



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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FLIS HEADS UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA



John O. Flis

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). On Friday, December 1, 1961, the annual meeting of the UNA District Committee of the metropolitan area of New York was held at the Ukrainian National Home, at which 54 delegates representing 36 UNA Branches of the N.Y. area, took part. John O. Flis, New York attorney and one of the most energetic and prolific UNA organizers, was elected president of the UNA District Committee for the year 1962. Others elected to the executive board of the UNA District Committee were: Mrs. Maria Demidchuk and Ivan Vasylyshyn — vice-presidents; Vasyl Nykyforuk and William Chupa — secretaries; Hryhory Yaremchuk — treasurer; Dr. Vasyl Palidvor — organizational director, and Walter Klavaniuk and Dr. Edward Zarak, entertainment and press directors, respectively. The auditing committee, as elected, is headed by Ivan Wynnyk, with Pavlo Marko, Roman Huhlevych, Ivan Verbovsky and John Halyehyn as members.

The meeting was opened by Joseph Lesawyer, supreme UNA president, who held the presidency of the New York UNA District Committee for two terms. He gave his report and called on other officers to present their reports. Among those who reported were Mrs. M. Demidchuk, Dr. Vasyl Wynnyk, V. Nykyforuk, W. Chupa, Dr. V. Palidvor, I. Wynnyk and Stephen Kovalchuk. The latter reported on the Student Fund.

Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, supreme secretary of the UNA, sketched the activities of the District Committee in New York. He underscored the importance of tasks which are ahead for the UNA, namely, the enrollment of as many new members for the UNA as possible. He singled out such UNA Branches as 325, 194, 204 and 267 and their respective organizers who have become members of the "Honorary Club of UNA Organizers." These were John O. Flis, V. Nykyforuk, W. Chupa, W.

Klavaniuk, I. Sydor and V. Mandryk. He appealed to all delegates to redouble their efforts and to organize new members in order to compensate for those losses in membership which the New York UNA District Committee sustained as a result of cash surrenders, maturing certificates and deaths of members. He concluded that the New York UNA District Committee has all the necessary prerequisites to boost its membership drive and bring a substantial number of new members into the UNA fold.

Mr. Padoch also complimented the New York UNA District Committee for its financial contributions to such general Ukrainian projects as the Shevchenko monument in Washington, the St. Joseph Seminary in Stamford, Conn., and the Mazepa monument at Soyuzivka.

In addition to UNA president J. Lesawyer and UNA secretary J. Padoch, present at the meeting were John Kokolek of Rhode Island and Peter Kuchma of New York, both members of the UNA Auditing Committee, and M. Tkachuk, UNA organizer from Chicago, Ill. Both Messrs. Kokolek and Tkachuk spoke at the meeting. A lively discussion followed, during which many delegates took part, and both Messrs. Lesawyer and Padoch provided answers to all queries regarding the present state of the Ukrainian National Association.

FOURTH SOBOR OF UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH ELECTS NEW CHURCH BODY

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). On November 30 to December 3, 1961, the Fourth Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States, which for 38 years has been headed by Archbishop Ioan Theodorovych, was held at the St. Volodymyr Cathedral on East 82nd Street in New York City. The conference was attended by 182 delegates, among whom were 81 priests, and four hierarchs: Metropolitan Ioan Theodorovych, Archbishop Mstyslav, Archbishop Genadiy and Archbishop Volodymyr.

Metropolitan Ioan in his lengthy address recalled the martyrdom of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church under the domination of Communist Russia. He also presented a detailed picture of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in this country, its growth and development. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church has 92 parishes in the United States, which are served by 102 priests. He stressed that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church grew especially since the merging of three Ukrainian Orthodox metropolitanates: those of the United States, Canada and Western Europe. This united Ukrainian Orthodox Church has today 11 bishops, 450 priests and approximately 500 parishes and embraces over 90 per cent of all Orthodox Ukrainians in the free world.

Other church speakers at the Sobor were Archbishop Mstyslav, who reported on the building of the Memorial Church in South Bound Brook, N.J., and the Very Rev. I. Savchuk, who spoke on the activities of the Church Council. Prof. V. Zakhvatynych, director of the Theological Institute, spoke about the activities of this organization, especially its publication of Prof. I. Vlasovskiy's Outline of History of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which appeared in four volumes. Other speakers included the Very Rev. Hryhory Pyplyk, Stephen Kapeluch and Mrs. Ludmila Ivchenko.

On the second day of the So-



HIERARCHS OF UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN U.S.A. Sitting from left to right: Archbishop Genadiy, Metropolitan Archbishop Ioan Theodorovych, Archbishop Mstyslav and Archbishop Volodymyr.

bor all the participants visited the newly-erected Memorial Church in South Bound Brook, N.J., while on the third day a general discussion and future plans were the subject of the conference.

On Saturday night a banquet was held for delegates and guests, at which Archbishop Mstyslav was toastmaster and at which a number of guests spoke, among them Joseph Lesawyer, UNA president, Joseph Charyna, representing the Ukrainian Workmen's Association and St. Kociba of the Ukrainian National Aid Association. On Sunday, December 3, 1961, the new Church Administration (pravlyniya) was elected, consisting of Metropolitan Ioan Theodorovych, Archbishop Mstyslav, Genadiy and Volodymyr, and several Ukrainian Orthodox clergymen and Ukrainian Orthodox laymen from various parts of the United States.

Archbishop Mstyslav was unanimously elected chairman of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States.

Ukrainian American Writer Sees Germany As Strong Ally of Western Alliance



"STARS AND STRIPES" — SYMBOL OF FREEDOM IN BERLIN

Mr. Walter Dushnyk (left), during his recent trip to Berlin, is accompanied by Herr Werner Gullmann, chief of the Berlin Bureau of German Expellee organization, at the "Wall of Shame" dividing West Berlin from the Soviet sector.

TORONTO, Ont. (Special). — "There is no doubt that West Germany is a strong and reliable ally of the Western alliance, especially that organized around the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)," said Walter Dushnyk, Ukrainian American writer and editor of New York.

Mr. Dushnyk was a guest lecturer at the meeting of the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans, which was held on Sunday, December 3, 1961, at the Ukrainian National Home. Over 250 persons attended the lecture.

The speaker just returned from a 3-week survey study of German expellees and escapes, and visited such German cities as Berlin, Hanover, Hamburg, Luebeck, Goettingen, Munich and Bonn, where he talked to a number of West German officials and refugees, and visited several German re-

N. Y. C. HONORS SHASHKEYVCH WITH A CONCERT

NEW YORK.—Last Sunday, December 3, a special Jubilee Committee sponsored an impressive concert which was given in honor of the awakener of Ukrainian Galicia, the Reverend Marjan Shashkevych, on the occasion of his 150th birthday. The concert was held at the Fashion Institute in New York at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The concert was opened by the chairman of the Jubilee Committee, Roman Huhlevych with a short address. The honorary chairman of the Jubilee Committee was the Rev. Dr. Julian Katriy. The male and mixed chorus, Dumka, under the direction of Ivan Zadoroznyi, performed several selections to the words of Shashkevych.

The major address on the life and work of Shashkevych was delivered by the Reverend Dr. W. Gavlich, OSBM. The first part of the program was ended by a musical trio — W. Cisyk, I. Tymoshenko-Polevsky and D. Hordynska-Karanovych. The concert ended with a recitation of a poem especially written for this occasion by Leonid Poltava; "On the White Mountain," performed by O. Kyrychenko, I. Krushelnicka, I. Kulish and Z. Salyk. The "Psalm Ruslanovi" by Shash-

Ukrainians Picket Soviet U.N. Mission in Protest over Murder of Bandera

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — Hundreds of Ukrainians and Americans, members of the Ukrainian Liberation Front, staged a mass picketing of the Soviet Mission to the U.N. at 68th Street and Park Avenue in New York City on Saturday afternoon, December 2, 1961, in protest against the assassination on October 15, 1959, in Munich of Stepan Bandera, outstanding Ukrainian freedom fighter and head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). The murder of Bandera was confessed by Bogdan N. Stashynsky, a trained killer of the KGB (the Soviet security police), who escaped from East Germany and gave himself up to West German authorities. Stashynsky also admitted that he killed Dr. Lev R. Rebet, a prominent Ukrainian nationalist writer, on October 12, 1957, also in Munich. In both cases Stashynsky used the so-called poison spray pistol loaded with potassium cyanide.

