

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity." D. D. Eisenhower

СВОВОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



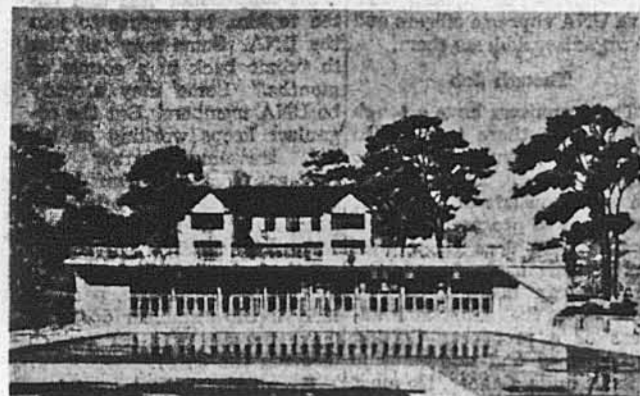
СВОВОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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U. N. A. SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MET AT SOYUZIVKA



Artist's sketch of the proposed pavilion at Soyuzivka. The pavilion is expected to be built between Club "Veselka" and the swimming pool, where now the open-air dance floor is located. The roof of the new pavilion would become the new and greatly enlarged dance floor "under the stars." The building in the background is the Club "Veselka." Architect Apollinare Osadca prepared the plans for the pavilion.

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. (Svoboda), February 1. —In the mid-winter setting of this Ukrainian National Association Estate in the Catskills, the regular meeting of the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA took place today. The facilities of Soyuzivka and their further development constituted the main portion on the agenda of this meeting.

All members of the Committee took part in the session, including Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the UNA, who chaired the proceedings; Joseph Lesawyer and Ann Herman, Supreme Vice Presidents; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary; and Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer. Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda, was also present.

Plans for Pavilion

Daniel Slobodian and Walter Kwas, managers of Soyuzivka reported on the development of the Estate, and gave particulars on the progress of the already approved construction of the new pavilion which would facilitate larger gatherings for conventions, conferences, and entertainment.

Plans for the pavilion, reported the Managers, have been drawn by Ukrainian architect Apollinare Osadca of New York, and have been approved by the municipal authorities. At present, the management is awaiting the return of tenders with bids for the cost of the project.

Summer Camps, Courses

Much time at the Executive Committee meeting was devoted to the question of summer camps and cultural courses at Soyuzivka. As in the past, the camps will be

Villanova Scholar Writes History Of Ukrainian Church

Last week, our editorial office had a daily visitor, who would come in the morning, work by himself all day long, and leave in the evening, when all others had already left for the day.

The visitor was Bohdan P. Procko, Assistant Professor of History at Villanova University, Villanova, Pa. Prof. Procko is currently working on the history of the Ukrainian Church in America, to be published by the Marquette University. The other big project which is constantly with him is his Doctoral thesis in East European history. He hopes to finish the thesis this year, provided that he can arrange his time schedule, which is not easy when one has to teach at the same time, he said. Between - semesters break in lectures, Prof. Procko came to Svoboda for source material on the Ukrainian Church on this continent. Old copies of the newspaper, as well as some rare books in our library were

held this year on the following dates: 24 July to 15 July for girls; 16 July to 6 August for boys; and the period between 7 and 30 of August is reserved for the Ukrainian Cultural Courses. Further details on these will be announced in due time, but the final date of registration for the Courses was set at the end of May of this year. The fees will remain the same as in the previous year.

Poet's Centennial

The various aspects of UNA membership in the observance of the Shevchenko Centennial were also discussed at this meeting. It was agreed that another appeal will be sent to all branches of the UNA urging all members to take an active part in the activities planned in conjunction with the Centennial, and especially in the fund raising campaign for the quarter-million-dollar monument of the Poet in Washington, D.C.

Since Shevchenko is the Patron of the Ukrainian National Association, the Executive Committee decided to commemorate Taras Shevchenko on the day of his death March 10, by holding a special meeting of the UNA Cultural Commission on that day at Soyuzivka, and the following day, March 11, public laying of a wreath at the Shevchenko statue on Soyuzivka is planned, which will be followed by an appropriate commemorative program.

Campaign and Investments

The recently-begun pre-convention membership campaign, and the newest capital investment by the UNA, as well as administrative problems completed the agenda of this Supreme Executive Committee regular meeting.

used to fill a number of index cards for Mr. Procko.

The young scholar came to this country from Ukraine as a child. He holds the Master's degree from Columbia University, and is now completing the work for a Ph.D., to be granted by the University of Ottawa, Canada. He attended that University for a year recently on a leave of absence from Villanova, where he has been teaching for the past twelve years.

• Tonight, we are dancing at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City. The girls of Plast, the Ukrainian Youth Organization, guarantee a good time to everyone who will come to the attractively decorated ballroom and side rooms of the Second Avenue edifice and dance to the music of AMOR Orchestra. The admission is a nominal \$1.50 for the young people, and \$2.50 for adults, with all proceeds earmarked for a Plast Home in New York.

MILESTONE CONFERENCE OF MUN HELD IN NEW YORK

KUROPAS RE-ELECTED TO TOP POST; NAME CHANGED TO UNYF-USA

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Staff) — The change of name and new definition of the legal status of the organization, made the National Conference of MUN a landmark in that Organization's thirty year history. The Conference was held over the weekend from Jan. 27-29 in the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Avenue.

The constitutional amendment passed at this conference provides for the new name of the Organization which henceforth will be known as Ukrainian National Youth Federation of the United States of America (UNYF-USA) or Molod' Ukrainskoi Narodnosti (MUN) in Ukrainian. Thus the Ukrainian initials are retained but the name in Ukrainian is changed from the "Young Ukrainian Nationalists" to mean "Youth of Ukrainian Nationality."

The legal status of UNYF-USA was defined as an autonomous organization of Ukrainian American youth. The traditional ties with the organization such as the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU) and the Ukrainian Gold Cross (UZKh) will now be maintained only in a form of association.

The Conference also passed a resolution urging the new executive to maintain close ties with youth organizations in other countries which are the counterparts of UNYF-USA, such as UNYF of Canada, the organization of Ukrainian Youth in France, Argentina and others.

The three-day National Conference arranged by the local UNYF Branch headed by Oleh V. Riznyk, was planned in such

way that on Friday evening an informal tea party was held where members and their parents could meet with the Executive Board and National President Myron B. Kuropas; Saturday was devoted to the meeting of the Executive Board and the main plenary session and on Sunday, the newly-elected Executive Board held its first meeting.

Among the Oldest Organizations

Speaking in Ukrainian and English at the Friday night get-together Myron Kuropas briefly outlined the growth of MUN since 1933, and said that it is among the oldest Ukrainian youth organizations in the U. S.

The philosophy of MUN, Kuropas said, is that basically it is an American organization and the reason of survival until now was that it takes into account the American spirit of things. Its aim, however, is to give its members something which they will not get in other American organizations, he added.

Turning to the question of Ukrainian nationalism Kuropas said that we cannot be Ukrainian nationalists, but we can be nationalists in spirit by being active in the crusade for Ukraine's independence.

"We do not want to forget that we are Ukrainians, but we still have to be good Americans," ended the National President. His remarks set the stage for the plenary session which followed on Saturday.

Plenary Session

Reports of the retiring Executive Board, constitutional See UNYF, page 3

UKRAINIAN DAY IN KANSAS CITY AND STATE ISSUED PROCLAMATIONS

KANSAS CITY, Kan. — "At 8 A.M. today, flags of the United States and the now extinct Ukrainian democracy, will be raised over Ukrainian hall, 10 N. Ferris," wrote The Kansas City Kansan of Jan. 22, 1961 on the proposed activities marking the anniversary of Ukrainian independence by the Ukrainians in this western city.

The report quotes Bohdan Muzyka, chairman of the Kansas City, Kan. Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America as saying that about 160 Ukrainian families live within the 80-mile radius of the two Kansas Cities.

Earlier, Governor John Anderson, Jr. of Kansas, and

Mayor Paul F. Mitchum of Kansas City, Kan. signed proclamations recognizing the Independence Day of Ukraine according to Mr. B. Muzyka.

In his interview with the local press, the UCCA Branch President explained that "despite the fact that Ukraine has been under the Soviet domination for more than forty years, Ukrainians still nurture hopes of regaining their independence and resist the Communists."

In his letter to Mr. Muzyka and the UCCA Branch, Mayor Mitchum said that he was "very happy to issue a proclamation proclaiming January 22, 1961, as Ukrainian Independence Day," and ended with the words, "it was a pleasure to be of service to you."

FREE UKRAINE MEANS WEAK SOVIET EMPIRE—PHELPS

U.S. DIPLOMAT SPOKE AT JERSEY CITY INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERVANCE



View of the Ukrainian Community Center hall, filled to capacity for the celebration of the Ukrainian Independence anniversary. In the front row (right to left) are: Joseph Lesawyer, national treasurer of the UCCA, Marcel Wagner, Hudson County Tax Commissioner; Ambassador Phelps Phelps, one of the speakers at the event; Mrs. A. Dragan of Jersey City; and Mrs. I. Kedryn-Rudnysky, of New York.

