



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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MARKING 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF METROPOLITAN JOSEPH SLIPY'S BIRTHDAY

TV PROGRAM IN OMAHA DEDICATED TO METROPOLITAN SLIPY



On February 16, 1962 the local TV station WOW in Omaha, Nebraska, presented an extensive interview dedicated to the martyred Ukrainian Metropolitan Joseph Slipy and the persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by the Bolsheviks.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Thousands of faithful filled to capacity the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia for the observance of the 70th Anniversary of the Metropolitan Joseph Slipy.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A Divine Liturgy pontificated by Bishop Jaroslav Gabro at St. Nicholas' Cathedral in Chicago on Sunday, February 18, 1962, culminated a program of observances marking the 70th Anniversary of Metropolitan-Confeessor Joseph Slipy.

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in New Quarters

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A new building has been purchased by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC), which up to this time has been located in its own quarters on 7th Street in Philadelphia, Pa.

Are America's Children Learning The Truth About Russia?—"The Trident Quarterly" Says "No!"

In an article entitled "So Who's A Russian," which appeared in the Fall issue of The Trident Quarterly, a number of commonly held misconceptions concerning Russia and Ukraine were examined.

Communists Fear Work of Ecumenical Council

NEW YORK.—The Russian Orthodox Church joined the World Council of Churches to promote Soviet foreign policy and to form a common front against Russian Catholicism.

Fedir Dudko, Noted Ukrainian Writer, Dies

NEW YORK.—Fedir Dudko, an outstanding Ukrainian novelist and publicist died after a long and serious illness on Thursday, March 1, 1962.

Calls Six Top U. S. Aides "Soft" On Reds

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R-Ohio), member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, stated in a speech, that a number of top officials in the U.S. government are soft on Communism.

UCCA Chairman Talks With Mrs. Dean Rusk at Lithuanian Independence Anniversary In Washington



Left to right: Mrs. Dean Rusk, wife of Secretary of State, a friend of Mrs. Rusk, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA chairman, and a Lithuanian girl.

The conversation between Mrs. Rusk and Dr. Dobriansky dwelled in part on the latter's criticism of her husband's letters to the House Rules Committee, concerning the formation of a Special Committee on the Captive Nations.

Attorney Anna Chopek, UNA Supreme Advisor, Speaks in Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—St. Ann's Society of Rochester, N.Y., Branch No. 343 of the UNA, held its 25th anniversary banquet on Saturday, February 3, 1962.

Lions Celebrate at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Under a picture taken in the dining room of Soyuzivka, The Ellenville Press of March 1, 1962 carried an article as follows: "The Kerhonkson Lions Club celebrated its 15th anniversary at the Ukrainian National Association resort last Thursday evening, February 22, 1962, in an event attended by representatives of state and national Lionism, together with the Kerhonkson Lions, their wives and the past presidents of the Kerhonkson Service Club."

UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS MONTHLY MEETING

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—A series of important and urgent matters was discussed by members of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee at the regular monthly meeting, held Wednesday, February 21, 1962, at the main offices of the Ukrainian National Association.

The matters under consideration were as follows: 25th Convention of the UNA which will take place in May, 1962 in New York City; review and approval of investments made since the last meeting; the nationwide organizational campaign for new members; preparatory plans for the summer season at Soyuzivka; discussion of the possible merger of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association with the UNA.

In presenting the financial report, Mr. Slobodian stated that during the year 1961 the investment in mortgage loans increased by \$837,448.00. Investments in bonds amounted during that period to \$736,038.00.

The energetic campaign for new members shows a large upsurge in membership during the year 1961, according to the report given by Dr. J. Padoch, Supreme Secretary. A total of 4,830 new members joined the UNA in the pre-convention year of 1961, while the general increase in membership for the year shows a net gain of 1,841 additional members upping the overall total of UNA membership to 81,441.

War College Requests Permission To Use "The Ukrainian Quarterly" Materials

The editorial staff of The Ukrainian Quarterly, a publication of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, has received an official request from the United States War College, Air University, U.S. Air Force, asking permission to reproduce some of the articles published in The Quarterly.

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**OUR MARCH TASK: A SUCCESSFUL SHEVCHENKO FUND DRIVE**

Every year in March the Ukrainian American community commemorates both the birthday anniversary and the anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's national poet and hero. This year these festivities and observances will be conducted for one chief purpose: all proceeds from the Shevchenko concerts and observances will revert to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, charged with the collection of the necessary funds for the erection of a Shevchenko monument in Washington, D.C.

The fund drive which began a year ago has reached a sum of approximately \$200,000.00, or about 50 per cent of the original target of \$400,000.00. The Shevchenko Memorial Committee designated the month of March as the starting month of an extensive campaign for funds, and there should be no Ukrainian American organization, club, sports, business, women's or youth organization, which should not come up with an appropriate contribution to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee. We must not slacken our drive and our determination to collect the designated sum as soon as possible so that we may not impede other important projects which are to be implemented by our various organizations. Specifically, our Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, must not suffer by the lack of the necessary funds because the drive for the Shevchenko monument is under way. We must distinguish each project from the constant drive for the Ukrainian National Fund, which finances all the activities and projects of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The amount collected for the Shevchenko monument is an impressive sum, but it still is far from the original goal. Therefore, we appeal to our readers, and especially to the leaders of our youth organizations, to speed up the drives in their organizations as well as among their friends, relatives and acquaintances, so that the assigned quota for the Shevchenko monument may be successfully attained.

**TWILIGHT WAR IN VIETNAM**

The Kennedy Administration is being slowly drawn into a series of undeclared, local guerrilla wars in Vietnam and Laos that might eventually vindicate our shameful loss of face in the frustrating Cuban fiasco of last year. While President Kennedy's imaginative press secretary Salinger is busy preparing TV "exchange programs" and other stunts of "peaceful coexistence," the American military are being sucked into a new kind of undeclared warfare far away from this country.

Khrushchev has solemnly renounced nuclear wars as an instrument of Soviet policy. But at the same time he has openly declared that he will have to fall back on what he terms "wars of national liberation," the kind he is waging against the free world through the Viet Cong in Vietnam and Pathet Lao in Laos.

It is doubtful whether Americans have any choice but to answer these wars in kind. If they turn away, as some skeptics would advise, they face the prospect of either being nibbled away and isolated in a worldwide defeat or else resorting to nuclear wars as a last ditch move of despair. Both prospects are repulsive, but at least to wage guerrilla wars is the lesser evil, and perhaps less costly.

The decision to meet this type of Soviet challenge in South Vietnam has been critically received by the Republican National Committee and some of the American newspapers, on the ground that the American people should be told what is going on in South Vietnam.

Logically, such a demand seems to be natural. If the U.S. government is to be engaged in a series of long and protracted guerrilla warfare, it should be given a "go-ahead" signal from Congress and the American people.

But, after serious thinking, such an open declaration of war against the communist guerrillas would only help the enemy camp without helping our own side. The U.S. Congress and the American people at large fully realize that the Communists, directed by Moscow, are waging guerrilla wars against the free world in every corner of the globe. If the Russians chose this type of war, without declaring it officially, why should we be different and make known our intentions of resisting these insidious tactics by an open declaration of war? Since Khrushchev has chosen the guerrilla wars, we must answer him in kind. And that is what is going on now in Vietnam. It is a system of covert wars, wars from ambush and through skirmishes.