The KGB assassin also admitted to the West German Attorney General in Karlsruhe, West Germany, that he was trained in special espionage schools, and that Yaroslav Stetzko, head of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), was next on the list of the Soviet secret police to be assassinated by Stashynsky, but for some undisclosed reasons the murder was not committed.

The protest demonstration at the Soviet U.N. Mission began as an orderly picket against the killing of Bandera by KGB agent Stashynsky. Several signs denouncing Khrushchev and his murderous regime were carried by the pickets. For nearly two hours the pickets marched on the sidewalk of 68th Street across from the mission. Just before 5:00 P.M. they charged the building. For a few minutes they brushed aside wooden barriers and tried to reach the door of the Soviet Mission, but were prevented by the police. But soon order was restored, and the demonstration was over, and no arrests were made by the police.

NEW DIOCESE OF UKRAINIAN RITE TO BE ERECTED IN CHICAGO

By REV. PATRICK PASCHAK, OSBM

The Most Reverend Jaroslav Gabro, D.D., who was consecrated to the Holy Bishopric on October 26, 1961, in Philadelphia will be solemnly installed as Bishop of the newly erected Diocese of St. Nicholas of Chicago for Ukrainian Catholics. The creation of the new see and the nomination of the first Bishop to head the diocese was announced on August 14, 1961, by Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi, apostolic delegate for the United States. The ceremony of the canonical erection of the diocese and the enthronement of Bishop Gabro will be on December 12 at 10 A.M. in the Saint Nicholas Cathedral located on Oakley Blvd and Rice Street on the west side. The Most Reverend Archbishop Vagnozzi will install the new Bishop in Chicago.

Vast Territory of Newly-Erected Diocese of Chicago

The newly-created Eparchy (diocese) of St. Nicholas of Chicago includes the territory of these states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Louisiana and all remaining western states. There are 45,000 faithful, 38 priests, and 35 parishes in the new diocese which formerly was part of the Ukrainian Archdiocese of Philadelphia. The Bishop's jurisdiction includes all Catholics of the Ukrainian Rite within these western states. The Ukrainian Rite is one of the largest, eastern rite groups in the Catholic Church. Other Ukrainian rite dioceses have their centers in Philadelphia and Stamford, Conn. The territory of the new

Metropolitan Senyshyn Gives Blessing to Ukrainian Congress Committee

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Most Rev. Metropolitan Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn sent a letter of thanks to Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, for wishes expressed by the UCCA at Metropolitan Senyshyn's installation last month. On this occasion Metropolitan Senyshyn expressed his admiration for the UCCA and its chairman for the work on behalf of Ukraine and gave his blessing to the work for the liberation of the enslaved Ukrainian people.

Philadelphia City Council Asked to Name Square After Shevchenko

An appeal has been made by "sub." and Mr. John Pezak, a Ukrainian official in City Hall, who arranged the meeting. Mr. Carr was told who was Taras Shevchenko, the immortal Ukrainian poet-patriot-humanitarian, whose 100th anniversary is being observed by Ukrainians this year throughout the world.

This was done on November 16 in the office of Councilman Henry Carr by a representative committee consisting of Dr. Walter Gallan, from the UUAARC and UCCA, Mrs. Pushkar from the Soyuz Ukrainok, Mr. Myroslov Bernadyn from the Ukrainian Businessmen's Association, Mr. Alexander Yaremko from the Ukrainian-American Sports Club "Try-

Ukrainian Youth Organization To Hold Meeting

NEW YORK (Special). — The representatives of the Ukrainian Youth Organizations will hold a meeting at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, in New York City, on Monday, December 11, 1961, at 7 P.M.

This meeting is being held in conformance with the policy of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to keep Ukrainian Youth informed of the progress being made by said Committee in its work. Representatives of the Congress Committee and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee will be present and many matters of great interest will be discussed.

Sharan Elected Head of UNA District Committee in Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Anthony Sharan, a veteran UNA member and one of the most indefatigable community activists, was elected president of the Hudson County UNA District Committee at a meeting of the UNA Branches held at the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City, on Saturday, December 2, 1961. Others elected to the Hudson County UNA District Committee were: Mrs. M. Dragan and Mr. M. Kormeliuk — vice-presidents; Michael Baran and Theodore Lutwiniak — secretaries; E. Kostyk — treasurer and V. Lytvynka — organizational director. V. Bilyle, I. Hrabar and V. Sochan were elected to the auditing committee.

Over 20 delegates representing UNA Branches 25, 70, 170, 171, 213, 270, 281, 286, 287 and 380 attended the meeting. Immediately after the opening of the meeting, M. Kormeliuk who presided, called on the delegates to rise and honor the memory of the late Dmytro Halyehyn, UNA president, who died last March.

Dr. J. Padoch, UNA supreme secretary, gave a report on the progress of the UNA membership drive in Hudson County and called for more effort on the part of all UNA members to speed up the UNA membership drive in the area. Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svboda, also spoke on the possibilities of a sustained UNA membership drive and recalled that all UNA members have a responsibility and duty to enroll as many new members into the UNA as possible.

Mr. Sharan, in closing the meeting said that Hudson County UNA District Committee will continue its membership drive and called on all officers and members alike to cooperate in the campaign.

Ukrainian Community in Munich Pays Tribute to Shashkevych

MUNICH (Special). — On Sunday, November 19, 1961, the Ukrainian community in Munich celebrated the 150th year of the birth of the Rev. Markian Shashkevych who was the pioneer in the national rebirth of Western Ukraine.

The memorial committee under the leadership of Prof. S. Shach, foremost expert on the life and work of Father Shashkevych, devoted more than six months to the preparation of the program. The celebration

GI BOOT ORDER HOOKS MARINES

The Defense Department said recently it expects to save \$84,000 a year by standardizing military boots in all but one respect. The exception: Marines will get hooks instead of eyelets for their boot laces, so they can get them off in a hurry if caught in deep water during amphibious landings. All the boots will be black, with hard toes and black rubber soles and heels.



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Editorial

CHRISTMAS GIFTS: BOOKS ON UKRAINE

With the approaching holiday of Christmas, our minds and hearts are directed toward the traditional custom which is so closely connected and identified with Christmas—the custom of presenting gifts to our loved ones and our friends. This is a well-accepted tradition among the American people, and it bears on the character and significance of the Feast of the Nativity.

But this custom is not limited to presenting gifts among our family and our friends only. It is extended to other fields and areas as well. Our Ukrainian people also have the traditional custom of collecting special gift-donations, known as kohlads for worthy causes and projects.

We would like to suggest a noteworthy and important project connected with the Christmas gift-giving custom. This would involve book-buying and presenting them to your local American public library or reading center. Of course, what we have in mind are the books in English dealing with the history of Ukraine, or the culture, literature, fine arts, or the present political situation of the Ukrainian people under the oppressive yoke of Communist Russia.

Our leading organizations in the United States, especially the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and our own Ukrainian National Association, have been engaged for years in an unequal struggle against prevailing ignorance and bias regarding Ukraine and the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation to freedom and national independence. This struggle is hard, complicated and tedious, and it cannot be won overwhelmingly unless we have an ample amount of ammunition and other effective weapons. Books and pamphlets are such effective and serious weapons, as they provide information and knowledge on a given subject.

The subject of Ukraine, and particularly true and correct information on Ukraine and Ukrainian matters in general, is regrettably little known in this country. This sad and deplorable situation is due to a variety of causes. Ukraine lost its independence over two and a half centuries ago, and the brief period of its independence in 1918-1920 did not make a powerful imprint upon modern history. Although tremendous progress has been made in that area, there still is overwhelming ignorance and bias regarding Ukraine. A great quantity of books on Russia and Eastern Europe were written by Russian authors who systematically discriminated against Ukraine. These authors succeeded in educating a whole generation of American writers who, like Russian authors, usually ignore Ukraine, or at best, pay scant attention to it.

