

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

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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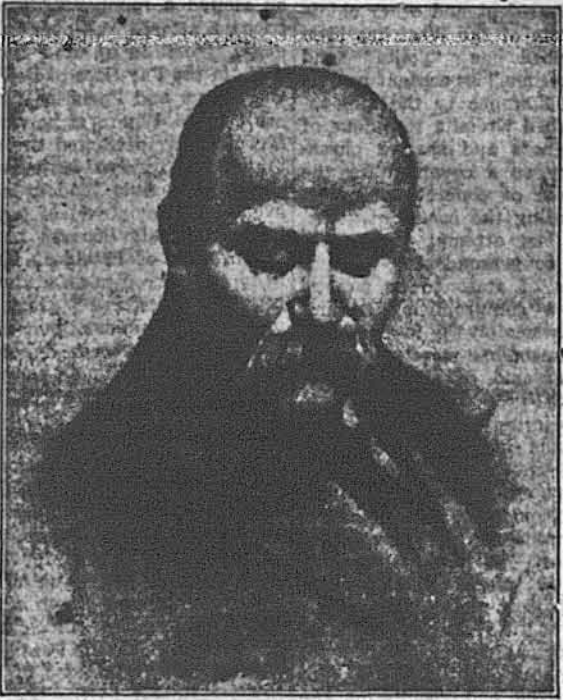
TARAS SHEVCHENKO — UKRAINE'S POET LAUREATE AND FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM

THE PLUNDERED GRAVE

(Fragment)

Peaceful land, beloved country,
O my dear Ukraine!
Why, my mother, have they robbed you?
Why do you thus wane?
Before the sun rose in the morning
Did you fail to pray?
Did you to your unsure babes
Neglect to teach the way?
—"I prayed, I worried, sleeping not,
Neither night nor day,
I watched over my small children,
Teaching them the way,
And my flowers thrived and grew,
My children true and good
And there was a time, indeed,
When in this world I ruled.
Yes, indeed, I ruled... O Bohdan,
O my foolish son!
Look you well, now, on your mother,
On Ukraine, your own,
Who, as she rocked you, sang about
Her unhappy fortune,
And singing, wept a mother's tears,
Looking out for freedom! . . .

(Translated by Vera Rich.)



(Born on March 9, 1814 — Died on March 10, 1861)

University of Toronto Press Announces Publication of Ukrainian Encyclopaedia

First Volume of 'Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia' Scheduled to Appear This Fall

TORONTO, Ont. (Release of the University of Toronto Press).—The University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada, is proud to announce the publication in the fall of 1962 of the first volume of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia.

This is a unique and major work, a revised and amended edition of a three-volume set published in Ukrainian in 1949, by the Shevchenko Scientific Society under the editorship of Professor Volodymyr Kubyovych, research scholar and general secretary in Paris, Professor George Shevelov and Professor Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University. The late Luke Myshuha, former editor-in-chief of Svoboda, Ukrainian daily, was another principal editor.

This massive and authoritative work has now been revised and translated by a number of prominent research scholars from the U.S.A. and Canada. The work contains source material and bibliography on various aspects of Ukraine and its people. Among the wide range of subjects included are its history, geography, geology, population, ethnography, language, religion, culture, literature, fine arts, law, theater, publications, press, libraries, archives, museums, economy, sociology, public health and armed forces. A great number of maps and photographs are included.

This encyclopaedia will be of the greatest value to librarians, governmental agencies, and to all those who seek knowledge of Eastern Europe. It will take its place amongst the major reference books of the 20th century.

ANNOUNCEMENT AND APPEAL Of U.N.A. Supreme Executive Committee Regarding Ukrainian Encyclopaedia in English

Elsewhere in this issue of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly there appears an official release of the University of Toronto Press regarding the forthcoming publication of the first volume of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia. This encyclopaedia is being published through the efforts of two outstanding Ukrainian institutions which have Taras Shevchenko as their patron: the Shevchenko Scientific Society, especially its general secretary Prof. Volodymyr Kubyovych, and the Ukrainian National Association, with the late editor-in-chief of UNA publications, Dr. Luke Myshuha; both of these scholars originated the project and contributed substantially towards its realization. Other leading scholars of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, as well as those of our other scientific institution, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, collaborated on the preparation of the volume. The rank and file of the UNA membership with their Supreme Executive Committee, headed by the late Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, over the many years strongly and wholeheartedly supported this project financially and all these efforts contributed substantially toward the realization of this greatest factual work on Ukraine in the English language.

