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СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

...AS WE LEARN TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER AT HOME, LET US ALSO SEEK TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER WITH ALL MANKIND... Richard M. Nixon

World Federation of Ukrainian Women to Meet in Philadelphia

By MARTA BACHYNSKY NEW YORK, N.Y. — The World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations will celebrate its 20th anniversary on March 22, 1969 in Philadelphia, Pa. Organized at a time when as a consequence of World War 3 millions of Ukrainians found themselves in diaspora, the WFUWO had as its aim to unite all Ukrainian women's organizations in the service of our common goal. The beginnings saw 8 participating members. Today the WFUWO encompasses 17 women's organizations from 10 countries on 4 continents. The tasks facing the newly-found organization in 1948 were not easy. The WFUWO had to satisfy and correlate the needs of Ukrainian women who lived and worked within political, social and economic systems which differed from one another. Surmounting many difficulties its 20-year record of achievement shows the initiation and organization of various activities throughout Ukrainian settlement centers, regional conferences held in many countries and most important, the cooperation with women's organizations of other nations. The anniversary program, which is scheduled to take place in the Sylvania Hotel, will begin with a working session from 9 to 12:30 P.M. Concentration will be placed upon the education of preschool children. The session will feature two lectures and a film on the subject. Also there is scheduled a display of Ukrainian women's literature and press. The second session in the afternoon of the same day will feature four short deliveries dealing with the historical and functional aspects of WFUWO since 1948, the position of the Ukrainian woman in Ukraine today, and prospective plans of Ukrainian Women's organizations in the free world. An anniversary banquet is scheduled in the evening, for delegates and guests. All Ukrainian women are urged to attend the festivities, to celebrate 20 years of successful determination of aims and hopes of the WFUWO, to applaud those whose efforts contributed to the success, and to join with their part toward greater achievement in the future.

Shevchenko: Ukraine's Immortal Bard



March 9, 1814 — March 10, 1861

A Little Cloud

(Translated by Vera Rich) A little cloud swims to the sun, With all her crimson borders trailing, And beckons to the sun to sleep And covers it with rosy veiling, Cradled in the dark blue sea, As mother lulls her child... Lovely to the eyes... And now, It seems, the heart is still, For one little hour of rest, With God speaks quietly... Like an enemy, the mist Falls upon the sea And the little rosy cloud, Darkness in its wake, The grey mist rolls and billows out, And the silent dark Throws its shroud upon the soil, And you don't know where to wonder, Longing, longing for the light, Like small children for their mother. (1949)

UCCA Executive Committee and Board of Directors Hold Meeting

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On Saturday, March 1, 1969 the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its Board of Directors, and the Information and Publications Committee held its meetings at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City. Forty members of the UCCA organs attended these conclaves. (work of the UCCA Main Office) Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, reported briefly on the participation of the UCCA at the World Anti-Communist Congress in Saigon, and the possibilities of informational activities in Asia. Board of Directors Accepts New Budget At 2:00 P.M. the UCCA Board of Directors heard the following reports: On the overall UCCA activities in 1968, by J. Lesawyer; Financial report and proposed new budget, by Dr. Padoch; On the forthcoming Xth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, to be held on October 24, 25 and 26, 1969 at the Commodore Hotel in New York City, by I. Bazarko; Dr. Dobriansky outlined the forthcoming tasks of the UCCA on both the American and international scene. Concerning the new Nixon Administration it is still too early to foresee a definite trend as regards U.S. foreign policy with respect to the Soviet Union. Nonetheless the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia last August opened the eyes of many American policy-makers who now take a different view as far as the American attitude toward the non-Russian peoples is concerned. The UCCA will further persevere in its national and international objectives. Dr. Stachiw spoke on the internal problems of the UCCA, especially the forthcoming Xth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent. He outlined the political successes of the UCCA and also its shortcomings, especially the seeming impossibility of bringing about complete unity. He also spoke of the vital necessity faced by the UCCA to bring about closer and better cooperation with Ukrainian American (Continued on p. 3)

N.Y. Community to Mark Shevchenko Anniversary

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On Sunday, March 9, 1969 Ukrainians of the metropolitan area of New York will mark the traditional observance of the anniversaries of Taras Shevchenko's birth and death, which fall on March 9 and 10. The observance is sponsored by the United Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, a branch of the UCCA, together with the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and will take place at 6:00 P.M. at the High School of Fashion Industries, 225 West 24th Street, New York City. The entire program will be supervised by Joseph Hirniak, noted Ukrainian stage director and actor. Principal features of the program will be group recitals of Shevchenko's Studio of the Artistic World members under the direction of actress Lidia Krushchynsky; the choreography is supervised by balletmaster Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, to original music composed by Dr. Ihor Sonevitsky. Stage arrangements and costumes are under the direction of Slava Gerulak, young Ukrainian sculptress and painter, with lighting effects by Ihor Shuhan. The Shevchenko anniversary observance this year is almost entirely prepared and implemented by the youth. Tickets can be obtained in Ukrainian bookstores, in the "Self-Reliance" office, and at the Fashion Industries School before the performance.

Popadynec Re-elected Head of Montreal UNA District Committee

MONTREAL, Que.—Dmytro Popadynec, UNA Supreme Advisor, was re-elected head of the UNA Montreal District Committee at the meeting held on Sunday, March 2, 1969. Ukrainians in Montreal number over 20,000 and there are 6 branches of the UNA. The meeting was attended by UNA Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslav Padoch and Supreme Vice President Bohdan Zorych, in charge of the UNA Canadian office. On Saturday, March 1, the executive meeting of the District Committee, at which Dr. Padoch was present, was devoted to discussions on further development of UNA branches in the UNA Jubilee year of 1969. It was stressed that the UNA is the largest Ukrainian benefit society not only in the United States but also in Canada, and it was the UNA and its organ "Svoboda" which were pioneers of Ukrainian national life on the North American continent. The Rev. Vasyl Bryniavsky, the local Ukrainian pastor, also took part in the discussion. The general meeting of UNA membership on Sunday heard the addresses of Dr. Padoch and Mr. Zorych, both of whom devoted their talks to the significance and role of the UNA in the past 75 years and the tasks facing it in the immediate future. Other parts of the agenda consisted of UNA branches secretaries' reports by Mrs. Teklia Moroz, Vera Homonko, Vera Banit, and Messrs. M. Pereyma, P. Dubas and L. Kuts. Subsequently followed the reports of members of the UNA District Committee: D. Popadynec, chairman; R. Stefanuk, secretary; R. Stefanuk, treasurer; Mrs. K. Melnyk, press committee; P. Dubas, organizational committee and O. Diachyshyn, chairman of the auditing committee.

Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Reported Jailed by Reds

VIENNA, Feb. 26 — The Soviet security police in Lviv have arrested the secretly consecrated Ukrainian Catholic Bishop, Vasyl Welychkowski, according to Kathpress, the Austrian Catholic press service. Kathpress said the arrest took place several weeks ago when the Bishop was on his way to a private house to receive the confession of a sick person. The information reached Vienna from Ukrainian emigre circles, the report said. Kathpress is usually well-informed on religious matters in Eastern Europe. Bishop Welychkowski, a Redemptorist father, was among about 1,000 Ukrainian Catholic priests arrested and deported immediately after the end of World War II. Since his return he has lived in Lviv on an old-age pension paid by the state, the Kathpress report said.