Of course, the situation is changing for the better and in favor of Ukraine and the Ukrainians. In the last decade or so a series of new books on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people was put on the book market. These books were written either by Ukrainian authors or by the authors of other nationalities, who write objectively and do not discriminate against Ukraine.

It is these books that we have in mind as Christmas gifts for your local library. There are too many of them to enumerate here. Suffice to say that the UNA has sponsored several such books which are available in the Svoboda bookstore. A number of good and reliable books and pamphlets on Ukraine have also been published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Moreover, there are bound copies of The Ukrainian Quarterly, which could make a worthy and useful gift to a library. Also there are a number of Congressional reprints dealing with Ukraine and matters relating to the Ukrainian people. They too could serve as useful gift to one's friends, or to a library.

We are endeavoring to convince the U.S. Government and the American people as a whole that Ukraine was the first victim of Russian communist aggression, and that the liberation of Ukraine as well as all other captive non-Russian nations is in the interest of the United States and world peace in general.

This is a worthy project which could be undertaken by our youth clubs, women's and veterans' organizations and other civic clubs which would have a unique opportunity to serve a good cause. They can contribute to the final triumph of justice in Ukraine by helping the world to understand and know the problem of Ukraine and the suffering of its people under the communist boot of Moscow.

Be sure that your library has all available books on Ukraine. If it hasn't, it is your duty to induce your club or your organization to spend a few dollars and purchase these books for presentation to your library.

This would be a worthy and memorable Christmas gift which will help in dispersing the darkness and ignorance surrounding the country of your forebears.

SHAKE-UP IN STATE DEPARTMENT

After long consideration President Kennedy finally decided to remove Chester Bowles as Under Secretary of State and made him a special ambassador or adviser on African, Asian and Latin American affairs. Along with this change other shifts were made as well, all under the euphemistic definition of strengthening the Department of State. It is known, however, that for some time President Kennedy has complained about the "lethargy and lack of imagination" in the Department of State. Under Secretary of State Bowles was a controversial figure even before the Cuban fiasco for which he was considered greatly responsible, as he was the one who opposed the invasion and was against any American support to the Cuban freedom fighters. Mr. Bowles was also identified with the advocates of a "two-China" policy, meaning the recognition of Red China and Nationalist China at the same time. Recognition of Red China is still overwhelmingly opposed by the majority of the American people, and Bowles became a liability to the New Frontier team in the White House. But the appointment of Averell Harriman as assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs is viewed in many quarters as meaning trouble for Chiang Kai-shek, as Harriman is considered "soft" on the Red China recognition issue. These changes, reliable observers from the capital report, do not herald any substantial shift in American foreign policy, but merely a better functioning of the State Department.

A MODERN WILL-O'-THE WISP

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The folklore of nearly all peoples takes account of the will-o'-the-wisp, that wavering light that arises over boggy ground and can easily tempt the unsuspecting traveller to lose his way at night in some pathless morass, if he is so careless as to leave the straight path which has been travelled for years with impunity. Modern science has cleared up the nature of this phenomenon but has not made it any the less attractive and dangerous. Now on the modern political scene, there has suddenly appeared another such will-o'-the-wisp and it is even more dangerous because of its attractiveness as a means of solving the pressing questions of the day. That will-o'-the-wisp is international administration of some disputed area as a means of reducing tensions and preventing the final outbreak of nuclear warfare.

This particular will-o'-the-wisp is far more dangerous to the free world than it is to the Communists. The latter cling solidly to their stable course of domination and Nikita Khrushchev has never lost an opportunity to make it clear that for all practical purposes the Communist world is a solid bloc of nations bound together by force and relentless in its efforts to bring more peoples under its control. He has repeated over and over that there can be no question of extending to the nations once mastered by the Communists any right of breaking the bonds that hold them. The Communist world, regardless of how it was made that way, is a solid bloc and the individuals and peoples under it must recognize that there is no hope for them either in this world or the non-existent next. In the meanwhile the Communists are free to tamper in whatever way they think best both with the free world and with the unaligned states.

Futility of Coexistence

On the other hand, the West is seeking a means of coexistence which will reduce tensions and put an end to Communist activity outside the Communist borders. It still believes that in the future Moscow can be led to see that this is the only way that tensions can be reduced without the surrender of freedom everywhere and it all too eagerly grasps at any possibility that promises to achieve it. Such was the proposal made by President Kennedy in his interview with Adzhubei for an international administration of the autobahn between West Berlin and West Germany, so as to guarantee free transportation of people and goods between the two. The very idea was repudiated as soon as it was proposed by Walter Ulbricht and it was severely castigated in the comments in Izvestia on the President's interview.

Yet in a realistic sense, an international administration never succeeds in accomplishing its purpose unless the terms of that administration are securely and clearly drawn up and those terms are interpreted by all the participants as having a well-defined and agreed meaning, the very basis which is lacking in the negotiations that are now going on intermittently between the free world and the Communists on all kinds of questions. Or to continue with the same figure that we have used before, the will-o'-the-wisp only loses its force and disappears when the swamp is finally filled in with solid material which no longer offers the possibility of sinking into the morass. Let us look at some of the instances of so-called international administration. Berlin was a case at point for according to the agreements that were made, the city was placed under the control of the four states (the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union) that had played the largest part in the defeat of the Nazis. It was not long before the meetings of the four commanders became more and more formal and the sectors under each came to be under widely differing methods of administration. The three Western powers, having basically a common definition of their duties, came together. The Russian Communists, not accepting that definition, have worked steadily to create barriers and the present Berlin wall is the logical result of the original breakdown of relations between the free and the slave world. It has been the same in Korea, when the Russian Communists commenced to communicate North Korea and prepared to take over the entire country by force. When the United Nations for once was able to act, the attempt failed and a so-called neutral international commission was set up to safeguard the armistice. That commission has persistently, thanks to its Communist and neutralist members, refused to investigate honestly any charges of violations of the armistice by the Communists. The same kind of a commission was set up for the status developed out of French Indo-China. Once again the committee of India, Poland and Canada has declined to investigate and report on any of the violations of the armistice in Laos or North Vietnam and we can be very sure that any settlement arranged at in Geneva will not last any longer than it suits the Soviet convenience. All plans for an international monitoring of unclear explosions have been vitiated, because the Soviet Union has barred any international inspection on the ground that it would be only an aid to Western espionage, while at the same time Soviet spies are flooding the Western countries under all sorts of guises, even that of scientists attending international conferences where the Russians invariably learn more than they reveal of events in the Soviet Union.

We have had the example of an international expedition to help maintain the unity of the Congo. Again the West is making efforts to do something but it is now realized that there is not only the open secession of Katanga but a far more insidious attempt to take over the country by Gizenga, acting under Russian inspiration and with Russian help. Following the will-o'-the-wisp of international cooperation and

WEST GERMAN TV ON REBET-BANDERA MURDERS

MUNICH, November 26. — On the series "On This and the Other Side of the Zonal Border" the West German TV carried a Hamburg program with the details of the Rebet-Bandera murders committed by Soviet agent Bogdan Stashynsky. The half-hour program edited by Hans Ulrich Barth was based on statements by the assassin Stashynsky who has been in the hands of the GFR Federal Prosecutor since September 1. No clear attribution was made to a source for the details of the assassinations. Parts of the two murders were reconstructed and played by actors. The two crimes were called "the most perfect murders of our century." Death of the victims was caused by a "calcium cyanide mixture" which "guarantees death within one and half minutes." The poison immediately caused "paralysis of the respiratory organs." The poison left no traces after ten minutes and only highly specialized physicians could determine its presence. The usual diagnosis of death would be "heart failure." According to the program, Stashynsky carefully studied the habits and behavior of his first victim, Dr. Lev Rebet, for almost two months. He followed Rebet and established that the man had his office at Dachauerstrasse from where he often went to the editorial office of a Ukrainian newspaper at Karlsplatz. Stashynsky followed Rebet on October 12 from Dachauerstrasse and saw that he went towards Karlsplatz. He rushed ahead and met Rebet in the house, as he was walking upstairs. Stashynsky, walking down the stairs, shot Rebet into the face from his special pistol and marched out of the house unnoticed. He walked down the busy streets of Munich to the Hofgarten where he threw the pistol into "a water canal" in Hofgarten. The pistol, a special construction, was described as a cylindrical barrel of small diameter, 3 cm. or more long



EXAMPLE OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The situation in the Dominican Republic threatened a civil war as the Trujillo brothers, having friends among high military officials and generals, were getting set to restore the dictatorship with force. Secretary of State Dean Rusk asserted that the United States will not stand idly by while the Trujillo family tries to restore dictatorship in that country. As a result, the United States Navy sent 12 warships to the shores of the Dominican Republic and dispatched several fighter jets over the country on a show-of-force mission. This show of force had a good effect on the plotters. General Rafael Trujillo resigned from his post as the military commander of the Dominican forces in favor of President Belaguer, who in turn appealed to the nation to support him and the constitution. The departure of a large aircraft from the Dominican Republic with 26 of the main plotters aboard ended the whole episode.