Former U.S. ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Phelps Phelps and Ivan Kedryn-Rudnysky of Svoboda editorial board, were guest speakers at the 43rd anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian Independence. The event which took place in the Jersey City's Ukrainian Community Center on Fleet Street last Sunday, January 29, was sponsored by the local Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Branch.

Earlier that day, special Masses were held for the Ukrainian nation and its freedom at the Sts. Peter and Paul Church here.

The celebration in the Community Center was opened by Anthony Sharan, president of the UCCA Branch. This was preceded by a prayer of Rev. Zenovius Bachynsky and the playing of the United States and Ukrainian national anthems by the SURMA band of Jersey City directed by Ivan Dragan.

Mr. Ivan Kedryn-Rudnysky, speaking in Ukrainian delivered a talk on the prospects of Ukrainian-independence struggle in view of the current international situation and the change of administration in Washington.

Later Hudson County Tax Commissioner, and New Jersey Chairman of the Ukrainian

Independence Anniversary, Marcel E. Wagner introduced Ambassador Phelps.

Challenge to Khrushchev

The former diplomat, who is expected to return shortly to the field of international relations, opened his speech with a challenge to Nikita Khrushchev to make good his "concern" for national liberation of peoples and free the nations held in captivity by the Soviet Union.

"So dangerous to the Soviets is the powderkeg of freedom in its own backyard that it has selected its largest slave nation, Ukraine, as an example of what happens to a people who refuse to coexist with their communist neighbors," Phelps said.

Further on in his speech he added, "The tragedy of Ukraine with its forty million and more inhabitants should be portrayed to the entire world. The plight of millions of Ukrainian political prisoners in slave labor camps... should be revealed to those nations which permit themselves to be led blindly by Soviet Communist promises of peaceful coexistence."

Turning to the Ukrainian independence proclaimed See PHELPS, page 3

Hudson University Club Hears Ukrainian Speaker

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — "Today the world is divided into two powerful ideological and political camps, each of which has its own followers and the words 'colonialism' and 'imperialism' are being used as weapons of accusation and political propaganda," Walter Dushnyk, specialist on the Soviet Union and Ukraine said in his lecture at the Hudson County University Club on Thursday, January 26, 1961.

Mr. Dushnyk, who is editor of The Ukrainian Bulletin and acting editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly and a U.S. Armed Forces veteran who served on the staff of General MacArthur's GHQ in Manila and Tokyo during World War II, spoke at the bi-monthly meeting of the Hudson County University Club at the Fairmount Hotel in Jersey City, N. Y.

The speaker dwelt on "Colonialism: Western and Russian," a topic which was extensively discussed during the XVth session of the U.N. General Assembly last September and which almost precipitated the collapse of the international organization.

In enumerating the series of new independent nations of Africa and Asia which once were colonial dependencies, Mr. Dushnyk said that "Western colonialism is on the way out, after bequeathing its heritage and is being gradually replaced by new independent regimes."

In characterizing Soviet Russian colonialism the speaker

said "it was marked by the callous exploitation of the native populations, featured by systematic persecution, harsh oppression and enforced Russification."

He stressed the fact that during the U.N. General Assembly session it was only the small nations, such as Canada, Republic of China, Chile and Australia, that "valiantly sought to raise the question of Russian colonialism and imperialism," but they failed to secure any substantial support from the great powers.

Mr. Dushnyk said that the U.S. Government and Congress had recognized the importance of the captive nations, held in slavery by the Soviet Union, by enacting the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in July, 1959, which provoked violent condemnation and protest on the part Khrushchev and the entire Communist bloc.

He concluded that an enlightened U.S. foreign policy playing up the enslavement of some 22 nations held in captivity by Communist Russia, would place the Kremlin on the defensive and would make the Soviet empire shaky and impotent.

The meeting was presided over by George Shields, president of the Club, and Arthur B. Herrellers, program chairman. Marcel E. Wagner, Hudson County Tax Commissioner and noted Ukrainian American leader in New Jersey, introduced Mr. Dushnyk to the members of the Club.

RUSK PRAISES AMERICAN FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

STATE SECRETARY SAYS NATIONALITY GROUPS ARE HELPFUL TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dean Rusk, Secretary of State addressing a luncheon in honor of retiring Sen. Theodore F. Green, oldest member ever to serve in the Congress of the United States, stressed the importance of the American foreign language press and nationality groups. "You have often been the first to perceive the special problems which the United States has faced in its relations abroad," he said, "and to help our leaders here at home to understand those problems."

The Inaugural week luncheon week, attended by many important personalities of the new Kennedy Administration in addition to Secretary Rusk, and by many Governors, Senators, and Representatives, was sponsored by the Democratic Party's Nationalities Division. Sen. Green, together with Michel Cieplinski, Executive Director of the Nationalities Division, organized this body in 1948 at the direction of President Harry S. Truman. Primary function of the Nationalities Division is to bring persons of recent foreign origin into more active participation in the political life of America, and to promote better citizenship.

Following presentations to Senator Green, Mr. Rusk addressed the gathering. Excerpts of the State Secretary's speech are given below:

"We honor Senator Green today for several reasons: for his many effective years of public service, for his leadership as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and particularly, in the presence of this company, his work on behalf of the nationality groups.

"Americans of first or second generation immigrant origin today number more than 35 million.

"They are men and women whose families came to this country because they believed in freedom—because they wanted to find new liberty, and new opportunity.

"The fact that America is a land of people from every corner of the earth—the fact that here all are citizens alike, no matter of what origin—is one of the great truths that we have to speak to the world.

"In the present struggle between the forces of freedom and the forces of dictatorship, this is a fact that stands out strongly for our cause everywhere...

L. A. Ukrainians to Dedicate New Culture Center SCREEN STARS ARE MEMBERS

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (J.Z.) — The Ukrainian colony in Los Angeles and nearby vicinities will solemnly celebrate the dedication of the new cultural center on February 11 and 12, 1961. In the evening of February 11 the Rev. Michael Kultysky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church will bless the newly-remodeled building, and later the same evening, Father Mereshchenko, of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, will hold a mbleben service.

The next day, on Sunday, February 12, there will be a banquet and dance.

As was reported previously in The Ukrainian Weekly, (Jan. 6, 1961), the Ukrainian Culture Center is located on a broad thoroughfare, at 4315 Melrose Avenue. It consists a large auditorium, a ballroom, a library and class rooms. On January 14, 1961 the Center held a malanka dance, which was attended by some 560 people.

The Ukrainian Culture Center is proud to have among its members and patrons well known Ukrainian American sports figures and screen lumi-



Dean Rusk

"Our nationality organizations and our foreign language press have done an excellent job in telling the world what America means, and we honor them for that. Some have told the story to relatives in other lands through their letters; others by the personal example of the leadership which they have achieved in the affairs of our country.

"In addition, through travel abroad, many of you have become personal ambassadors. About one-third of all visas issued to American visitors to Europe are currently issued to persons of foreign birth—persons who, on their visits, have direct family contacts through which they can and do spread the story of America in a much more personal and effective way than this can be done by any official agency.

"In all of this, we are indebted to you of the nationality organizations and to your press for helping to maintain and improve the picture of American democracy abroad.

"There are other ways in which you have helped. You have kept alive the knowledge of foreign languages, which our country so much needs. You have helped to strengthen our knowledge of other cultures, and to broaden our fellowship with men and women on other shores. You have often been the first to perceive the special problems which the United States has faced in its relations abroad, and to help our leaders here at home to understand those problems.

"You have helped new immigrants to find a ready welcome and an opportunity to participate in the public life of our country much more quickly than they might otherwise have done..."

aries, such as Mike Mazurki, Jack Palance, Nick Adams and Natalie Wood.

While the Ukrainian colony is small in number (only about 4,000 to 5,000 people) it is active in social and cultural events. Americans of Ukrainian descent are urged to become members of the Ukrainian Culture Center. Only those Americans of Ukrainian descent who follow the communist line are excluded from becoming members of the Ukrainian Culture Center.

The Ukrainian colony in Los Angeles consists of doctors, dentists, school teachers, college professors, actors and merchants. There are a number of Ukrainian social and political organizations in the area. Invitations have been sent to almost every known family, which is known to be of Ukrainian descent to participate in the dedication ceremonies. Also invited are the Mayor of Los Angeles, Congressman Glenard Liscomb, Councilman Harvey Brown, Assemblyman Chet Wolfson and representatives of the many nationality groups in Los Angeles.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

There is no doubt that we are all facing a period of the greatest national peril, requiring forceful emergency action to shore up our cold war defenses before it is too late.

Toward that end—bolstering of our defenses, President Kennedy has already ordered speed-ups in Polaris submarine construction and missile development and production—moves that every American, we think, will approve.