Now that the book is in print we must see to it that it is properly and fully utilized. Therefore, the Ukrainian National Association, in expressing its wholehearted gratitude to all those who contributed their knowledge and labor toward the completion of the first volume of the Ukrainian encyclopaedia, appeals to our community to do its share as well. The preparation of this volume lasted over ten years and the cost ran into tens of thousands of dollars.

The Ukrainian National Association appeals to our community to purchase this book and to assist to distribute it as widely as possible. We ask, therefore, all who appreciate the importance of this book, to help us in insuring its widest distribution. The price of the 1,200-page volume is moderate, and the details regarding purchase of this book can be found in a special advertisement elsewhere in this issue. We hasten to point out that the number of copies to be printed will depend on the advance orders. The Ukrainian National Association believes that all our national and local organizations, as well as individual members of the community will not only order a copy of the volume for themselves, but will acquire it for their American friends, especially for federal and state legislators and members of the government, and for local public and school libraries so that the book can fulfill its purpose: to tell the world the truth about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNA:

Joseph Lesawyer, Stephen Kuropas, Anna Herman, Jaroslaw Padoch, Roman Slobodian, Walter Gallan and Anthony Dragan.

SIXTEEN CLEVELAND DISTRICT U.N.A. BRANCHES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—All 16 Cleveland District UNA Branches were represented at the annual meeting held at the West Side Ukrainian National Home in Cleveland on Sunday, March 4, 1962, at 3:00 P.M. Branches represented by officers and 25 delegates were 102, 112, 240, 251, 291, 328, 334, 336, 346, 358, 346 of Cleveland, 108 of Lakewood, 180, 295 of Akron Ohio, and 50, 233 of Lorain, Ohio.

Mr. Dmytro Szmaga who was elected to preside over the annual meeting, extended his appreciation to Supreme Secretary Dr. J. Padoch for coming to Cleveland with vital information regarding the Convention membership campaign and to answer questions that delegates might have. Dr. Padoch was elected as Honorary Chairman of this annual meeting. Mrs. Olinkevych, the Ukrainian Secretary, read the minutes of the past annual meeting held on March 5, 1961.

Reports were given by the past officers. Mr. Szmaga reported on the meetings and activities of 1961 and noted that the UNA Day held in August, 1961, was a success.

Mr. Harry Kishel, Treasurer, reported that in 1961 donations were made to the St. Basil's Seminary, Lesia Ukrainka Memorial Fund of Cleveland, The Cleveland Taras Shevchenko Memorial Fund Committee and to John Carroll University. Donations of \$1,725 have been made by the Combined Cleveland District Committee to organizations here in the United States and in Europe since 1957. All secretaries were given typewritten reports of the financial status for 1961.

An extended and informative discussion was held with Dr. Padoch as chairman. Dr. Padoch, our guest speaker, informed us on the membership campaign and on the standings of our branches since the last Convention. He also discussed some of the problems that will be brought up at the Convention to be decided by the delegates.

Mr. Szmaga reminded the members of the coming UNA Bowling Tournament to be held in Ambridge, Pa., on Saturday, May 5, 1962, and asked that all Branches send teams to participate.

Mr. T. Kost of Branch No. 295 of Akron, Ohio, extended a cordial invitation to everyone to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of Branch No. 295 on June 10, 1962.

The newly elected officers of the Cleveland District Committee for 1962 are: President — D. Szmaga, Branches 102 and 251; Vice-Presidents — G. Zerebnik, Branch 180 Akron, Ohio; Vice-Presidentess — S. Bohanek, Branch 334; Secretaries — O. Olinkevych, Branch 240 (Ukrainian), H. Mager, Branch 233 Lorain, Ohio (English); Treasurer — H. Kishel, Branch 336; Publicity — R. Chuekhevych, Branch 346; Controllers — W. Wladyka, Branch 364, P. Rizun, Branch 112, G. Krawchuk, Branch 251; Advisors — A. Steciak, Branch 240, O. Dub, Branch 328, N. Bobeczko, Branch 102 and T. Kost, Branch 295 of Akron, Ohio.

Canadian Senate Hears of Martyrdom of Metropolitan Slipy

Senator William M. Wall Scores Moscow For Oppression In Ukraine

OTTAWA, Ont. (Special).—On February 15, 1962, the Hon. William M. Wall, Canadian Senator of Ukrainian descent, delivered a moving address in the Senate of Canada on the martyrdom and suffering of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine. In a lengthy address which appeared in the Debates of the Senate on the same day, he gave the background of the imprisonment and trial of the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy.

