

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY UKRAINIAN DAILY

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## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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### UKRAINIANS IN CANADIAN LIFE

By JEANNINE LOCKE

(Courtesy, Toronto Daily Star, Saturday, March 21, 1959)

The community life of Toronto's 60,000 Ukrainians is as richly varied as the patterns they paint on Easter eggs. With 42 political, religious, welfare, athletic, cultural youth, professional and business associations listed in the 78-page directory published by the Ukrainian Businessmen and Professionals in Toronto, local Ukrainians can claim to be the most efficiently organized of all ethnic groups.

Paradoxically, Ukrainians, more than other groups, are plagued by political and religious differences. Yet these differences, which they brought with them from Ukraine, have not retarded their integration into the Canadian community. Proud of their old culture and still concerned with their homeland's troubles, the Ukrainians are, nevertheless, among the keenest to take on the full responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

Joseph Boyko is typical of newcomers from Ukraine. A refugee from communism, he arrived, via Austria, 10 years ago, with his wife and small daughter. They chose Canada because of its youth and the large immigrant element of its population.

Like most post-war immigrants, Boyko was well educated (the law was his profession at home) but unfamiliar with English. He could not afford the training necessary to qualify him for admission to the Ontario bar. Both he and his wife went to work in factories.

Employed forty After a year, Boyko was sufficiently experienced with English to find employment as a salesman. Now, he owns his own business, with 40 employees in two offices.

A past president of the Ukrainian Businessmen and Professionals in Toronto, an executive member of the Canadian Ukrainian Committee, as well as of Ukrainian Catholic Church clubs, Boyko also belongs to such inter-racial organizations as the Empire club, Board of Trade, and the Knights of Columbus.

Actively interested in the preservation of Ukrainian culture, and sympathetic to Ukrainian aspirations for independence from Russia, he is nonetheless strong in his opposition to "bringing any old bitterness to this new country." He em-



Michael Starr, Minister of Labor of Canada

ployes Poles, Germans, Italians, Latvians, Finns, Lithuanians, Yugoslavs, as well as "all kinds of Canadians," in his real estate business.

Like Boyko, Eugene Borys, another post-war immigrant, employs many Canadians. Only six years ago, Borys and 14 fellow Ukrainian immigrants took over a small bakery business and introduced a variety of European breads. From 50 employees, their staff has grown to 200. Next fall, the company will move into a new plant, to allow for expansion of a business, that already earns \$2,500,000 annually.

Success stories, such as Boyko's and Borys' are not exceptional in today's Ukrainian community. About 500 businesses, ranging from small corner groceries to large hotels, are operated by Ukrainians in Toronto. In the professions, they're represented by 25 doctors, 29 dentists, 30 lawyers and 60 engineers. With about 250 Ukrainian students enrolled at the University of Toronto, there's no likelihood of a future shortage of professionally trained Ukrainian-Canadians.

#### Earned Position

Ukrainians have earned the position of prestige they now occupy in the national community. They've not always been helped to that position by their fellows Canadians.

In contrast with the welcome accorded post-war Ukrainian immigrants, not only by gov-

(Concluded on page 3)

### Ukrainian-American Civic Center in Chicago Holds Annual Elections

A new Board of Directors was elected and installed for the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc., better known as the Ukrainian National Association Home, in Chicago, 833-845 North Western Avenue. The annual meeting was held on Friday, March 20, 1959 at 8:00 o'clock P.M., with representatives from seven UNA branches in attendance.

The Ukrainian American Civic Center in Chicago provides a meeting place for UNA Branches 22, 106, 125, 221, and 379; the Ukrainian Arts Club of Chicago; the Ukrainian Women's League and Ukrainian Women's League Choir; the Surma Male Choir rehearsal headquarters; Americanization classes; Polling place for the regional precinct of that area; a Ukrainian library; UNA members clubroom with facilities for playing chess, checkers and billiards, and halls for dances, weddings, showers and varied social activities. It also houses the offices of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent; the Bazaar record and gift shop; a Real Estate and Parcels to Europe distribution office; an Optometrist's office; a Ukrainian Coffee Shop which has dev-

eloped into a popular gathering place for Ukrainians, as well as eleven apartments, most of which are occupied by Ukrainian families.

Following are the members of the newly elected Board of Directors of the Ukrainian American Civic Center: Taras Shpikula, Pres.; Michael Popiel, Vice-pres.; Dmytro Diakun, Treas.; Anton Zboryk, Fin. Sec.; John Maluk, Rec. Sec.; William Semkiw, Nicholas Senchysyak and Myron Hrynevycz, Cont.; Harry Dackiw and Wolodymyr Wachiw, L.A.U.D. Delegates, Michael Semkiw, Mykola Dumycz and Wasyl Wachiw, Maint. Comm.; John Mychalcewycz, Philip T. Wasylowsky, Wolodymyr Fedynsky and Ahafija Fitz, Directors; Roman I. Smook, Leg. Adv.; Wolodymyr Iwasiatyn and Mary Shpikula, Press Committee.

In addition to the many local projects the Ukrainian American Civic Center supports, it was agreed to contribute \$100 to the St. Basil College being erected in Stamford, Connecticut and another \$100 to various Ukrainian charitable institutions.

Mary Shpikula Press Committee.

### UKRAINIANS DEFY COMMUNISTS WITH EXPLOSIVES AND POSTERS

#### Revolt Reported in Carpatho-Ukraine on the Eve of the 20th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence

A UPI dispatch from Vienna, dated March 20th last, reports the following:

Ukrainian partisans blew up explosives in the streets of three major cities in Southwestern Ukraine last week in a defiant demonstration of the struggle for an independent Ukrainian state, Western intelligence sources said today.

The reports said that several persons were injured in the explosions which touched off a "general turmoil" and brought unusually strict action by Soviet security police.

The explosives were tossed into streets of Mukachevo, Khust, and Uzhhorod before midnight March 14, eve of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of a free Carpatho-Ukrainian state, according to the reports. The cities lie in the Trans-Carpathian oblast (province) of Ukraine, which borders on Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Police reinforcements were called in from nearby towns of Stry and Stanislaviv and an extensive search was made for the perpetrators and for anti-Soviet posters and leaflets distributed by the partisans.

Several persons were arrested and interrogated by Soviet police agents in an attempt to track down the underground leaders. However, according to the reports, the organizers escaped to the hide-outs in the mountains and forests.

The reports said Communist police searched homes and business establishments in the

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## STRIFE IN RUSSIA!

### Revolt Reported in Three Ukrainian Cities Khrushchev Ousts Top Planner in Kremlin

Mrs. Duncan Case Put in Jury's Hands



Bombs Exploded in Streets as Premier Makes Major Shifts

LOS ANGELES TIMES HEADLINE REPORTING ON REVOLT IN UKRAINE

drive to confiscate anti-Soviet material.