Some observers believe that President Kennedy took a much more serious view of the current economic recession than did the previous administration. He hopes that Congress will give him the go-ahead on a series of drastic measures: he wants to provide more food to jobless persons, redevelop distressed areas, stimulate housing, extend unemployment compensation, raise and broaden the minimum wage, increase federal aid to schools, tie in health care for the aged with Social Security, and reassess taxes so as to encourage investment in industrial enterprises.

All these measures our new Chief Executive plans to accomplish without throwing the budget too seriously out of balance. President Kennedy promised to maintain the value of the dollar, one of his commitments which heartened America's allies everywhere.

President Kennedy's remarks on communism were as firm and unyielding as could be expected. He said: "Our greatest challenge is still the world that lies beyond the cold war—but the first great obstacle is still our relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China. We must never be lulled into believing that either power has yielded its ambitions for world domination..."

He also asked Congress for stand-by authority to help communist countries of Eastern Europe with loans and grants.

Fears of Appeasement

His reference to communism and its avowed intent to conquer the world draw immense applause in Congress, a sign that this country is firmly against any appeasement of Red China and the Soviet Union alike.

But while President Kennedy was preparing his State of the Union Message, high-ranking members of the new Administration seem to create confusion as to the new line regarding the communist world. For example, Adlai Stevenson, new U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, made several important comments at a press conference in New York about getting friendly with Red China, an important point of foreign policy which should properly have come from the Secretary of State or the President himself, rather than from the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. This statement of Mr. Stevenson's is in total contradiction with all statements made by the new President on that point thus far.

These are legitimate fears of the American people that all these measures emanating from the various centers of the government tend to suppress any and all anti-communist opinions and criticism in this country.

Indeed, we must know that one cannot appease the Soviet dictator. Any kowtowing to Khrushchev can only humiliate the United States, and any "Munich" could lead only to war.

PROVING GROUNDS FOR LEADERS

Why do we have our youth organizations? The usual answer to this question very often is something vague and abstract. We tend to say that they preserve our culture, transmit our rich heritage, and the like. One aspect, however, which is often overlooked, or seldom mentioned, is that these organizations, clubs, and associations, with their various multi-worded names are simply effective proving grounds for future leaders.

These thoughts occurred to us as we witnessed the National Conference of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of USA, last week. MUN, as the organization is known by its Ukrainian initials, is a particularly good example for this observation, because as it now stands, it is virtually wholly controlled by young people—most of them in their "teens" and early twenties, and for this reason all the decision-making and executive offices are in their hands.

The National Conference in question was a very important event in the history of MUN, for constitutional changes were debated and approved in the course of it. The general impression gained there, was truly gratifying.

As the questions were brought up for discussion, it was at once obvious that in many cases those who took the floor lacked experience, their manner of expression was not always clear, and at times they were confused as to the proper procedure. But in all cases the chair took them seriously, patiently explained any irregularities and the accepted form, thus stressing the fact that upon each delegate rested the responsibility for the future of his or her organization. What was really impressive in the entire proceedings was the constitutional amendment which sought to change the name of the thirty-year old organization—much older than delegates in whose hands its fate now rested. As the Chairman called out the delegates' names individually, to voice the approval or disapproval of the motion, it was obvious that the young delegates took the matter seriously—some of them pondered for an instant before speaking out, and in a couple of cases there were those who decided to abstain.

This, then, is what we mean by a proving ground for future leaders. By legislating and governing on the small scale in their own organizations, these young people are trying out their strength and are acquiring self-confidence and clear-headedness so necessary for the government of adult institutions and communities. Virtually every high government official started his career in some small club.

This must always be kept in mind, and as well as transmitting the culture and heritage to "our kids" and keeping them off the streets, we must give them a chance to govern their own affairs in their own organizations. At times the lack of confidence in our teen-agers and too much supervision over them, only throttles their innate abilities.

THE STATE OF THE NATION

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The American Constitution provides that the President shall give to Congress definite reports on the state of the nation and by tradition one such report is regularly presented very soon after the opening of Congress. President Eisenhower made such a report early in January as a swansong and his final word to the American people. It was then only natural that the new President very soon after his inauguration should present a similar report on conditions as he sees them.

Complementary Speeches

It is necessary therefore to read the two speeches together and to regard them as complementing one another. There are naturally differences in emphasis and ideas for the two men belong to opposite parties. The one was eager to show that things had gone well during the eight years of his administration. The other, for reasons of party prestige, was equally eager to present a less glowing picture and to summarize the situation as he sees it, for the purpose of charting his future course of executive action and of legislation.

President Kennedy's inaugural address was in a sense intended as words of inspiration. It was intended to set forth certain general principles and to mark his assumption of office. The address on the state of the union had a more practical purpose and it was considerably less optimistic for, even though the new President has been in office only a little over a week, he and his associates have come to realize that there is a world of difference between the electoral campaign which offered scope for almost unlimited promises, the inaugural address which offered some of the general principles which he wished to expound, and the sober reality of what could be achieved by executive order and what he could, with political wisdom, expect from Congress. The very debate that has been going on in the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has shown that there is no royal and easy road to the accomplishment of any of his plans, and at the same time such episodes as that of the Santa Maria, have cast light upon the tangled international scene throughout which he has to find a clear path.

Little Difference in Policy

It was only natural therefore that in its review of foreign policy and its consideration of the position of the United States there was far less difference between the two speeches than there was in the attitude toward domestic conditions, where the question of political partisanship played a larger role. Yet even there the question of the stability of the dollar and the need for strengthening it at its present gold value without resorting to artificial checks on its convertibility showed that essentially there was less conflict between the two administrations than might be presumed.

Ambiguity Prevails

In view of this, all of the hopes that much may be accomplished by exchanges of students and professors, by scholars and researchers seem purely academic and far removed from the prime task of forcing Communism back where it belongs. In addition to that, neither the old nor the new administration, whatever its expressions of sympathy, has seen fit to take a firm and definite stand on the ultimate goal of limiting Russian Soviet

from the pre-electoral campaigns and speeches. Perhaps there was a sharper conflict in regard to the armed forces and missiles in general. It was noteworthy and ironic that most of the definite attacks throughout the administration of President Eisenhower came upon his handling of the armed forces through the Department of Defense. It was at this point that President Eisenhower most bitterly resented criticism and again and again referred to his military career as the answer to these attacks, but this did not bring full satisfaction even to many Republicans who realized the increasing power of the post-World War II weapons and queried in their minds whether the President had given enough weight to these changes. President Kennedy raised anew the question of the expansion of the missile program and was perhaps most definite when he stated that he had authorized its expansion over what President Eisenhower had regarded as more than satisfactory.

Serious Struggle

All three addresses recognized implicitly or explicitly the overwhelming seriousness of the struggle against the Soviet Union and Communist China which are endeavoring to secure entire world control despite Khrushchev's constant talk of "peaceful coexistence" for this is not a means of peace but a means of infiltrating the free world and rendering its destruction easier. President Kennedy definitely repudiated a policy of so-called "appeasement" but at the same time he did not make clear even the area in which he hoped to make the first move at relieving tensions.

At the beginning of the Eisenhower administration, there was a definite policy of "liberation" adopted with the understanding and statement that it was to be non-violent. It soon turned out that there was very little evident difference between that "liberation" and the "containment" theory worked out by George Kennan, before he retired from government service. Now Kennan is once again Ambassador to Yugoslavia and the same barriers still remain, only now they are higher and at the present time Communism has been able to establish a base in Cuba and through Fidel, Castro to accomplish in the Caribbean Sea what imperial Russia tried on occasion but was never able to accomplish—secure a foothold in the Americas.

There is the same ambiguity again in the attitude toward the United Nations. President Kennedy has indicated that the independent post of the Secretary General must be preserved. Yet all the time, despite the growing theoretical importance of the United Nations, its powers of accomplishment seem to be shrinking, as Moscow continues its hostility to any and all measures which are carried out in accordance with the spirit and letter of the organization. It is highly desirable that the United States should support the United Nations "as an instrument to end the 'cold war' instead of an arena in

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE MARKED

IN U. S. CONGRESS

Speeches reprinted from the Congressional Record

Vol. 107 January 21, 1961 No. 11

Speech of Senator KENNETH B. KEATING of New York

Mr. President, 43 years ago tomorrow, on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian people gained their freedom by proclaiming independence from Czarist Russia and by establishing the Ukrainian Republic. The foundation of the democratic Ukrainian Republic was the culmination of a long struggle that began in the mid-17th century when the Ukrainians were first brought under the autocratic Russian regime. But the joys of freedom were short-lived in the new Republic. Late in 1920 Communist forces invaded that fair land. And for the last 41 years the heel of Communist tyranny has lain heavy over the freedom-loving people of Ukraine.

As one of the co-sponsors of the "Captive Nations Resolution," I recognized that Ukraine was among those captive nations enslaved by the force of Soviet arms alone against the wishes of the inhabitants of the Ukrainian nation. This whole world of the infamy of Soviet imperialism.