"While this classic example of modern communist persecution and perfidy was going on," Senator Wall said, "the West remained mute, as if uninformed or uninterested. Why? And why was the West equally uninformed or disinterested, and equally mute during the infamous 1930's — and Mr. Khrushchev has divulged of lot of information of what was going on at that time — when the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church, which then had a hierarchy of 80 bishops under Metropolitan Lypkivsky, was also brutally and similarly liquidated in Eastern Ukraine?"



Hon. William M. Wall

Senator Wall then called the attention of the Leader of the Government (the Hon. Aseltine) to the end that the matter of the religious persecution in Ukraine be brought up for discussion in the U.N. Human Rights Commission, which is scheduled to deal with the problem of discrimination and protection of minorities. He said that he is familiar with the 1960 report entitled, "The Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Religious Rights and Practices," and that the Canadian Government has made its comments regarding these draft principles.

"I further understand that these draft principles may be recommended to the Third Committee, and then to the Assembly of the United Nations as a declaration for the safeguarding and extension of religious rights and freedoms, although one of the major powers which has been playing a very solicitous and active role in the deliberations of this sub-commission, in the drafting of the Basic Rules and draft principles, is pressing that these draft principles serve as the basis for a more binding legal convention. The want to sew it up. I leave the Hon. Senators to guess who this major power is, and I shall desist from voicing the perfectly valid protestations and questions which come crowding to my lips . . ."

Orthodox Ukrainians Pray for Deliverance of Metropolitan Slipy

BOUND BROOK, N.J. (Special).—The hierarchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States called upon its clergy and faithful "to pray for the health and release from prison" of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan, Archbishop Joseph Slipy, who has been languishing in Soviet prisons and concentration camps since 1945.

On Sunday, February 18, 1962, a day of prayer for Metropolitan Slipy, Archbishop Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, during his sermon at the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in New York City, said that "on this day the Ukrainian Cath-

Francois-Poncet, French Scholar, Condemns Russian Enslavement Of Ukraine

PARIS, France (Special).—Andre Francois-Poncet, member of the French Academy and one of the most prominent figures of France, assailed Communist Russia for her enslavement of Ukraine and other non-Russian nations and stated that the captive nations are the "weak points" of the USSR.

In a front-page article, entitled, "The Weak Points," which appeared in the February 5, 1962 issue of Le Figaro of Paris, Mr. Francois-Poncet stated that the Soviet leaders are having a field day in championing the "liberation" of Algeria, the Congo and Angola, but they are refusing to apply the principles of self-determination to their own colonial possessions.

"The calendar reminds us that it was at the end of January and at the beginning of February in 1918 that Ukraine, the Baltic States, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Finland proclaimed their independence. With the exception of Finland, what happened to these independent states? They became subjugated, enslaved and colonized in the same manner as the nations in Central Europe. But one would be entirely wrong to think that they are exterminated. The Union of Soviet Republics, which Khrushchev is trying to represent as a homogeneous bloc and happy to remain so, in reality is composed of diverse elements, which despite police oppression, fear and persecution, have not abandoned the hope of liberation; they have governments and assemblies which are tightly controlled by Moscow. Some of them have even a membership in the United Nations.

"This is the case of Ukraine. Being the heir and continuator of the old regime, Russian communism is imperialistic outside and a Russian inside. With an iron hand it oppresses the nations in order to merge them into one single nation. . . . Ukraine, more than any other country, is subjected to this harsh treatment. This is why it is the most rebellious, the most intransigent and the most vigorous. It contains, in addition, considerable resources (Concluded on page 3)

Catholic Women's Council Hears Of Ukraine's Persecution

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—The communist persecution and exploitation of the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its clergy were discussed at a large Catholic women's gathering in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Mary Dushnyk of that city took part in the 20th Annual Convention of the Brooklyn Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, held on Saturday, February 24, 1962, at the Hotel St. George. The program consisted of a Mass, panel discussions and a luncheon attended by 1,500 participants. One of the best attended panels was the one on the Encyclical, "Mater et Magistra" of Pope John XXIII.

During the discussion period Mrs. Dushnyk addressed the 300 persons present at this panel regarding Paragraph 216 of the Encyclical which deals with the people persecuted in "a number of countries" (behind the Iron Curtain). She told the audience that Metropolitan Joseph Slipy's 17-year imprisonment by the Russians and the brutal destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine and Carpatho-Ukraine constituted the most flagrant violation of human rights, although the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. are charter members of the United Nations and are signatories to the Charter on Human Rights. She pointed out that this denial of human and religious freedom to the Ukrainian people by Moscow should be thoroughly aired by the U.N. Human Rights Commission, which is scheduled to discuss "Principles on Religious Freedom and Non-Discrimination" this year.