ANOTHER PROOF

First news from Moscow about President Kennedy's press interview with the editor of Izvestia being printed almost in full on the front pages of that paper on November 29, 1961, created in the government circles and outside of them great satisfaction. President Kennedy expressed his own satisfaction when he declared that because the interview was printed in full and the public was allowed to be familiarized with his views, as president of the United States, on current international events, "is a step forward in the United States-Soviet relations." The expected among officials, "new era" in the US-Soviet relations, beginning of

UKRAINE CANNOT BE BYPASSED

A widely distributed memorandum which was signed by the ambassador to the United States, Adlai Stevenson, is further proof that sooner or later Soviet colonialism will international agreement flicker so as to lure the world into deeper and deeper troubles, while Nikita Khrushchev plays at will with threats and promises only to extort new concessions without offering any meaningful negotiations or possibilities. It is high time that the West change its policy once for all and face the reality of the need for clearing up this international slough of words that seems so attractive and really take account of a situation in which the Communists desire to bind all nations but can change their policies and their agreements at the mere whim of the President in Moscow and the moods of Nikita Khrushchev. At the present moment any offers for international administration of anything must be considered from the background of the past and while the free nations can undoubtedly work together, they must be steadily prepared to meet Communist shifting policies and set their goal as the achievement of a free world from which Communism has been eliminated for good and all.

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

Some time ago we reported that the Ukrainian National Association has a new insurance plan called Double Protection. This type of certificate, available to applicants 16 to 50 years of age, provides for a death benefit of \$1,000 until age 60; after 60 the benefit is \$500. The dues are extremely reasonable. This insurance is available in higher amounts, plus double indemnity if desired.

Since some people may not be familiar with double protection insurance, we wish to explain that it is designed to provide double protection (\$1,000 instead of \$500, \$2,000 instead of \$1,000, \$4,000 instead of \$2,000, and so forth) until the member attains age 60. Since the member's children are grown up and self-supporting, and he would soon be eligible

draw the attention of the whole world and in discussions of this problem, the problem of Ukraine will have to come forth. Russo-Bolshevik imperialism was the cause of the cold war and international crises of which there is no end in sight because each gathering of the Communist Party in Moscow enlarges and underlines the expansionist aims of Moscow.

Therefore this Russo-Bolshevik imperialism that has achieved through terror the biggest colonial empire with the most cruel regime was and is a permanent international problem. The memorandum by Adlai Stevenson in regard to the captive nations and their captive—the biggest colonial empire in the world—is another step in the evolution of the policies of the United States.

COMMUNIST PARTY AND REGISTRATION

The leadership of the Communist Party in the United States is trying to show itself not only as loyal citizens of this country but also as the only and true upholders of the democratic principles of the U.S. Constitution. The Party denies that it is an agent of a foreign power although it is a fact that in all its actions and policies it acts on orders and according to the policies of a foreign power, each of its members is either an agent or even a spy for the Soviet Union. It is only necessary to examine the Party's publications to assure oneself of the role of the Communist Party in the U.S.

Despite all their declarations of loyalty the Party did not comply with any of the Government or Supreme Court orders, the last one being compulsory registration. They ignored the thirty-day deadline given them and refused to register.

By this action they prove that they are agents of a foreign power and they use the rights of citizens to be able to freely perform their work of subversion under the protection of the Constitution of the United States while at the same time destroying it.

who thought and believed at that time that he was a genuine German.

The Soviet security organs remained suspicious of him, particularly in view of his alien wife, and it was then that Stashynsky realized being in danger for his life as a main witness in political murder.

The TV program was closed with the statement that this is the first time a Soviet agent, having committed murder, voluntarily reported to West-ern police.

The case of Nikolai Khokhlov was quoted as "a different affair." Khokhlov reported to the police his orders to assassinate the Russian NTS leader Okulovich.

"The number of murderers of similar nature who are in the West and have not reported to the police is unknown" the program speaker Peter Herr added.

The program also carried excerpts and statements made in East Berlin on October 13—long after Stashynsky's defection—of the alleged "witness" Lippold, who claimed to know that Bandera was assassinated by West German security agents.

STASHYNSKY WENT BACK TO MUNICH TO STUDY THE CASE

Stashynsky went back to Munich to "study" the case. He soon found out that Bandera was living under the assumed name of Stefan Popel at Munich's Kreitmayerstrasse. He also found out that he had a car and a garage in the court of the house. Stashynsky therefore planned to assassinate Bandera either in the garage or on his way from garage to the house entrance. A special new, shot-pistol, consisting of two (shorter) cylindrical barrels, was especially constructed for the assassination, according to the TV program. Stashynsky wanted to assassinate Bandera on his way from the car in the court to the entrance of the house—but Bandera came along with a companion. So Stashynsky passed by and returned to Berlin. He described the situation and said that it was impossible to get into the house, the only suitable place to commit the murder. He was given a bunch of various keys which he tried out finding that none fitted the lock. Stashynsky then inspected the keys to the door lent from a small boy and adopted

NEW DIOCESE IN CHICAGO

Concluded from page 2
The Cathedral Church on Oak-
ley Boulevard and Rice Street
The Saint Nicholas Ukrainian
Catholic Church at 2238
West Rice Street has been de-
signed as the Cathedral
Church of the new diocese. This
parish was founded in 1905,
and the original church was on
the former Beakerdake Street
(now Bishop Street). In 1913
the present Byzantine styled
church was built on Oakley
Boulevard. It is magnificent
with its many domes, Byzantine
paintings, and the colorful or-
nateness of the ancient East.
Since 1932 the spiritual cares
of the people have been tended
to by the Basilian Fathers of
the Order of Saint Basil the
Great, one of the earliest
monastic orders in the Church
that dates back to the 4th cen-
tury. There is a parochial
school of 1,050 students taught
by the Basilian Sisters and a
lay faculty.

Many Prelates to Participate
In December 12th Ceremonies
To date many prelates of the
Church have announced their
participation at the installa-
tion on December 12. Along
with the Apostolic Delegate,
Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi,
others of the hierarchy include
Metropolitan Archbishop Am-

brose Snyayhyn, OSBM, of Phi-
ladelphia, Metropolitan Arch-
bishop Hermaniuk of Winnipeg,
Canada, Bishop Hillinger, Bis-
hop Wycislo and Bishop O'Don-
nell of Chicago, Bishop Boretsky
of Toronto, Canada, Bishop
Schmondruk of Stamford, Bis-
hop Frans of Peoria, Bishop
Helmsing of Springfield, Mis-
souri, Bishop McNamara of
Joliet, Bishop Grutka of Gary,
Bishop Puraly of Fort Wayne,
Bishop Bona of Green Bay,
Bishop Bishop of Dubuque,
Iowa. Also the distinguished
Abbots, Provincial Superiors of
monastic orders, Monsignors
will be in the sanctuary with
other clergy.