Fires in Ukraine Stirring Suspicions of a Plot

WASHINGTON, D. C. — There was an explosion, and then a fire. Historic collections of Ukrainian and Jewish archives were destroyed as the blaze swept through a 17th century monastery library in Kiev, capital of Soviet Ukraine. (The following article, written by Peter Grose, appeared in The New York Times of February 20, 1969. An earlier report on the burnings appeared in The Weekly of February 9, 1969.) An obscure paragraph in a local Kiev newspaper, Kyivska Pravda, reported the destruction last November of the Church of St. George in the Vydubetsky Monastery, along with its priceless Slavic and Hebraic manuscripts. Strange coincidences attach to this event, which otherwise could have been only a tragic but routine incident. The same night, Nov. 26, 1968, another mysterious fire was reported to have destroyed the Great Synagogue in the Ukrainian port of Odessa, destroying a library of Jewish documents. And the fire at St. George's Church was the second time in recent years that archives of Ukrainian history had been destroyed by a large fire of obscure origin. In the first fire, in 1964, documents on Ukrainian history and culture were destroyed in the library of the republic's Academy of Sciences. Political Implications Raised To Ukrainians living in this country and Canada, and to many analysts of Soviet affairs, the fires have political implications concerning the whole problem of national minorities under Soviet Russian rule. Cultural and religious suppression of the Jews of the Soviet Union has been widely noted through the years. The Ukrainian nationality and heritage has been a more intermittent target of the Kremlin's drive for cultural assimilation. Starting with the arrests and secret trials of dozens of Ukrainian intellectuals in the autumn of 1965, there is mounting evidence of a Soviet police drive to clamp down on dissident writers and teachers whose calls for cultural freedom are blended into their pride in the Ukrainian national heritage. Soviet spokesmen often denounce this interest in the pre-revolutionary culture as "bourgeois nationalism," anti-Soviet and subversive. The existence of nationalist dissent in Ukraine is cited by Western analysts as one of the main reasons why the Kremlin decided to occupy Czechoslovakia last August and reverse the liberalization movement in Prague, before its effects spread across the Carpathian Mountains to Western Ukraine. It is in this context that give the fires of Nov. 26, 1968 their political overtones, for irreplaceable archives of Ukrainian heritage and that of Jews settled in Ukraine were reported to have gone up in smoke. Exactly who manuscripts were destroyed in Odessa is not yet known. The Hebraic collections of the Vydubetsky Monastery consisted mainly of archives from two Jewish institutions that were closed in 1933-34: the Vinchevsky Hebrew Library and the Scientific Research Institute of Hebraic Proletarian Culture of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. These institutions had over 150,000 volumes in their libraries when they were liquidated. The collections were transferred to the Vydubetsky Monastery in 1934. The Slavic collection included Ukrainian archives from the Czarist and Hapsburg past when Ukraine was (Continued on p. 3)

UNA Jubilee Day and Opera

It was decided that the UNA "Jubilee Day" will be held later in the spring with the presentation of the opera "Anna Yaroslava" as a main feature. In the organizational field it was stressed that the UNA membership should be increased by at least 10 per cent in each UNA branch. At the conclusion, a new executive committee of the UNA District Committee was elected as follows: Dmytro Popadynec—chairman; Rev. Vasyl Bryniavsky—spiritual director; O. Diachyshyn—vice chairman; Mrs. T. Koroz—secretary; Mrs. K. Melnyk—press chairman; R. Stefanuk—treasurer; P. Dubas—organizational chairman, and he is auditing committee with Z. Zacharchenko—chairman, V. Medvid and M. Bizhyk, members. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Popadynec with Miss Homonko as secretary. Dr. Padoch and Mr. Zorych held extensive conferences with Paul Dubas and Ostap Skvyrynsky, UNA organizers, and Mrs. Daria Manylo, UNA candidate for organizer.

NEW WAVE OF PERSECUTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The February 21, 1969 issue of "America," Ukrainian Catholic daily, reported that Archbishop V. Welychkovsky was arrested by KGB agents on January 27, 1969 when he went to confess a woman in her home. The arresting officers are reported to have said "You will never see him again." After Archbishop Welychkovsky's arrest, the Soviet police made search of private homes of several Ukrainian Catholic priests in Lviv and in other Ukrainian cities. In Stanyslaviv (now Ivano-

PLAN CORNERSTONE BLESSING

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina. — According to information received from the Shevchenko Monument Committee in Argentina, the cornerstone of the proposed monument to Taras Shevchenko will be blessed during a special ceremony on April 27, 1969. The statue will be erected in "Palermo Park," in close proximity to the monument of George Washington, Chairman of the Shevchenko Monument Committee is Dr. Basilio Ivanytsky.

Students Seek New Course for Community

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Some 150 persons, mostly students, vented their fears, desires and expectations at a conference held last Saturday designed to find new ways of invigorating Ukrainian community life and their own participation in it. The conference, evolving around the general theme "The Next Five Years," was a sequel to the earlier two parties staged last year by the Ukrainian Student Hromada of New York City. Held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, the conference attracted students from many schools outside the Metropolitan area. Also on hand were more than two dozen adults who participated vigorously in the discussions. The conference was divided into two related sessions, one in the afternoon the other in the evening, with a cocktail party in between. Participants spoke in either English or Ukrainian or both. The afternoon session was chaired by Hromada president Jurij Savycky, the evening portion — by Orest Subtelny of Harvard University. Mr. Subtelny and Mr. Ivan Bereznycky (Philadelphia) launched the afternoon session with brief statements in which they sought to define such concepts as "Ukrainian culture," "Ukrainian identity," "Ukrainian values," and to present some of the ideas that allegedly reflect the thinking of many Ukrainian students. The ensuing discussion revealed, first of all, that young Ukrainians are strongly interested in the preservation of the Ukrainian community for the sense of identity and the cultural values that it imparts to them; secondly, that the richness of the Ukrainian cultural heritage should be exposed in more sophisticated forms for the benefit of Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike; thirdly, that to do so, the knowledge of the Ukrainian language is imperative; fourth, that creative minds must be allowed to apply their knowledge, acquired at American colleges and universities, in the Ukrainian milieu even if it means breaking with the established forms and traditions. The students also insist on a more professional approach to the internal problems of Ukrainian community life, which, they feel, will eventually enhance the community's image in terms of benefits, greater influence and respectability. The overwhelming majority of the students emphasized the cultural aspects of the Ukrainian community as against its political orientation that they find to be irrelevant at the present time. By and large, the students are discouraged by what they say is an "over-politicized" climate in the Ukrainian community which they tend to identify with the adults. Hence the "generation gap," they argue. The discussion revealed, however, that both the young and the old agree on many basic issues, though they differ on the methods and approaches. Forum of Ideas The conference, instead of unveiling a plan of action for the Ukrainian community as the Student Hromada had indicated it would, turned into a rather loosely organized forum where ideas were presented in a free though not always cogent manner. Still, both the students and the adults succeeded in probing their respective views in an atmosphere of candid — and at times sharp — exchanges. Mr. Savycky's repeated requests for concrete proposals did not materialize until the evening session, when such matters as the establishment of a national student fund and the involvement of high school students were discussed by the participants. Furthermore, the Hromada will stage a two-day educational conference March 22-23. (Continued on p. 3)

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Freedom's Champion

In March of each year Ukrainians the world over mark the anniversaries of Taras Shevchenko's birth and his death. March 9th is the birthday anniversary of the Ukrainian bard, as he was born on March 9, 1814, and March 10 is the commemoration date of his death, he having died on March 10, 1861.

As we mark these dates of the most distinguished poet of Ukraine, it seems proper to recall a "Shevchenko Debate" in the Russian "Duma" which occurred 55 years ago in Petrograd.