Mrs. Dushnyk concluded by saying, "It is our fervent hope that the conscience of the free world will be sufficiently stirred to speak up for the martyred Metropolitan, Joseph Slipy, and all Ukrainian Catholics, ruthlessly persecuted by Communism."

After the close of the session Mrs. Dushnyk was asked many questions and several ladies were especially interested in attending Mass at a Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The moderator of the panel was the Rev. Raymond S. Leonard and the panelists were the Rev. Philip A. Carey, Mr. Daniel P. Moynihan, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, U.S. Department of Labor, and Mr. Harold J. Morcan, Senior attorney, New York State Department of Law, Chairman of the panel was Mrs. John F. Ahearn, while Mrs. Edward L. P. O'Connor acted as recorder.

Soyuzivka Now Accepting Applications for Summer

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—The Ukrainian National Association is already accepting applications to the Children's Summer Camps and to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses to be held this summer, as in the past, at Soyuzivka, UNA's beautiful summer resort in the Catskills. The children's camp for the girls will open on Sunday, June 24, 1962, and will last three weeks till Saturday, July 14, 1962. The boys' camp will begin on Sunday, July 1, 1962, and will last till Saturday, August 4, 1962.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses will commence on Sunday, August 5, and will be conducted during the next four weeks ending Friday, September 3. Conditions for acceptance remain the same as in previous years. Applications should be mailed to:

Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Dr. N. Hirniak, Former High Officer of Ukrainian Army, Dies at 77

PASSAIC, N.J.—On Sunday, March 4, 1962, Dr. Nikifor Hirniak, former high officer (otaman) of the Ukrainian army, died after a long illness in his 77th year.

He was born on July 23, 1885 in the village of Strusiv, near Terebovlya, Western Ukraine. In 1905 he terminated a gymnasium and subsequently obtained a doctorate degree at the University of Vienna. He taught at the Ukrainian schools in Rohatyn and Ternopil. In 1914 when World War I broke out, Dr. Hirniak took an active part in the organization of the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi and was a commandant of the Ukrainian Striltsi cadre. During the struggle for Ukrainian liberation he was in charge of the mobilization department. After the loss of Ukrainian independence he continued to teach in the Ukrainian schools in Ternopil and Sianok.

He came to the United States a few years after the end of World War II with the wave of Ukrainian displaced persons. He was extremely active in many Ukrainian American organizations, especially in the Ukrainian veteran organizations the Brotherhood of the Former Sichovi Striltsi and the Ukrainian Plast organization. He also is the author of several works and memoirs on



Dr. Nikifor Hirniak

the Ukrainian liberation struggle. He is survived by his wife Maria, daughter Lubov and two sons, Bohdan and Oleh, and three brothers: Julian, a noted mathematician and physicist; Joseph, who is a prominent Ukrainian stage actor and director, and Volodymyr, an official of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

He was buried on March 8, 1962 in the Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery at Fox Chase, Pa., outside Philadelphia, alongside his brother, Rev. Justin Hirniak, who died several years ago.

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Editorial

WHY WE HONOR SHEVCHENKO?

Perhaps there is no poet in any nation who is so revered and honored as Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's poet laureate and national hero. We barely completed the observances of the 100th anniversary of his death in 1961, when we begin this month to commemorate his 148th birthday anniversary. Shevchenko was born on March 9, 1814, in the village of Moryntsi, some one hundred miles south of Kiev.

One of the greatest merits of Shevchenko for the Ukrainian people was the fact that he wrote his inspiring poetry in the Ukrainian language, thus proving that that language was as good as any not only for the common people but for the expression of higher ideas and sentiments. The draconian Russian decrees which were directed at the Ukrainian language could not break or destroy the magnetic power and influence of the Ukrainian language. Shevchenko demonstrated that Ukrainian was as good and as literate as was the Russian, Polish, Czech or any other language. Today, in Ukraine, under the domination of Communist Russia, Ukrainian is the official language, and although Moscow relentlessly presses its Russification, the language of Shevchenko is no longer contemptuously despised as "the speech of swineherds and peasants."