But despite four decades of hardships and privations and of indescribable misery, the spirit of hope and freedom is not dead in Ukraine. It is my fervent hope that the dreams of Ukrainians the world over can someday be realized. In memory of this anniversary of past independence

and in sorrow and grief for the freedom that was only too brief, I offer this tribute to Ukrainians everywhere. On this 43d anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day, I extend my warm and wholehearted sympathy and my very best wishes to a fine and courageous people.

Speech of Senator EVERETT M. DIRKSEN of Illinois

Mr. President, January 22, 1961, marks the 43d anniversary of the proclamation declaring Ukraine to be a free and independent Republic.

The independence of Ukraine, proclaimed by the National Council at Kiev, in 1918, most tragically was a brief one, for in 1920 the Communists brutally subjugated the people of Ukraine, and have held them under their yoke since that time. Like other wonderful peoples in Europe and Asia under the domination of communism, the Ukrainian people have lived under the blackest periods in the history of mankind, because of the brutalities and crimes committed against them. However, the oppressed Ukrainian people have never given up hope and heart for the day when they may have complete freedom. It is this dream of freedom that places no limit to the number of forces which motivate and put into motion the human desire to move forward toward freedom. The Ukrainian people have

power to the Russian Republic and demanding that the subjugated peoples of the Soviet Union be freed from Russian domination and allowed to develop in their own way. A proclamation to that effect would force the Russian Communist dictatorship to stop all relationships with United States and increase the risk of armed warfare and destruction. Thus there is the same ambiguity prevailing and we are left with the uncomfortable feeling that on the central issue confronting the country the same theories are still being pursued, even if there is a slight shifting of the verbiage for political and other reasons.

Attitude Toward U.N.

There is the same ambiguity again in the attitude toward the United Nations. President Kennedy has indicated that the independent post of the Secretary General must be preserved. Yet all the time, despite the growing theoretical importance of the United Nations, its powers of accomplishment seem to be shrinking, as Moscow continues its hostility to any and all measures which are carried out in accordance with the spirit and letter of the organization. It is highly desirable that the United States should support the United Nations "as an instrument to end the 'cold war' instead of an arena in

which to fight it." Yet what does this mean, in the face of Khrushchev's defiance, his attitude at the General Assembly, and this remarks since? The United Nations will have proved its right to exist and the cold war, when it is able to secure whole-hearted respect from its members and is able to condemn those nations which flout it. Otherwise it will inevitably go the way of the League of Nations which branded the Soviet Union as an aggressor only in its last days and amid World War II.

Khrushchev Like Peter I

All this is not to disparage the new administration but to express the hope that it may grasp the essentials of the problem and realize that just as Peter of Moscow branded Ivan Mazepa a rebel, outlaw and aggressor for daring to ask that he respect the pledges made to Ukraine by this Czarist predecessor, so Khrushchev of Moscow in the United Nations and elsewhere is labelling every national leader in the free world and in the enslaved countries an aggressor if he ventures to demand that Moscow live up to the agreements signed by Stalin and approved by Khrushchev. It is by his ability to change that situation and not to relieve tensions that President Kennedy will be finally judged. We can only hope that he succeeds.

U.N.A. NOTES AND COMMENTS

HELP THE U.N.A. ORGANIZER

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

With the pre-convention campaign of the Ukrainian National Association under way there will be a large demand for capable organizers by various branches. Unfortunately, the UNA has comparatively few full-time organizers and is forced to use them only in area where there is some guarantee that good results will be forthcoming. The usual procedure is for a UNA District Committee to hold an organizational meeting, asking all members and interested non-members to attend, and have UNA supreme officers and an organizer address them.

Though Job

The organizers have a tough job because there is more to getting new members than one may believe. A large part of the work consists of calling at the homes of prospective members. Where does the organizer get his leads from? Before he can make a call he must have the name and address of a prospect. Getting such names and addresses is in itself quite a chore. He must see many different people, including officers of branches, friends, church officials, businessmen, and others, in order to compile a list of prospects, and he attends meetings of branches in order to contact additional people. Not everybody is cooperative as

possessed many fine virtues through their long and turbulent history, and they have clung to them steadfastly.

Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., 302 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y., in a letter to Members of Congress, sees hope in the actions of the 86th Congress, which by means of a Captive Week resolution, passed legislation—Public Law 86-749—authorizing a Shevchenko statue; and Congress issued House Document No. 445, entitled Europe's Freedom Fighter, which today powerfully counters Moscow's distortions about bourgeois nationalism in Ukraine and the other captive non-Russian nations in the "Union of Soviet Slave Regions."

Professor Dobriansky further pointed out:

These advances scarcely scratch the surface of this new frontier. Much, much more can be done peaceably and skillfully to seize the initiative from Moscow, to demolish the spurious Russian image of power, to gain a strategic political leverage among the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R., and to abet those natural forces within the U.S.S.R. which would enable us to win the cold war and thus stave off a hot one. Entailing a Freedom Academy and other measures, a program aimed at a commonwealth of nations in Eastern Europe and central Asia can be realized. It is, for example, nothing short of de-

See SPEECHES, page 3

some people do not relish the idea of being responsible for giving out names and addresses to a "salesman."

"Come Back Later"

The organizer studies his list and proceeds to call at the addresses closest to him. The real work begins, with all of its headaches and disappointments. Some of the addresses may be completely wrong. Some of the prospects may have moved. Some may refuse to admit the organizer into "their homes. Some may admit him and listen to him, but refuse to join the UNA. Some may tell him to "come back in a couple of months." Some may already be UNA members! But the organizer keeps working on his list, traveling further and further from his own home (or hotel). Quite often he goes into little towns and farm communities to check particularly "good" leads. All of this is very tiring, particularly if the organizer does not have the use of a car (which is often the case).

Eventually, the organizer visits every address on his list. Results? Several addresses have to be revisited because no one answered his ring or knock. Several others are crossed out as hopeless. Some of those who signed up for membership must be contacted at future dates for medical examinations and other details. But there are real results, not 100 percent, to be sure, but real results just the same. Some of the prospects listened to the organizer and signed membership applications on his very first visit. The organizer brings the applications to the secretaries of the UNA branches the prospects indicated they would like to join, and the applications are soon on their way to the Main Office for processing. But the organizer's work is not finished. He is busy compiling a new list of prospects.

Deserve Cooperation

The organizers are doing a good job under the circumstances. As can be seen, however, they can use more help. Their business is to get new members into our organization and they deserve the fullest cooperation. Branch officers and members who are interested in the continued growth and development of our fraternal benefit society should help the organizer in every way. Without them the UNA would suffer. No branch should ask for the assistance of an organizer without being prepared to help him in his work. And should one of these hard-working organizers visit your home do not slam the door in his face! Give him a chance—let him talk. If you're already a member you can help by giving him some names and addresses; if you're not a member, well, that's what he's seeing you about! Join the UNA!

The organizers deserve a lot of credit, but they will settle for more help and cooperation. Give it to them!

Only Alternative

Is there then any way out from all this? It is clear that Khrushchev's set of alternatives, is unacceptable, nor does it correspond to the true state of affairs. There exists a third possibility, the dissolution of the Russian empire, in other words, liberation. Liberation, however, is not likely to arrive by itself. The entire course of history of the Russian Empire gives us the full right to maintain that further development is likely to mean greater tyranny, in her, say, Chinese form. War, on the other hand, is not very practical, especially if there exist safer means. Of course, we must be ready, in case of need, to fight a defensive, and even an offensive war, if man and civilization is to be saved. Nor can we ignore the Soviet Union, for it must lead aggressive policy against the free world, for that is demanded by Russian imperialist interests, and does create greater tension in the world allowing maintenance of terrorism in the land. And so, the support of a democratic, anti-Russian, anti-Communist revolution of the oppressed men and nations within the USSR is our only alternative.

SOVIET IMPERIALISM

By O. Pidhaini

The article below appeared first in The Review, published by the Free World Society of the University of Toronto. It appears here by permission of the Editor of The Review, Oleh Pidhaini.

(Conclusion)

Yes, war. For war is beloved or desired by the messianists. Dostoyevsky said, "Without war the world would have perished, or at least would have turned into some sort of slime, into some kind of dirt, infested by rotting wounds." Not only is war necessary to purify mankind continually, "to purge" it (in Lenin's terms); it has a desirability of its own, for it creates love. "War develops the brotherly love and unites nations," we are told by the same old D. In fact, "making war, shedding blood, becomes the supreme example of expressing love." The shedding of "precious human blood" is a blessed thing; it is in fact the repetition of the holy mystery of Golgotha, it is an act of self-sacrifice of mankind and thus means purification; it is a necessity towards building of the new Zion through the Apocalypse. The Russian Christ, bearing unmistakable features of the White Tsar, shall be enthroned in power and glory forever and ever, up-

on general exculpation of the human kind, when the "first heaven and the first earth" were passed away in the process of universal shedding of torrents of the "precious human blood."