The posters, which had black borders, were signed with the initials UPA, which stands for the Ukrainians Povstancha Armiya (Ukrainian Insurgent Army).

The clandestine leaflets reminded the readers that Augustin Voloshyn, the president of the short-lived free Carpatho-Ukrainian state, had been "murdered with other Ukrainian patriots by the Soviet murderers."

They called on supporters to observe the independence anniversary by staying home last Sunday.

### Bishop Sheen Says U.S. Should Act to Liberate Reds' Enslaved Nations

In a recent newspaper column, the nationally known Roman Catholic Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, eloquently called for American action designed to aid the liberation of the peoples enslaved by Soviet Russia, and he listed Ukraine as the first on his list in this regard.

#### Text of Bishop Sheen's Column

If a neighbor across the street from where you live had knowingly and certainly robbed every other house on your side of the street save your own; if he had murdered some of the home owners or else sent a few of them into exile; if he had stripped many rooms of furniture and brought them into his own house, and then began accusing you of being a robber and a thief and a murderer, even writing articles to the paper to that effect, what would you do?

Would you merely say that you were not a robber, or would you write to the newspapers and merely state that you are not a thief? Or if he made these charges in court, would you be silent about the plundering of the houses and the enslavement of some of the children?

Then why is it that when the United States and the Western World are accused of being oppressors of people, wanting to start a nuclear war and enslave people, of being imperialistic and an enemy of peace, do we merely make denials at the United Nations instead of giving a list of the countries that they have robbed, pillaged, raped and confiscated? Why do we not name names, and remind the Soviet Union of some of the countries they have confiscated, such as

Ukraine, Rumania, Hungary, East Germany, Estonia, Latvia, the Karelian Isthmus of Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Armenia, Albania, Outer Mongolia, Azerbaijan, Kirghistan, Uzbekistan, China and others?

Why do we not bring up before the United Nations, day after day, the problem of the liberation of each of these countries? When they were taken over Molotov said, "The carrying into effect of the present pact must in no way affect the sovereign rights of the contracting parties." Within a short time, the contracting parties were deprived of all rights.

Instead of being on the defensive, would not our strength lie less in constantly dealing with the Soviets than in pleading for the liberty and independence of the submerged populations of Eastern Europe? There is nothing that so much disturbs a thief as to be caught with the stolen goods in his own hands, and not all the waters of seven seas are enough to wash the blood from the Soviet hands that suppressed the freedom fighters of Hungary.

As Molotov lied when he said that he would allow the nations of Eastern Europe to preserve their integrity and sovereignty, so too Soviets today continue the dictum of Lenin to lie, deceive and distort in order to further the Soviet revolution.

In one of the very best books that has been written on the Soviets, Lin Yutan in *The Secret Name*, wrote about the conferences at Yalta: "Churchill believed Stalin; Roosevelt and Truman believed him. Roosevelt smoked a puny cigarette, Churchill smoked a long cigar, and Stalin smoked a pipe and he won. Stalin lived up to the words he had spoken before Yalta: Words have no relation to actions—otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing; actions another. Good words are a mask for a concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or wooden air."

So long as the Soviets can make the United States discuss nuclear warfare, space, summit meetings and the free city of Berlin, it distracts the Western World from the basic problem of taking the stolen goods from their hands.

### 20th Anniversary of Carpatho-Ukraine's Independence Observed in N.Y.C.

The twentieth anniversary of Carpatho-Ukraine's independence was observed with an Academy last Sunday, March 19, in the St. George's Ukrainian School auditorium, New York City, under the auspices of the "Carpathian Association."

Choral numbers were sung by the St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Choir, directed by Mr. T. Onufryk. Solos were rendered by baritone Y. Bohachevsky,

with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Chichka-Andrienko.

The program was opened by Mr. Julian Revay, who was Premier of the short-lived Carpatho-Ukrainian Republic. Principal talks were given by Dr. W. Komarynsky, press chief of the republic, and Prof. A. Stefan, who was the Speaker of the republic's Parliament. Other speakers were Rev. S. Sabol, and John Hvasta. The affair was very well attended.

### Regional Council of UNA Branches Formed at Jersey City Meeting

A New Jersey Council of Branches of the Ukrainian National Association was set up last Saturday, March 21, at a meeting of Branch representatives, held at the newly-erected Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City, N.J.

The Council will represent UNA Branches in Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, Union City, West New York.

Attending the meeting were Messrs. Dmytro Halychyn, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Supreme President and Supreme Secretary, respectively, John Skochylas, organizer, and Stephen Dembitsky, organizational instructor, as well as a number of active UNA members.

Mr. Halychyn brought out the fact that the area wherein the Council will operate has but 2,020 members, which is far too low, especially since the UNA Main Office is situated in the area. A lively discussion then ensued by all those present.

The Council's membership will consist of the following Branches: 25, 70, 171, 196, 213, 220, 275, 281, 286, 287 and 380.

The following were elected as officers of the Council: B. Stefanovich, pres.; M. Kormeliuk and A. Sharan, vice-presidents; W. Bilyk and T. Lutyniak—secretaries; P. Kostyk, treas.; M. Siriy, J. Hrabar, members.

Chairman of the meeting was Antin Dragan, and its secretary was W. Bilyk.

### Wilkes Barre UNA Youth Honor Shevchenko

Youth of the Ukrainian National Association Branch in Wilkes Barre, Pa., and their guests met recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Zaley, who live on North Pennsylvania Avenue in Wilkes Barre.

As reported in the Wilkes Barre local press—a special program was held honoring Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet and spiritual leader. John Mohanco, president of the club, outlined the life history of Taras Shevchenko as well as his literary work.

English translation by Metro Orrial of portions of the Kobzar, Shevchenko's first volume of poems, was presented. The Club's male chorus sang several selections composed by Mykola Lysenko. John Mohanco sang a selection, Zapovit, accepted as the keynote of the movement for Ukrainian liberation.

Henry Bolosky concluded the program with a prayer for a free and independent Ukraine, and stressed Shevchenko's immortal words, "Absorb all cultures; remember your own."

### Representative Bentley Introduces Joint Resolution for Erection of Shevchenko Statue in Washington

Following the action of Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, who on February 19, 1959, introduced in the Senate of the United States a joint resolution authorizing the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in the District of Columbia, that is Washington, Congressman Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan, introduced a similar joint resolution in the House of Representatives on March 17, 1959.