For the record's sake American military personnel in Vietnam are in "technical and advisory" capacity, and officially they are defined as "instructors" and "advisers," and are not actual fighting personnel. But, these "advisers" are instructed to fire back, when fired at. If this is not war, but fiction, then we have been reading some bad fiction books, to say the least. The best proof that our "technicians" are more than that are reports about American casualties in that area. If anything, our Congress should be satisfied that these "twilight wars" are less expensive and they can surely minimize the long-range human loss of the total, even conventional, worldwide struggle.

The question that remains in our minds is how well are our "technicians" prepared for that type of war? Until not so long ago, guerrilla warfare tactics were the almost exclusive prerogative of the Communists. These Americans who are in Vietnam are said to be well trained and have learned the guerrilla tactics.

Homer Bigart, in his dispatch from Saigon to The New York Times (February 25, 1962) says that American prestige is at stake in Vietnam. The United States is heavily committed to victory over the Communists in Vietnam, and this warfare may be prolonged for years, unless a massive intervention from the North may lead to a large-scale "another Korea," which may entail our full-scale participation.

**THE ORBITING OF COL. GLENN**

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On February 20, 1962, the first American astronaut to orbit the earth accomplished the feat. He was Lt. Col. John H. Glenn Jr., of the U.S. Marine Corps and after many delays and postponements, he was blasted off at Cape Canaveral, Florida in a Mercury capsule, made three orbits of the earth and then, about four hours later, descended into the ocean not far from one of the rescue ships and was speedily picked up in good physical condition. The feat made him a national hero; he was greeted by President Kennedy who flew to Cape Canaveral with Glenn's family and later the astronaut was welcomed formally in Washington and in New York and probably later will have formal receptions in other parts of the United States or possibly even abroad.

Glenn's accomplishment was a striking step forward in American exploration of outer space. It is true that on two occasions, the Soviet Union has already sent a man into orbit, and one of these, Titov, circled the earth considerably more times. For the Russians we can also say that they used a heavier rocket and capsule according to their own published statements and also succeeded in landing the astronaut apparently on land instead of in the water but in both cases they accomplished the feat in secrecy and only announced its successful conclusion so that we have and can have no substantial evidence other than the statement of the Soviet officialdom that the individuals named were in fact the ones who made the orbit.

In the case of Col. Glenn, this was not true and in fact the publicity was really carried to an extreme, for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had familiarized the American people and the world with their plans and preparations for the orbital flight. It was postponed many times either because of weather conditions or of some defect discovered in the capsule and these postponements created a scepticism not only in the minds of hostile observers but even of many Americans as to the practicability of this whole series of announcements. Yet the coverage of the event from the beginning to the successful recovery of the astronaut was an impressive sign of confidence on the part of the Administration of the correctness of its planning and insured in the free world at least an applause on the successful completion that would not have been given to an enterprise that was handled with greater secrecy. Even the situation in Perth, Australia, where the entire city was deluged in lights to welcome the astronaut as he passed over, was a tribute that was not shared by the Soviet orbiters who proceeded in secrecy.

In fact, the American and Russian flights were intended to appeal to different elements of the population. On the one hand, the Russian flights relied on the power of suggestion and the effect of success adapted to the minds of a people that have been so conditioned by the five-year plans and their subsequent alterations that they have to a certain extent lost confidence in the promises

of the authorities who have repeatedly declared that it was only a question of a year or so before they would be living in a state of unparalleled happiness and luxury, even when those authorities were well aware that only by a miracle could the abundance come to pass. The American method of publicity was in line with the traditions of a free press with a minimum of censorship and that only in case of information that would be frankly useful to the enemies of the country.

In the same way we are told that at least one of the Soviet astronauts descended in the landing area at a place where the men who welcomed him had no cameras to take photographs of the landing and so there was no photographic record of the landing until the official observers arrived from Moscow or from the nearest fixed point where they were stationed with the necessary cameras and other apparatus. We can compare that with the landing of Col. Glenn which was more than amply covered by photographers and newsreel reporters on the ships assigned to the mission of recovering the astronaut.

The differences extend all along the line, for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration made public during Glenn's flight many of the conversations which he had with Cape Canaveral and the other stations, it made public his greeting to Perth and many of the details of the flight even while it was still in progress.

The United States has already filed with the United Nations details for an international register of flights, and thus became the first nation to make many of the details public and world property, while the Soviets have contented themselves with registering and reporting only a few of the accomplishments of the Soviet astronauts with no clues as to the methods by which they were achieved. The Soviet flights are still shrouded in mystery in many details and we may well doubt whether some of those details may ever be revealed, lest there be a betrayal of state secrets and the danger of Western espionage.

Khrushchev has indeed resorted to President Kennedy's hopes that there may be future cooperation in space exploration but he is still far, far away from any clear statement as to how that cooperation is to be interpreted in the "future" in meaningful words and actions. It still seems to many that Khrushchev is seeking for his own purposes to secure some propaganda success for the Kremlin in the face of Glenn's flight rather than to lay a basis for a cooperation that will remove the development of space exploration from the tensions of the cold war or to use the alternative term that means the same thing, "peaceful coexistence," for Khrushchev has already made it clear on many occasions that he sees no peaceful coexistence in the Western sense of the word but only an unilateral sharpening of relationships under that name to insure the triumph of Muscovite Communism. His talk of cooperation in all fields has hitherto been only an attempt to pull the wool over the eyes

**СВОБОДА SVOBODA**  
 in Review

**FOR A VICTORY IN THE COLD WAR**

At his last press conference, President Kennedy felt compelled to give answers to some of the most severe and probing criticisms of U.S. foreign policy which has allegedly failed to consider the possibilities of winning the cold war against the Soviet Union. President Kennedy acknowledged the fact that all Americans, regardless of their political convictions, are concerned about the future of their country, and, particularly, about America's chances in emerging victoriously out of the cold war conflict imposed on us by Soviet Russian imperialism. "It is the desire of every American," the President stated, "that the U.S. maintain peace and security and that freedom may triumph in those countries and lands whose peoples remain under the yoke of communist domination." But, the President rejected the view that these objectives, noble and sacred as they are, can be attained by means of an all-out atomic war. "Such a war," said President Kennedy, "would leave no victors and, therefore, we must proceed cautiously and with a sense of responsibility."

It appears that the criticisms from the right levelled at the administration's conduct of foreign affairs do not question the essential objectives of the American foreign policy, however, there is wide disagreement and concern with the methods applied to the attainment of the free world and to use the word "peace" with an associated meaning. There is as yet no certainty that there will be any real cooperation in the usual sense of that word as it is understood in the free world. Yet there is one thing we can be sure of: the successful orbiting of Col. Glenn has not been an important bridge in international relations. It has not necessarily depended upon the perfect development of automatic controls because the astronaut can exercise great influence on the flight of the capsule and can, to a large degree, determine the success or failure of his mission. It is not merely a blind and helpless passenger in a vehicle that might be entirely controlled from the earth, even though it is highly important that the tracking stations and the bases be able to exert some control in case of an accident so as to rectify any mistakes or defects that may appear.

Col. Glenn has opened the way for newer American space exploration and the American people has rightly responded as it did to the first solo flight of Lindbergh to Europe. It gives us an idea of progress in the future but, at the same time, we must never forget that man has still a great deal to do to make this earth peaceful and law-abiding, and, above all, free for all human beings to enjoy those human rights that have long been the goal of Western, Christian civilization.