And, as Mereshkovsky observed, the world possesses yet plenty for which blood may be shed. There is Europe. In Dostoyevsky's words, "For a true Russian, Europe and all the property of the great Arian tribe is as precious, as is Russia itself, for our rights in property extend over all the world." There is also Asia, "To Asia! To Asia! Let all the millions of people to India, and in India, develop the certainly in the invincibility of the White Tsar." There is the Middle East, "Constantinople must be ours. Salvation lies just in this, that Russia take Constantinople by herself, for herself, at her own cost."

The vision of Apocalypse has charmed the Russian imperialist thought ever since.

The bourgeois, the "mystical" poet Blok, mentioned earlier, could call to Europe to render herself into the loving embraces of the Bolshevik revolution. "Yes, to love such as our blood does, none of you is capable of! You have forgotten that there is a love in the world, such love that burns and destroys." Would it be our fault, he exclaims, if you bones should crack in our tender, loving embraces? And again, describing a band of 12 Bolshevik marauders, shooting up people, plundering, he can say, "And in front of them, in a bloodied marching step, in a white wreath of roses, there marches Jesus Christ." In the thirties (1930) the Ukrainian poet Bazhan complained, "And Dostoyevski, bony-armed, starts raising heavy forehead like a rock."

These are then the main stages in the development of Russian imperialist thought, as it arose in the context of history. The development of this thought is so continuous, it has suffered so few small reverses that these stages become the main elements in the present day Russian imperialist thought.

In the days of Dostoyevsky, Russian imperialist thought touched the other deeply re-

trograde movement, immediately recognized their remarkable kinship and united with it. This happened to the extreme surprise of the creators and leaders of that movement who saw themselves as extremely progressive while accounting the Russian Empire and its theories as outstandingly reactionary. Of course, I have in mind socialism. Although development of socialism against the history of Western Europe deserves attention, I am not prepared to say any more than a word or two on the subject.

Rise of Socialism

Socialism arose in the historical context of the supposed failure of the ideas of the French Revolution, the ideals of freedom of man and nation, in the days of the Alexander-Meternich reaction and its aftermaths. Being a movement directed on the whole against freedom and reason, with some form of economic determinism substituted for freedom and dialectics with its contradictions substituted for reason, being directed against the concept of community, substituting for it rigid artificial "classes", the union of socialism with Russian imperialism cannot be excused as accidental. This union, in fact, will explain why the Bolshevik coup

d'etat succeeded, and it does make the further history of the Russian empire in its modern dress understandable. Lenin saved the Empire by amalgamating socialism and Russian imperialism. Stalin and Khrushchev are but the continuators of the same policy. Both demand extreme centralization, against any tendency towards autonomy not to mention independence. Both demand coercion, and mystical reverence for the State. The proletarian nation, defined by Marx in the Communist Manifesto is identified with the Russian nation. The proletarian culture becomes Russian, while support of any other culture and language becomes "bourgeois nationalism" and treason. The take-over by the proletarian state of the whole world, is identified with the interests of Russian messianism. This is why all Russian imperialists, including most Russian emigrants, show so much enthusiasm for Stalin, as the builder of the "enlarged Russia," especially after 1945, as Fedotov points out, for they say, that if the "Third Rome" is to be a reality only in the form of a "World USSR," let there be the "Third Rome."

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

IN MEMORIAM

On Sunday, January 22nd last, the Good Lord saw fit to call my 62 year old Dad, Myron Danko, a wonderful person born in the village of Vovche, in the county of Turka in Ukraine, unto His Kingdom.

Thus, on the Ukrainian Independence that he loved so well, Dad joined my brother Walter, whom he has mourned for over six years. Our family loss is immeasurable, but we know that Dad will prove as good a man there as he was on this Earth.

As a member and past officer of the Ukrainian National Home of Bayonne, N.J. (President and other positions); St. Michael's UNA Branch 213 of Bayonne (President and other positions); St. Sophia Ukrainian Church of Bayonne (Fin. Sec'y and Board of Directors), and a member of the Ukrainian Community Center of Jersey City plus the U.C.C.A. branches in Bayonne and Jersey City—Dad was a driving force in many Ukrainian American religious, community, political, fraternal and civic functions.

This was true in all the communities in which he lived in the U.S.A.—Perth Amboy, Newark, Scranton, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Chicago (where he married 37 years ago), Bayonne and North Bergen.

He took special interest in the work of various Ukrainian youth organizations, such as taking in the past two U.W.A. Ukrainian Youth League dinners in Scranton, Pa. and the 1960 UYL-NA Convention banquet in New York City last September, among many others, each with his special pride and joy, his nine year old grandson, Billy Danko (who has already contributed pieces of writing to my work on these pages and the UYL-NA monthly Treadette).

In the final analysis, I guess I'll remember Dad best for his teachings. These have been impressed upon me the past couple years, especially since I've worked with Ukrainian teenagers and their parents.

I have found that a majority of the teenagers' parents, a bit older than I, have lost sight of their immigrant parents' teaching; background, hopes and desires—and have selfishly gone on their own respective ways, thinking and caring little about improving the lot of all our Ukrainian people—here and abroad.

To offset this negative thought and action on the part of a great many of our over two million Ukrainians here in the U.S.A. and Canada, Dad believed in a strong teaching set-up in the churches and community centers, and mainly through the parents themselves. He had hoped that a positive trend would eventually emerge in our hectic Ukrainian American way of life. We can only work for the implementation of this idea and hope for the best.

Rest, Dad, no pain shall disturb; sleep, dream of us, as

we of you, with cherished memories forever in our hearts. U.C.C.A.

Since we recently had Ukrainian Independence Day (Jan. 22) celebrations throughout the U.S.A. and since a new administration has taken over in Washington, D.C., I'd like to take this opportunity to plug a Ukrainian organization that transcends all political and religious groups and others, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, organized in 1940 by Ukrainian Americans who hoped to enlighten the free world about the hopes and aspirations of forty-five million Ukrainian brethren to be free and independent of the Russian colonial yoke in Ukraine.

I'd like to urge all sincere, true Ukrainians to give, no matter how small or large their donation, to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America — P. O. Box 721, Church Street Annex, New York 7, N.Y.

New Jersey U.Y.L.

The ever-active Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey (probably more active as a unit than rest of the other combined state leagues and district councils in UYL-NA) will sponsor its 4th annual "Bowling Jamboree" next Sunday (February 12, 1961—Lincoln's Birthday) afternoon and evening, in Linden and Elizabeth, N.J.

This affair will feature Handicap Bowling (both Men's and Women's or mixed 5 man teams) starting at 4 P.M. Sunday afternoon (February 12) at the "Jersey Lanes" located on Park Avenue in Linden, N.J., just off U.S. Route No. 1 (behind the Esso Research Labs).

At 8 P.M. the bowlers will repair to the Ukrainian National Home located at 214 Fulton Street in Elizabeth, N. J. for a fine buffet dinner, after which the Dancing Social will begin at 9 there in "Betsytown."

The complete cost is a nominal \$4 (Bowling \$2, Buffet \$1, Dance \$1) and trophies will be awarded to the top bowlers. The major portion of the NYUYL weekly bowling group will participate, with all other nearby Ukrainian areas invited to participate, too. We feel reasonably certain that with N.J. bowling prexy Steve Babish (508 Bond Street, Elizabeth, N. J.) as the general chairman, the Annual jamboree will hit its usual high level of satisfaction among all the participants. All inquiries can be addressed to Mr. Babish.

We would like to see all other UYL-NA areas—especially those that have petered out such as Chicago, Ohio, Michigan, Western Pennsylvania and others—undertake this type activity as a forerunner to reactivating their respective areas gaining new members with new ideas.

Perhaps this type of activity would lead to a general Western Rally (badly needed out West) featuring athletics

Returns to USA After 61 Years In Ukraine



WELCOME HOME—Michael Kotis, left, welcomes his brother John to the United States, where he was born 62 years ago. With them are Mrs. John Kotis, and her two sons John Jr. and Steve.

PASSAIC, N. J. — The man who came to the United States from Displaced Persons camp fifteen years ago has helped his brother return to the country of his birth. The two brothers were reunited at Idlewild Airport in New York after not seeing each other for twenty years.

Michael Kotis, Passaic building contractor and member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 42, arranged to bring his older brother John and seven members of his family. It is reported that Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. took a hand in the difficult case, on the intervention of Joseph V. McGuire, Passaic Democratic

leader. According to The Herald-News, "the Passaic man was born in Ukraine, and the Ukrainian, who speaks no English was born in Pennsylvania. He returned to Europe with his parents about a year after he was born, and spent the rest of his life there as a farmer. He is now 62."

The group of immigrants brought here by Michael Kotis includes brother John, who returned to his native land after sixty-one years, his wife, two sons, a daughter, her husband and their two children. The family took up residence in Passaic.

Phelps Speaks in J.C.

From Page One

January 22, 1918, Ambassador Phelps stated that there is a lesson to be drawn from it. "The West," he said, "has played a procrastinating role by blindly rejecting all the Ukrainian pleas for help, choosing instead a course of appeasement of Stalin's successor Khrushchev. It fails to read the handwriting on the wall," said Phelps.