Ceremonies to Be Televised
The entire Installation Cer-
emonies will be taped and pre-
sented on Channel 9 on Sunday
December 17, at 11 A.M. Prior
to this, another live telecast
will be presented on December
10 of the Divine Liturgy from
St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catho-
lic Church. This Liturgy at 11
A.M. will mark the final par-
ticipation of the faithful in
their parish Church which will
assume its role as Cathedral
Church on December 12. The
ceremonies of the Liturgy and
Installation will be narrated
by Father Patrick Paschak,
OSBM.

CATHEDRAL STATUS FOR CHICAGO UKRAINIAN CHURCH

CHICAGO, November 28
(NC). — St. Nicholas Ukrainian
Catholic Church here will be
elevated to cathedral status
on December 12 when the Most
Rev. Jaroslav Gabro is en-
throned as bishop of the Dio-
cese of St. Nicholas of Chicago
for Ukrainian Catholics.

Chicago, will be enthroned by
Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi,
Apostolic Delegate in the U.S.
St. Nicholas Church will be-
come a Cathedral by canonical
approval of His Holiness Pope
John XXIII, said Father In-
nocent Lotocky, OSBM, supe-
rior of the Basilian Fathers at
the Church.

Soyuzivka Is Site of Ukrainian Professional Association Meeting

By D. T. KUBYK
With crisp, clear, November
days accentuating the bleak-
ness and drabness of the very
late Autumn countryside,
which seemingly stands await-
ing its first winter storms, the
Catskill Mountains provided
the background setting and
Soyuzivka, the site of this
month's Ukrainian Professional
Association meeting. The spa-
ciousness of Soyuzivka and its
many facilities provided much
latitude in the scope of the ac-
tivities planned and partici-
pated in. A full program of
meetings, lectures, social fes-
tivities and outdoor activities,
quite thoroughly monopolized
the weekend.

Included in its schedule of
events, the Association present-
ed two very notable lectures on
Saturday evening. The first,
held in the parlor room of "Pol-
tava," was a discourse on the
humanistic and psychological
aspects of the game of chess.
It was delivered by Dr. Orest
Popovych, himself a master ex-
pert and titleholder in the
sport. The discussion attracted
the attention and interest of
the player and non-player,
alike. It proved a very enlight-
ening and informative exposé
on one of the most interna-
tional of sports.

Following this presentation,
a second lecture was com-
menced in the meeting room
of the main building. There the

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

UKRAINIANS REMIND KENNEDY OF RED EVIL; PLEDGE SUPPORT

We, Americans of Ukrainian
ancestry in Phoenix, would like
to take this opportunity to wel-
come President Kennedy to our
sunny Arizona.

We thank him for the pro-
clamation of the weak for the
enslaved nations, and for the
deep and thoughtful speech
that he made at the United Na-
tions against communist im-
perialism that exists in the
U.S.S.R.

Ukraine was the first coun-
try to be sacrificed to the Red
terror. Ukraine was also the
first nation to oppose the Com-
munist regime and from 1917
to 1921, led a struggle against
colonization, but not having the
support of the free world con-
sequently became a colony of
the Red Bear.

Ukraine is the largest and
the most wealthy country in
Europe, and because of these
qualities and geographical posi-
tion, Russia had to have her,
in order that she might trap
other nations in her grasp.

After forcible annexation of
Ukraine by Russia, the Com-
munist began persecuting the
Ukrainian Orthodox Churches,
Catholic Churches, other reli-
gions and its high clergymen.
They began making clubs and
social palaces out of cathedrals
and churches. Millions of U-
krainians were murdered, while
others were tortured and sent to
Siberian concentration camps.

In 1933, Moscow began a de-
liberate artificial famine that
resulted in starving seven mil-
lion Ukrainians. In the years of
1937 and 1938, 10,000 Ukrai-
nians were cold bloodedly mur-
dered. Not until 1941, near the
city of Vynnytsia were these
mass graves discovered during
the German occupation.

That is why we, Ukrainian
Americans, will never forget
the Red terror of Moscow. We
will always and gladly stand
in the ranks of anti-communist
fighters in order to preserve
our God-given new and free
country of the United States of
America.

New Officers of H.N. Society In Newark

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ian Catholic Church, Newark,
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Officers elected to assist Mr.
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Richelle Place, Newark, treas-
urer; John Styranec of 363
Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, mar-

Background Sketches of Murdered Ukrainian Leaders

STEPAN BANDERA
Stepan Bandera was born
January 1, 1909, in the village
of Uhryniv Stary in the dis-
trict of Stanislaw, Western
Ukraine, in a family of a U-
krainian Catholic priest. After
graduating from the gymnasi-
um, he became a student at the
Agricultural Department of the
Polytechnical School in Lviv.
From 1927 Bandera was a
member of the Ukrainian un-
derground resistance move-
ment and since 1932 he was
head of the Territorial Execu-
tive Committee of the OUN
(Organization of Ukrainian Na-
tionalists). From 1934 to 1939
he was in a Polish prison, upon
being sentenced to death, but
later had his death sentence
commuted to life imprisonment.
Upon the invasion of Poland by
the Nazis, he escaped from the
prison. For two years, from
1939 to 1941, he was engaged
in organizing the Ukrainian
underground movement, and in
February, 1941, at the Con-
gress of the divided OUN, he
was elected head of one of the
OUN's.

In June, 1941, when the
Nazis attacked the Soviet
Union, Bandera was one of the
leading OUN members who
proclaimed the restoration of
the Ukrainian State in Lviv,
which act was adjudged as
anti-German by Hitler, and
Bandera was arrested by the
Gestapo. He was told to revoke
the act of proclamation, but
when he refused, the Gestapo
sent him to the Alexanderplatz
prison in Berlin and subse-
quently to the concentration
camp in Sachsenhausen, where
he was kept in an isolated cell
until September, 1944. There-
after he lived in Austria and
Bavaria.

As head of the Units of OUN
Abroad, Bandera maintained
contact with the Ukrainian
underground resistance move-
ment in Ukraine through the
help of special couriers. He was
especially singled out by the
Soviet press and police organs
and, therefore, a part of the
Ukrainian liberation movement
and its members were collo-
quially called "Bandervitsi"
or "Bandervitsi". He was mar-
ried and left three children.
He was assassinated by KGB
agent Stashynsky with a squirt
gun loaded with potassium
cyanide on October 15, 1959, in

Letter to the Editor:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:
Re: The Bayonne Times
Dear Sir:
This note is meant to ac-
knowledge the great assistance
received from the Editor of
The Ukrainian Weekly in rec-
tifying incorrect information
recently published regarding
the Ukrainian participation in
the International Party, Mon-
day, November 6. I sincerely
believe that without the press
release of November 18 I could
not have accomplished this
work. Therefore, in behalf of
all who worked for the Ukrai-
nian cause, please accept our
deepest gratitude!

On Monday, November 20,
at 7:30 A.M., I wrote a letter
to the Society Page Editor of
the above-named paper, asking
her to correct the incorrect in-
formation published, as well as
calling her attention to the vi-
tial facts which were omitted
entirely. To this letter I clip-
ped a copy of The Ukrainian
Weekly and stood it upright
on her desk in a conspicuous
fashion. Usually there are but
three or four of the editorial
staff present at that time. How-
ever, this morning the room
was full: I would say about
twelve. As I left one of them
went over to read what I left
on her desk. That was precisely
what I had hoped to do. Sure
bet that the others read it, too.

Ironic, is it not, that one
person's (Polish) passionate
desire to suppress information
about Ukraine only gives an-
other a greater opportunity to
unfold in more detail the in-

Metrinko Article Found Satisfactory

Dear Sirs:
The article on Michael Met-
rinko was more than satisfy-
ing. The prompt service I re-
ceived on the extra editions
simply amazed me. Thank you
kindly for everything. Enclosed
please find a check to cover the
cost of mailing and may your
paper continue to grow be-
yond words.
Sincerely,
Betty Metrinko

USC TROUNCES ITALIANS 4-1 UKRAINIAN NATIONALS 2, GERMAN HUNGARIANS 1

NEW YORK, December 4. —
The New York Ukrainian
Sports Club of the German
American League outplayed the
Brooklyn Italians of the Ameri-
can League to gain a 4-1 vic-
tory in an inter-league match
last Sunday at the Ukrainian
Sports Field in Astoria.
More than 700 fans saw USC
take the lead in the eleventh
minute on a beautiful low shot
by center forward Walter Czy-
zovych from 11 yards. The U-
krainians were in control of the
ball through most of this pe-
riod missing many good oppor-
tunities to score. The final
tallie of this period was what
could be called a trick goal, in-
side left Ross kicked a high
ball toward the Italian net,
the Italian goalie, Steve Toth,
came out to meet the on-com-
ing shot but apparently mis-
judged his distance for the ball
went over his head for a count
making the score at the end of
the first period 2-0.