The Cultural Committee of the Ukrainian National Association has been from the very outset spearheading the endeavor to have the statue of Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet, patriot and martyr, set up in Washington. Resolutions calling for full support of the project were unanimously approved at the last 24th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, and at the last, 7th, Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The joint resolution introduced by Congressman Bentley reads as follows:—

Text Whereas throughout Eastern Europe, in the last century and this, the name and works of Taras Shevchenko brilliantly reflected the aspirations of man for personal liberty and national independence; and Whereas Shevchenko, the poet laureate of Ukraine, was openly inspired by our great American tradition to fight against the imperialist and colonial occupation of his native land; and Whereas in many parts of the free world observances of the Shevchenko centennial will

be held during 1961 in honor of this immortal champion of liberty; and

Whereas in our moral capacity as free men in an independent Nation it behooves us to symbolize tangibly the inseparable spiritual ties bound in the writings of Shevchenko between our country and the forty million Ukrainian nation: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) any association or committee organized for such purpose within two years from the date of the enactment of this joint resolution is hereby authorized to place on the public grounds of the District of Columbia a statue of the Ukrainian poet and national leader, Taras Shevchenko.

(b) The authority granted by subsection (a) of this section shall cease to exist, unless within five years after the date of enactment of this joint resolution (1) the erection of the statue is begun, and (2) the association or committee certifies to the Secretary of the Interior the amount of funds available for the purpose of the completion of the statue and the Secretary determines that such funds are adequate for such purpose.

Sec. 2. Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to select an appropriate site upon which to erect the statue authorized in the first section. The choice of the site and the design and plans for such statue shall be subject to the approval of the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. Such statue shall be erected without expense to the United States.

### Jersey City Community Observes Taras Shevchenko Anniversary

In memory of Taras Shevchenko, the great Bard of Ukraine, Jersey City, N.J. Ukrainians held a special concert in the local, newly-built Ukrainian National Home, last Sunday, February 22nd.

The concert portion of the program was provided by the Lysenko Chorus, directed by Joseph Stecura. Principal speaker was Prof. E. Yasenovsky. Recitations were by pupils of the local "Ridna Shko-

la," and by older reciters. Folk dances were presented by young SUMA members, while the Surma Orchestra, conducted by Prof. Hubicky, played a number of melodies tied up with Shevchenko's poems. The program was concluded with a scenic portrayal of Zavadovych's "Kobzareva Hostyna." The entire concert was warmly received by a good-sized audience.

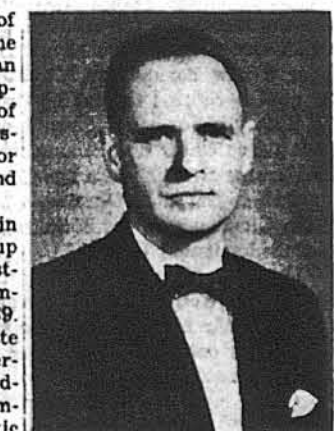
### Dr. Snihurovich Appointed UNA Organizer for Connecticut and Adjoining States

Dr. Michael Snihurovich of New Haven, Conn., where he has been active in Ukrainian American affairs, has been appointed by the Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association as UNA organizer for the State of Connecticut and other New England States.

Dr. Snihurovich was born in Kiev, Ukraine in 1915, grew up in Halychyna (Galicia), Western Ukraine, where he completed his law studies in 1939. He received his law doctorate at the Free Ukrainian University. Aside from his law studies, he also successfully completed a course of diplomatic studies.

During and after the war he occupied important administrative and legal posts. In Germany, he was employed in the legal and press departments of the International Refugee Organization.

Following his emigration to America with his wife and their two daughters, Dr. Snihurovich became associated with the law firm of Clark, Hall, and Peck. He completed a one-year course in insurance



Dr. Michael Snihurovich conducted by the New York Life Insurance Company. His organizational skill won him the honor of belonging to that company's Honor Club of Organizers, to which belong the top organizers of the company. With his background and organizational ability, it is expected that he will do much for the Ukrainian National Association in swelling its membership ranks.

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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## The Ukrainian Weekly

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### The 20th Anniversary of Carpatho-Ukraine's Independence

As reported on page one, Ukrainian insurgents, or partisans as you may call them, set off last week explosives in cities in southwestern Ukraine, that is Carpatho-Ukraine, in defiant demonstration of the struggle of the Ukrainian people for their national freedom.

It was not an act of terrorism. Simply, it was a demonstrative act to symbolize the 20th anniversary of Carpatho-Ukraine's independence, which was officially proclaimed at Hust on March 15th, 1939.

The 20th anniversary of this historic day is now being celebrated with proper ceremonies by Ukrainian Americans, Canadians and people of other countries who are of Ukrainian birth or descent, and by their friends as well.

For the edification of our readers, we present here the background about Carpatho-Ukraine, and then the story of what happened around that historic time.

On September 10, 1919, by the Treaty of St. Germain, the newly-created Republic of Czechoslovakia absorbed 15,000 square kilometers of Ukrainian territory then known as Podkarpatska Rus and today as Carpatho-Ukraine, containing then 650,000 Ukrainians as "an autonomous unit within the Czechoslovak Republic." Despite this guarantee, Czechoslovakia under Masaryk and Benes failed to grant the region any autonomy, and was guilty of trying to denationalize its inhabitants.

With the rise of the new Czechoslovakia in October, 1938, however, and the retirement of most of those who had led the country up to that time, the status of Carpatho-Ukraine changed considerably. On October 11, it received Home Rule. On October 26, a Cabinet, composed entirely of Ukrainians, and headed by Monsignor Augustin Voloshyn, the new Premier, was installed by Prague to govern it. On November 2, however, by the so-called Vienna arbitration of Germany and Italy, the most fertile portion of Carpatho-Ukraine (with its capital Uzhhorod and the city of Mukachiv) was allocated to Hungary.

The allocation was a result of Hungary's ambition to absorb all of Carpatho-Ukraine. In this ambition, she was supported by Poland, not so much that such an annexation would have given the 2 countries a common frontier, strategically beneficial to both, but because it would have removed from existence the autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine, which Poland feared would become the base of operations for the national unification of all of Ukraine, including Western Ukraine then under her rule.

On November 19th, Carpatho-Ukraine formally adopted its new Constitution, providing for its autonomy.

On December 17th, Robert Best, United Press correspondent, wrote from Hust, that "the hour of birth of greater Ukraine is rapidly approaching."

Events following were gripping. The Czechs dismissed Minister Julian Reva, sent for General Prchala to disband the Carpatho-Ukraine Sich Guard armed forces, and began to govern the affairs of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Mrs. McCormick of The New York Times, in a wireless from Budapest, dated March 16th, stated, as an eye-witness in Hust: — "Of all the incredible episodes in the break-up of Czechoslovakia what has happened the last 3 days in Carpatho-Ukraine is the most fantastic. On Tuesday this smallest sector of the tripartite Czech State was fighting the Czechs. On Tuesday night it proclaimed itself an independent State. On Wednesday morning Czech flags were down, Czech troops in full flight and Ukrainian colors were flying in the capital Hust. By Wednesday afternoon the Hungarian tricolor had displaced the Ukrainian blue and yellow in a hundred villages as a Hungarian army advanced toward the capital. Carpatho-Ukraine was actually under three flags in twenty-seven hours. In three days it had fought two wars—the first to drive out the Czechs, the second to keep the Hungarians from coming in. The biggest battle in those eventful days was fought not in Prague or in Bratislava, in Slovakia, but in Hust on Tuesday between Czech troops and the Sich, Ukrainian National Guard, composed of Carpathian mountain boys dressed in blue-gray uniforms. Today Ukrainians and only Ukrainians are resisting and being swallowed up.