Prof. Paul Miliukov, one of Russia's outstanding historians and leader of the Constitutional Democratic Party (Ca-Dets), led a floor fight on February 24, 1914, assailing the ban of the Czarist government to observe the 100th anniversary of Shevchenko's birth. His eloquent statement appeared in No. 3-4, 1914 in "Ukrainische Rundschau," from which we quote:

"Is it known to the Prime Minister that the Minister of the Interior, manifestly abusing his authority, commanded the governors to annul the resolutions of many cities regarding the celebration of Shevchenko, and that he further forbade all the public meetings on the occasion of this celebration, in direct opposition to the law regulating the right of assembly? Is it known to the Prime Minister that the clergy of several provinces were directed not to read masses for the late Shevchenko, a command that must deeply wound the emotional sentiments of all who are Orthodox? What does the Prime Minister intend to do, so that the jubilee of the poet may be celebrated and the masses for his soul properly read?"

In the debate which continued for several sessions, upwards to twenty speakers addressed the "Duma."

Taking advantage of the prohibition to observe the Shevchenko birthday anniversary, the Social-Democrats raised the matter of the persecution of the Ukrainian national movement by Czarist Russia.

Prof. Miliukov spoke about "the danger" for Ukrainians to read a Ukrainian newspaper. "Every subscriber to a Ukrainian newspaper is closely watched by post office officials and no such subscriber can ever hope to obtain an official position," continued Miliukov.

Assailing the Russian policies of persecution in Ukraine, Prof. Miliukov continued:

"Shall I point out the interest in the Ukrainian theater which manifests itself plainly when in February, with the weather unusually severe, peasants plod 45 versts to see a Ukrainian play? All sides of life are penetrated by the national element. The Russian army, the Russian school, the Russian authorities create a national reaction and inflame the national feeling of the Ukrainians. At the same time, the Ukrainian movement is thoroughly democratic; it is, so to speak, carried on by the people themselves. For this reason it is impossible to crush it. But it is very easy to set it on fire and in this way direct it against ourselves, and our authorities are succeeding in their work in this direction..."

But in March, 1917 as soon as the Czar was ousted, the Ukrainians were first to hoist the banner of freedom. They were inspired by Shevchenko's fiery and patriotic creativeness and his undying belief in freedom and justice for the Ukrainian people.

Today, statues of Taras Shevchenko are not only in many cities in Ukraine, but they are also standing in Washington, Winnipeg, Curitiba, and soon in Buenos Aires. His statue is also in Moscow.

The present Russian communist masters of Ukraine tried hard to remake Shevchenko's image to suit their communist objectives, but to no avail. Despite their systematic "editing" and "re-editing" of the works of Shevchenko, his creative inner spirit could not be changed, now or ever.

For Shevchenko — whose works have been translated into many world languages — symbolizes man's eternal quest for freedom and justice. In this spirit we revere him and commemorate his life and work, because Shevchenko and the freedom of Ukraine and of all other downtrodden and oppressed peoples are inseparable.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Taras Shevchenko was born in Ukraine in 1814. He was born a serf and then by a series of most unusual events, he was emancipated and admitted to the Russian Academy of Fine Arts and studied painting and etching. On completion of his course he returned on a visit to Ukraine and soon after was arrested and confined in a Russian disciplinary battalion in Asia with a special prohibition of writing and painting" and he was not released until he was a broken man in 1856. He died in Petersburg in 1861 at exactly the age of forty seven. Surely it was an uneventful life, one full of misfortunes and apparently a failure.

Monument in Washington

Yet in 1964, one hundred fifty years later, the Ukrainians and their descendants living in the United States decided to erect in the national capital at Washington a monument of this man as a poet of freedom. The Ukrainian organizations succeeded in raising the substantial funds and in securing the necessary approval by the United States Congress and the authorities of the District of Columbia and the statue was erected. It was unveiled with ex-President Eisenhower as the main speaker and the exercises were attended by hundreds of thousands of Americans who had come from the U.S. and Canada to celebrate this great poet and patriot. To many it seemed a most incongruous spectacle but there was a good reason for it.

That monument was not erected as a tribute to the Ukrainians in the United States to reward them for their political services given and expected. It was not done to honor an active political hero, even though he had been a martyr to the cause of freedom. It was not even given as a monument to a great poet whose works had been and still are poorly translated. It was given for the man's character and for his ability to express in simple and clear language his people's love of liberty and for his ability not only to voice this and to stir them to new life and hope under the most adverse conditions, but to strike chords which are the secret desires and dreams of all peoples who believe in the same principles that moved the American people to declare their independence. The same principles have inspired the whole spirit of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the whole of that modern period of which Shevchenko was himself a part and a leader in a seemingly remote sphere.

Shevchenko became "the Ukrainian poet." There have been other writers and poets, more brilliant, more varied in

their message, superficially more highly skilled, but they have been less successful in their ability to reach the hearts of their people and to implant their message on their spirits and thinking. Shevchenko was not a mere poet by the grace of God, an untrained and perhaps uncouth man of the people. When he wished, he was able to move in the high artistic and social circles of the Russian Empire, to associate with the descendants of the proudest Ukrainian families who had more or less Russianized for their own advantage, but he was equally at home with the peasants, the intellectuals and the thinkers generally and he addressed his scathing words of reproach to all alike and pointed out to them the better path, the only path if Ukraine and the Ukrainians were to be free and enjoy a better and peaceful future. It is only a question of the translation not only of words but of ideas to appy those principles and those teachings to all men everywhere and woe to that people free or not that wanders from the spiritual path to which Shevchenko called them!

Highest Among Slavics Greats

Unprejudiced critics of the day, knowing the poetic compositions of the leading Slavics poets, unhesitatingly put him, highest among them. He knew the Ukrainian language, the peasant language as no one else did and he used it accordingly but not necessarily in a sense of pride but to express in literary but homely language his sense of truth, loyalty and devotion to his country in its darkest hours. His words ran through Great Ukraine, they were gladly read and memorized in Western Ukraine and with the movement of Ukrainians overseas in exile from a bitterly oppressed country under the same iron heel as in his day, his words have found a new meaning and reflection in Western Europe, in North America, both in Canada and the United States, and in countries of South America.

It is for the critics and the psychologists to tell why this is so. Yet Shevchenko himself and his admiring readers instinctively feel that he has penetrated to the depths of their beings and given them the message and the consolation and the hopes which they desired. No one can tell why it happened, no one can analyze fully that unconscious lyze, when a poet who had scarcely dreamed of greatness finds himself almost in his own lifetime a national hero and leader.

Sense of Shevchenko

That was the secret of Shevchenko as it has been of poets and writers of history.

Flag of Independent Ukraine: Mark of Freedom in Canada

(The following editorial appeared in The Sudbury Star of February 7, 1969.)

When the Ukrainian flag flew above Sudbury city hall during the recent celebration of their Independence Day by members of the local Ukrainian community, it may have been a breach of "international etiquette," but certainly not one for which Sudbury needs to apologize.

The City of Ottawa took a narrow view and declined to fly the flag, since Canada has officially recognized the flag of Soviet Ukraine which has the hammer and sickle emblem of the Soviet Union.

But Sudbury's citizens of Ukrainian birth and descent, like their compatriots across the country, owe no allegiance to the Soviet Union which now holds control over their homeland.

An outstanding Ukrainian Canadian, Senator Paul Yuzk, commented on the flag controversy in the Senate and gave his colleagues a short lecture on the history of his nation, referring to the prized freedoms of Canada, gained in this country's transition from colonial status to independent nationhood.

Discussing the origin of Ukrainian Independence Day as it was celebrated across Canada, Senator Yuzk said:

"When the Czarist empire crumbled down under its own overburdened weight of tyranny, despotism, bureaucracy and inefficiency, the Ukrainians were the first to break out of the 'prison of nations.' Ukraine followed the course of self-determination.

"At first, the Central Rada of Kiev, the Ukrainian Parliament, in September 1917, demanded a reconstruction of the empire into a free federation of autonomous republics. The so-called democratic Russian Provisional Government of Kerensky outrightly rejected this demand and upheld an indivisible, monolithic Russia.