Brooklyn Italians came back
strong in the second half and
center forward Valentino Ross
headed in a pass from close
range to cut down the Ukrai-
nian lead to one point. Midway
in this half the referee was
forced to put out one of the
Italian players for arguing
which left them only with 10
men on the field but they still
managed to break up every
play of the Ukrainian team. It
was not until the 27th minute
that Ted Purdon scored on a
pass from Ross. Outside left
Archie Grant counted the final
tallie from five yards out with
his heel at the 43 minute of the
second half.

It was a beautiful weather on
Sunday, perfect for a soccer
game but for some reason not
too many spectators showed
up. Perhaps it is the difficulty
of reaching the sports field,
that keeps the fans away and

therefore hurts the Sports Club
financially. It could not be the
play for the USC eleven have
developed into a powerful team
and to borrow the words of the
sports correspondent of the
Staats-Herold und Zeitung "it
is a question whether anyone
will be able to defeat the U-
krainians."

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS WIN AGAIN

NEW YORK, December 1. —
The Ukrainian Nationals of
Philadelphia defeated the Ger-
man-Hungarians of New York,
2-1, last Saturday in another
Inter-League match here to
take a six-point lead in the
American League standings.

The Ukrainians went ahead
in the first half when Andy
Toth headed in a beautiful shot
making it 1-0. Ricardo Man-
gini scored a goal in the second
half to make it 2-0.
Ivan Borodiak was injured
in the second half and had to
be carried off the field, this
left a gap in the defensive line
of the Nationals which enabled
the German-Hungarians Ed
Tatoian to score the only goal
for his team seven minutes be-
fore the end of the game.

On Sunday, December 3, the
Ukrainian Nationals played an
exhibition game against the
Gallatin (Pa.). Tigers winning
this one 9-0 at 29th and Cam-
bria Streets.
Carl Yakovino scored five
times against this all-star com-
bination from the Pittsburgh
area, it was Yakovino's first
appearance since he was side-
lined for injuries in September.
According to The Philadelphia
Inquirer all of his scores were
on solo drives up the middle.

The other goals were netted
by Jacomo Stecker, Ricardo
Mangini, and Ruben Pegorer,
the final tallie, was headed in
by Andy Toth.

Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation Inc.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Walter
Bacod of New York City has
been re-elected Chairman of the
Board of Trustees of the U-
krainian Youth League of
North America Foundation,
Inc., to serve for the year 1962.
Other officers of the Founda-
tion Executive Board are: Jo-
seph Smindak, Bayside, N.Y.,
Vice-Chairman; Miss Vera Ki-
ceniuk, Linden, N.J., Secretary,
and Eugene Wadiak, Carteret,
N.J., Treasurer. John O. Flis
of New York City continues as
Legal Counsel.
Election of officers took place
in Rochester, N.Y., on Novem-
ber 12 at the Board of Trustees
meeting. The meeting was held
in conjunction with a meeting
of the Ukrainian Youth League
of North America Executive
Board.
The Trustees elected the fol-
lowing individuals to serve for
a period of one year: Dr. Alex-
ander Bertyuk, Brooklyn, N.Y.;
Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Alex-
andria, Va.; Joseph Guraki,
Dearborn, Mich.; and Dr. Ste-
phen Sawruk, Allentown, Pa.

NUMBER OF SOVIET AGENTS REVEALED

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 — The
Federal Bureau of Investigation
today disclosed a new estimate
of communist intelligence ac-
tivities which indicates the Soviet
bloc has 300,000 agents trained
in intelligence and espionage
activities.
It warned U.S. businessmen
that some of these are infil-
trating American industrial and
scientific meetings to collect
valuable military, scientific and
industrial data.
Assistant FBI director Wil-
liam C. Sullivan released the
latest U.S. estimate of Soviet
intelligence activities in a speech
to the annual congress of the
National Association of Manu-
facturers.

Ideological Conference of TUSM Held in Philadelphia

The Ukrainian Student Or-
ganization of Philadelphia pre-
sented to the Philadelphia public
an Ideological Conference under
the keynote "Taras Shevchenko
— the Founder of Ukrainian
Nationalism." The aim of the
Conference was to commemo-
rate the centennial of Taras
Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest
poet. The Conference was held
on Nov. 18, 1961, at Drexel
Institute of Technology, Li-
brary Room, in Philadelphia.

The Ideological Conference
commenced by a prayer led by
the Rev. Stephan Sulyk. Then
an opening address was de-
livered by Mr. Bohdan Kul-
chychyck, the President of
TUSM in Philadelphia. A call-
ing of the Presidium then fol-
lowed. Mr. Volodymyr Budziak,
the Executive President of
TUSM, acted as chairman,
while Miss June Melnyk and
Miss Renata Sharon were sec-
retaries. Many greetings were
read to the public, they were
as follows: Library of the
Shevchenko Scientific Society,
Informative Circle of the U-
krainian Congress Committee,
Philadelphia Branch, Executive
Board of TUSM and others.

Then the reading of the four
45-minute addresses began.
The first one "Political Out-
look of Taras Shevchenko" was
delivered by Mr. Anatol Bed-
ryk of Newark. The second ad-
dress, "The Ethical and Ped-
agogical Element in the Works
of Shevchenko" was read by a
young student of Education,
Miss Myroslava Mosenok. The
third address, "Taras Shev-
chenko in His Life" was a
splendid delivery of Mr. Boh-
dan Myr who depicted the
abyss of Shevchenko's soul.
The fourth talk was delivered
by a young high school teach-
er, Mrs. Christine Kulchychyck.
Her poetic speech was entitled
"The Role of Womenhood in
the Works of Shevchenko." A
short discussion followed the
speeches.

In the frame of this Confer-
ence, a semi-formal dance was
held at the Mitten Hall of
Temple University in Philadel-
phia.
The Conference was a great
success that set an example to
everyone that youth of today
knows its place in Ukrainian
society and upholds the mem-
ories of its forefathers.

**BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELEC-
TION IN THE "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES
BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.**

Holiday Season Starts
DECEMBER 25 1961
at SOYUZIVKA
On SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1961
Christmas Dinner
On SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1961
New Year's Eve Festivities
On SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1962
Holy Supper
Including the TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES
OF THE UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL.
THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO GIVE THE
HOUSEWIVES A CHRISTMAS TREAT!

For the CHILDREN and the young people:
TOBOGGANING — SKATING — SKIING
For the ADULTS:
HUNTING — BRIDGE TOURNAMENT
For EVERYONE:
white, crisp SNOW, pleasant COMPANY, family
ATMOSPHERE at the friendly SOYUZIVKA in the
Catskill Hills.
Please make the reservation in advance, by filling out the
form below and mailing it to the SOYUZIVKA.
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE
Kerhonkson, N. Y.
Tel.: 6641

NAME

ADDRESS

Enclosed is reservation deposit \$..... for

Dinner for persons, for day,
from to

Khrushchev, like Stalin,
wants to have all of the world

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ian Catholic Church, Newark,
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(Courtesy: The Arizona Re-
public, November 17, 1961).

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MALVINA LESHOCK,
Pianist
in RECITAL
TOWN HALL, New York 113 WEST
43rd STREET
SATURDAY Afternoon, DECEMBER 9, 1961
at 5:15 P.M.
Tickets: \$1.80, \$2.30; — Reserved: \$2.80, \$3.45
Mail orders: JOSEPH BEINHORN — Room 1620
119 West 57th St. — NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
(Enclose stamped envelope).