But Shevchenko was more than a linguistic innovator. He was a dynamic apostle of personal liberty. Himself born in slavery, he gained his precious freedom at a great price. As a result, he never ceased to fight and plead for the liberation of the serfs throughout the Czarist empire. True, some great Russian writers, like Turgenyev, also played a part, but the gospel and suffering of Shevchenko were a far more potent influence, and when an imperial ukase abolished serfdom on the day of Taras' funeral, the association of his name with this important event was inevitable. Shevchenko was one of the fathers of personal freedom, and in the words of Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, he was a "saint of Ukrainian Lincoln."

But the significance of Shevchenko to modern Ukraine lies above all in his passionate patriotism, his pure love of and admiration for the Ukrainian past, and his unwavering faith in the future rebirth of the Ukrainian people to their national and political freedom. Czar Nicholas I and Alexander II were well aware of the fact that Shevchenko's poetry was deadly because it was instinctive with Ukrainian patriotism, and because it dared to challenge Russian autocracy and to voice hostility against the oppressors of Ukraine.

In his powerful poem, "The Caucasus" (1844), Shevchenko bitterly castigated Russian aggression and imperialism in the Caucasus, and he was truly a champion of the enslaved non-Russian nations at that time. His Prometheus is a symbol of undying freedom, an embodiment of man's eternal quest of freedom and personal liberty.

It is safe to assert that in no other European literature does one find a poet for whom his native country and the fate of its people were such an all-embracing subject of his whole life and literary creativeness.

Shevchenko's spirit had definitely influenced the Ukrainians of his era and those that came after him. The entire Ukrainian national rebirth of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was and still is influenced by his immortal poetry.

Perhaps there were a few enlightened Ukrainians who knew who George Washington was, and whose counterpart Shevchenko hoped would emerge in Ukraine, that is, that Washington's spirit and revolutionary fame would be embodied in a new Ukrainian leader, who would lead the Ukrainian nation to its national and political freedom. But subsequent generations of Ukrainians well understood the prophetic reference of Shevchenko to George Washington, father and founder of the United States of America.

Of course, the greatness of Shevchenko cannot be measured by the limited knowledge of him in the Western world. The Russians and their friends in various countries saw to it that he should not gain the popularity and fame to which he was rightly entitled. They scornfully labelled him as a "poet of the peasants," a non-conformist" who could not conquer Russian society and therefore began writing inflammatory poetry against the Czar and his regime. Of course, all this was not true, or even close to the truth.

Today, Taras Shevchenko is no longer an obscure poet, who some hundred years ago advocated and prayed for a new rule and law in Ukraine. True, neither Encyclopaedia Americana nor any other American encyclopedia, has recognized Shevchenko, or deemed it important to have a reference to this great man who inspired millions, and who still is a symbol of undying freedom not only to the Ukrainians, but to many other nations enslaved by Communist Russia.

Significantly, the Soviet state was compelled to recognize Shevchenko, and the official view of the U.S.S.R. is that Shevchenko was a great revolutionary fighter "who fought only against social injustices," but was not against the Russian people. True, Shevchenko was not against the common Russian people and those many Russian liberal leaders, who like himself, longed for the day of freedom for all to enjoy. But Shevchenko was deadly hostile to the political jailers and oppressors of the Ukrainian people, the Russian Czars, their armies, their brutal police and the opportunistic Russian bureaucracy which was a docile instrument of Czarist oppression.

It is for all this that we revere and honor Shevchenko today, on the 148th anniversary of his birth. The spirit of Shevchenko cannot rest, for the dream of Shevchenko is not yet fulfilled. Not only does the world know less freedom today than at any time in the last hundred years since the death of Taras Shevchenko, but the threat of universal serfdom, as grim as that over Shevchenko's native Ukraine, hangs over the entire world.

Thus, we are fortunate to be able to honor this great Ukrainian bard in free America, and we hope that our fellow Americans will understand the great genius of Shevchenko, for it was Shevchenko who visualized a free Ukraine in the image of George Washington's country. Indeed, there is no other country in which Shevchenko's spirit and ideals are better reflected than in this great and free land of ours.

THE NEW AMERICAN TESTS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

President Kennedy undoubtedly came to a correct and patriotic decision when he recently announced that the United States would resume the testing of nuclear devices in the atmosphere, if the Soviet Union did not agree to sign a treaty providing for the ending of nuclear testing and the destruction of agreed amounts of fissionable material under a policy of rigid system of inspection before the middle of April. He refused to be brought into any summit conference also, until some satisfactory progress on disarmament had been made on the level of the foreign ministers, so that the summit conference could be held with some hope of success.