"When the Bolsheviks seized power under Lenin they recognized the Ukrainian Na-

tion as the greatest and most beloved. They wrote for their people, their own time and place with no thought of universality but they had the gift of appealing to men everywhere and they are not to be overlooked or forgotten. We can only hear them, pay them reverence and follow them.

That is the sense of the Shevchenko monument in Washington. It is the answer of Shevchenko to all who look at his monument and understand the significance of freedom in its true sense. May that monument and the memory of the poet last eternally and may Ukraine and all men gain that freedom which he preached and in pursuit of which he suffered so much!

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

An American Who Wants to Forget About Being a Ukrainian

(The following is the copy of a letter Mr. Daniel Slobodian wrote to a young boy whom he overheard arguing with his parents that "I want to forget all about being a Ukrainian." The boy said that he toured Europe last summer and "I was happy about one thing — for the first time everyone treated me as an American not a Ukrainian." In view of the relevancy of Mr. Slobodian's letter, we are reprinting for the benefit of all our readers.)

Dear Friend:

I am writing you this letter because I feel you are living in a stage of your development that I too experienced. At your age it is common to rebel and question all the things you were taught and this is good, for by so doing you will form your own opinions, perhaps bring a fresh new viewpoint or even solutions to problems.

Not knowing all the facts myself, I can only conjecture that your parents have overruled or perhaps unwisely pushed their opinions too hard however well-intended.

In my case, I was also exposed to Ukrainian life a great deal. As a child I had to attend many Ukrainian concerts, meetings, picnics which very often bored me. When I was only 12, I marched with several thousand Ukrainians protesting the fact that America was about to recognize the Communist regime in the Soviet Union as the legal rulers of that country. It was to be many years later for me to realize how little America and its diplomats actually knew about the nature of Communist tyranny and the Russians, and nothing about Ukrainians or other nations trapped behind the Iron Curtain.

During World War II, I served my country, the U.S., as captain in the infantry for four years. I well knew the Nazis had to be defeated since they sought to rule every country they could conquer, all other peoples were to be slaves serving the master race. Yet, I also knew that the Russians, who were then our allies, were no different and it took courage to say so at that time without being called a traitor. It was the Ukrainian and other refugees who taught the Americans the true nature of the Russian Communists, many of whom committed suicide rather than be forcibly repatriated. And the Americans had signed a treaty at Yalta whereby the refugees were to be sent back to their respective countries regardless of their personal wishes.

What kind of country is America? First, there were Indians, everyone who came after them was a foreigner. Every foreigner brought something to this country — an art, a skill, music, art, culture, or simply hard work, to build the railroads, the industries, the mining of mineral territory must be also granted to the non-Russian captive and satellite nations...

"The acts of January 22, 1918 and January 22, 1919 are celebrated annually by the free Ukrainians throughout the world, including our Ukrainian citizens of Canada. These acts marked the victory of principles now written in the chapter of the United Nations, of which Canada is a signatory. Free Ukrainians and the free people of all the subjugated nations of the Soviet Russian empire and its satellites will continue to celebrate their independence days and impress upon the western world that freedom is indivisible.

"The principles of the United Nations must be applied by all the other members, to the Soviet Union, which is a member, and self-determination, complete freedom, sovereignty, and integrity of national territory must be also granted to the non-Russian captive and satellite nations...

Every foreigner came to escape the tyranny of the country in which he lived, or to better his life. The same "foreigners" whose countries warred with each other in Europe were able to live and work in peace together in this country. We have a great country because we have great people from all over the world. Every foreigner who came has enriched this country.

At one time it was asked "who reads an American book?" since none were being written at that time. Today we are developing a culture richer than the world has ever known, richer because we are able to assimilate the best of every nation's talents.

Despite this industrial and cultural assimilation, politically we have assimilated nothing. One is amazed how little Americans know of other countries, especially our government officials. We Americans of Ukrainian ancestry have a mission, a duty to our country, to tell them that there are people living in the Soviet Union, the majority of whom are not Russian, who do not like communism, who would rather be free and independent nations. This is also a major weakness of our enemy that our country's leaders are not aware of. Given aid and the opportunity these people would rebel and overthrow the regime under which they are forced to live. The day this happens we have another job of sending Ukrainian speaking priests to spread the teachings of Christ among those who for years had been denied the freedom of worship.

Of course, we could take a good example from our Jewish Americans who say "I am an American for 20 years, but I have been a Jew for 5,000 years." The millions they raise each year makes the paltry \$80,000 that we try to get each year for our Ukrainian Congress Committee seem insignificant. Yet even this little bit helps. I was thrilled when the UCCA ran a full-page ad in the N.Y. Times wherein they printed all the crimes the Soviet Union had committed against humanity. They stated all the religions, including the Jewish, which are persecuted. This was in contrast to the full-page ad which led one to think only the Jews are persecuted in the Soviet Union.

Like you, I am proud to be an American. I would fight for this country again if necessary but my sympathy for the Ukrainians does not make me any worse. Here is a nation, enslaved, that has no one to speak for it.

We Americans should fight for our ideals and spread democracy throughout the world to combat communism. We have a system that works, produces, has given this country the highest standard of living in the world. By no means are we perfect, we have the poor, some discrimination and other problems, but we are doing something about them. Our system is flexible, we are changing constantly. We have the right to object, vote people out of office, make our opinions count. To say we are a capitalist country is no longer true. Whatever you wish to call it, it is working.

From my brief conversation with you, I see you are a young man with some ideals. I would not ask you to change. I too, though a little older than you, still hold ideals. One of my ideals is seeing the captive peoples living under a regime of terror, coercion, and a low standard of living, freed and allowed the freedom to choose their form of government, their way of life, and not be ruled by 10 percent who chose communism.

My best wishes to you, Very truly yours, Daniel Slobodian (Continued on p. 3)

NATIONALISM HAS SOVIET UNION WORRIED

By VICTOR ZORZA

The rising tide of nationalism among the peoples who make up the Soviet Union is causing concern in Moscow. Danger signals are coming in from areas as far apart as Ukraine on the western order and Tadzhikistan in Soviet Central Asia, as well as from the Baltic Republics, which were annexed by the Soviet Union only during the last war.

What are these symptoms? "Pravda" speaks in generalities. Nationalism, it says, can disguise itself as an attempt to make one's own republic "flourish," as a desire to "exploit fully" its potential and this takes the form of "disdain for contacts" with other Soviet republics.

Translated, this means that there are Ukrainians, and Tadzhiks, and members of other nationalities in the 15 republics which make up the Soviet Union, who want to be masters each in their own house. Ukraine, with its population of 47 million and an industry that stands comparison with the best in Europe, is still ruled largely from Moscow which decides the policy for the country as a whole, and therefore for each of its constituent parts.

This applies even more to the smaller republics. Yet the Russians, who largely make the policy, comprise only half the country's population.

Nor do the Russians rule the other republics only from

Moscow. They hold many key posts in the capitals of the republics, where only the representative positions are reserved for indigenous officials. "Pravda" admits, in effect, the existence of resentment against this when it deplores "the distrust of cadres of another nationality" which masquerades as "a legitimate urge to cultivate national cadres."

Thus, when the Party Central Committee in Moscow rebuked last month the leaders of the Tadzhik republic for promoting to important posts certain people, who were "without the necessary political and business-like qualities," it was really saying that the Tadzhik had been appointing their own officials to key posts instead of Russians, who were better qualified.

Eight years ago a big purge in Tadzhikistan led to the dismissal of the leading Tadzhik officials on exactly the same charges, which were accompanied then, as now, by criticism of the prevalence of Moslem customs. The same criticism is repeated now, but it is pitched in a lower key.

