРАБСЬКІ ДІВЧАТА З СЕРЕДНЬОЇ ШКОЛИ ЗАБАРИКАДУВАЛИ головний шлях і обкидували камінням автомобілі. Ізраїльське військо прочистило шлях при чому 5 дівчат були легко раненими. Ізраїль окупував смугу Гази в минулорічній війні проти арабів.

У ГРЕЦЬКОМУ ПОРТІ ПІРЕЙ З ПАРАДОЮ ПРОЩАЛИ 26-річного поліціянта Петроса Клудаса, який вибрався в дорогу, що нею їхав з-під Трої леґендарний Одиссей. Петро Клудас передбачає, що переведе на своєму 21-стоповому вітрильнику три місяці. Він плистиме докладно трасою Одиссея, який переборов 3.200 миль впродовж 10-ох років.

ЧОТИРИ ІТАЛІЙСЬКІ НУРЦІ, і один американський повідомили, що вони плянують в липні ц.р. зануритися до італійського корабля Андреа Дорея, який 26 липня 1956 затопився недалеко острова Нентакет, недалеко Ню Йорку, зударившися під час густої мряки зі шведським кораблем Стокгольмом, спричинивши смерть 51-ої особи. Цей італійський 29,000 тонновий корабель лежить 225 стіп у глибині океану. В цьому кораблі лежать штаби золота, яке він віз, та біжутерія, вартости кількох мільйонів. Саме залізо цього корабля, коли б його продати як скреп — вартувало б 3 мільйони дол. Нурці хочуть побачити, чи вдалося б витягнути Андрею Дорею наверх.

КОЖНА ЧЕТВЕРТА ОСОБА В ЗСА заживає пігулки на спання, або проти болів, як твердили на дводенній конференції в Лос Анджелесі, в якій взяли участь 400 лікарів, психіятрів, та інших спеціялістів, які дискутували над фізіологією й патологією сну. На конференції критикували тих лікарів загальної практики, які записують рецепти на насонні пігулки, не знаючи майже нічого про те, які наслідки може мати довше вживання болезаспокійливих ліків. Критиковано і те, що лікарі майже всім пацієнтам записують такі самі заспокійливі ліки, хоч різні організми різно реаґують на насонні чи на інші заспокійливі пігулки. 14 відсотків всіх американців терплять на різні форми безсоння.

РОКЕФЕЛЛЕР КРИТИКУЄ ЕКОНОМІЧНУ політику ЗСА, кажучи, що президент Джансон зробив тяжку помилку, допустивши до такої інфляції доляра, яка вже заіснувала. На думку цього республіканського кандидата на президента інфляція більше пошкодила населенню з малими прибутками, як помогла програма так званого величного суспільства. Рокефеллер промовляв на прийнятті Економічного Клюбу в Дітройті. Це перша критика внутрішньої політики Джансона республіканським кандидатом. Рокефеллер домагається: 1. Припинити збільшувати федеральні видатки; 2. Схвалити збільшення прибуткових податків; 3.Старатися менше видавати за кордон долярів, як ЗСА їх звідтам дістають.

ЧИСЛО ПРОДАНИХ АВТ ВІД 11 - 20 ТРАВНЯ ц.р. збільшилося, бо чотири великі автомобільні фірми продали в цьому часі 239,432 авта, а в тому самому часі 1966-го року число проданих авт виносило 236,402. Коли візьмемо до уваги те, що цього року були тільки 8 днів, в яких продавалося авта, а минулого року 9 днів, то цьогорічне збільшення становить аж 14 відсотків. В 20-ох днях цього місяця число проданих авт чотирьох фірм виносить 492,281, а в 1967-му році в тому самому часі — 490.726. Чотири фірми, це Дженерал Моторс, Форд, Крайслер і Амерікен Моторс.

У ДАНІЇ АРЕШТОВАНО капітана Отто Нільзена, команданта данської оборонної радарної системи на Балтійському морі. Нільзен признався, що внаслідку своїх матеріяльних труднощів — пішов на шпигунську службу в користь СССР.