"A commission from Hust now is in Budapest negotiating with the Hungarian Government. But all day the invading Hungarian troops have been advancing and all day the Sich men under a new commander, Captain Belyj—yesterday head of the police—refused to give up their hopeless battle..."

This vivid account, given here only in part, by The New York Times editor and columnist of what happened in Carpatho-Ukraine twenty years ago is well worth recalling.

Today, Carpatho-Ukraine, like Western Ukraine, is part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, part and parcel of Moscow-dominated USSR.

Nonetheless, what the Carpatho-Ukraine freedom fighters did twenty years ago serves as an inspiration for all Ukrainians and their friends, wherever they may be to keep up the struggle, in one form or another, for the re-establishment of Ukrainian national independence.

### Ukraine's People Called Iron Curtain Ally

The people of the Soviet Ukraine are "one of our chief allies behind the Iron Curtain," Rep. Walter H. Judd said on February 21st last, addressing the Seventh Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent held in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, the

Washington Post and Times Herald reported. Rep. Judd further declared: "The well-established record of the Ukrainian nation shows beyond any question of doubt that the aspirations of this second largest Slavic people are in complete harmony with the traditions and principles of our country."

## THE PROPOSED SUMMIT CONFERENCE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

For more than a year Khrushchev has been talking, glibly about the need for a summit conference to relieve the tensions between East and West. Between the world of slavery and the world of freedom and now with the completion of the visit of Prime Minister Macmillan to Washington, the newspapers are again sure that there will be some sort of a summit conference during the coming summer as a means of relieving the steadily growing tension over Berlin. Yet unfortunately for such hopes there has emerged from the preliminary discussions, at least as published, no plan which will bring about the desired results.

We do not know of course what Macmillan has had definitely in mind in his visits first to Khrushchev and then to General DeGaulle, to Chancellor Adenauer and then to President Eisenhower. Yet from his visit in Moscow he seems to have become convinced despite the curious nature of his reception there that Khrushchev really has some plan in mind. Apparently Macmillan has some idea of a method of reducing the number of both Allied and Soviet armed forces in Central Europe but he has avoided approving the so-called Rapacki Plan put forth by the Polish Communists which was frankly intended to force American forces out of Germany and motivate this by a withdrawal of Soviet forces to points near the storm centre from which they could rapidly return.

Macmillan Aware of Danger At the same time Macmillan is fully aware of the dangers of that form of appeasement which was so perfectly acted out at Munich in the autumn of 1938 in a futile and even self-defeating attempt to satisfy the demands of Hitler for the control of the Sudeten Germans. The only result of that was to make World War II a definite certainty and to end the period of suspense by a war.

Now the proposed summit conference may with all probability have merely the same effect, for while it sounds like a plausible scheme to bring about the meeting of the leaders of both sides, it is far more available as a method for propaganda than it is for a settlement of disputes. Such conferences of important statesmen have almost traditionally come at the conclusion of a long series of intricate negotiations. They have not taken place at the beginning but it is Macmillan's idea that one may be necessary since it is only Khrushchev who has any authority to make any concessions in that ambitious program which he has set out so voraciously. On the other hand President Eisenhower, taught by his experience in Geneva in 1955, is much more sceptical. The Geneva Conference, held with great fanfare by the leaders of the nations, adopted some resolutions which for lack of time were then handed over to the foreign ministers to apply in detail. It did not take many meetings for it to become clear that Khrushchev then in company with his own friend Bulganin had been talking merely for effect and the only ques-

tion before the foreign ministers was how to break up their conference peaceably and throw the blame upon the representatives of the other side. A summit conference now is little likely to lead to any further results. Khrushchev argues that the tensions would be reduced, if only the Allied control was withdrawn from Berlin and a definite peace treaty were made with Germany but as it has become clear he regards the Communist German government as the only one of importance and his sole ambition is to weaken in every way possible the authority and prestige of the West German state to do this by playing upon the general European feeling of opposition to a revival of German militarism, something which receives quite a different name when it is carried out under Communist tutelage in a "peace-loving" Communist state.

Khrushchev's Communist Pitch To Khrushchev all the negotiations and the discussions of Macmillan with the other leaders of the West merely mean attempts at delaying the "reasonable and sincere" efforts of the Communists to reduce tension and to advance communism as the doctrine of the future. His ideas are of course echoed and approved all through the Communist world which he controls but they have so far not won any real acceptance even among the German opponents of Adenauer in the West who are only too aware that their own hopes and future would be completely jeopardized, if Khrushchev's definitions were to be adopted.

Thus after the first round of negotiations as shown by the many visits of Macmillan, there has still emerged no plan whereby the Russians can be induced or compelled to support their obligations which they voluntarily made at Yalta and Potsdam. They have shown no way which will guarantee the access to Berlin of the representatives of the Western powers or the security of the Berlin population against Communist infiltration and control. In fact the very clauses that have been suggested by Khrushchev in the name of neutralization definitely provide that any anti-Communist propaganda shall not be undertaken by the Germans but they do not provide that any anti-capitalist propaganda will be banned by the Kremlin as the price of an agreement. It is the same when the question is raised of the signing of a peace treaty, for the world has well learned through the years the significance of all of those agreements that the Soviet regime has made with various countries.

Apparently the question is now going to be left to some conference of foreign ministers. If and when that is held, we can be very sure that it will arrive at no conclusions worth while except possibly the date of a summit conference. It will not arrive at the preparation of even general questions to be discussed and if by any chance there should turn out to be a general sort of agreement there will be then no assurance that such a summit conference might not be torpedoed by Khrushchev, exact-

## SHEVCHENKO, NATION BUILDER UNIFICATION OF UNA BRANCHES

By J. B. RUDNYCKYJ

The Government of Manitoba some time ago granted a site on the Legislative grounds in Winnipeg for erection of a monument to Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian national poet who died 98 years ago on March 10.

The hundredth anniversary of Shevchenko's death will be widely celebrated in Canada, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Winnipeg, in 1961. A monument similar to that to be raised in Winnipeg is being considered by the Ukrainians in the United States for unveiling at Washington at the time of the hundredth anniversary celebrations.