In the Baltic republic of Latvia, even the prime minister is making veiled complaints about Moscow's interference with the economic development of his area, but nobody has pulled up short yet. Ten years ago the Latvian deputy prime minister was dismissed with ignominy for the "narrow nationalism" which caused him to seek "the destruction ties" between Latvia and Russia proper. As "Pravda" now explains, survivals of nationalism are indeed the invisible allies of the Soviet Union's enemies — "but this does not mean that anyone who commits nationalist errors may be regarded as an alien character."

The Kremlin's commendable self-restraint is undergoing its most difficult test in Ukraine, where a new economic nationalism is beginning to merge with the old-established cultural and the long-suppressed political ingredients to produce what is potentially a most explosive mixture.

are more important today. Now the same complaints may be between the lines of Ukrainian economic journals, which are beginning to hint at the damage to Ukraine's national interests caused by Moscow's continuing insistence on this policy.

The most important of these, "the economy of Soviet Ukraine," notes that for many years "huge capital investments" went primarily into the heavy industry of Ukraine's old-established industrial centres.

At the same time, the areas which needed new labor-intensive industries to absorb their surplus manpower, were starved of capital. Now there were "in our republic" whole branches of industry — in chemicals, light industry, engineering — which had still not attained "a satisfactory level of development." And the magazine complains of the electronics and motor industries, that is those which really matter in a modern economy.

It lists "the most important products" which, in its view, Ukraine makes in "inadequate quantities" and which therefore have to be imported from other republics — from metal cutting

tools to washing machines and refrigerators. The pre-dominance of heavy industry in Ukraine used to be something to boast about, but now the magazine reminds Moscow that it played a major role in the development "not only of our republic, but of the entire Soviet Union," while Ukraine's labor-intensive industries "lagged considerably behind."

It is, in short, a cry for more capital, which Ukraine believes it has earned by its own exertions, and which is being siphoned off to other areas to the detriment of its own population.

It is a cry that is today being heard in many parts of the world, where the rise of regional and national ambitions can hardly be blamed on the communist mismanagement of the economy.

But in Communist countries, with their ideologically predetermined centralization of economic and political decision-making, this cry has a power and an eloquence all its own. In the Soviet Union, moreover, it combines with the traditional distrust and envy which subject peoples develop for "imperial" rulers, whether they be Russians or Britons. The analogy must

not be taken too far, because in most cases the Russians have become integrated in the social fabric of the nations they have ruled to a much greater extent than the British ever did.

In one sense, indeed, this is the cause of the present trouble in Ukraine, where the Russians comprise a third of the urban population. And in many of the important towns their proportion rises to a half.

Ukrainian Catholic Veterans Bless New Colors



Blessing of colors of St. George Ukrainian Post 401-Catholic War Veterans at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City. Rev. Josephat Kuzmiak, OSBM, officiating.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A milestone has been reached by the St. George Ukrainian Post 401, Catholic War Veterans, with the blessing of new colors on February 2, 1969, at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City.

The old flags faded and stained from time and elements, and showing signs of wear, have seen action through two decades in countless ceremonies, parades and demonstrations. The history of their distinguished service began in 1948. They even survived a fire. They were honorably retired with due ceremony and will become a part of the Post archives and history.

The blessing was conducted by Rev. Josephat Kuzmiak, OSBM, who also administered the oath of installation to the officers of the Post. Honored guests and parishioners participated by holding streamers attached to the flags. The Metropolitan, Andrew Sheptytsky, Choir concluded the impressive services with the rendition of "God Almighty."

A reception followed at Post Headquarters and chair-

man of the event Harry Polche acted as master of ceremonies. Commander Michael Luchuf welcomed those present and thanked them for their participation.

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Follow an active past and with an eye to the future, the St. George Ukrainian Post hopes that the new colors will lead just as active a life as the old, and may serve as an inspiration for new strength and ideas. As was stated by Dr. J. Padoch, "An organization that blesses new colors has no thoughts of standing still but looks forward to greater achievements."

Among the honored guests who spoke were Rev. Josephat Kuzmiak, OSBM; Major Mirosław J. Snihirovyeh of the U.S. Military Academy; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch representing U.N.A. and U.C.C.A.; Dr. Roman Huhlewyeh, President of the United Ukrainian American Organizations, of

Young Ukrainian Singer From France on Visit Here

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Danylo Haniak, young singer, born in France 25 years ago of Ukrainian parents, is currently visiting the United States, where he has a sister.

A few days ago he sang at a literary soiree held in Irvington, N.J. on the occasion of the 60th birthday of V. Haydarivsky, Ukrainian writer. Mr. Haniak is a student of the late Myroslav Skala-Starytsky, noted Ukrainian opera singer who died in Paris a few weeks ago. During his visit to Svoboda, Mr. Haniak said that he was born near Marseilles, but now lives with his parents near Paris. He attended Ukrainian courses in Paris and sang at various Ukrainian concerts in France and England; he also sang a part in "The Zaporozhians," a new work composed by the late Mr. Skala-Starytsky.



Danylo Haniak

Mr. Haniak will appear today at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences at 5:00 P.M. in a program of songs and arias.

Mr. Haniak, who speaks fluent Ukrainian, will return to Paris shortly.

Students

(Continued from p. 1)

30 to deal with one specific aspect of community life. Also, the Hromada intends to establish an alumni group to act in an advisory capacity for the New York-based students. Honorary patrons will be sought to help finance

some of the projects and activities of the Hromada, designed to benefit the entire community.

"Kruty" Cancelled

A rather disappointing aspect of the student weekend here was the cancellation of the "Kruty" production which was to have been presented by the Philadelphia students Sunday afternoon. It appears that the facilities at St. George's school auditorium, the announced site of the production, were found to be inadequate. Efforts will be made to find another site in the near future, according to a Hromada spokesman.

The arts exhibited at the Institute, held under the auspices of SUSTA and organized by its cultural affairs chairman, Miss Inla Hikawa, featured 22 paintings and woodcuts by young student artists. The exhibit will go on display again March 14-16 at the Ukrainian Literary Arts Club here. More than 60 pieces will be shown at that time, said Miss Hikawa.

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Fires in Ukraine...

(Continued from p. 1)

divided between Russian and Austro-Hungarian rule.

The collection contained some of the manuscripts that had escaped destruction when, four and a half years earlier, the library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev was set afire.

The Odessa synagogue fire originated from a short circuit in an adjoining matzoh bakery, according to a report from Moscow released by the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The Vydubetsky Monastery fire is under investigation, the Ukrainian press agency said.

But the first fire, on May 14, 1964, was acknowledged by officials in Kiev to have been arson. A library employee named Pohruzalsky was tried in Kiev in August, 1964, sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on a court finding that he was emotionally unbalanced.

The official version was that he had set the blaze in anger over a feud with the chief librarian.

George Luckyj, professor of Russian and Ukrainian literature at the University of Toronto, was in Kiev at the time and witnessed the fire.

He wrote this description in the academic journal "Problems of Communism," published by the United States Information Agency:

"Standing in a crowd of rather apathetic spectators, I was struck by the magnitude of the blaze (it was still burning the next day). When no word about this disaster appeared in the local press, I talked to some Ukrainian writers who told me that they thought the fire was an act of sabotage, but they had no answer as to who might be the saboteur."

Many months later an anonymous pamphlet reached the West, one of the first of the so-called "underground" documents to be smuggled out of the Soviet Union, describing the trial and charging that the arson had been a deliberate maneuver of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, to wipe out archives that could have been a rallying point for Ukrainian nationalist sentiments.

Among the manuscripts destroyed were records of Ukrainian folklore, literature and history, including documents of the short-lived anti-Soviet Ukrainian regime of 1918-19.