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ СОЮЗ

ПОВІДОМЛЯЄ УКРАЇНСЬКЕ ГРОМАДЯНСТВО ПРО ДАЛЬШЕ ПОЛІПШЕННЯ СВОЄЇ 72-РІЧНОЇ СЛУЖБИ СВОЇЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНІЙ ГРОМАДІ НА ПОЛІ ЖИТТЄВОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ, ЗБІЛЬШЕННЯМ ЧИСЛА СВОЇХ ЧИСЛЕННИХ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕНЕВИХ ГРАМОТ НОВОЮ, НЕЗВИЧАЙНО КОРИСНОЮ И НЕЗРІВНЯНО ДЕШЕВОЮ

П'ЯТИ Й ДЕСЯТИ - РІЧНОЮ

ТЕРМІНОВОЮ ГРАМОТОЮ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ

[*TERM INSURANCE*]

З ДНЕМ 1-ГО ЛИПНЯ 1965 РОКУ

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ дає змогу забезпечитися на майже *НЕОБМЕЖЕНУ СУМУ*; а саме у віці 16-40 на $50,000, від 41 до 50 на $25,000, а від 51 до 55 на $15,000. Найнижча сума забезпечення $5,000.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ є *НЕЗВИЧАЙНО ДЕШЕВА*. 20-річна людина може забезпечитися часовою грамотою на $5,000 уже за $27.85 *річно*; 30-річна за $30,10, 40-річна за $41.25 і т. д., що дозволяє навіть незаможним людям здобути *ВИСОКЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЗА НЕВЕЛИЧКУ ВКЛАДКУ*.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ забезпечує на 5 та 10 років й дозволяє перед закінченням того речинця *ЗМІНИТИ ЧАСОВУ ГРАМОТУ НА ПОСТІЙНУ*, чи довшо речинцеву, згідно з волею забезпеченого, без лікарських оглядин й без огляду на його тодішний стан здоров'я.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ дає змогу, за незначною доплатою, подвоїти суму забезпечення у випадку смерти в наслідок акциденту. Особи до 40 року життя можуть в цей спосіб здобути забезпечення навіть на суму *СТО ТИСЯЧ ДОЛЯРІВ*.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ запевняє членам усі членські права, зокрема право на грошеву допомогу в недузі чи каліцтві.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ прислуговує однаково членам, як не-членам УНСоюзу. Вона є зокрема необхідною для придбання *ДОСТАТНЬОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ* для незаможних родин із підростаючими дітьми, які потребують високого, а водночас дешевого забезпечення на час, доки діти не підростуть й не здобудуть освіти.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ дає особам і родинам нагоду *ДОПОВНИТИ СВОЄ ЖИТТЄВЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ* до висоти, яка дійсно дає економічну безпеку від [illegible] передчасної смерти, особливо вдовам і сиротам, які втратили мужа і батька.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ уможливлює одиницям і родинам уклacти на все життя відповідний *ПЛЯН ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ*, комбінуючи численні грамоти звичайного забезпечення із грамотою акцидентовою та терміновою.

ЧЛЕНИ УНСОЮЗУ! Скористайте з цієї виїмкової нагоди, щоб *ДОПОВНИТИ* своє дотеперішнє забезпечення *ВИСОКИМ Й ДЕШЕВИМ ТЕРМІНОВИМ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯМ* на час найбільшої потреби Ваших найближчих!

НЕ-ЧЛЕНИ УНСОЮЗУ! Станьте членами найстаршої й найбільшої української установи в вільнім світі, забезпечивши себе й своїх рідних перед завжди можливим риском передчасної смерти, дуже дешевою грамотою термінового забезпечення.

ЧЛЕНИ Й НЕ-ЧЛЕНИ УНСОЮЗУ! Не відкладайте забезпечення свого й своїх рідних на непевне завтра. *Не вдоволяйтеся номінальним забезпеченням*. Важливим є не те, чи ви є забезпечені, але чи забезпечені *ДОСТАТНЬО!* За пару долярів місячно можете придбати високу суму забезпечення, від якої може залежати доля Ваших Найдорожчих.

ГРОМАДЯНИ! Ще сьогодні звернітьея до місцевого секретаря чи організатора УНСоюзу або пишіть прямо до Головної чи Канадійської Канцелярії УНСоюзу. Не забувайте віковоі народної мудрости, що *ОБЕРЕЖНОГО ГОСПОДЬ БЕРЕЖЕ!*

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ СОЮЗ

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