**DO SOMETHING USEFUL!**  
 By THEODORE LUTWIAK

There are many fraternal benefit societies in the United States, large and small; the millions of members of these organizations enjoy the benefits of fraternalism, whether they belong to religious groups or nationality groups. Fraternity is another word for brotherhood. Brotherhood implies a sympathetic understanding of another's position and problem, a desire to share another's burdens and render assistance as occasions arise. Some members of these societies are content with their insurance certificates; they do not attend the meetings of their lodges and pay their dues by mail. Other members meet in their lodge rooms; through close association, the ties of friendship are strengthened and people are brought happily together who could never have known each other by any other means. People of all national origins, of all religious faiths, of all political creeds, and various occupations, are thus brought

together in our fraternal benefit societies and see there exemplified the principles which are taught in every society in our system, principles of God, home and country. Beginning with our juvenile branches these principles are taught and they are continued in our senior lodges—thus making better citizens of our country and better homes for the future.

Another word for member is fraternalist. Some fraternalists are not satisfied merely to attend lodge meetings and participate in lodge affairs. They have a desire to promote fraternalism, to do something useful, to be of help to their people, their lodges and their organizations. They organize new members; they become officers of their lodges; they write promotional material for their societies' official organs; they are elected as delegates to conventions and become officers of the parent organizations. They take a genuine interest in the Fraternal Benefit System and keep in touch with the doings of various societies, either personally or by reading magazines devoted to the fraternal field.

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit society. It has 500 branches, 81,000 members, and an official organ. This organization is striving hard to increase its membership; its fraternalists realize that the membership could and should be considerably higher. The conscientious members of the UNA are doing what they can to bring new members into the UNA family, but they need a great deal of help. There must be UNA members in every branch who have the desire to promote fraternalism, to do something useful, to be of help to the Ukrainian people, their branches and the UNA. Here is their opportunity to become real fraternalists. The UNA needs new members, yes—but it must have genuinely interested fraternalists to do the promotional work and organizing.

The fraternalist is a very important person, particularly if he or she has the desire to promote fraternalism. Whom do the members of lodges elect to office? Whom do they elect to represent them at conventions? Whom do they elect delegates to elect for high positions in the organization? The answer is: those fraternalists who have done something useful; those who have shown real interest in the society and its affairs; those who have given time and effort to the promotion of fraternalism and enrollment of new members.

The UNA is worth working for. Since 1894 it has accomplished a great deal through the Fraternal Benefit System in organizing the Ukrainian people and protecting and helping them. Many long-time members have died and many are old and sick. That is the main reason why the UNA needs new members. The work must go on. Young members and newcomers are needed to continue the work begun by others who have now yielded to old age. Be a fraternalist. Do something useful. Be a help to all concerned. Support the Ukrainian National Association with word and deed, and do everything you can to promote fraternalism.

**THE PRESIDENT, THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOLS**

One of the most controversial issues in the domestic political scene centers around President Kennedy's federal aid to education program which he submitted to the congressional committee on Tuesday, February 14, 1962, and which calls for spending of more than 5.7 billion dollars in the next five years to help schools and colleges in the United States. The bill, which last year failed to reach the House floor having been rejected by the House Rules Committee, omits any support for private or church-related elementary and high schools. This fact aroused the criticisms of many clergymen, particularly those of the Catholic Church in the United States. The latest in a series of strong objections to the bill was delivered by Cardinal Spellman who charged that the passage of President Kennedy's aid-to-education program would mean the eventual end of Catholic parochial schools in this country. The Cardinal made his attack on the proposal at the opening of the eighteenth annual Archdiocesan Teachers Institute at the New Yorker Hotel. It was by far the strongest statement that the Cardinal had made on the controversy over federal funds for parochial schools.

alive a flicker of the West in the darkness of the Communist world." Seventy-two other Congressmen have made statements more or less along this line of thought.

Yes, and we must seek allies even behind the Iron Curtain in the U.S.S.R. If it is Khrushchev's publicized purpose to "bury us alive," then it should be our alternative purpose to strike back at Russia's weakest and most vital point, its Achilles' heel, the various nationalities who outnumber the Russians in the U.S.S.R. and loathe the type of Russian communism of which the Ukrainians are now being so groundlessly made "a traditional part."

Universalizing our independence and extending aid to Ukraine, advocating and supporting freedom and independence for all nations enslaved by Soviet Russia should be in line with our fine tradition of helping all those who are willing to make the fight for freedom and who, in the final analysis, would promote and strengthen our national security.

**AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. DEAN RUSK**

Editor's Note: Following is a reprint of the letter to the Hon. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, written by Michael Luchkovich, former member of the Canadian Parliament (1926-1935), and noted Canadian writer and literary critic. A copy of the letter was sent to President John F. Kennedy:

Sir:

It was with mingled feelings of shock, trepidation and disappointment that I read your decision in the press to exclude Ukraine, Armenia and Georgia from the nations that were to have the support of the Department of State as being subjugated nations of Eastern Europe in the struggle for freedom, basing your reason for such exclusion on the alleged presumption that those three aforementioned countries are "traditional parts of the Soviet Union," and that any reference by your government department to them would be tantamount to "placing the United States Government in the undesirable position of seeming to advocate the dismemberment of a historical state."

In what manner has Ukraine become a "traditional part of the Soviet Union"? By Russian conquest, or by the wholehearted acquiescence of the Ukrainian people? If the Honorable Secretary of State bases his reasons on Russian conquest, then he is acting in direct opposition to the policy advocated by his party at the last federal election; and if he relies on the wholehearted acquiescence of the Ukrainian people then he has chosen a premise that has no existence in reality. Self-respecting Ukrainians the whole world over cannot under any circumstances accept the groundless statement that Ukraine is "a traditional part of the Soviet Union." To accept such a postulate would be equivalent to

submerging one's own national existence, presiding at one's own liquidation thereof. It would mean that the Ukrainian language is a dialect of the Russian language, which it is not; it would indicate, too, that the Soviets are developing complete homogeneity, a so-called "homo Sovieticus," which is both false and absurd, since the minority people outnumber the Russians whom they hate; it would mean, furthermore, that the Ukrainian people have succumbed to Russian pressure and have accepted the Russian revolution as their own, when in fact the revolution in Ukraine was a national revolution wholly apart from the Russian brand which was thrust upon them through terror and force of arms, a situation which is being greatly aided by the comfort you are giving the common enemy by your unattractive statement and your exclusion of the Ukrainians, the Armenians and Georgians on grounds that they are "traditional parts of the Soviet Union," and by your implied fear of "seeming to ad-

vacate the dismemberment of a historical state."

Is this the attitude that a Jefferson, or a Lincoln would take if they were here and alive today? Would they not have known that no country can stand alone against communism, and that none of the free countries could afford to be intransigent towards the Soviets? For we in the United States and in Canada cannot condone such weakness. It has been pointed out by the responsible press of the United States that there must be some kind of gravity centre for the forces of freedom in the whole world and Canada and the United States have had that centre thrust upon themselves by the recent course of history.