Ukrainian Struggle Now Recognized

He continued by saying that "after forty-three years of unrelenting struggle against Moscow, the cause of Ukrainian independence is recognized throughout the world. It will become an international necessity, for a free Ukraine means a substantial weakening of the Soviet communist empire, the beginning of the end to the permanent Soviet threat to world peace which hangs ominously over an intimidated humanity."

(bowling, basketball, table-tennis, swimming, volley-ball, golf, etc.), business sessions, socials, etc.

Congratulations

We extend our sincere best wishes to friend Theodore "Taras" Herbowy, active Ukrainian in Utica, N.Y. on his marriage tomorrow (Sun. Feb. 5) to Miss Amelia Kulik at the St. John's Ukrainian Church in Johnson City, N.Y., with the reception to follow at the beautiful \$200,000 St. John's Ukrainian Center there. Congratulations, Ted!

New York UYL

The NYUYL, sponsors of the past UYL-NA Convention in New York City, will try to hold its final accounting meeting this Wednesday evening (Feb. 8, 1961) at the Ukrainian Institute, located at 2 East 79th Street in New York City. Inclement weather has cancelled the last 2 scheduled meetings and it is hoped that this meeting will go off on schedule. Metro "Jim" Baran will preside.

In the first administration under prexy Walter Bodnar, the UYL-NA Executive Board met on a full scale in Rochester, N.Y. (September), Utica, N.Y. (October) and Newark, N. J. (April). Sectional meetings were also held in Rochester (November and January), Sy-

racuse (March and July) and New York City (June).

This year, full executive meetings have been held at New York City (September), Scranton, Pa. (October) and next weekend (February 11 and 12, 1961) one will be held in New York City. Many items are on the agenda, such as the proposed Western Rally to wake up the area, and six month reports of each of the officers. These should prove interesting.

Current Events

The New Jersey-New York UOL will hold its annual "Winter Dance" at the beautiful quarter-million dollar St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center, located at 691 Roosevelt Avenue in Carteret, N. J. tonite.

The N.Y.-N.J. Council of the UCYL will hold its "Inaugural Ball" at the beautiful quarter-million dollar Ukrainian Community Center located at 90 Fleet Street (corner of Oakland Ave.) in Jersey City, N.J. tonite.

The active Astoria Ukes will hold a "Pre-Lenten Dance" tonite at the Holy Cross Ukrainian Church Hall located at 37-09—31st Avenue in Astoria, L.I.N.Y. We urge all Ukrainians to patronize "our own" and really have a great time with your fellow Ukrainians.

Speeches in U.S. Congress

From Page Two

plorable that Khrushchev should take the initiative on the issue of colonialism though mountains of evidence favor us concerning Russian imperialism and colonialism both within and outside the Soviet Union. Mr. President, I hope the day soon will come when all freedom-loving people who are under the yoke of communism will again be free, and that all peoples will live in peace and brotherly love.

Extension of Remarks of Representative THADDEUS M. MACHROWICH of Michigan

Mr. Speaker, January 22, 1961, will mark the 43d anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Ukrainian National Republic. Many Americans of Ukrainian descent in this country will be celebrating this anniversary in a fitting and solemn manner.

The Ukrainian people always have been loyal allies with us in the common struggle against Russian Communist imperialism. They have suffered persecution and enslavement by Communist Russia and they fully understand the danger of Communist imperialism to the peace and future of the world.

UNYF CONFERENCE

From Page One

amendments, election of the new Executive and discussion of plans for the future were on the agenda of the second day of the Conference. The session was chaired by Myron Kuropas, aided by Pavlo Dorozhynsky with Natalie Riznyk and Larysa Hrynevych as secretaries.

From the officers' reports it was learned that since their taking over of duties a year ago two new branches of MUN were founded in Chicago and Detroit, other branches were visited by the members of the National Executive, a leadership course was held at the Ukrainian Homestead in Lehigh, Pa. closer ties with the Canadian MUN were established and publications of MUN were revamped and expanded.

According to Mr. Kuropas the three main publications of MUN are the Promin, periodic page for youth in The Weekly, which serves as the source of information about MUN for the Ukrainian reading public; the MUN Moods—little magazine for the internal use by the membership; and Trident—the quarterly publication directed mainly at the average American reader, and which strives to present a neutral, informative picture about Ukraine.

"In our work," Kuropas stated in his report, "we are fighting not only for a free Ukraine, but also for the free United States."

The other officers stated that now the affairs of MUN are

Never before was this day as important to all freedom loving people as it is today when the danger of the spreading of Communist tyranny threatens the peace and security of the world. On this day we join in paying tribute to the gallant Ukrainian people who fought gallantly in defense of their freedom and independence and who never accepted the yoke imposed upon them by Communist Russia and have continued to fight for their liberation despite the fact that in 1920, Ukraine was overrun by the Communist troops of Moscow.

At this moment, when the Communist world, headed by Communist Russia, is marshalling its forces against the world, as announced in the Communist manifesto in Moscow on December 6, 1960, we here in the United States, enjoying the blessings of liberty and freedom, express our sympathy to and understanding of the Ukrainian people enslaved behind the Iron Curtain.

It is earnestly to be hoped that there may be restored to the Ukrainian people and to all enslaved nations, the blessings of freedom and liberty.

Constitutional Changes

Later Oleh Riznyk read the proposed constitutional changes. The members had a chance to go over each clause carefully and later individually register their vote. The result on the change of name received overwhelming approval with only two abstentions, and the other constitutional changes were approved unanimously.

The election of new National Executive Board of UNYF-USA produced the following results: Myron B. Kuropas was re-elected as president; and Oleh V. Riznyk as vice president. Larysa Hrynevych is the corresponding secretary, while Natalie Riznyk is the recording secretary. Lubomyr Kulynych remains as treasurer, and Andrew Popadiuk was elected as treasurer of MUN Enterprises, the Organization's publishing unit. The Advisory Board comprises Pavlo Dorozhynsky, Volodymyr Bakum and Michael Belendiuk. The Auditing Committee is made up of Volodymyr Procyk, Eugene Klokiw, and Julie Switonen. Mary Stasiuk, Roma Shuhan and Oksana Kurchi are responsible for "Dorist MUN"—the work of organizing of new cadres for the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of USA.

SPORTS SKETCHES

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

JOHN WATSON ROLLS 628 SERIES

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The match between the Ukrainian Sitch kегlers and the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team held Friday, January 27th, saw Sitchman John Watson break out with a whopping 628-pin set made up of 204, 220 and 204. Ably assisted by Bill Fera, who rolled a 517-pin series, the Sitchmen won two games out of three and thus managed to keep their hold on the top spot in the league standings by a scant half game. Pete Molinsky paced the "brothers" with a 543-pin combo, followed closely by M. Sheremeta who registered a 533 set.

The Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post took most of the honors by scoring the night's highest series of 2,747 pins, which included the high game of 945 pins, in its match with the Presbyterian Men's Organization quintet. Veteran Pete Struck led his team with a 603-pin combo and got very good support from the other four men, none of whom rolled less than 500. The Vets, who won all three games, were the only team to make a "clean sweep" that night.

Bill Dudak, rolling for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation, scored the highest single game with a total of 224 pins. The Churchmen, however, only managed to win one game from their opponents, the Number Two Veterans team, and lost the other two via the "Handicap Route."

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game High	Pins	Avg.
1. Ukrainian Sitch	38 1/2	21 1/2	998	2682	50603 843
2. Ukrainian Center	35	22	982	2861	52635 877
3. Ukr. Orthodox Church	37	23	946	2747	50593 843
4. Ukrainian Vets No. 1	31	29	945	2747	50593 843
5. Ukrainian P.M.O.	30 1/2	29 1/2	897	2531	48170 802
6. Br'hood Holy Ascension	29	31	911	2587	49339 822
7. St. John's H.N.S.	26 1/2	33 1/2	960	2557	45949 765
8. Ukrainian Vets No. 2	26	34	948	2520	44901 748
9. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	24	36	917	2566	48281 804
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	17 1/2	42 1/2	848	2273	42766 712

Hurricane's Strongest Middle



Left to right are: Bill Kovacs, Zeke Balaziuk, and Oleh Balaziuk with Coach Michael Buonassi.

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — Top honors went to three young Ukrainian players, William Kovacs, Zenon Balaziuk and Oleh Balaziuk, Coach Michael Buonassi called this Ukrainian trio "the strongest middle he ever had." William Kovacs was voted the most valuable player of the team. Zenon Balaziuk was the team's high scorer with 8 goals. Oleh Balaziuk was the team's high scorer with 8 goals. Oleh Balaziuk still has another year to play.

NAMES IN NEWS

As chairman of the Jersey City Shevchenko Memorial Committee, the special meeting called for this purpose elected Volodymyr Bilyk, secretary of the local UCCA Branch, and active member of other community organizations. The committee which Bilyk heads will also include Anthony Sharan, Ivan Hrabar, Dennis Prytulak, Myroslava Dragan, Maria Turko, Dr. Sylvester Martiuk, Prof. Alexander Vashchuk, Vasyly Lytyvka and Hryhory Bura. The auditing board will comprise Yukhym Karchenko, Roman Kachmarsky, and Prof. Alexander Demchenko. The local Shevchenko Committees will work with the National Committee to commemorate the Poet's centennial.