A special English translation of the works of the Ukrainian bard is being prepared by Mrs. Myra Lazechko-Hass; it will be published by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN) in Winnipeg. Previous translations of Shevchenko into English—made by Dr. Hunter in 1922 and Dr. Manning in 1945—are no longer in print.

There are few more original and more tragic figures in the history of modern poetry than that of Shevchenko. His status as a foremost poet of his nation is undisputed.

But he was not only a national bard; he was a leader and prophet of the Ukrainian future. He loved freedom and he hated oppression not only of his own people but of the other peoples of the world. In this respect he belongs to the most ardent fighters for the indivisibility of freedom everywhere.

His genius is not restricted to narrow national themes. On the contrary, in such poems as "Caucasus, Neophytes, Maria and others, he deals with universal themes and discloses his deep faith in God as the supreme ideal of justice, equality and goodness.

ly as he ended all plans for one when he flew off to Peiping and hostilities began in the neighborhood of Quemoy.

It is the purpose of Khrushchev to limit the negotiations and the discussions to such points as he may wish to discuss and to admit to the program nothing else. The more he can succeed in this, the better it will be for his propaganda and the more difficult it will be for the free world to stand out and resist his demands risking the charge of being warmongers.

With this in mind, we may well imagine that the discussions that Macmillan has had with other Western leaders, seen in their proper context, may prove to be something quite different and in the topsy-turvy world of the modern diplomacy may be only the prelude to a rocking of the boat which would be fully capsized if a full summit conference were to meet. At all events, if the West is going to remain firm in its position in Berlin, it seems certain that negotiations will not proceed at a rapid rate to relieve the tension, for Khrushchev believes that tensions can only be relieved when Moscow takes over. If the West firmly rejects that, the way may be open to force new light into the Communist realm and threaten Khrushchev at his weakest point.

During this Easter season collectors of both Easter Seals and Scout Seals have an opportunity to add an unusual and most attractive sheet to their collections, as well as gain an insight into a fascinating folk art. The Ukrainian Girl Scouts have issued, in Canada, a sheet of forty-five Easter Seals, each bearing the colorful design of a different Ukrainian Easter egg. In addition to the egg design, each seal has the scout emblem and the words "Scout Post" across the top (in Ukrainian); the district from which the designs emanate, beneath each egg; the number of the seal and folk name of the particular egg design running vertically on the right and "Ukrainian Easter Egg" in Ukrainian along the left side and in English across the bottom.

The folklore connected with these eggs dates back to ancient times. According to custom, girls decorate the eggs before Easter using the varicolored symbolic patterns peculiar to the region in which each

The 65th Anniversary membership campaign of the Ukrainian National Association, having as its target the attainment of a total membership of 75,000 by the end of 1959, has gotten off fairly well in such cities as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and Toronto. Things are rather slow in other places, however, and almost at a complete standstill in some localities. Each of the 500 branches of the organization was assigned a quota of a 10 per cent increase in membership during the current year, and many of them are having trouble in showing increases that will add up to "mission accomplished."

The UNA itself is taking an active part in the campaign. It has skilled organizers in several places who are cooperating with branch officers in organizing members; some of the organizers travel from city to city in order to be of service to as many branches as possible. Also, members of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee are arranging organizational meetings in key cities designed to bring together the officers of all the branches within reasonable distance of the meeting sites. The branch officers listen to talks by the supreme officers and organizers, and so acquire information and ideas helpful to the membership drive.

These meetings often go beyond the scope of the membership campaign. In cities where there are several branches the meetings result in the formation of "central committees" of combined branches; these committees not only see to it that the branches involved cooperate in membership campaigns, but that they take part in other events concerning the UNA as well; an event which is of importance to these committees is the "Echoes of Ukraine" program being sponsored by the UNA as part of its 65th Anniversary celebration, scheduled for May 30th at New York City's Carnegie Hall. Through the efforts of central

committees an event sponsored by one branch would be supported by the other branches; this would be a great boost to the promulgation of fraternalism and would eliminate to a large extent whatever rivalry or misunderstanding may exist between branches.

Rivalry between branches is often detrimental not only to the branches but to the UNA as well. Officers of one branch would approach a prospective new member and ask him to join that branch; the same prospect is approached by representatives of the other branch and listens to their sales talk. He may balk at joining either branch to prevent hurt feelings. If he joins one of the branches the people in the other branch feel slighted. This sort of situation could be ironed out by the central committee; or the committee may send a neutral organizer to see the prospect and let the prospect select a branch of his own free will.

Then there is the matter of one branch taking members from another branch by transfer letter. This practice reaches its peak during the months preceding a convention, when the branches are striving hard to increase their membership so as to have more representation. This situation, too, may be handled by the central committee as it involves harmony between the branches.

There is no doubt that the unification of UNA branches via its central committees is a good thing. It will most certainly be a great help to the membership campaign. More important, however, it will go far in promoting the UNA spirit of fraternalism, one of the great principles upon which the UNA was founded.

### Students Give Concert

The Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Toronto, Canada, presented their annual concert on February 15th last at the Ukrainian National Federation Hall. Student talent featured at this concert ranged from a fine chorus to dramatic Ukrainian dancing displayed by the "Chayka" group from Hamilton (with new choreography by Jerry Klun), to charming Luba Hanaschuk, soprano.

The Ukrainian Students' Club also appeared on March 6 at the University of Toronto with a Ukrainian concert presented by it.

### UKRAINIAN TV FILM TO BE SHOWN ON SUNDAY, APRIL 5

The Ukrainian television film, "In Faith We Hope," originally scheduled for last March 5, and then for March 22nd, will be shown over channel 13, WNTA, Greater New York area, on Sunday, April 5th, at an hour to be announced later.

It will feature Ukrainian choral singing, folk dances, and the readings of Ukrainian historical documents. The postponement from the March 22nd date was occasioned by the fact that March 22, was the day when Ukrainian American communities were celebrating Taras Shevchenko Holiday.

[Courtesy, Stamps, March 14, 1959]

### PUSHCARTS TO FREEDOM

By OLHA MACK

Translated from the Ukrainian by ADAM ENIDJ

(13)

"Mother, what are you saying?" "You heard what I said. Let them take me home. My child is waiting for me there, and I am wandering God knows where and why. And I am telling you the same, Daria: let's return home."

"You forget that I have a husband." "And where is that husband of yours? He's certainly at home by now, and you'll be suffering in a strange land. Don't you see there is no escape?"

Thus we argued for a long while, but I could not convince Mother, not could she convince me.

Later, Stephanie came up to me: "Daria, what are you planning to do?"

"I am running away."

"Then I'll go with you."

"Not with me," I replied sharply.

"Why?" Stephanie is surprised. "Why not?" "Because I have papers and you don't."