The library of the Academy of Sciences, in downtown Kiev, had the largest collection of Ukrainian writings known to exist. "A portion of those archives was not even catalogued yet so that no one knows what there was and exactly what burned," the underground pamphlet said. "They are lost forever to history."

Whatever was left when the fire was extinguished was moved to the Vydubetsky Monastery near bluffs overlooking the Dnieper River.

Fire Reported in Press

Last month, Western analysts noticed the following item in the Ukrainian press, distributed by RATAU, the official Soviet Ukrainian press service:

"During the night of Nov. 26, 1968, a fire broke out in the Church of St. George, where preparations have been underway for restoration work. A special Government commission has been appointed to investigate the cause of the fire. A proposal has been submitted to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Republic to rebuild and restore this 17th-century architectural monument, part of the former Vydubetsky Monastery."

A letter from Kiev, received by Ukrainians here, linked the incident to the earlier fire, which had destroyed most, but not quite all, of the pre-revolutionary Ukrainian records. The Vydubetsky fire, this letter said, "completely destroyed" the monastery library and the collections of archives that had been transferred there.

Ukrainian organizations here and in Toronto, and United States Government analysts of Soviet affairs are trying to obtain further details about the second fire before they state definitely that, too, resulted from arson.

UCCA Executive Committee...

(Continued from p. 1)

youth, so as to prevent it from falling into the wave of current destructive dissent and agitation.

A lively discussion took place during the second part of the session, in which several members of the Board of Directors took part.

At the conclusion the Board of Directors unanimously accepted the new budget of the UCCA as presented by its Financial Committee in the amount of \$110,000.00, plus a sum of \$30,000 for the UCCA's share to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and another \$40,000.00 for special actions of the UCCA.

Such as educational projects, the youth activities, and implementation of several additional projects of the UCCA. A series of resolutions was a resolution regarding the general Ukrainian political situation, another in the matter of the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate; other resolutions dealt with the Ukrainian National Fund, the building of the UCCA home in New York City; activities of the UCCA Educational Council and defense of Ukrainian minorities in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Denounces Religious Persecution

A special resolution was adopted with respect to the renewed religious persecution in Ukraine, which is to be sent as a protest to the Department of State and to the adopted at the conclusion of the meeting, which included Secretary General of the United Nations.

Nationalism Has USSR Worried

(Continued from p. 2)

for universities, should be printed in Ukrainian. When the issue was put to the party secretary responsible for ideology, he gave the standard reply that what was important was that technology should develop, "not the language in which the textbooks are published."

More recently, however, the Ukrainian Party's first secretary, Mr. Shelest, has announced that it was time to compile new textbooks — "and, most important of all, they must be published in Ukrainian."

At the same time, the party press keeps calling for a "merciless struggle" against every manifestation of nationalism. It is less than 50 years since Ukraine boasted, for a brief spell after the revolution, an independent national statehood.

Long after the last war, Ukrainian nationalists, who had collaborated with Hitler in the hope that he might restore Ukraine's independence, continued to harass the So-

viet administration from their forest hideouts.

Today young Ukrainians, in prison for demanding freedom of thought — as the young Russians imprisoned in Moscow — have become nationalist heroes. More Ukrainian textbooks are no doubt welcome, but this is only a beginning. Politics and language, culture and the economy — all these are at issue now.

Concessions will only lead to further nationalist demands. Repression will only strengthen the nationalist sentiment in Ukraine as well as in the other republics.

Nationalism is on the rise throughout the world, but the Kremlin — as its handling of Czechoslovakia shows — is less able to accommodate itself to it than other regimes. If Moscow does not learn the lesson soon, it will be faced with another Czechoslovakia — this time inside the Soviet Union. (Courtesy: "The Sunday Star," Feb. 23, 1969).

SPORTS SCENE

By Dick Swadish



Kiev Dynamo: Came But Did not Quite Conquer

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Kiev Dynamo, three time champions of the Soviet Union, failed to live up to its fame on the field and contributed very little to good will off the field as well.

This became evident when the visiting Ukrainian club, which came to the United States on the invitation of the California Clippers and the California Soccer-Football Association, just managed to win their first encounter with the Clippers and tie the second in a rough-and-tumble affair.

Narrow Victory

Dynamo, which boasts an impressive record on the European soccer scene, met the Clippers, an independent club, in San Francisco on February 23, and managed only a narrow 3-2 victory.

One week later the Ukrainian team played against the California eleven in Los Angeles. This time the Clippers led 1-0 through most of the game, but with only six seconds to go, Kiev managed to score and walk off the field with a 1-1 tie.

The tying goal came off the boot of Josef Sabo who banged in a rebound from six feet out. The Clippers scored their goal in the first five minutes of the second half when John Kowalik, who played for the Chicago Mustangs last year, booted the ball in from close range.

The game in Los Angeles turned into a rough match as indicated by the number of penalties called by referee Ringo Bolanos. He registered 31 penalties and ejected two players — one from each club — from the game. Fedir Medvid of Dynamo and Cirilo Fernandez of the Clippers were sent to the showers.

The two clubs met again this Sunday in San Francisco before the Soviet Ukrainian squad departs for home.

Poor Impressions

While Dynamo failed to impress on the field, (or could it be that the Clippers are not that bad?), they also failed to create favorable impressions off the field if one judges by some of the press coverage they received.

Bud Furllo, writing on the team in the March 2 of Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, said that the club was invited to view a film of an American football team. Dynamo declined, through the chairman of the Ukrainian Soccer Federation, Fedor Martyniuk, who said "we've already seen a film on your football." How nice.

"American Football is an unusual game. It seems to be extremely rough and not very sporting," said Martyniuk through an interpreter, Valentin Savin of Moscow. "The players face each other with their hands in a striking position. Then it turns into a combination of many other sports, like wrestling and karate. Some of the players are built like bulls."

Furllo says in his column that the team has proved completely unpredictable.

It appears that they walked out on a sportscasters luncheon. And, en route to a tourist attraction, they were told that they would have to hurry as they boarded the bus. The coach ordered the team off.

Of course, Furllo, like so many other American writers, treated the team from Ukraine as an exotic novelty. To him anyone seeing the U.S., and especially California, can not help but act as a savage on his first visit to a civilized metropolis.

USA vs. Haiti

On February 24, Haiti and Guatemala played to a 1-1 tie in Guatemala in a qualification match for the World Cup tournament in Mexico in 1970. With the tie Haiti advances on aggregate and will now have to meet the United States in the next elimination round.

Ajax of Amsterdam qualified for the semi-finals of the European Champions Cup with a 3-0 victory over two-time winner Benfica of Lisbon in a play-off at the Colombes stadium in Paris Wednesday.

All three goals were scored in extra time after the regulation 90 minutes had ended in a scoreless tie.

— end —

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Редягує В. Сохан

ЛЕЩЕТАРСЬКІ ЗМАГАННЯ ЗА ПЕРШІСТЬ УСЦАК-у НА 1969 РІК

На трасах лещетарського центру Клінгтона, Вермонт відбулися 15-го лютого ц. р. змагання за першість Української Спортової Централі Америки й Канади за мандрівну нагороду, за клюбове токування, за чашу а пам'яті д-ра Володимира Врецьоні та за медалі (за три перші місця), уфундовані КЛК Клівленд, Торонто і Нью Йорк.

В групі чоловіків і жінок відбулися змагання у з'їздовому бігу, крутобігу (слайомі) і комбінації; в групі юнаків був тільки крутобіг. У змаганнях взяло участь дотепер рекордове число 74 змагуни, а саме 45 чоловіків, 25 жінок і 4 юнаки. Були заступлені 9 спортових товариств (гляди таблиця загального токування).