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Write to the

Ukrainian National Ass'n.
81-83 Grand Street — Jersey City, N. J.
or to the one of the 500 U.N.A. Secretaries and Organizers in the United States and Canada.

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НА ГРИЦЦАХ ЄВРОПИ

Останнє чвертьріччя славної пам'яті 1960 року принесло на футбольних грищах Європи таку велику кількість несподіванок, що варто позначитися з ними не тільки європейським прихильникам футболу. Передусім вже можна занотувати цікавіше явище: ріст форми репрезентативної Англії та Швейцарії і катастрофальний спад форми...

критику різних англійських «спеціалістів» і конкурентів до стільця шефа репрезентації. Колективно, від зустрічі до зустрічі, відмоджував репрезентативну команду й наразі добився успіхів. Англія з сьогоднішнього дня є наймогутнішою репрезентативною командою Європи й має вислід, яким не могла похвалитися в минулі 3-ох роках: в останніх чотирьох зустрічах добула імпозантний вислід воріт 23 : 5.

Другою репрезентацією без програної є несподівана Швейцарія. По кількох роках неупісних прильотів для неї в останньому році країні діє з великою заслугою тренер Карла Раппана, колишнього творця слазного швейцарського «ригла» (безпечно адясаніх воріт і наглі, гурганічипи випади). Перемога над Францією 6 : 2 і над Вальгією 1 : 2 (у Брюсселі, де тиждень раніше Мадрира програли 2 : 1) і вилля з швейцарців надією на подорож до Чиле, де 1962 р. відбудуться фінальні зустрічі за першість світу. Але конкурентом до шпириту з Швейцарії, відепершун світу 1958 р., яка має на своєму конті перемоги 3 : 0 з Данією, 2 : 0 з Бельгією, 1 : 0 з Францією і несподівану програму до свого відвічного «футбольного ворота» 1 : 3 з Норвегією.

Дуже багато втратили на вартості Франція й Еспанія. Фінал Кубка Народів у липні виявив, що французькі «репін» переходять поважно кризу (4 місце), а вже програма над Швейцарією 2 : 6, вислід як на колишню французьку футбольну славу, аж за надто високим. Це більше несподіванок і то прикрих, принесла Еспанія. Холодною волюю на голови зарозумілих еспанських футбольних матадорів була програма 2 : 4 у Лондоні, а це більшою несподіванкою був вислід у Відні 0 : 3! Еспанський союз цілу вину зіпхав на два чільні еспанські клуби, Реал Мадрид та Барселону, грачі яких то творять репрезентацію Еспанії. Союз який і славно закидає тим двом клубам, що їх змагання не почуватися до обов'язку гідно і чесно боронити барв Еспанії і показати добру гру (менші премії за зустрічі, як заплата більше, будем краще грати... значайна відповідь профі), як також ненависть між змаганнями обох клубів, що не хочуть співграти з собою. На цьому тлі пришло до поважних непорозумінь і резигнацій членів провду еспанського союзу; ще раз виявилось, що для професіоналістів важливі гроші, як будьяке почуття національної гідності. Такий спорт нічого вже не має спільного з вихованням характеру, а тим більше не причається до пропаганди власного національного футболу.

Орієнтація клубів виключно на футбол і занедбування інших ділянок спорту штовхас нашу молодь, зацікавлену іншими родами спорту, в ряди членів чужих клубів, в чуже середовище. Це кінчається часто відходом від свого рідного товариства, громади і національності. Нехтування нашими клубами першеств УСЦАК-у і УСЦАК-у зроджує нехтування нашою молоддю українського організованого спортового та громадського життя. Брак поваги до українських першеств створює атмосферу меншевартості українського спорту в поглядях нашої молоді, а до того чужинці у наших дружинах поглиблюють брак довіри нашої молоді у силу та вільність нашого спорту та наших клубів.

Всі це, на мою скромну думку, болячки, які точять наш спорт і не ворожать ані нашим клубам, ані нашій молоді гарної будучини. Вони можуть принести у своїх наслідках занепад нашого спорту, втрату нашої молоді і взагалі нашого добробуту у спорті та останнє десятиріччя. Вигонили цих болячок, це питання бути чи не бути нашим клубам і нашому спортові з нашою свідомою українською молоддю.

Докази наслідків занедбання цих питань наявні в деяких наших громадах, які не прикладали належної ваги плануванню наперед і справі виховання молоді. Тепер у них святить порожнечою Народні Доми і тепер ці товариства й організації стоять перед маривом ліквідації, а їхні різні надбання навіть не має кому і на кого передати. Основники і піонери не зуміли своєчасно подумати і подбати про те, щоб хтось прийняв їх на зміну.

Нехай ці сумні факти будуть остерогою для нас, а головне для тих із нас, яких не переконують аргументи керуватися у спорті вихованнями його цілями та які вагаються, якою дорогою поведсти нашу молодь. Нехай це пригадає їм, що краще не шукати «шорт кат» — короткої дороги до облудних осягів і слави за велику ціну, але ступати розважним ідейним шляхом довгого життя наших клубів. Клубів, що їх потреба наша, а не ілюминація молоді і від яких чекають і наша молоді і наші громади більше тривалих успіхів та здобутків.

Всі ці питання варті уваги та призадуми провідних наших клубів. Бо хоч 1960 рік увійшов до історії, як рік надзвичайних осягів та пропагандивних успіхів українського спорту в ЗДА, то вже можна сумніватися, чи загальний наш баліанс у спорті викликають гідні уваги коментарі, як ось в недавній рецензі п. Романа Лисляка про те, чи не варт більше свій власний змагун, хоч і слабший, але ідейний, зі серцем, від чужої платної зірки — жонглера. Я додам від себе, що цей жонглер професіоналіст скоро продасть себе другому клубові за більш гроші, та що йому не залежить на долі клубу, бо дружина, в якій він грає, це місце його зарібоквої праці.

Нехай ці сумні факти будуть остерогою для нас, а головне для тих із нас, яких не переконують аргументи керуватися у спорті вихованнями його цілями та які вагаються, якою дорогою поведсти нашу молодь. Нехай це пригадає їм, що краще не шукати «шорт кат» — короткої дороги до облудних осягів і слави за велику ціну, але ступати розважним ідейним шляхом довгого життя наших клубів. Клубів, що їх потреба наша, а не ілюминація молоді і від яких чекають і наша молоді і наші громади більше тривалих успіхів та здобутків.

ФУТБОЛЬНІ ТУРНИРИ

Останній рік приніс деякі сенсаційні та сагітосому футболі; між аматорами велику несподіванку зробила Данія, яка вийшла до фіналу олімпійського турніру, а в профі — остаточно виграла Реал-Мадрид у «всесвітньому» чемпіонаті.

Європейський фінал виграв Реал-Мадрид 7:3; він добув право на гру з чемпіоном південної Америки.

Олімпійський турнір

Але йдм за порядком; у відміненні від попередніх турнірів — олімпійський турнір відбувся цим разом сестрою попередніх елімінацій так, що до Риму приїхали дружини розгравати тільки фінали. У цих попередніх розгравках в елімінаціях олімпійського «чемпіонату» Мельбурну, москвілі Закваліфіковані дружини поділено на чотири групи, з яких до фіналу фінали закваліфікувалися:

І тут у розгравках брали участь лише першуні краї. Вислід зустрічі були такі: Пенароль (Уругвай) — Колумбія (Бразилія) 7:1, 1:1; Сан Лоренцо (Аргентина) — Багія (Бразилія) 3:0, 2:3; Універсаль (Чиле) — Мліонаріос (Колумбія) 0:0, 6:1. У півфіналі Пенароль переміг Сан Лоренцо аж у третій зустрічі 0:0, 1:1, 2:1, а Олімпія (Парагвай) перемогла Мліонаріос 0:0, 5:1. Фінал виграв Пенароль (Уругвай) з Олімпією 1:0, 0:0.

З першої групи Югославія

перемогла Егіпет 6:1, Туреччину 4:0 і зремісувала з Болгарією 3:3; з другої групи Італія, по перемозі Бразилії 3:1, Формозі 4:1 і реми з Англією 2:2; з третьої групи Данія, що виграла з Турією 3:1, Польщею 2:1, Аргентиною 3:2; з четвертої групи Мадрира перемогла Францію 7:0, Перу 6:2, Індію 2:1.

В репрезентації Аргентини

грав змагун українець Олександр. У півфіналі зустрінулася Данія з Мадрирою і по півніській грі Данія виграла 2:0. Що Данія була тихим фаворитом — про те свідчили голоси преси надлого першого гри в Римі; дружина Данії, тренувана раніше англійським тренером Гогеном, зробила великі поступи в останніх роках і тихо мряла до лаври з-перед війни. Другий півфінал Югославія-Італія був трагедією італійців: нормальний час гри закінчився вислідом 1:1; перша догривка — була без успіху; а коли дальшим догривкам почали загрожувати темнота про вхід до фіналу вирішив жереб (для наших футболістів не повинно бути новиною...). Цим разом римські боги не були ласкаві для Італії — ласкою жеребу до фіналу вийшла Югославія.