All this was very wise, for we all remember that during the past three years when there was a gentlemen's agreement not to carry on tests, the United States and Great Britain refrained from making any and so did the Soviet Union apparently. At the Geneva Conference the representatives of the three powers agreed upon point after point of the proposed treaty and then suddenly the Soviet delegate denounced all of the points previously regarded as settled. From then on the situation rapidly deteriorated, until Moscow announced that because prior to the moratorium the West had conducted more tests than the Communist powers, it would be forced to resume testing. Almost immediately Khrushchev gave the signal and a long series of tests, often of tremendous power, ensued. When Moscow had finished, Khrushchev reverted to his original idea that tests should be banned for good and all.

Game of Khrushchev

It is very possible that at least some of the preparations had been discovered by the American government, whether through its intelligence or scientific agencies, but if so, it remained a carefully guarded secret and publicly the United States government maintained the position that the word of Khrushchev and of the Soviet government was to be treated as reliable to the greatest extent possible, even though the history of 45 years of Communist rule shows scarcely one agreement that the masters of the Kremlin have not broken openly or secretly whenever it suited their interest and we have no reason to believe that in this respect Nikita Khrushchev differs in the slightest degree from Lenin and Stalin.

We can be the more certain of this when we look even for one instant at the relations between Moscow and the United Nations, its insistence upon treating all the officers of the United Nations as enemies of the Communist bloc, if they are not from it, and its refusal to cooperate in building up a supernational corps of United Nations officials who, according to the Charter, are to be loyal to the United Nations as a world organization rather than to consider themselves loaned from their own country to the United Nations with the object of advancing the interests of their own country. It was with a view to attaining this latter position that Khrushchev started his demand for a triple Secretariat with each representative having an absolute veto so as to ham-

in Review

KHRUSHCHEV'S PROPAGANDA GIMMICK FLATLY REJECTED

Premier Khrushchev's personal letter to President Kennedy, containing a proposal for an 18-nation summit conference on disarmament in Geneva, Switzerland, has been politically but unequivocally rejected by the leaders of the Western Powers. Although the tone of Khrushchev's letter to the President and other chiefs of State of the West has been described as "polite" and "courtious," its content reveals the adherence to the long-established Kremlin technique of vagueness and shrewd phrasology as a cover-up for the absence of concrete proposals regarding the issues at stake. This last attempt of Khrushchev to persuade the Western heads of state to be swayed into a compromising summit conference on the issue of disarmament has merely added to the arsenal of similar insubstantial proposals of the Kremlin rejected previously on the grounds that it lacks any concrete proposals, affording even a remote possibility of a mutual agreement on the problem of disarmament. No other sphere of East-West negotiations has received more attention, time and patient mectulation on the part of the West than the issue of mutual disarmament under some sort of international control. The end results of the negotiations with the Russians are well known; they all have ended after months and years of fruitless talks in complete frustration and with conspicuous absence of agreement on even the most basic points of concern. And it becomes obvious that the Russians wish to talk only for the sake of talking, stalling for time, arguing over trivialities and avoiding any sort of commitment of binding nature. The West has explicitly drawn obvious lessons from disarmament talks with the Russians in 1957.

Yet this brings up another danger that President Kennedy will be called upon to face. There are too many people in the United States and some of them in high positions in his administration who dream so strongly of internationalism that they are constantly talking of the international administration of something and almost everything, whether it be the bringing of order into the Congo, the control of the routes to Berlin, the setting up of a guaranteed neutral government in Laos, or the creation of a neutral zone in Korea under the supervision of a mixed commission of Western powers, Communists and neutrals. All of these have proved already a delusion and a snare. In all these India which has furnished the neutral chairman, has seen to it that no complaints of the West are ever seriously investigated, so that Moscow and Peiping are perfectly free to violate almost openly the terms of an armistice, while the propaganda agencies berate the West constantly for the slightest move. That is why the United States has finally decided to help Vietnam without rendering any account to the armistice commis-

ion which has been set up. We looked the use of Communist forces from outside the given area to support the Communist leaders of the Viet Cong and many other organizations.

Once there is talk at the coming Disarmament Congress of the possibility of international inspection through the United Nations, the idea can be accepted by Khrushchev with little hesitation and there is good likelihood that the international commission to inspect the destruction of fissionable materials will be as carefully nearedighted as the commission which cannot find troops from Northern Vietnam in Laos and troops moving from North Vietnam through Laos to attack Southern Vietnam which is struggling to maintain freedom.