As Congressman Daniel J. Flood once put it: "Those stout-hearted Ukrainians who, in face of relentless communist terror, carry on the struggle for liberty, certainly deserve better attention than they have been getting so far from the free world. We, of the West, owe much to those brave souls for they are fighting to keep

ity. Universalizing our independence would have its greatest impact among the non-Russians in the Soviet Union, who by their united action could become a tremendous factor in the halting of the Red menace, in resuscitating and resurrecting the enslaved nations, in sealing its peaceful and equal partnership in the restoration of Europe.

Thus it is nothing short of a major tragedy that a nation of 45,000,000 Ukrainians, a country that has suffered more casualties than any other nation in the struggle against communism, should be handed over to the tender mercies of a brutal Soviet regime to be further liquidated by a genocidal policy such as the world has hitherto never known.

Who is it that fills the jails and slave camps in the Soviet Union if not the Ukrainians, Russian prisoners being conspicuous by their absence? Who is it that puts up the stiffest resistance to the Soviet system if it isn't the Ukrainians, the Russians them-

(Continued on page 3)

# Readers' Reaction To Misrepresentation of Ukraine's History in American Publications

**Editor's Note:** In view of the growing interest of our readers in various distorted references to Ukraine in American publications, we have decided to continue the series of letters protesting the dissemination of untruthful information about Ukraine. Since this matter is of utmost importance to all Ukrainian-Americans, we shall continue to print the copies of these letters providing they are written in an intelligent manner and in accordance with generally accepted standards of this sort of correspondence.

**"Time" Magazine and Archipenko**  
Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1962  
Mr. Henry R. Luce,  
Editor-in-Chief,  
Time and Life Building,  
Rockefeller Center,  
New York 20, New York

Dear Sir:  
We wish to extend to you our most sincere thanks for the article, "Archipenko at 74," published in the Time of January 6, 1962. The tribute to his creative spirit and achievements in the realm of art was written with the greatest sincerity and deep knowledge.

However, the author of the article is probably not familiar with East European affairs since he said, "Archipenko's father was a mildly successful inventor in the Russian city of Kiev" (our underlining). Such a statement is incorrect, for Kiev is more than a city; it is the capital of Ukraine and is not a Russian city. According to your view on Kiev, all the capitals of the former members of the U.N. which are under Russian domination, including Ukraine and Byelorussia, should be Russian.

We wish to inform you that Ukraine has been recognized as a nation by the U.N. It is one of the original charter members of the U.N. and it has its representatives in that world organization. Therefore, Kiev, its capital, cannot be considered a Russian city. Although Ukraine is a member of the Soviet Union, it is an independent republic.

By the phrase, "in the Russian city of Kiev," you misled and confused readers and try to convince them that Ukraine is nothing but a Russian province. Consequently, you consciously or unconsciously promote Russian imperialism and colonialism and create the myth of a Russian monolithic nation. In this way you ignore not only Ukraine and non-Russians but also the American ideals of liberty and justice.

If we want to have sensible citizens, your magazine should inform them truthfully and impartially on East European problems.

It is our hope that you will take our comments under consideration and avoid similar errors in the forthcoming numbers of your widely read magazine.

Very truly yours,  
Information Service of UCCA,  
Philadelphia Branch.

**National Geographic Magazine's Error**

Mellville, N. J., Jan. 22, 1962  
National Geographic Society  
16th and M. Streets N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.

Gentlemen:  
As always, we have read with interest your invaluable National Geographic Magazine of September 1961 and in the article, "Flags of the United Nations," found a false statement about Ukraine, for you said, "Blue symbolizes the rich soil of Russia's chief wheat-growing region."

First, Ukraine is no region of Russia, it is a nation. Secondly, Ukraine is recognized as a nation and is a charter member of the U.N. The "rich soil" and "the wheat," which you suggest are Russian, belong to Ukraine only.

Why have you not inserted a statement in the description of Poland and Byelorussia that their soil and grain are "Russian"? Are they not under Russian control? Is it not an indoctrination?

Your educational magazine should not mislead and confuse readers. You should edit your magazine scholarly and impartially.

We are in hope that you will consider our remarks and avoid misrepresentation of Ukraine.  
Respectfully yours,  
Information Service of UCCA,  
Philadelphia Branch.

## Omission of Ukraine Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1961

Mr. Maurice R. Robinson  
President and Publisher  
World Week  
33 W. 42nd Street  
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Sir:  
It was gratifying to find in your valuable World Week of October 4, 1961, the maps of Ukraine and Byelorussia with their boundaries marked correctly. We would like, therefore, to express our gratitude for your increasing understanding of these countries.

We found also a list of Nations of the World in the same issue on page 29, on which, however, Ukraine and Byelorussia have been left out. If young readers of your valuable weekly compare the list of the nations of the world with the maps on which Ukraine and Byelorussia are marked, will they not come to the conclusion that Ukraine and Byelorussia are merely parts of Russia?

In order to avoid confusion and misinterpretation, we would like to ask you, Mr. President, to include Ukraine and Byelorussia, too, on the list of nations of the world in one of your future numbers of World Week, since they are charter members of the United Nations and have their permanent representatives in that world organization. (Please read sources below).

We are hopeful that you will take our modest request under consideration, and remain,  
Sincerely yours,  
John Strak,

Chairman of the Information Service of UCCA, Philadelphia Branch.

Sources: United States at Large of 1945, Vol. 69, Part II, page 1210. Enclosure: Communist Takeover and Occupation of Ukraine.

**Editor's Note:** This letter represents Mr. W. Chopiwy's reply to Time's explanatory letter regarding his original letter of protest.

Miss Margaret Harbison  
Time  
Rockefeller Center  
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Miss Harbison:  
In regard to your letter of February 2, 1962, concerning my letter commenting on the article "Archipenko at 74," your regret was not the action that I expected from a magazine of Time's caliber.

I don't think you know "the facts of present political life," and you probably are unaware that Ukraine is represented in the United Nations, and that Russia is not the seat of government.

According to my interpretation of your article "Archipenko at 74," you are propagating imperialist Russia. I am surprised that most intelligent people like the editors of Time choose to ignore the historical differences between Ukraine and Russia.

Once more, I will stress that the thousands of Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent will fight your ignorance and your magazine, as long as it will continue to propagate the twisted historical facts.

Thank you again for your regrets but I certainly do not appreciate them.

Sincerely,  
Wolodymyr Feshchenko-Chopiwy

432 Chama S.E., Apt. D  
Albuquerque, New Mex.  
February 7, 1962

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# Ukrainian-American Community In Philadelphia to Develop A Full City Block

## IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO CULTURE BY UKRAINIAN AMERICANS IN PHILADELPHIA

**Editor's Note:** The following is a reprint of the editorial published in The Sunday Bulletin, December 10, 1961, Philadelphia. Then follows the speech of Hon. Hugh Scott, Senator from Pennsylvania, in the Senate of the United States:

### IN OUR TOWN

**By JAMES SMART**  
The Ukrainian-American community in Philadelphia will begin developing a full city block in North Philadelphia into a cultural center early in 1962.

Philadelphia's Ukrainian colony is old, proud and active. It has a soccer team and a string band, a couple of newspapers, and many civic, social and business organizations. The heart of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America is located here.

Now the Ukrainian-American Citizens' Association, which was founded in 1909, is planning to expand into a new, modern focal point for the estimated 150,000 Philadelphians of Ukrainian descent.

A member of the association's redevelopment committee showed me the plans the other day.

The entire block bounded by 7th Street, Poplar Street, Franklin Street and Parrish Street is involved.