"What papers?" "The papers I advised you to procure, the ones you didn't want to hear about. You put all your hopes in the Italians, preparing to go with them to Italy. Now you must do penance for your folly. I can't take anyone with me, for you can

only cross my plans. I am not certain whether this shabby paper will save my own skin."

"Well, that's that," Stephanie sighed heavily. "All I can do is wish you luck."

"Stephanie, don't be sore, but..."

"No, I am not sore, and I wish you luck..."

Saddened, Stephanie went out, and I began to make preparations for the journey.

It was a beautiful summer morning when we were preparing to leave. The loaded wagons stood waiting by the gate, and we paced the ground around them in the jitters of nervous tension. Those without documents were depressed by the impending gloom of the repatriation center in Luckenwald; we were alarmed at the thought that our attempted escape might prove a failure. What was going to happen? What was to be the end of this?

Out there, somewhere in the office, the last formalities were being completed; our "husbands" came to us to offer cheering words, although their faces could show only sorrow and profound compassion. Were they responsible for this turn of events? What friendly people! I am sorry even today that I do not remember the name of at least my "husband," as I do not remember the Frenchman's name either. They appeared on our road of wandering and vanished, like shadows, leaving behind only a clear memory of the nobility of the human heart.

While we waited nervously for the order to start, suddenly there was a commotion somewhere, reports of shots, and then an officer ran toward the gate from behind the garden plots, covering with his hand a bloody wound in his chest.

"Report to the commanding officer!... Report to the com-

manding officer!" he called out in Serbian. "Don't let the women go, because something terrible awaits them!"

Blood was streaming from his wound, seeping through his fingers, and flowing down his uniform. Several Soviet soldiers with submachine guns ran after him, but the courageous Serb managed to repeat his words in Italian and collapsed at our feet.

"I am dying for you!" he said hoarsely and closed his eyes.

This caused a storm among the Italians.

"We won't let the women go!" they shouted. "We demand to know what will happen to them. To the Command! To the Command!"

The Russians were few in comparison with the prisoners, and they began to lose their composure at such an unexpected and determined stand. A confusion and a stampede followed: columns of Italians pressed toward the building of the Soviet command. Finally, representatives of the prisoners' organization got in and were closed in a meeting with the Soviet officers. The meeting was soon over, and we were told that the Serb had caused a panic without any reason, and there was no threat to the women, and that, according to regulations, women could not be together with men when the men were to go to a prisoner of war camp. To prove that there were no evil designs on us, our "husbands" were permitted to accompany us for two kilometers on the way to Luckenwald and then turn back. The decision was calculated to prevent further disturbances. Our "husbands" could accompany us for two kilometers, and during that time no harm would come to us to be sure. But later?

CAMPUS CLOSEUPS

By JEANETTE-YAROSLAVA KOVALIUK

A few years ago, I wrote an article for this paper in which I spoke of the urgent need for cooperation among Ukrainian youth. I discussed some of the problems that prevented such cooperation among American youth of Ukrainian birth or descent. Others before and after me have touched upon these problems also. Included in my article was a discussion of SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Students' Organizations of America). I brought out the fact that although it was an organization established by the newly arrived Ukrainian youth, its aim is to organize all Ukrainian student youth—regardless of birth—into a strong, active and cooperative body. Today, such cooperation is on a better footing than it was at the time of my previous article. There are several American-born Ukrainian students, including myself, who work willingly and gladly with Ukrainian-born students. Yet, there still remains much to be done regarding more cooperation and activity within SUSTA. Man is a social animal, but it seems that Ukrainians are the most social and sometimes the most anti-social people of the world. They are very skillful at establishing numerous organizations, but less skillful at cooperating either within or between those organizations. This is not only true of our Ukrainian elders, but of our Ukrainian youth as well. I sincerely hope that Ukrainian youth—whether student or non-student, whether American or foreign-born—will participate in activities sponsored by various Ukrainian groups. We can learn much from each other.

An event which should interest us all in light of the present-day world situation, is the University Student Conference on Soviet Russian Imperialism, which will begin at 10 a.m. on Saturday, April 4, 1959 at Earl Hall Auditorium, Columbia University, West 116th Street and Broadway, New York City. Seven distinguished speakers will participate. They are sponsored by Byelorussian, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Pax Romana and Ukrainian student organizations in the United States. These speakers will be men who have had contact with and understanding the meaning of Soviet Russian imperialism. Thus, what they will present will be fresh and not second-hand information. The speaker from Pax Romana is a de-

legate to UNESCO. Dr. Lev Dobriansky will speak from the Ukrainian group. The conference will be divided into two main sections—the political and the religious. Sub-topics under the political section will be military, legal and economic aspects. The legal aspect will cover the legal status of the Iron Curtain satellites and the Union Republics of the USSR. Under the religious section will fall the cultural aspect and the existence of religious persecution in Iron Curtain countries.

The conference will be a wonderful illustration of co-operation among student groups of different ethnic backgrounds. The initial idea for the conference came from SUSTA about September of last year. With the help of Mr. Konstantyn Sawchuk, a Ukrainian-born graduate student at Columbia University and editor of Studentske Slovo (which appears periodically in The Ukrainian Weekly), SUSTA was able to organize the first pre-conference meeting of Iron Curtain youth in the United States one month later at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City. Unfortunately, the Bulgarian, Czech and Polish youth did not respond to Mr. Sawchuk's letters. At the meeting a conference committee, headed by Mr. Sawchuk, was set up. It was divided into three sub-committees dealing with speeches, organization and culture. Mr. Uldis Klaus, Latvian head of the Baltic Academic Federation, was put in charge of the speech subcommittee; Mr. Roman Mac, Ukrainian student at Columbia University, in charge of the organization committee; and Mr. W. Salmer, an Estonian, in charge of the cultural subcommittee. Their work proved fruitful and the conference will become a reality on April 4th.

Following the conference, there will be social evening at 8:30 p.m. at the Baker Field House Lounge at Baker Field, 218th St. and Broadway. On Sunday, April 5 at 7 p.m. there will be an International Folk Music and Dance Festival at Earl Hall Auditorium. The two-day events are sponsored by the Ukrainian Circle of Columbia University. If there can be such cooperation among American youth of different ethnic backgrounds, then let all Ukrainian youth groups show how well they can cooperate together by attending the conference as well as the social and cultural events.

Both Ukrainian churches exercise a strong influence on local community life. After-school classes in history, literature and the old language are conducted in the church halls of all parishes. The choral work of the 11 churches is the pride of the whole community.

Ukrainians Active in Canadian Life For the Record - Operation Unity

(Concluded from page 1)

By MYRON B. KUROPAS

Assets \$8,000,000. Similarly, the whole community shares in the spectacular success of 10 Ukrainian credit unions. The first—the Ukrainian-Toronto Credit Union—started with 44 members and assets of 44 dollars 15 years ago, its president, Basil Sytnyk, reports. Now this group has more than 2,000 members and assets of nearly \$1,700,000. Total assets of the 10 credit unions are nearly \$8,000,000.