All this must be taken into account and we can only hope that idealistic and possibly secretly suspicious figures may not impose upon President Kennedy their desires and keep him from carrying on those tests which he, the armed forces and the Atomic Energy Commission feel are necessary for the defense of the free

THE MISSION OF ROBERT KENNEDY

Attorney General Robert Kennedy returned last week from an extensive good-will tour of the world during which he visited a number of countries scattered all-over the globe, from Japan and Indonesia in the Far East to Berlin, the Hague and Paris in Western Europe. Wherever he went, Mr. Kennedy attracted the attention of foreign statesmen, journalists, civic leaders and even the lower strata of population not only because he is the brother of President Kennedy and therefore an authoritative spokesman of the latter's views and opinions, but also because of his own dynamic personality, political acumen and appealing mannerisms. No doubt, the good-will tour brought a great deal of acclaim and publicity to R. Kennedy in both the domestic and the foreign press and even former Vice President Nixon commented favorably on the conduct of R. Kennedy in the realm of his political activities. All in all, it can be stated that those who saw mere nepotism in President Kennedy's appointment of his brother Robert to the post of Attorney General, would have to recant their opinions as the latter proved himself capable of handling the duties and responsibilities placed upon him by the administration. Moreover, in view of his diversified interests and capabilities in the fields of foreign relations, military strategy, as well as economy, finance and labor relations, Robert Kennedy has gradually assumed the role of an influential and knowledgeable adviser to the President and it is not at all surprising that U.S. News and World Re-

port compares him to such White House figures as Edward House, Harry Hopkins and Sherman Adams. Although Robert Kennedy's official post places him in charge of the Department of Justice, the scope of his political and consultative functions ranges far beyond the ramifications of that Department: he personally conducted investigations on the Cuban fiasco and it was on his prudent advice that President Kennedy dispatched Gen. Lucius Clay to Berlin and Gen. Maxwell Taylor to South Vietnam.

LITERARY REACTION IN UKRAINE

The official literary organ of Soviet Ukraine, Literaturna Hazeta (The Literary Gazette) is appearing as of February 16, 1962 under the new title of Literaturna Ukraina (Literary Ukraine) and this change of nomenclature is supposedly meant to represent a concession on the part of the Communist party to those literary critics who lamented "the sad monotony and repetition of the titles of periodical publications" in the republics of the USSR. The appearance of Literaturna Ukraina as well as member of the editorial article by L. Dmyterko, former Stalinist and representative of the reactionary trend in Soviet Ukrainian literature as well as member of the editorial staff of the magazine Dmyterko's article, titled "With a New Name — Toward New (Continued on page 3)

KEEP YOUR INSURANCE IN FORCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The monthly reports of the Financial and Recording Department of the Ukrainian National Association are published in Svoboda. The financial report lists the sums paid by the adult and juvenile members of the 500 branches of the UNA, and presents an account of the income and expenditures for the month. The recording report lists the names of new members, reinstatements, transfers to other branches, cash surrenders, changes of classes, deaths, suspensions, and the like, and gives the numbers of the branches in which the changes occurred.

A study of these reports will indicate the progress of the two departments, for the grand total closings of the month are included. In March 1960, for example, the UNA had 74,000 members and assets of \$23,000,000. Today it has 81,000 members and assets of \$25,000,000. The figures speak for themselves.

In every monthly report of the Recording Department a number of suspensions are listed. Sometimes it is a rather

port compares him to such White House figures as Edward House, Harry Hopkins and Sherman Adams. Although Robert Kennedy's official post places him in charge of the Department of Justice, the scope of his political and consultative functions ranges far beyond the ramifications of that Department: he personally conducted investigations on the Cuban fiasco and it was on his prudent advice that President Kennedy dispatched Gen. Lucius Clay to Berlin and Gen. Maxwell Taylor to South Vietnam.

It is widely assumed that Robert Kennedy will eventually resign from his present post and again devote his time and attention to the management of the presidential campaign on behalf of his elder brother in 1964. Later, it is speculated, he may run for a Senatorial seat from the State of Massachusetts and still later, when he will have become 42 years old — for the presidency of the United States. Thus, Robert Kennedy's world-wide tour and his active participation in the political affairs of the nation must be viewed in the light of the future career possibilities of this young and dynamic leader.

Members who are dissatisfied with their insurance may change to types they desire. Such changes result in debits or credits. Members who think their rates are high may change their insurance for types requiring less dues.

Many suspensions are unnecessary. We urge suspended members to write to the UNA and ask for reinstatement information. The best way to keep your insurance in force is to learn about the UNA. If there is anything you do not understand write to the UNA for an explanation. Don't take chances with your insurance.