New Xmas Cards
UKRAINIAN
10 TO A SET
IN COLORS WITH ENVELOPES
10 CENTS EACH
RELIGIOUS CARDS 12 for \$1.00
"SVOBODA"
P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙНИЙ РЕФЕРЕНТ „СУСТА“, „ОРГАНІЗУЄ!“



Роман Швед

Студентський Словар

З цим часом „Студентського Словач“ починаємо серію студентських гуморесок і смієч із життя та діяльності організованого українського студентства Америки. Сміла і музика спонукали нашого друга Романа Шведа аступити в член Редкаційної Колегії „Студентського Словач“ і відвертливо висловити комічні моменти молодечого гумору. Колега Швед запрошує всіх студентів до співпраці в гуморі! Поданий скетч першого віце-президента і організаційного референта СУСТА, Ігора Чума, та курця „Студентського Словач“ відкривають поле до пошусу всім студентам. Ожиде, вперед!

ШУВАНДИ — іменик, оригінальне значення; плаванн, плавання, або водні ігришки. Визначається, як заступне слово, коли нехочеться дати правдиву відповідь. Наприклад: Що ти їв на обід? — Шуванди! Де ти був цілий день? — На шуванди! ШТ — іменик, значення цього слова не має нічого спільного із докором. Слово означає треба замість адвербіяльного (сповненні). Погомо можна назвати когось, що дуже всім переважає. Наприклад: Він погнався, щоб узяти допити по його „шарбетах“ (казка складила черевник, тощо). Він сповідає на її тему (хуцпа) Ді квін, аш на рандку, телефонує кожного дня.

(Продовження буде)

З КАНЦЕЛІРИ СУСТА

• 23 жовтня ц. р., в нагоді інсталяції Кар Амброзіо Селініна на Метрополітній преслі в Філадельфії надіслано телеграму в імені СУСТА з побажаннями і граціяльностями.

• Увага! Скарбник Українських Студентських Громад! Скарбник СУСТА просить негайно вислати йому привітання до 30 вересня ц. р. в нагоді інсталяції Кар Амброзіо Селініна на Метрополітній преслі в Філадельфії. Забезпечте йому привітання до 30 вересня ц. р. в нагоді інсталяції Кар Амброзіо Селініна на Метрополітній преслі в Філадельфії. Забезпечте йому привітання до 30 вересня ц. р. в нагоді інсталяції Кар Амброзіо Селініна на Метрополітній преслі в Філадельфії.

• 30 вересня ц. р. в нагоді інсталяції Кар Амброзіо Селініна на Метрополітній преслі в Філадельфії надіслано телеграму в імені СУСТА з побажаннями і граціяльностями.

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КОМІСІЯ СУСТА І ЇХ ЗАВДАННЯ

П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства Америки доручив у своїх резолюціях діловий план праці на час до наступного конгресу. Цей план праці обіймає дві категорії діяльності. Одна категорія охоплює ділову програму, а друга ділову адміністрацію. Кожна з цих категорій має окремі ділові комісії Управління СУСТА, які обов'язані виконати свої завдання.

Завдання ділової програми складаються з таких точок: організаційні справи, зовнішні зв'язки, культурно-освітні справи, академічні справи, пресова та інформаційна служба, справа Фонду Катедри Українознавства, справа середньошкільних студентів, фінансові справи і справи секретаріату. Для виконання кожної точки ділової програми с'язначається окрема ділова п'ятичленна комісія з головою і з одним віце-президентом. В окресленій йому діловій програмі, віце-президент має опрацювати план праці згідно з резолюціями П'ятого Конгресу, приділяючи його референту. Віце-президент доручає голові і членам своєї ділової комісії реалізувати його плану праці, затвердженого Управління СУСТА. Голова ділової комісії виготовляє звіт діяльності членів комісії на письмі і передає своєму віце-президенту для дальшого ужитку та передає його Управлінню СУСТА.

Завдання ділової адміністрації охоплює такі райони: стейти Пенсильванія і Нью Джерсі, Огайо і Індіана, Мішиган-Міннесота - Ілліной - Вісконсин, Меріленд - Делавер - Дистрикт оф Колумбія, стейти Нью Інгленд, метрополія Нью Йорк-Лонг Айленд і апстейт Нью Йорк. Для розгляду, записання і об'явлення ділової адміністрації діють окремі ділові виконавчі комісії поодиноких районів. Виконавчі районні комісії складаються з голів Українських Студентських Громад даного району. В окресленій йому діловій адміністрації, віце-президент організує своє господарство і систему відповідної адміністрації. Віце-президент скликає районову раду голів поодиноких районів і аналізує їх зі своїми планами господарювання районом, а округна рада одобрює і переводить в життя. Голова районної виконавчої комісії виготовляє звіт діяльності членів комісії на письмі і передає своєму віце-президенту для дальшого ужитку та передає його Управлінню СУСТА.

На закінчення порушення питань діяльності СУСТА і планів на майбутнє українського студентського руху в Америці, треба підкреслити основне завдання обидвох категорій комісії Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки. Праця в комісіях має здійснювати привітання і нашкоду молодого приросту - кадрів майбутнього провідництва нашої нації. Солідне, точне і відповідальне виконання малих завдань з заперукою, що досвід, практика і почуття обов'язку з однією дорогою до зрілості наших провідників української студентської громади.

Володимир Д. Прибила, гол. Президент СУСТА

7-ма Конференція СУСК в Канаді

В дні 4 і 5 листопада ц. р. відбулася Сьома Конференція Союзу Українського Студентства Канади (СУСК) в привітальній Оттавському університеті в Оттаві, Онтаріо, в Канаді. Конференцію влаштував СУСК при співучасті Українського Студентського Клубу при Оттавському університеті. Президент СУСК д-р Р. Осалчук відкрив конференцію, вітаючи присутнє студентство. З черги д-р М. Антонович вголосив реферат на тему „Сучасне Студентство“. По рефераті була цікава дискусія. По цій дискусії, студентка Наталка Бандера мала реферат на тему „Українське Студентство на Рідних Землях“; потім д-р Е. Рослицький реферував питання „Український студент і його роль в нашому політичному і суспільному житті“. Останню доповідь вголосив п. А. Григорюк на тему „Наші завдання і вгляд в загально-канадському житті“.

• 23 жовтня ц. р. Президент СУСТА вислав листа Експедиції Сер Леалі Монро, Спеціального Репрезентатива Об'єднаних Націй, піддержуючи аспель Асоціації Мадридських Студентів Північної Америки, щоб Об'єднані Нації увели вільні вибори в Мадриді, та допомогли до самостійності і виведення з Мадриду всіх чужих військ. Рівночасно з тим листом виславо в цій справі вестичка з 52-ма підписами студентів.

СЕРЕДНЬОШКІЛЬНИ СТУДЕНТИ І МИ

П'ятий Конгрес Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки присвятив велику увагу конкретності включити студентів середніх шкіл до нашої загальної студентської праці. Резолюції П'ятого Конгресу підкреслюють важливість цієї акції так:

1) „П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства доручає, щоб Управа СУСТА звернула увагу на внутрішній, а передусім на організаційні справи. Під резолюцію важливість об'єднання в організаційну структуру СУСТА всього українського студентства на території Америки, а зокрема студентів середніх шкіл, Конгрес доручає студентським громадам присвятити більше уваги справам середньошкільників через вибір референта середньошкільників“.

2) „П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства доручає Управлінню СУСТА в зв'язку із вибором віце-президента як також голови комісії середньошкільників. Їх завданнями є координувати і ініціювати напращання праці окремих референтів при поодиноких студентських громадах“.

Ми знаходимося в якнайкращій позиції, щоб допомогти середньошкільній молоді знайти любов до свого товариства, охоту до нашого завдання на іміграції, і гордість з цього, що вони є українцями. Може виникнути питання: чому саме ми можемо це найкраще зробити? Відповідь на це є цілком проста — тому, що ми вже перейшли цей неспокійний період. Чи багато із нас не борючись із думками, чи не ледве було в цілому життєві в американській менталі? Не журяться, чи буде для нас колись своя власна батьківщина? Чи мало із нас не соромиться між чужинцями за брак єдності між українцями на іміграції?