The association's headquarters are located at 847-51 N. Franklin, in the center of the block.

Blighted housing on the rest of the block is now awaiting demolition. The association has a contract with the Redevelopment Authority to buy the block and redevelop it.

The building at 847 Franklin will also be torn down. The existing building at 849-51 will have a new wing added, which will house social headquarters with "old country atmosphere."

The association's library, ball, theater and choral group facilities and immigrant education facilities will also be housed in the rejuvenated building.

The first phase of the project, to begin early in 1962, includes development of a parking area at Franklin and Poplar Streets and an athletic field along Parrish from 7th to Franklin.

Phase two, also expected to begin next year, calls for development of courts for tennis, basketball and volleyball, a large patio and a children's play area extending along 7th Street.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. DEAN RUSK

(Continued from page 2)

self being satisfied with it? And all for what? Only to be handed back as "a traditional part of the Soviet Union"? And curiously enough not by a Republican Administration, but by a government professedly heralded as a progressive, liberal regime.

Your action, Sir, in excluding the Ukrainians from your championship of the enslaved nations of the Soviet Union was all the more shocking to me by reason of my having been born in the United States town of Shamokin, Pa. It was here that I learned my first lessons in democracy. At 10 years of age I knew Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by heart, and I thrilled to the exciting words engraved on the bronze pedestal of the Statue of Liberty: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to be free, the wretched refuse of your shore. Send these the homeless, tempest-tost, to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

How noble, how hopeful they then sounded to me, a poor son of immigrant parents! I believed in those words with all my heart and soul, only to have them dashed down to the ground as empty phrases by the reason of the present Secretary of State's callous denial of the championship of the United States.

It was in those early formative school years that I developed a sense of pity and conscience over the suffering of others. I remember the day the news struck our town that President McKinley had been shot in Buffalo by an anarchist called Czolgosz. It was a shock to us, stopping us momentarily in our play, and actually making us cry. Our respect for what our teachers had taught us was so engrained in us that

we started to ask questions. "How dare this man kill our president?" was our immediate reaction. As a matter of fact the murder of any man was a horrible thing for me then to contemplate. Years later when I became a Member of the Canadian House of Commons it was shocking to me in the extreme how little regard was paid to the murder of millions of Ukrainians who died in the Communist-inspired famine of 1932-33. It seemed to me then that the death of an alley cat that had wandered into a park was cause for a greater commotion than the demise of such a colossal number of Ukrainian farmers. Where was our world conscience? Did any country speak out with righteous indignation against such genocide? It was painful in the extreme. Did the Ukrainians deserve to have the curtain thus rolled down on them; or to be ignored, as is now the case in the present action of the State Department. How many more Ukrainians would have to die before the world recognized that they were a separate people from the Russians, different in tradition, in mentality, anthropology, ideology, and culture? When will the Western World come to realize that it is only through the nationalism of such countries as Ukraine, Armenia and Georgia that Bolshevism could be destroyed? When will the democracies begin to understand the mistake they made in 1918 when they failed to support Ukraine in setting up its own state? I've asked these questions many scores of times through the columns of our newspapers and periodicals, and I'll be asking them many more times before I die.

For the Ukrainians are what they are by reason of what the

# U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

## J. KALBA ROLLS SERIES OF 571 PINS

**By STEPHEN KURLAK**  
The Number Two Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark made a "clean sweep" of three games over the St. John's Holy Name Society quintet in the matches held Friday, February 16, 1962, mainly through the good bowling of J. Kalba who not only rolled the night's highest single game of 227 pins, but also registered the highest series of 571 pins. He was ably assisted by teammates A. Chymly and J. Brunt who scored sets of 515 and 504, respectively. For the Holy Namers, S. Holota stood out with a series of 544 pins.

The "junior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet surprised their opponents by winning all three games in their match with the Number One Veterans Team. Two of the games were won by the handicap, but in the first game, the juniors won hands down by a score of 731 to 713. The Veterans were definitely off form for none of them could get a set higher than 487 pins, which was what Veteran

M. Popaca registered that night. The juniors are out of the cellar position for real, since they are now seven and a half games away from the present dwellers, the St. John's Holy Name Society five.

The Ukrainian Sitch keepers also were in the clean sweeping division, for they took all three games from the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team. For 500 and better sets by N. Pletchy, J. Watson, W. Fera and J. Chuy were the main factors in the Sitch clean-up. "Brother" M. Sheremeta and J. Hampton did their best to stem the Sitch avalanche with combos of 515 and 514, respectively, but they were unsuccessful.

In the remaining two matches, the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet won two games out of three from the Ukrainian Center five, and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation topped the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization team in two out of three.

## U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY TEAM STANDINGS

	High 3-Game Total				
	Won	Lost	Game	High	Pins Avg
1. Ukrainian Sitch A. A.	45	27	993	2743	59037 820
2. Ukr. American Vets No. 1	40	32	979	2621	58802 816
3. St. John's C.W.V. Srs.	40	32	860	2491	55595 772
4. First Ukr. Presb. Church	38	34	942	2618	57029 792
5. Ukr. American Vts No. 2	37	35	908	2542	55938 776
6. Ukrainian Center	36 1/2	35 1/2	940	2571	57258 795
7. Br'hood Holy Ascension	34	38	880	2462	55973 777
8. St. John's C.W.V. Jrs.	32 1/2	39 1/2	866	2185	47978 666
9. Ukr. Orthodox Church	32	40	983	2661	57042 792
10. St. John's H.N.S.	25	47	880	2444	53512 743

## Ukrainian Nationals Lose 4:2

### ICE HALTS USC GAME

**By OREN ZWADUK**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Ukrainian Nationals, soccer champions of the United States, lost their first American Soccer League match in 35 tries when they were defeated last Sunday, 4-2, by the Brooklyn Inter-Italians at Houston field in Philadelphia. Two weeks ago The Nationals dropped this Italian eleven, 4-0, in New York.

Despite bad weather more than 1,000 fans showed up to see the contest. The first score was registered by William Horselling at the tenth minute of play for the Ukrainians and ten minutes later Arturo Marin made it 2-0.

Murray Registers Hat Trick  
Attilio Galassini scored the first goal for the visitors and James Murray came through with a hat trick to put the Brooklyn eleven ahead, 4-2.

All of the New York press reported on the match. The New York Journal American said, "While the Ukes are still favored to retain the ASL title, Inter bolstered its challenging hopes." The Ukrainian Nationals were much more aggressive on the field and took more shots at the goal than their opponents but the spectacular performance of the Italian goalie kept them off the scoring sheet. The Ukrainian goalie Basharow made a few bad mistakes in judgment resulting in the last three goals.

Ukrainians know they are; and not by virtue of what the Russians falsify the Ukrainians to be. From the earliest years of their history the Ukrainians were weaned on democracy, having accepted their Christian faith from the Byzantine Empire, and much of their culture too. Why, even the "Rus" was stolen from the Kievan Ukrainians by the northern Muscovites, which has been their proper appellation up till the time of Peter the Great who wanted to boast that he was the Czar of all the Russias; "Great Russia, White Russia and Little Russia." The present Red Russians want to hide this truth by referring to their empire as the Soviet Union and by creating a further illusion of a homogeneous Soviet people; and it is to this Soviet regime that the Secretary of State Department now hands over the Ukrainians to do with as they please on the thesis that the Ukrainians are merely an internal problem of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will now take whatever comfort it can derive from this action of the Secretary of State, but the Ukrainian people will never regard themselves as a traditional part of the Soviet Union.