У фіналі Югославія поперей та гострий гри перемогла Данію 3:1. У розгравках за третє місце здеримовані італійці програли проти мадрирів 2:0.

У першій рунді не забракло несподіванок: Легія (Варшава) прогала до Ааргусу (Данія) 1:0 та 0:3, а в дальших грах відпала Уйпешт (Буд.) і Ювентус (Італія). У чергові фінали зустрілися: БК-1 (Англія) — Гамбургер СК (Нім.); Бенфіка (Португ.) — Ааргус (Дан.); С п а р т ак (Чех.) — ФК Варсельона; Рапід (Відень) — ФК Мальме (Швеція).

За кубок несеуту

З моментом, як в олімпійських грищах почали обов'язувати права чистого аматорства, професіональний футбол почав організувати свій чемпіонат світу і змагання за кубок «світу». Спершу відбувалися розгравки за чемпіонат Європи; але коли й Півд. Америка почала розгравати свій чемпіонат — мусило прийти до розгравок між обома чемпіонами, щоб хоч таким способом полюсатися піднебіння сфаватизованих глядачів і витягнути з їх кишень дещо грошей.

Змагання за паспорт до Чиле

Побіч тих турнірів — відбувається ще турнір тих дружин, що добули кубок своєю країною, турнір за кубок Азії (переможець — Півд. Корея) й ін. Але всі вони бліднуть перед новими розгравками за VII першість світу, фінал якого відбудуться в Чиле, 1962 р.

Змагання за паспорт до Чиле розпочалися вже в минулому році і зараз відбуваються гри за вилітнування 13 дружин з цілого світу; до фіналу закваліфікувалися вже Аргентина (перемогла Еквадор 8:3 і 5:3), а Бразилія як останній першун і Чиле як господар змагань. Всі зустрічі у підгравках мають закінчитися до 30 червня 1961 р., а в групам до кінця року, бо вже в травні 1962 р. зачинуться фінальні розгравки.

СУАСТ-Схід — Обіжник 1/61

Управу спортових клубів та їх членств подається до відома такі реченні змагань: 1. Лещетарські змагання за першість СУАСТ — Схід відбудуться ранком в суботу 11. лютого 1961 р. в Гантері, Н. І.; господар змагань — Карпатський Лещетарський Клуб Нью Йорк; конкурентів — З'їзд, кружотобіт і комбінації чоловіків та жінок. Зголошення та потрібні інформації до голови клубу: інж. Б. Рак, 43-21, 49 вул., L.I.C., N. Y., тел. TW 8-7685.

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Москва була примушена визнати примат України

Ані по Гельсінках, де відбувся XV Олімпійський Ігрища 1952 р., ані по Мельбурні, де відбулися XVI Олімпійські Ігрища — Москва не признавалася до того, що до успіхів на аренах світу СССР у великій мірі причинилися українські спортовці. Це не було їй досі на руку і вона бо-

лася показати перед світом силу України. Тому й своєрідною сенсацією є поміщення в офіційній «Льогкій атлетика» з листопада 1960 р. табелі перемог спортовців різних республік, учасників Олімпійських Ігрищ, в якій на першому місці поміщено Українську ССР. Ось ця табеля:

Table with 5 columns: місце, Україна, Москва, РСФСР, Ленінград, Грузія, Вільюрус. Rows show medal counts for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th places.

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За ними йдуть Литовська і Вірменська ССР по 9 точок, Туркменська й Естонська по 5 точок і ін. Кількість медаль і точок, що їх добули українські спортовці, треба у цій табелі ще збільшити, бо в ній не узгайдено дружинною конкуренції, як також і тих українських змагунів, що їх насильно перевела Москва на північ і примусила їх заступати РСФСР. В сумі нас це 36 всіх медаль і 336 всіх точок, тобто на 3/4 більше того, що нараховус «Л. А.»

Редакція «Льогкої атлетики» стверджує, що добути медаль і точки дають Україні п'яте місце перед Великобританією, Японією, Францією і рядом інших країн. Це ствердження Московою має свою вимову; бо Україна має свої «республіканські» спортові союзи, які можуть бути членами МОК; але чи воно спричиниться до того, щоб Україна виступала як окрема репрезентація — покаже майбутність.

Лещетарський табір КЛК

Завдяки безупинній праці КЛК — лещетарство добуває собі з кожним роком щораз то більше прихильників та чинних змагунів. Варто підкреслити, що ця праця охоплює в першій мірі лещетарську молодь, а це для розвитку лещетарського спорту має важливе значення. Саме з думкою про «успортовлення» цієї молоді влаштував КЛК вишкільний табір, що відбувся в останньому тижні минулого змагання відбудуться в Гантері, положеному не так то й далеко від Нью Йорку. Треба надіятися, що недалеке віддалення від Нью Йорку й доглядна комунікація збере на старті в Гантері поважне число не тільки змагунів, але й глядачів.

На 1-шо квітня заплановано змагання за Шорт П'їле Клубом; щоб втримати у спортовій формі, КЛК відбуває постійно одні або двоє учасників табору. Всі учасники були обезпечені від випадку.

Провід табору спочивав в досвідчених руках інж. В. Шарпа, п. Х. Восвідки (опікував літвач) і д-р Я. Рожанковського (опікував хлопців та лікарський догляд). Клубів найкращих професійного інструктора, який переводить і праці з учасниками табору. Всі учасники були обезпечені від випадку.

На 1-шо квітня заплановано змагання за Шорт П'їле Клубом; щоб втримати у спортовій формі, КЛК відбуває постійно одні або двоє учасників табору. Всі учасники були обезпечені від випадку.

ОБІЖНИК Української Спортової Централі Америки й Канади

1. Подяка. Управа УСЦАК-у складас оцим щирю подяку нижче поданим Т-вам, які прийняли на себе організації змагань за першість УСЦАК-у в 1960: а) Карпатський Лещетарський Клуб в Нью Йорку — за переведення лещетарських змагань 5 й 6 березня 1960 р. на Вайт Фейс і тенісових змагань 3, 4 й 5 вересня 1960 р. на Союзісти. б) УАСК Львів у Клівленді — за переведення змагань у відвідання у Клівленді. Крайова Делегатура УСЦАК-у на Канаду й ОУМ Пласт в Торонто — за переведення легкоатлетичних змагань 17 вересня в Торонто.

Клівленду переводити пробів ВФВ. б) Дальший список осіб, які здобули ВФВ: Пластовий табір Новий Сокіл: уповноважений УСЦАК-у п. А. Яцишин: юначки: Д. Голубець, Оксана Пугуляк, Олена Пугуляк, К. Солук, Х. Валчук, Г. Стецяк, О. Грушкевич, З. Яцишин, А. Мельник, М. Савчук, А. Іванчук, Л. Адамович, Х. Павлишин, Л. Яворська, О. Піхурко, О. Мохнач, Л. Гадзевик, Л. Душенко, Л. Коростинська, А. Гергель, Н. Волянюк, Л. Іванчикова, Д. Кіндрат, В. Бура, В. Жига, М. Штигя, З. Кавка, М. Волянюк, Х. Жовнірович, Дз. Кришталювич, М. Іванчук, А. Палка, К. Жолудюк, С. Федоряк, Г. Коба, Л. Грицуляк, А. Ткачук, М. Галай, Г. Стрільчук, М. Сидір, М. Данилевич, М. Боса, З. Дідущак, Д. Вусько, М. Грушкевич, М. Дурбак, Х. Ваб'юк, Д. Каміньська, Л. Пашковська, О. Штигя, Н. Дорошак, Х. Дорошак. юначки: В. Миндюк, Я. Вігун, Р. Слободіанський, Б. Малайчук, І. Турчинецький, І. Курілюк, В. Остапович, В. Сущук, Я. Грушкевич, П. Курілюк, Ю. Косовський, П. Шокалюк, Т. Павлів, В. Садоський, М. Юркіс, Р. Ломницький, І. Сушко, Ю. Гук, Т. Глява, В. Приймак, М. Ковальська, А. Грушкевич, Ю. Овал, М. Остапчук, Р. Косовський, М. Зайць, Ю. Салдін, І. Зеньків, А. Федініцький, Ю. Андріюк, О. Васлюк, І. Мельник, В. Криницький, Ю. Пашковський. СК СУМА Крила, Шикаго: уповноважений УСЦАК-у д-р Ю. Куляк: юначки: О. Коваль, З. Жуківська, І. Гікава, І. Назимок, М. Пелех, Н. Деркач, Н. Шарбабуря. юначки: В. Абрам'юк, В. Лосіанович, Р. Михальцевич. За Управу УСЦАК-у Володимир Левинський в. р. голова Ю. Косачевич в. р. секретар Шикаго, 30 грудня 1960 р.

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