Господарем змагань був КЛК Нью Йорк, головним суддею — Юрій Купчинський, провідником — Юрій Граб, секретарем — Ліда Фічук, гол. шпигером — д-р Роман Граб, стартером — д-р Еуген Стецькіс.

В групі чоловіків Зенон Маркевич, КЛК Нью Йорк, зайняв перше місце у крутобігу, з'їздовому бігу і комбінації; він також здобув мандрівну чашу в пам'яті д-ра В. Врецьоні. Друге місце у крутобігу і комбінації здобув Зенон Касараба, КЛК Клівленд, а друге у з'їздовому бігу Богдан Кунчак КЛК Клівленд.

Люся Друневич, КЛК Торонто, зайняла перше місце, а Христя Гаврилюк, КЛК Нью Йорк, друге місце у всіх 3-ох жіночих конкурсах. В групі юнаків у з'їздовому бігу перше місце здобув Андрій Ткач, а друге Роман Купчинський, оба з КЛК Нью Йорк.

У загальному токуванні перше місце і перехідну чашу (уфундовану в 1965 році Торонто) здобув КЛК Нью Йорк. Дотепер цю чашу здобули: КЛК Нью Йорк (1965 і 1969), КЛК Клівленд (1968) і КЛК Торонто (1966 і 1967 р-р.)

ВИСЛІДИ

Конкурсний чоловік Крутобіг (стартувало 45 змагуни)

- Змагуни: 1. З. Маркевич, КЛК Нью Йорк — 28.2; 2. З. Касараба, КЛК Клівленд — 32.0; 3. Юрій Граб, КЛК Нью Йорк — 32.1; 4. М. Орловський, КЛК Клівленд — 32.8; 5. А. Навроцький, КЛК Нью Йорк — 34.6; 6. О. Криницький, КЛК Боффало — 35.1

З'їздовий біг (стартувало 43 змагуни)

- 1. З. Маркевич, КЛК Нью Йорк — 1:48.4; 2. В. Купчак, КЛК Клівленд — 1:55.0; 3. З. Касараба, КЛК Клівленд — 1:55.6; 4. А. Гайвас, КЛК Нью Йорк — 2:00.5; 5. В. Осипович, КЛК Боффало — 2:01.8; 6. О. Криницький, КЛК Боффало — 2:04.2

Альпійська комбінація (стартувало 14 змагуни)

- Змагуни: 1. З. Маркевич, КЛК Нью Йорк — 00.00; 2. З. Касараба, КЛК Клівленд — 31.3; 3. Ю. Граб, КЛК Нью Йорк — 36.8; 4. А. Навроцький, КЛК Нью Йорк — 43.6; 5. О. Криницький, КЛК Боффало — 44.8; 6. М. Орловський, КЛК Клівленд — 51.2

Конкурсний жінок Крутобіг (стартувало 23 змагуни)

- Змагуни: 1. Л. Друневич, КЛК Торонто — 40.0; 2. Х. Гаврилюк, КЛК Нью Йорк — 42.8; 3. І. Клофас, КЛК Нью Йорк — 50.8; 4. М. Левачика, КЛК Нью Йорк — 52.7; 5. Х. Куєвца, КЛК Клівленд — 57.8; 6. М. Купчак, КЛК Клівленд — 1:04.7

З'їздовий біг (стартувало 39 змагуни)

- 1. Л. Друневич, КЛК Торонто — 2:07.2; 2. Х. Гаврилюк, КЛК Нью Йорк — 2:07.8; 3. І. Клофас, КЛК Нью Йорк — 2:22.0; 4. Н. Федун, КЛК Клівленд — 2:37.2; 5. М. Купчак, КЛК Клівленд — 2:47.2; 6. Л. Фічук, КЛК Нью Йорк — 2:52.0

Альпійська комбінація (стартувало 10 змагуни)

- Змагуни: 1. Л. Друневич, КЛК Торонто — 0.00; 2. Х. Гаврилюк, КЛК Нью Йорк — 4.6; 3. І. Клофас, КЛК Нью Йорк — 27.3; 4. М. Левачика, КЛК Нью Йорк — 54.5; 5. Х. Куєвца, КЛК Клівленд — 61.0; 6. Н. Федун, КЛК Клівленд — 67.4

З'їздовий біг юнаків

- Змагуни: 1. А. Ткач, КЛК Нью Йорк — 19.4; 2. Р. Купчинський, КЛК Нью Йорк — 20.0; 3. М. Федун, КЛК Клівленд — 20.4; 4. М. Касараба, КЛК Клівленд — 23.1

Загальне Клубове токування (точка за 6 перших місць)

- 1. КЛК Нью Йорк — 68; 2. КЛК Клівленд — 39; 3. КЛК Торонто — 18; 4. КЛК Боффало — 6

Не здобули ніякої точки учасники змагуни та їхні клуби: "Чемпік" — Дітройт, "Чорноморська Січ" — Ньюарк, КЛК Філадельфія, УСК Філадельфія, УСК Сарасотта.

Щея закінчення змагань відбулася спільна вечеря з участю 150 осіб, які всієї голою судді Юрій Купчинський, переміш роздачу нагород, медалів і грамот. Цьогорічні лещетарські першість УСЦАК в Клінгтоні, Вермонт, могли відбутися тільки завдяки старанням відомого українського діяча з Нью Йорку п. Володимира Вахана, якому належить велика подяка за ці старання від проводу та учасників змагань.

БРІДЖОВІ ЗМАГАННЯ "ЧОРНОМОРСЬКОЇ СІЧІ"

В останніх змаганнях "Дулітейт Бріджа", які відбулися 28-го лютого за системою Говеля (4 столики), вийшли переможцями інж. М. Таралацький і М. Дзядів.

- Висхід у чистих відсотках: 1. інж. М. Таралацький і М. Дзядів — 65.87; 2. Я. Букачський — 53.97; 3. інж. А. Лапчик і проф. Е. Федоренко — 52.38; 4. і 5. п-во Стахові — 48.41; 6. С. Хромовський — 48.41; 7. М. Чайківський і Я. Пеленський — 45.24; 8. п-во Олександрівичі — 42.86; проф. О. Андрушків і І. Хома — 42.86

ФАКТ "ЛЕВИ" МАЄ НОВУ УПРАВУ

В неділю, 23-го лютого 1969, у власній домівці від-

булися річні Загальні Збори УАСТ "Лев" Чикаго. Проводила Загальні Збори президія в складі: адв. Ілля Мула — президент, Іван Заст. і Юрій Кузич — секретар.

На початку Зборів шанували всі присутні одноклубною мовчазною пам'яттю померлого в 1967 році співосновника і чотирикратного голови Т-ва бл. п. мгра Івана Красника. Після прийняття протоколу із минулорічних Загальних Зборів та після вислухання звітів членів Управи, лаєкових і Контрольної Комісії, а також і дискусією, на внесок члена К. К. Юрія Косачевича уделево абсолюторію уступачій Управі. Потім, на внесок голови Номінаційної Комісії Юрія Косачевича, вибрано нову Управу в такому складі: Роман Припхан — президент, Юрій Косачевич — перший заступник, Володимир Голова — другий заст. і орг. референт, Аскольд Клофас — реордоний секретар і хронікар, Микола Орстачук — секретар, Петро Головатий — реф. преси і пропаганди, Михайло Душиний — господар, Іван Печенюк — адміністратор бару, Григорій Павлішин і Петро Хомицький — адміністратори домини, Іван Федорчик і С. Ватилки — заступники членів Управи; Контрольна Комісія — Зенон Шведка, Теодозій Носівич, Володимир Шлапак, Омелія Вахан, Михайло Суховерський; Товариський Суд: мгр Мисролав Туряньський, мгр Євген Дачиний і Богдан Кунчак.