International Soccer On Again  
Teams from eight nations have been chosen so far for 1962 play in the International Soccer League, and the final two-section line-up may offer teams from 12 nations.

William Cox, founder of the league, will not announce official entries until Monday, March 5, 1962, but it was understood that the teams definitely listed are Saragossa of Spain (currently in fourth place of the Spanish League with 30 points, seven less than the first place Real Madrid), M.T.K. of Hungary, America of Brazil, Hajduk of Yugoslavia, Guadalajara of Mexico, Elfsborg of Sweden and Gurnik of Poland.

Cox indicated there would be no entry from the United States in this, the third year of the league's existence. There probably will be entries from Scotland, England and Germany. Two places are still uncertain.

Dukla of Czechoslovakia also will be seen, but under new circumstances, it was reported. Dukla, last year's champion, will play a two game series with the 1962 first half champion, and the winner of that series will meet the second half champion for the cup. The 1962 season will be divided into two six-team round-robin sections. The first section will start May 20, 1962, Cox said, and the second section on July 1, 1962. The two-game cup finals are set for August 5 and 12, 1962.

Next Sunday, March 4, the Ukrainian Nationals will meet the Newark Portuguese in an American Soccer League competition at Ironbound Stadium in Newark, and the New York Ukrainians will oppose the Brooklyn Sports Club in a German-American League match at the Ukrainian Field, College Point. Kickoff time 2:30 P.M.

# Our Profiles

**Editor's Note:** In starting this new feature, "Our Profiles," we wish to provide a column for our younger leaders, that is those young men and women who have distinguished themselves either through personal achievements, or in Ukrainian American affairs, or both, and therefore deserve national recognition in our community. Consequently, we appeal to our readers and members of the UNA to submit write-ups of possible candidates for such a column. These write-ups should be brief and concise, as well as factual and unbiased. The Editors will not accept anonymous reports nor will they publish accounts which are devoid of any substance of truth. If a photograph of a candidate for "Our Profiles" column is enclosed, a bill will be sent to the author of the report covering the cost of the cut.

## MICHAEL YURCHISON, ATTORNEY AND CIVIC LEADER



Michael Yurchison

Michael Yurchison, 43, is an energetic, vigorous young Ukrainian American leader in the Youngstown, Ohio, area. He graduated from the Scienceville High School in 1938, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree at Youngstown University in 1950, and an LL.B. degree (Law) in 1954 at the same university. During World War II he saw service in the U.S. Armed Forces for six years: with a Coast Artillery unit in Hawaii; U.S. Air Corps in England and Belgium, and assignment to the Office of Adjutant General under General Eisenhower in Paris and Frankfurt. Mike was awarded six battle stars for his participation in front-line campaigns.

He is one of five children born to Charles and Mary nee Sosnowsky, Yurchison; he has three sisters—Kathryn Thomas, principal of two schools in Windham, Ohio; Jean Tkach, married to an insurance agent, and 1st Lt. Stephanie Yurchison, a member of the U.S. Nurse Air Corps, and a brother, Stanley, a shipper at General Fireproofing Co. in Youngstown.

Attorney Yurchison is very active in local Ukrainian American organizations. For the past two years he has served as chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Branch in Youngstown, and has done extremely well with that group, especially in the fund-raising drive for the UCCA. He has been vice-president of UNA Branch No. 230 for the past two years, and two weeks ago was elected a delegate to the 25th UNA Convention in New York. He is the attorney for the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, and holds membership in such organizations as the Youngstown Bridge Club, the Knights of Columbus (No. 274), the Mahoning Country Bar Association, the Ohio Bar Association, the Holy Trinity Citizens Club, the Curbstone Coaches and is a trustee in the Mahoning County Democratic Club. Mike is also very active in various community drives, such as the Salvation Army, the Y.M.C.A., the Youngstown

Volleyball Team, as well as many church functions. He is also a former Assistant Prosecutor for the City of Youngstown, and 1st vice-president of the Mahoning County Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Mike is married to the former Helen Garich, and they have three lovely children: Patricia Leigh, 13, Michael Charles, 5, and Mary Ellen, 2.

## UYL-NA Sports Rally in Johnson City, N. Y.

The Annual Sports Rally of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America will be held in Johnson City, N.Y., on May 18, 19 and 20, 1962. Women's and men's bowling teams, basketball and possibly golf is on the sports agenda. There will also be social events.

It is requested that plans be discussed to insure that your city send representatives to participate in either sports area and attend the social events. This Annual Sports Rally is held to promote athletic activities, meet fellow Ukrainians from various cities and states and increase Ukrainian friendship.

The bowling will be held on May 18 and 19, 1962. The social events will be held as follows: Friday, May 19, bowling, possibly golf and Welcome Dance; Saturday, May 20, bowling and possibly golf; Saturday night, Award Banquet and Ball; Sunday, May 20, Buffet and get-acquainted-party. Trophies to be awarded are as follows: High team single, triple utilizing handicap with the highest average in ABC League.

In the very near future brochures will be distributed outlining dates, application cost etc., so make your reservation at the earliest possible date.

For advance information write to: UYL-NA National Sports Rally, c/o Mr. Frank Chebiniak, Chairman, St. John's Ukrainian Center, 10 St. John's Parkway, Johnson City, N.Y. Any one interested in participating in golf at this Sports Rally, please contact the following personnel: Chuck Ellsworth, St. John's Ukrainian Center, 10 St. John's Parkway, Johnson City, N.Y.; Al Danko, 1204 84th North Bergen, N.J.; or C. M. Kobito, 403 Ann St., Rome, N.Y.; and Mickey Hamalack, 4339 32nd Place, Long Island City 1, N.Y.

## STEVEN D. SCHURKO — CHICAGO LEADER



Steven D. Schurko

Steven D. Schurko certainly belongs to the group of the most active community and veteran affairs leaders in the Chicago area. He is one of the organizers and Past Commander of the Lazuka-Gula Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., which is comprised exclusively of members of the U.S. Armed Forces of Ukrainian descent. Mr. Schurko is also past president of the school fund-raising campaign of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church. At present he is the General Chairman of the Golden Jubilee of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, which will hold its jubilee celebration on March 4, 1962. Mr. Schurko also helped organize and is past president of the Holy Name Society of the Church and in January, 1962, was again elected its president.

At present he is also general program chairman of the St. Rita Council of the Knights of Columbus. Just recently he was presented the much-coveted "Recognition Award" as "citizen of the year," and was presented with a plaque by Charles Kellstadt, Chairman of the Board of Sears and Roebuck, and the Hon. Richard J. Daley, Mayor of Chicago, for his outstanding efforts towards making the community a better place in which to live and work.

Mr. Schurko is director and vice-president of Trident Savings and Loan Association, and is also president of the Ukrainian National Association Home, Inc., in South Side Chicago. In the purchase of this new UNA property Mr. Schurko played a very important and leading role.

Charles M. Kobito, UYL-NA Sports Director.