Ми знаємо, що така боротьба є важка. До всі треба солідно і вміло підходити. Автор цієї статті не твердить, що кожний середньошкільний студент чи студентка переживає такі сумніви. Автор не твердить, що кожний студент чи студентка, що тепер є на університетах, була-коли мала такі думки про ці справи. Але залишається доконаний факт, що певна кількість української молоді, яка одержала свої виконання на іміграції, відійшла від українства цілком або хоч частинно. Правда, що ця втрачає в багатьох випадках з високою кількістю даної молоді. Але автор цієї статті сам знає не один випадок, коли товариство постраждало задержати даку особу при університеті, хоч самі батьки цієї особи були мало свідомі.

Зустрічаємося також із доконаним фактом, що дуже мало кількості молоді середніх шкіл має якусь орієнтацію про загально-суспільне життя і доповнювали загально-національні питання українського студентства в більшості своїй і на рідних землях. Конференція СУСК відбулася в Медичному будинку Оттавського університету при 275 Ніколас вулиці в Оттаві. Увечері відбувся концерт і товариська зустріч. В неділю по Службі Вожій була прогулянка учасників Сьомої Конференції Союзу Українських Студентів Канади.

• 23 жовтня ц. р. Президент СУСТА вислав листа Експедиції Сер Леалі Монро, Спеціального Репрезентатива Об'єднаних Націй, піддержуючи аспель Асоціації Мадридських Студентів Північної Америки, щоб Об'єднані Нації увели вільні вибори в Мадриді, та допомогли до самостійності і виведення з Мадриду всіх чужих військ. Рівночасно з тим листом виславо в цій справі вестичка з 52-ма підписами студентів.

Наша Студентська Громада при Ілліной Університеті в Урбані

Прийшло студентство, мільна підземною залозі від Шикага лежить два містечка, Шампейн і Урбана. І там, на границі між одним і другим червоніють імпозантно-сучасні будинки, вкладені в чотирикутник — це осередок знання і науки, наш Іллінойський університет. Навколо цього центру, англією і розлого, розмістилися гуртожитки, з одного боку для студенток, з другого для студентів. Деякі з них мають тільки по тридцять мешканців, інші — понад триста. Не бракує і різноманітності в будові — одні великі і модерні, а другі малі, що своєю вигуклом нагадують малі колоніальні резиденції з верандами, обсадженими кущамими роуз. Через дорогу від академічного центру студентів „кемпус таун“ з одним кімнатним рестораном і крамницями. По „кемп“ з п'ятих скорочення чотирикутника площі, довкола якої знаходяться головні академічні будинки, спінити щоденно до своїх класів двадцять дві тисячі студентів. А де є студентів, там є і студентські організації, як: національні, фахові і політичні. Від маленького ОН починаючи до клубу для плеєнних светрів. З цього великого вибору я хочу притягнути увагу до двадцятичленної організації, а саме УСО, тобто „Українська Студентська Організація“.

Віце-голова в Університеті Ілліной, в Урбані почала студентство українське студентство, організація, яка, в часі старі студенти викладають свої студії, а поможуть їм в провадженні організаційного життя, якийсь привабливий своїм діяльністю, однак в міру потреби знов приходить до життя. На жаль, не залишилося ніяких комітетів даних, тобто протоколів з тих іборів. Ніколи, бо було д. дуже знати, що інші попередні роки, як студентів і про що говорили на своїх сходинах. В році 1960 власне прийшли така перепинка у організації студентського життя в Урбані.

В групі того року, як і кожного року наш Іллінойський університет має в традиції давнина змоги чужинців студентам себе включити, а саме, виступову Інтернаціональну Виставку. В цій виставці беруть участь всі чужинські студенти, яких тут є дуже багато з різних країн, особливо арабських, як і вельдні прибули емігрантів зі сходу Європи литовців, латвішів, поляків та інших.

В той час українські студенти ще не були організовані. Однак, в наближенні дати, коли мала відбуватися виставка, відчували і вони потребу виказатися, дати про себе знати. Ініціатором й організатором тих зустрічей став студент Геннадій Меркелю. Він скликав сходина і за короткий час зібрав між собою групу і почав активно прикладатися до праці, щоб уможливити свою участь. В день відкриття вистави український сідл був прикрашений вишивками, керамікою, книжками і діти студентів в українських національних одягах надавали пояснення зацікавленим гостям. Коли прийшло до мистецького вечора, то серця публіки завоював виступ нашої танцювальної групи „Метелики“ з Шикаго, викликаючи бурю оплесків.

Після цього свята ми відчули потребу заснувати свою українську студентську організацію, щоб могла брати участь в спільних міжнародних іспрсах, репрезентуючи Україну та бути її амбасадором.

І так 17 лютого 1961 р. відбувся перші сходина. УСО в привітальній ІМКН з участю

Таким поважним планом закінчилося наше перше

Земон Голубеш

Віце-президент СУСТА Середньошкільних Сирів

• 21 вересня, Управа СУСТА виславо в нагоді 100-ліття смерті Тараса Шевченка окремі писемца до: Джаміє Кеїнеді, президента ЗДА; Едварда Дев, генерального поштамиста ЗДА; Тома Мура, голови Контоного комітету Палати Репрезентативів; Оліва Дювоніова, голови Поштового комітету Палати, з проханням, привітати вшанування поштових марок з портретом Борця за волю поневоленої України, Тараса Шевченка. В цих листах прощено державним урядом про інформації щодо стажу запропонованого значка поштового в нагоді 100-ліття смерті Тараса Шевченка.

• 23 вересня, віце-президент для зовнішніх зв'язків СУСТА одержав листа від організації вільних Кубанських студентів „Директорю Революціонеру Естудіянтів“ з проханням, щоб СУСТА і її клітинки об'єдналися з ними в спільній боротьбі з світовим комунізмом.



При виставці Академічної Ради для Спонуліризування Об'єднаних Націй на 14-ий Конгрес ІОСНСЕІ при Університеті Вісконсин, в дні 20 до 30 серпня ц. р., представники СУСТА обговорюють можливість співпраці з провідниками цієї Ради. Сидять зліва до права: Гарві Флає ІОСНСЕІ, імпровізований координатор, Дж. Джонсон, польний репрезентант, Маруся Прибила, генеральний секретар СУСТА, та Вері Мейсон, репрезентант крайового студентського союзу Юніон оф Савт Африка. Стоять зліва: Богдан Футей, віце-президент для зовнішніх зв'язків СУСТА і Макс Лом, координатор Ради в районі Мидл Елестант. Представники Колледж Канієлс фор ді Юнайтед Нейшенс просили репрезентатів СУСТА, щоб усі українські студенти дописували статті, в яких були б порушені питання України, щоб усі українські студенти дописували статті, в яких були б порушені питання України, щоб усі українські студенти дописували статті, в яких були б порушені питання України. Запрошували також провідників українського студентства на літній табір для вишколення в методиці і психології студентського провідництва для поширення і спонуліризування діяльності Об'єднаних Націй.



Директор „Української Радіогодини“ в стейті Огайо, Степан Зорій відкривав радіопередачу „Галдеамус“, яку провадить Українське Американське Товариство ім. Адама Кошца в Клівленді. Постійна співпраця Лідія Вирста і директор Зорій представляють слухачам стейту Огайо новозобраних членів Управління СУСТА, які інформували про переведення на стейт П'ятого Конгресу Українського Студентства Америки. Сидять зліва до права: Богдан Футей, віце-президент зовнішніх зв'язків СУСТА, директор „Української Радіогодини“ Степан Зорій, віце-президент для організаційних справ СУСТА Ігор Чума, постійна співпраця Лідія Вирста. Неприсутній на сайдні президент СУСТА Володимир Д. Прибила, передає через радіо загальні рішення П'ятого Конгресу. Студентський радіопередачі УСГ Клівленд уже п'ятий рік ведуться в рамках „Української Радіогодини“ під проводом Організації Українського Визвольного Фронту.