На нарадах Зборів порушилася Володимир Гайдух справу можливість створення нової футбольної Ліги в Чикаго, складеної із слов'янських дружин, току, що теперішня місцева Національна Футбольна Ліга криїть ці дружини, та току, що в ній перебралі провідні місця і часто подолувають суддями ніякої національності, які судують футбольні змагання несправедливо та дуже односторонньо, фаворизуючи ніякі дружини. Загальні Збори осудили політику місцевої Ліги і Степаної Футбольної Асоціації, які адегдували першу і резервову футбольні дружини "Лев" з Випної до Першої Дивізі. В цьому році ця Випна ліга буде побиляється з 8 на 13 дружин і це буде перший від довгих років сезон без однієї української дружини у Випній Дивізі, "Лев" і "Крила" будуть змагатися в Першій Дивізі зложених із 12 дружин. "Лев" вирішили, що в цьому сезоні будуть старатися грати в складі з більшістю українських змагуни.

Загальні Збори обговорювали теж справу відзначення 20-річчя Т-ва "Лев", яке заснували ентузіасты спорту з новою імєграції, під проводом бл. п. мгра Івана Красника. Збори доручили Управі поробити плани і заходи для відзначення 20-річного ювілею бенкетом і різними спортовими імєпрезами. Серед цих імєпрез, на закінчення відзначення 20-річчя Т-ва, мали б "Лев" бути господарями великого шашкового турніру за першість Української Спортової Централі Америки і Канади, який відбудеться в 1970 році. Вкінці Зборів забрав слово навообранний президент Р. Припхан, який закликав актив Т-ва розбудувати та ожити крім футбольної і інші лаєки як теніс, відболю, настільний теніс, шахи та інші. Цьогорічні Загальні Збори були дуже живі і пройшли цінаво з участю в них 50 членів і однієї членки.

Петро Головатий



Вже 19-ий рік існують в Торонті Курси Українознавства ім. Г. Сковороди. Их основположником, душею і управителькою досюгодні педагог і громадський діяч пані д-р Олександра Копач. Завдяки її наполегливій праці, з допомогою Батьківського Комітету, який тепер очолює пані В. Лучків, курси ім. Г. Сковороди були першими на терені Канади, які дали велику змогу українсь-

кій достояючій молоді вивчати на вищому поземі українську історію, культуру і літературу. Вже біля 200 осіб по сьогоднішній час з нашої молоді закінчили навчання. Цьогорічний 5-ий курс, з яких кожний тривав п'ять років, налічує 29 студентів, з чого 26 закінчили його матурою, яка відбулася в днях 18-25 січня та 1-го лютого ц. р. У склад іспитової комісії входили: голова — д-р В. Шелест (Університет Ватерлоу), мгр. З. Зелений, мгр. Д. Струк (Університет Торонто) та члени учительського збору: д-р О. Копач — директор курсів, о. І. Сиротинський, д-р Я. Пастернак, мгр. В. Верига, М. Левачик. Гости о. д-р І. Назарко, ЧСВВ, Олег Романішин (Університет Ватерлоу). У цій 13-ій в ряду матури шість кандидатів склали іспити з визначним вислідом 85 - 100%, 11 з похвальним — 75-84%, 7 з доб-

рим 65-74% та 2 з задовільним — 50-64%. В рамках курсів молодь видає щільну газетку "Пробліски", влаштує виставки, вечори пісні, реторичні, бере участь у національних святкуваннях і імєпрезах та підготовляється до громадської праці. В наступному році курси українознавства ім. Г. Сковороди будуть відзначати 20-річний ювілей свого корисного існування. Хочемо вірити, що велика українська громада Торонто належно оцінить великий вклад керівництва і професорів курсів, які докладно всіх зусиль, щоб взяти на себе цей нелегкий в наших обставинах обов'язок виконати якнайкраще. Не вліяв легкого опору — асиміляції, а основне, повне забезпечення права зберегти свою культуру й історичну ідентичність і надбання — це наші ірміні і ціль курсів їх проводу. Багато здоров'я і сил з позимим признанням бажаємо Вам пані д-р Копач разом із вашими співпрацівниками. Щастя Боже! В. Д.

Ukrainian National Association FOURTH NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT Saturday - April 26, 1969 Derry, Pa. TOURNAMENT MUST BE ACTIVE UNA MEMBERS Tournament governed by ABC and WIBC Moral Sanction LINCOLN LANES, Rt. 30 East, Latrobe, Pa. (412) 539-1991

Д-р С. Парфанович зложила 500 дол. на допомоговий фонд „Слова“

Нью Йорк. — Недавно померла українська письменниця д-р Софія Парфанович залишила запис на Літературний Допомоговий Фонд при Об'єднанні Українських Письменників „Слова“ в сумі 500 доларів.

Про це повідомив член Президії „Слова“ голова президії Григорій Костюк під час наради в Нью Йорку. Софія Парфанович була активним членом Об'єднання Українських Письменників „Слова“ від початків його існування. Вона брала участь у з'їзді українських письменників, що відбувся в 1958 році в Нью Йорку. В одній каденції Софія Парфанович виконувала почесну і відповідальну функцію члена Контрольної Комісії „Слова“. Своім записом на Літературний Допомоговий Фонд „Слова“ поважною сумою 500 доларів вона підкреслила важливість цього фонду для нашої еміграції.

Композиторів Льву Ревуцькому минуло 80 років

Київ. — Видатному композитору Льву Ревуцькому минуло 80 років життя. Учень Миколи Лисенка, він сам виховав багатьох українських композиторів, які працюють в совєтській Україні, братів Майбородів, В. Кирейка, М. Дремлюго, Г. Жуковського та ін. Л. Ревуцький — останній із могоків старої української Лисенківської школи, прославився особливо хоровою поезією „Хустина“ на слова Т. Шевченка. Другою Симфонією, фортепіанними творами, піснями, чотирьохчастинним фортепіанним концертом. Газета „Молодь України“ з 20-го лютого писала, що „високо мистецької композиції Л. Ревуцького тісно пов'язані з народною творчістю. Розвиток музичної думки, оригінальні ритмі-

чоловічі утворення, динаміка становлення образів співрідних із засадами народно-художнього мислення. У цій висхідній творчій позиції Ревуцький близький до Тараса Шевченка, Лесі Українки, Миколи Лисенка, основа художнього мислення яких цілком народна“. У київській пресі не було повідомлення про ювілейний концерт чи болей речір у домі композитора на помяну Л. Ревуцького з нагоди його 80-річчя.

Після відзначення 80-річчя народження одного з найбільш видатних сучасних композиторів в Україні, Льва Ревуцького, заднім чином надійшло з Москви повідомлення, опубліковане в київській „Культурі і Житті“ з 27 лютого, що Подорожній, як голова Верховної Ради СРСР, нагородив його медаллю „Серп і молот“, додаючи при тому незвичайне для композитора звання „героя соціалістичної праці“. Таке звання, зазвичай, надають трактористам за стажанство в розорюванні землі. Тільки в Києві відзначили 80-ліття Л. Ревуцького концертом.

On the occasion of UNA's 75th Anniversary PREMIERE PERFORMANCE OF "ANNA YAROSLAVNA" By ANTIN RUDNYTSKY, LEONID POLTAVA (Libretto) (3 ACTS, 5 SCENES) SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, A CAST OF OVER 120 PERFORMERS, INCLUDING LEADING UKRAINIAN ARTISTS, CHORUS, BALLET NEW YORK Saturday, May 24, 1969 Carnegie Hall 8 P.M. PHILADELPHIA Sunday, May 25, 1969 South Philadelphia High School Broad & Snyder 6 P.M.