### Accomplishments of Our Talented Youth

Claudia Maria Hoca, 11-year-old pianist, about whom The Ukrainian Weekly reported on December 23, 1961, was twice the soloist with the symphony orchestras this season. She played with the Cheektowaga Community Symphony on December 17, 1961, and with the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra on February 16, 1962. She received publicity in all local papers in the Buffalo area and very fine reviews in both Buffalo leading daily newspapers. Buffalo Courier-Express from December 18, 1961, under the headline "11-Year-Old Soloist Is Impressive" writes: "Claudia... made an impressive start in a musical career... Appearing as soloist... amazed everyone with her coolness and direct methods in Mozart's Concerto in A major, K. 488... This work, which could become very testy, was emphasized in gaiety for the first and last movements and cleverly kept from overintensity." Buffalo Evening News from the same date

writes: "Orchestra Offers Fine Event With Youthful Pianist. The cool assurance and tasteful quality of a solo performance by 11-year-old pianist... made a pleasurable feature of the program... Miss Hoca, an honor student in Theodore Roosevelt School... played the full Mozart concerto... with the orchestra, and the listener, after adjusting to the soloist's size, the white socks and Sunday dress, began to hear the performance on its own merits, a tasteful, technically facile and very well prepared expression of this tender classic. The performer phrased well, knew all entrances, and seemed as aware of the orchestral parts of the score as the keyboard portions. She received several curtain calls and responded with a Faure Impromptu, taking the rolling left hand and sweeping romantic line with another surprising show of ease and comprehension."

Both Buffalo critics, John Dwyer and Kenneth Gill gave Claudia fine reviews after her second appearance. J. Dwyer under the headline "Pianist 11, A Hit in Pops Solo" writes in Buffalo Evening News from February 17, 1962: "11-year-old Claudia Hoca took her solo piano role and the applause with adult grace and aplomb, in the pops program Friday evening in Kleinhans Music Hall... The soloist followed with two piano solos from the Debussy 'Children's Corner Suite.' The concerto entrances were on time, the fingering was smooth and facile, the spirit was young and fresh. The Debussy pieces were quite well done. The 'Golliwogg' showing a capacity for handling a bigger tone and eccentric rhythms, the 'Dr. Gradus' a fleecy impression in scale forms."

K. Gill in Buffalo Courier-Express (February 17, 1962) under the headline "Pop Concert Honors Go to Girl, 11" writes: "The brightest moment at last night's Pop Concert... was probably provided by Claudia Hoca... Apparently undisturbed by this critical and attentive audience of 1,000 persons the little Miss of the keyboard trip-hammered the lead lines of the concerto with all the accuracy of her seniors... For the last two years Claudia has studied with Prof. Allen Giles from the University of Buffalo. Two other talented Ukrainian girls from the class of Mrs. Brockert study with Mr. Giles: Miss Elena Borysenko and Miss Olha Hojsan. Both Claudia's parents are members of the Ukrainian National Association.

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### GUEST FROM MUNICH ON VISIT TO "СВОБОДА" AND "THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"



Mr. Morris J. Diakowsky, programming advisor for the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Desks of "Radio Liberty" in Munich, visited last week the offices of the UNA and its publications in Jersey City. Mr. Diakowsky, who was on a home leave with his parents in Grimsby, Ont., Canada (in the center) is flanked on left by Zenon Snylyk and on the right by Walter Dushnyk, both of the editorial staff of THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY.

### Philadelphia TUSM Ends Active Year

#### KULCHYCKY BEGINS THIRD TERM AS PRESIDENT

The annual meeting of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky, Philadelphia branch, was held on Sunday, February 18, 1962, at the Ukrainian Home at 23rd and Brown Streets in Philadelphia.

Reports at the meeting indicated that TUSM had a very active year with a great number of events ranging from informal talks, akademias to social affairs and events of commemorative nature, which were carried out with a good measure of success.

The annual financial report indicated a vast income during 1961, a sum of \$2,526.56, from which the society donated sums of money to a number of community projects and charities.

The discussion which followed the report contained many praises for the excellent work of the past year, and it was stated that the past year initiated general activity of Ukrainian student life in Philadelphia.

The meeting was greeted by the following organizations: ObWUA, Information Center, A.B.N., S.U.M.A., Plast, ODFPU, Ukrainian Student Association, and Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Philadelphia Branch.

The following members were elected to lead the Organization: Bohdan Kulchychycky—president; Askold Skalsky—Pennsylvania University, vice-president; Renata Sharan—Pennsylvania University, recording secretary; Yarema Rudakewych—Pennsylvania State University, corresponding secretary.

As a whole the meeting was a great success in attendance and showed an enthusiastic interest in the student life of Philadelphia.

M. R.

### WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN NOW THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND READ THE WEEKLY

### Ski Championships Organized by Ukrainian Carpathian Club

NEW YORK.—The Carpathian Ski Club of New York City will be the host to the official ski meet for the champions of the Ukrainian Sports Union of USA and Canada. The championship races will take place on March 17 and 18, 1962, at Whiteface Mountain in Wilmington, N.Y. The meet will include the following events in men's and women's divisions: downhill races, slalom, Alpine combination. The starting time is set for 10 A.M., Saturday, March 17.

## Annual Statement of Ukrainian National Association, Inc. — 1961

ASSETS		LIABILITIES, SPECIAL RESERVES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS	
*Bonds	\$18,982,334.92	Aggregate reserve for life certificates and contracts	\$18,190,645.00
*Stocks	10,000.00	Certificate and contract claims: Life	50,324.97
Mortgage loans on real estate	5,113,998.50	Provision for refunds apportioned for payment to December 31, 1962	215,500.00
Real estate occupied by the Society	67,931.25	Premiums and annuity considerations received in advance	350,923.54
Certificate loans and liens	391,928.98	Commissions to fieldworkers due or accrued	26,150.50
Cash and bank deposits	502,505.79	General expenses due or accrued	1,110.21
Cash and invested assets	25,068,699.14	Taxes, licenses and fees due or accrued	878.48
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	500.00	Unearned investment income	58.43
Premiums actually collected by subordinate lodges not yet remitted to Home Office	10,629.54	Amounts withheld or retained by Society as agent or trustee (taxes held in escrow)	1,152.25
Life insurance premiums and annuity considerations deferred and uncollected	10,613.25	Net adjustment in assets and liabilities due to foreign exchange rates	27,022.60
Interest and other investment income due and accrued	209,661.19	Printing Plant expenses due and unpaid	6,512.15
Total	\$25,300,103.42	Mandatory securities valuation reserve	122,182.11
		Unexpired subscriptions to official publication	9,286.36
*Bonds — Amortized or investment value.		Amounts held in trust for beneficiaries under age (Orphan's Fund)	104,587.05
*Stocks — Savings & Loan Association Book Value.		Total liabilities	\$19,106,342.50
		Unassigned funds	6,193,760.92
		Total	\$25,300,103.42