Ukrainian-language newspapers and magazines are numerous enough (12 publications) to form their own press association. The total number of Ukrainian associations and clubs is so large as to need, besides the co-ordinating services of the Ukrainian National Federation, the final authority of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee. The Ukrainian Women's committee, in turn, tries to avoid overlapping in the work of women's organizations. Mrs. Emily Ostapchuk, Toronto president of the committee, reports to Winnipeg headquarters on the work of about 20 women's organizations in Toronto alone.

Despite the large number of associations dedicated to nourishing Ukrainian unity in Toronto, the immigrants have adjusted well to metropolitan life—"too well," A. J. Martyn tells the Ukrainian Students' club. Newcomers provide the most enthusiastic support for the local League for Ukraine's Liberation, the two Ukrainian soccer teams (which, in games against Poland, want fiercely to win) and the "Plast" Youth association which provides substitutes for such Canadian organizations as the Scouts and Guides. Oldtimers are more likely to spend their political enthusiasms on Canadian federal or provincial issues and to feel more pride in such Ukrainian-Canadian hockey stars as Terry Sawchuk, Eric Nesterenko and Mike Stasiuk than in the best ball carriers for the soccer team.

"We stress our achievements in this country," Alberta-born Steve Pawluk says. "There's no use bringing up unhappy incidents that happened years ago, before our people or the Canadian nation itself had become established."

Newcomer Omelan Tarnovsky, business manager of Weekly Free World, agrees. "We had no choice but to leave Ukraine. We picked Canada because so many Ukrainians were already established here. After 10 years in Canada, we do not dream, as the first immigrants did, of going back."

For many years, Ukrainians in Chicago, as in many other Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada, have been plagued by disunity, misunderstanding and the ya type of Ukrainian individualism. It seemed that in every instance Ukrainians were looking for ways in which they were different. Political differences reached such ridiculous proportions that two separate and distinct Ukrainian Independence Days were celebrated here in Chicago. In summary, of the existing situation, however, let me conclude that Chicago was in every respect fulfilling the oft-quoted adage that when two Ukrainians got together, one had three political parties represented and when three Ukrainians were assembled, one was in the presence of a choir.

Improvement Noted. The picture, however, was not entirely grim nor hopeless. The Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the only national Ukrainian youth body that is both non-political and non-sectarian, has been enjoying an admirable degree of success in enlisting Ukrainian youth from the Ukrainian National Association, and various other youth groups in the United States and Canada who were able to overcome their differences. The UYLNA had proven once and for all that Ukrainians in America, irrespective of religious or political differences, could work side by side to promote the Ukrainian cause among Americans and thereby present a united front to the American people.

Youth, when allowed free rein, could find a solution to a situation that proved to be overwhelming to those of the older generation. This year the UYLNA had outlined an organizational program centering around the establishment of co-ordinating youth councils in the vast metropolitan areas of the United States and Canada. These councils are to consist of the representatives of all youth and sports organizations in the area. The work began in Chicago.

Last October, an article entitled, "Chicago Youth, United We Stand" appeared in Svoboda and Narodna Volya. In November, an article entitled, "Chicago Youth, We Are All Ukrainian," appeared in both journals.

The articles outlined both the need for and the purpose of the youth council plan. Four radio broadcasts emanating from the two leading Ukrainian radio programs in Chicago further promulgated the youth council idea. Letters dated October 26, November 15, and November 21 were sent to: SUMA, Plast, ODUM, The Students' Ass'n "Obnova," the Lions Club, St. Andrew's Youth Society, the Ukrainian Arts Club, the Ukrainian Bowling League, the Ukrainian Youth Club, and the two Orthodox Leagues of St. Vladimir and St. Peter and Paul. The Ukrainian Youth Club, a UYLNA members club, sponsored a movie showing in which programs fully explaining the UYLNA and the youth council plan were distributed. UYLNA

constitutions and copies of Trend and Trendette were mailed to all clubs. Mr. Terry Szmagala, UYLNA president, was invited to further elaborate on the youth council over the air and at the first general assembly of all Chicago youth organizations held on December 7, 1958.

At the first assembly it soon became apparent that in the case of such national branches as SUMA, the Students' Ass'n, Plast and ODUM, membership in the UYLNA was not possible until permission to do so was granted from each respective national board. A second assembly was called for December 28 to draft a constitution for the Council. Since UYLNA membership was not possible, it was hoped that coordination with the UYLNA could still be achieved if the UYLNA district organizer would always serve on the executive board. This would permit the communication of all district councils through the district organizers at the UYLNA executive board meetings. Plast, The Arts Club, Obnova, The Youth Club, the Lions, The Bowling League and The Students' Ass'n attended the sessions.

On January 31, the third assembly found SUMA, Plast, The Ukrainian Arts Club, St. Peter and Paul, The Lions, The Ukrainian Youth Club, St. Vladimir's, The Students' Ass'n and The Bowling League present. The latter five organizations, after many amendments, changes and additions, reached an agreement, accepted a constitution and became charter members of the Ukrainian Youth Council of Chicago.

In the interim between December 7 and January 31, a total of three letters were sent to the national presidents of SUMA, ODUM, SUSTA and Plast, explaining the character of the UYLNA, its similarity in structure to the Ukrainian Congress Committee, and urging that permission be granted for branch members to take an active part in the youth council plan. Copies of the UYLNA constitution, Trend and Trendette were enclosed. To date, only Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch of Plast has replied stating that Plast favored the youth council plan but that UYLNA membership was not possible at this time.

The fourth assembly was held on February 15. On March 8, representatives from SUMA and Plast attended the fifth assembly. Plast decided to join the youth council after the provision that the assembly vice-president would serve as the district organizer was deleted. Thus all ties with the UYLNA were broken. SUMA, unfortunately, still found it impossible to become a member.

The Ukrainian Youth Council now has six member organizations, striving to present a united front to the American people of Chicago. We urge all Chicago youth to think for themselves, to visit one of the Council assemblies and to discover for themselves what the Council is and what it is trying to accomplish. We sincerely hope that other Ukrainian areas in the United States and Canada will follow our example.

Friday, February 27, 1959, indeed, and well worth the long walk. However, the hike to Guillotine Rock took place on Sunday afternoon, and the group went only halfway and then turned back because of lack of energy.

An enjoyable Saturday night was spent listening and dancing to hi-fi music. The members also enjoyed a wienie roast by the fireside. Sunday morning the members attended Mass in Kerhonskon.

The end of the weekend was the bus trip back to the city. All the members, with a few exceptions, spent the time sleeping or quietly discussing the wonderful weekend they had experienced.