### GENERAL EXPENSES

	Insurance: Life	Investment	Franternal	Total
Rent	\$12,000.00			\$12,000.00
Salaries and wages	90,908.91	\$24,327.96	\$10,196.67	125,433.54
Insured benefit plans for employees	1,380.93			1,380.93
Legal fees and expenses	50.00			50.00
Medical examination fees	3,862.00			3,862.00
Expense of investigation and settlement of certificate claims	225.00			225.00
Traveling expenses	7,356.35	3,041.24	9,884.28	20,281.87
Advertising	585.09		195.03	780.12
Printing, express, telegraph and telephone	4,729.16	1,288.09	1,882.34	7,899.59
Postage and stationery	14,391.70		44,372.29	28,763.99
Cost or depreciation of furniture and equipment	1,228.88			1,228.88
Rental of equipment	7,328.87			7,328.87
Lodge supplies less \$ none from sales			532.84	532.84
Books and periodicals			266.66	266.66
Bureau and association dues			635.38	635.38
Insurance, except on real estate	467.75			467.75
Collection and bank service charges	679.56	4,026.20		4,705.76
Sundry general expenses	1,848.12			1,848.12
Actuarial, auditing and statistical service fees	3,900.00			3,900.00
Donations to institutions			6,531.00	6,531.00
Field expense allowance	11,013.94			11,013.94
Filed conferences other than local meetings			1,697.64	1,697.64
Official publication			119,700.00	119,700.00
Expense of Supreme Lodge Meeting	3,213.44		1,730.31	4,943.75
Expenses of Canadian Office	1,800.00			1,800.00
Athletics			940.88	940.88
Real estate expenses	11,984.54	156,901.35	26,950.05	195,835.94
General Expenses Paid	\$178,432.24	\$189,584.84	\$195,515.37	\$663,532.45
General expenses unpaid December 31, current year	1,028.33	35.77	51.11	1,115.21
General expenses unpaid December 31, previous year	1,854.37	2,181.83	384.41	3,920.11
General expenses incurred during year	\$178,101.20	\$187,439.28	\$195,182.07	\$660,722.55

### TAXES, LICENSES AND FEES

	Insurance: Life	Investment	Franternal	Total
Real estate taxes	\$8,586.57	\$6,888.38		\$15,474.95
State insurance department licenses and fees	433.00			433.00
Provincial Insurance Department fees	2,252.12			2,252.12
Other taxes, incl. \$1,600.00 Social Security	1,288.40	241.20	180.41	1,609.01
Postal taxes, incl. \$3,722.89 Social Security	3,002.05	534.88	186.16	3,722.89
Taxes, Licenses and Fees Paid	\$15,660.94	\$7,664.26	\$266.57	\$23,491.77
Taxes, Licenses and Fees unpaid December 31, current year	790.59	43.62	43.92	878.13
Taxes, Licenses and Fees unpaid December 31, previous year	666.42	31.47	31.47	729.36
Taxes, Licenses and Fees incurred during year	\$15,785.11	\$7,676.71	\$279.02	\$23,740.84

### ASSETS

	Ledger Assets	Non-Ledger Assets	Assets Not Admitted	Net Admitted Assets
Bonds	\$18,984,733.48		\$12,398.66	\$18,982,334.82
Stocks	10,000.00			10,000.00
Mortgage loans on real estate: First liens	5,113,998.50			5,113,998.50
Real estate: properties occupied by the society	67,931.25			67,931.25
Investment real estate	357,177.27		357,177.27	
Certificate loans and liens	391,928.98			391,928.98
Deposits in banks and trust companies	502,505.79	\$500.00		502,505.79
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers		19,421.03		19,421.03
Bills receivable			19,421.03	
Printing plant and equipment	22,543.79		22,543.79	
Premiums actually collected by subordinate lodges not yet remitted to Home Office		10,629.54		10,629.54
New business (excluding \$1,056.95 loading)		10,613.25		10,613.25
Renewal (excluding \$3,218.98 loading)		209,661.19		209,661.19
Interest due and accrued				
Totals	\$25,460,819.06	\$250,825.01	\$411,540.65	\$25,300,103.42

### ANALYSIS OF NON-ADMITTED ASSETS AND RELATED ITEMS (Excluding Investment Adjustment Not Listed)

	End of Previous Year	End of Current Year	Change for Year
Bills receivable	\$18,002.66	\$19,421.03	\$1,418.37
Printing Plant and Equipment	10,543.79	22,543.79	12,000.00
Old age home and camp property	301,149.58	357,177.27	56,027.69
Total Change			\$69,446.06

### RECONCILIATION OF LEDGER ASSETS

Increases in Ledger Assets		Decreases in Ledger Assets	
Premiums on life certificates and annuity considerations	\$2,269,929.93	Certificate claims (Life)	\$845,654.91
Interest, dividends and real estate income	1,126,326.07	Surrender values	148,485.53
Amounts left with Society at Interest (Orphan's Fund)	7,111.00	Refunds to members	157,155.21
Income from operation of printing plant	423.00		
Mortgage inspection fees refunded	1,893.82		
National Fund	116.16		
Donations Received	5,140.47		
From sale or maturity of ledger assets	1,584.50		
Total Increases in Ledger Assets	\$3,412,524.95		
		Total Paid Members and Beneficiaries	1,154,295.65
		Amounts disbursed from Orphan's Fund	4,208.10
		Commissions (Life Insurance)	180,832.27
		Certificate, membership and other fees retained by field workers	180,832.27
		General expenses and fraternal payments	563,532.45
		Taxes, licenses and fees	28,491.77
		Voluntary payments to indigent members	38,454.00
		Taxes held in escrow disbursed	1,257.00
		By adjustment in book value of ledger assets	18,798.50
Total Decreases in Ledger Assets	\$1,981,870.04		
		Total Ledger Assets December 31st of previous year	\$24,030,164.15
		Increase in ledger assets during the year	+ 1,430,654.91
		Total—Ledger Assets December 31st of Current Year	\$25,460,819.06

### REFUNDS TO MEMBERS

Applied to pay renewal premiums	\$1,881.85
Total	1,881.85
Paid in cash	155,273.36
Total	157,155.21
Provision for refunds payable in following calendar year	215,500.00
Total	215,500.00
Line 13 of previous year	157,500.00
Total Refunds to Members	215,155.21

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.**  
Valuation Exhibit as of December 31, 1961

TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	\$25,300,103.42
Reserve for Life Certificates	18,190,645.00
Claims and accrued liabilities	915,697.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES	19,106,342.50
Margin of safety to certificate-holders	6,193,760.92
TOTAL	\$25,300,103.42

The ratio of admitted assets to total liabilities at December 31, 1961 was 132.4%  
The ratio of actual deaths to the expected deaths according to the mortality tables for the year 1961 for the Mortuary Fund was 60.8%  
The rate of interest earned on all funds during the year 1961 was 3.84%

Signed: DAVID SILVERMAN, WOLFE, CORCORAN and LINDER — Actuaries;  
JOSEPH LESAWYER, Supreme President;  
ROMAN SLOBODIAN, Supreme Treasurer.

**Ощадність — це основа добробуту**

ПЛАТНЬО ЗА ОЩАДНОСТІ

**4%**

РІЧНО ПЛАТНЕ ДВА РАЗИ В РІК

Кожне щадницьке conto обезпечено до \$ 10,000 Федеральною Агенцією.

ЦАДІТЬ ПО МОДЕРНОМУ — ЦАДІТЬ ЧЕРЕЗ ПОШТУ

• Оплачуємо кошти пересідки •

ЦАДІТЬ В УКРАЇНСЬКІ ЦАДНИЦІ

**The Parma Savings Co.**

в КЛІВЛЕНДІ, Огайо

— Основана 1915 р. —

ЦЕНТРАЛ Я: 5839 Ridge Road CLEVELAND 29 (Parma), Ohio Tel.: TU 4-8700

ФІЛІЯ (Ukrainian Office): 2190 Professor Street CLEVELAND 13, Ohio Tel.: PR 1-3627