The N. Y. Metropolitan Council would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank Mr. Kwas and his entire staff, for the exceptional hospitality shown to its members.

Kenneth Fukala & P. K.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

MICHAEL LYTWYN ROLLS 616 SERIES By STEPHEN KURLAK

Rolling for the Ukrainian American Veterans in their fourth place. The "junior" St. John's C.W.V. team pulled a surprise by winning two games out of three from the first-place Presbyterian Men's Organization five, even though a 44-pin handicap was mainly responsible for the wins. The Presbyterians were all off in the first and second games, scoring 759 and 712, respectively, and only managed to rally in the last game by registering 841 pins to the 728 rolled by the "Juniors."

The "senior" St. John's C.W.V. group did not fare so well at the hands of the keepers from the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension, losing two games in spite of a 30-pin handicap in its favor. The final split decision resulted in the match between the second-place Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation and the St. John's Holy Name Society five, with the latter on the winning side.

entrenched their grip on second place in the league race. The next opponent will be the Ukraina S.C. of Toronto, Canada, in Philly on Easter Sunday. On Saturday the Ukrainian-Canadians will play against Hakoah in New York. This too will be a test of ability and stamina for the Canadians who rate as one of the best soccer teams north of the border, having won three consecutive National League championships in Canada. The Toronto—Philadelphia clash will give the winning team the mythical Ukrainian Soccer Championship of North America. A celebrity will kick out the first ball and the game will be filmed. With fair weather, a record crowd should be present.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, Game, High Pins, Total. Lists 10 teams including Presbyterian Men's Org., Ukr. Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Center, etc.

Toronto Visits Philly for Soccer Title

Swedes and Italians Lose to Ukrainian

Philadelphia's Ukrainian Nationals soccer team proved both its ability and great stamina on the weekend of March 14-15 when it played two big games on successive days and won them both by scores of 4 to 2.

The first victim on Saturday in Philadelphia was the touring Helsingborg booters from Sweden. Five of the players on this Swedish team represented Sweden in the World Cup finals last year in which Sweden lost to Brazil for the world soccer championship. For this game the Ukrainians called on the services of four other Philadelphia players to help them win.

The very next day they played the Brooklyn Italians before 6,000 fans at Ebbets Field in Flatbush in a regular American Soccer League game. This tussle was a preliminary to the Helsingborg-Hakoah game. The Ukrainian victory

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Advertisement for Ukrainian Fur Company (Футряна фірма). FUR PIECE you have been longing for? Here at our showroom you will find a wide selection of SCARVES - STOLES - CAPES - JACKETS and COATS of FINE MINK and other FURS at great Savings. WOLOSCHUK FURS Est. 1905. Longacre 3-5823. 343 - 7th Avenue NEW YORK, 1, N. Y.

Dr. Zarsky, Re-elected Chairman Of Ukrainian-American Sport Organization

NEW YORK.—Dr. Edward Zarsky, editor of Ukrainian Sport (a sport page in Svoboda), was re-elected chairman of the Union of Ukrainian American Sport Associations at the annual meeting of the Union, which took place on Saturday, March 14, 1959.

Other elected to the executive committee were: Bohdan Rak, vice-chairman in charge of tennis and ski sections; Prof. Eugene Gets, secretary-treasurer and Tamas Hrytsay, organizational secretary; Volodymyr Kwas (of Soyuzivka) in charge of credentials; Volodymyr Sochan (employee of the UNA), in charge of press relations; Michael Boytsun— in charge of the soccer section; Roman Svystun—basketball; Andrey Navrotsky—light athletics and Leonid Kharchenko—chess section.



N. Y. Ukrainian Catholic Youth Council Members Spend a Winter Weekend at Soyuzivka

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The Regional Committee of UNA Branches of the N.Y. and N.J.

with the approval and cooperation OF THE U.N.A. MAIN OFFICE announces that Tuesday, March 31st there will be held in the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME in NEW YORK CITY 140-142 Second Avenue (between 8th and 9th Streets) an

INTERSTATE CONFERENCE OF U.N.A. BRANCHES

Invited are: all Delegates to last U.N.A. Convention, Branch Officers, and Representatives of the following Branches: NEW YORK STATE BRANCHES: 5, 6, 8, 46, 66, 69, 117, 129, 130, 158, 160, 184, 194, 200, 203, 204, 210, 211, 256, 267, 293, 298, 310, 325, 327, 361, 393, 433, 435, 450, 455, 457, 485, 489. OF: New York, Brooklyn, Bronx, Astoria, Whitestone, Westbury, Babylon, Jamaica, Hastings on the Hudson, Hempstead, Ozone Park, Riverhead, Stapleton and Yonkers. NEW JERSEY STATE BRANCHES: 3, 14, 25, 27, 37, 42, 64, 65, 70, 76, 97, 104, 133, 142, 143, 152, 155, 168, 170, 171, 172, 182, 196, 209, 213, 219, 234, 270, 272, 275, 281, 286, 287, 294, 306, 312, 315, 322, 332, 342, 344, 349, 353, 359, 366, 371, 372, 380, 394, 413, 459, 490. OF: Newark, Jersey iCity, Elizabeth, Bayonne, Irvington, Carteret, Passaic, Paterson, Clifton, Perth Amboy, Rahway, Hillside, Mahwah, Maplewood, Bound Brook, Great Meadows, Manville, Metuchen, New Brunswick, Plainfield, Raritan, Whippany, Linden and Iselin.

The conference will be attended by members of the Supreme Executive Committee, and members in the area of the Supreme Assembly of the U.N.A. Top on the agenda of the conference will be discussion on the proper observance of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association. One of the features of the conference will be THE FIRST SHOWING OF FILMED PICTURES OF THE 24th U.N.A. CONVENTION. The Regional Committee of U.N.A. Branches of the N. Y. Metropolitan Area and the U.N.A. Main Office that all of those invited by this notice will without exception attend this very important conference. TIME - promptly at 7:00 P.M.

„Алекс Березни енд гіс спеніш шов” в Нью Джерзі

22-го березня 1959 року у Лендівелі, Нью Джерзі, в кіні „Лірик” давали спектакль під назвою „Алекс Березни енд гіс спеніш шов”.

ВЕСЕЛИХ СВЯТ!

Від широкого серця бажаємо нашому Олексі і всім його артистам найкращих успіхів у цій країні.

ВІСЧИСТИЛИ ЛІДЕРА КОМСОМОЛУ

Москва. — Московське радіо повідомляло, що колишня дружина Смічастного, першого секретаря комуністичного союзу молоді, перенесена на іншу відповідальну партійну роботу.

Італійська преса принесла сенсацію, що колишня дружина першого шаха 27-річна красуня Соран виходить заміж за італійського аристократа.

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