UKRAINE'S PLIGHT UNDER RUSSIAN DOMINATION

(Extract from an address to the Plenary Session of the Atlantic Convention of NATO nations held in Paris in January, 1962, delivered by the Honorable William M. Wall, Canadian Senator of Ukrainian descent.)

This afternoon's session heard a message from the Assembly of Captive Nations of Europe—of Central and Eastern Europe. May I admit I am concerned about something that is still missing in our deliberations, and this omission carries an implied assumption which perturbs me. This assumption has to do with what I would term the mythology of the internal salubrity and strength of the U.S.S.R.—as if its 200 million people were to be written off our strategy equation—as if behind the Iron Curtain we had no real friends at all — as if the enslaved or captive nationalities within the Russian-dominated totalitarian empire no longer dreamed or longed for real national in-

dependence and real individual freedom under truly democratic national governments.

We are talking about a message of greater hope for greater human progress in liberty and with the safeguarding and enlarging of human dignity—to our own citizens. What kind of message have we for these "gobbled-up" nationalities who did plead for help against Communism long ago — who did warn us repeatedly long before Khrushchev spilled just a few of the beans a couple of years ago? I am a Canadian of Ukrainian origin — and I wonder what kind of message we will have for the more than 40 million freedom-searching Ukrainians who have been submerged in the Communist-ruled

Russian empire. Will we have the wisdom and the courage to distinguish between the helpless but still hopeful Communist victims and their dictatorial bosses? Behind the Iron Curtain, the West has many more allies than anyone dares hope. It is important to remember that more than 50 per cent of the U.S.S.R. is composed of submerged and subjugated or captive nationalities who are certainly not happy with things as they are.

Permit me a few minutes to discuss a problem which is symptomatic of what kind of attitude by the nations of the West?

We had just 16 years ago a classic example of modern Communist perfidy. — Over five million freedom-loving Western-oriented Ukrainian and other Greek Catholics were forcibly incorporated into the Russian Orthodox Church by a fake Synod (the Communists had to go through the motions of pseudolegality). The Ukrainian Catholic Church suffered staggering

losses when over 5,000,000 of its faithful were forcibly incorporated into the Russian Orthodox Church (Hierarchy — all imprisoned and now dead — but one—over 5,000 clergy, etc.)

The West remained mute—as if uninterested. The West was equally mute in the infamous 1930's when the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was similarly liquidated.

Now, if you please, 15-16 years after the illegal push on Greek Catholic Church, the representatives of the U.S.S.R. are the big "heroes" in joining with others in drafting principles for the preservation and extension of religious liberty and the freedom of practice one's religious faith. And we are mute. Why?

Last year the U.S.S.R. led the attack in the Sub-Committee to pillory West Germany for its supposed tacit approval of anti-Semitism, and it now wants this new instrument to be a binding convention and not a declaration of goals or ideals but the Western dem-

ocracies remain tongue-tied. Why? What does it all mean? So I ask you, "What message do we or can we bring to these people?"

I have submitted these few informal, and really unstructured comments in a spirit of earnest cooperation — for I share your high hopes that in the short time at our disposal we may jointly make some useful contribution towards solving the imperative need for greater coordination, cooperation and integration of the efforts of free peoples in the different parts of the world to the end that further and presently undreamed of human progress may be attained in freedom for nations, and in liberty and human dignity for each individual created in the image of God the Almighty. As the last speaker so pertinently pointed out, I believe we do have faith in our eventual future fate in which freedom and human dignity will prevail.

Resolution proposed by Senator William M. Wall, passed by the Political and Economic Committee of the Atlantic Convention:

— Whereas Soviet expansion has destroyed the effective national independence of many peoples in Eastern and Central Europe, sequentially denying to their individual members the free exercise of their religious rights and democratic liberties—with all the attendant injurious effects upon the general climate of European security and progress.

— This Convention affirms its recognition of the inalienable rights of all nations to assume freely the responsibilities of self-determination and self-government, and expresses its firm belief that the problem of the captive nations of Eastern and Central Europe should be resolved in accordance with the rights and the principles of both individual liberty and national self-determination.

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

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1961. American Education Publications, Columbus 16, Ohio "We operate on the basis of truth." — E. R. Murrow

Dear Editors: We have reviewed many numbers of the Current Events and have read the articles, "Moscow Faces A Time For Decision" of November 14-18, 1960, No. 10, page 75 and "Russia: Its Party Time In Moscow..." of October 16-20, 1961, No. 6, page 43. The articles are supplemented with maps of the U.S.S.R. and pictures.

We have studied carefully the contents of articles, maps, photos and found some inaccuracies. In our opinion we regret to say that you endeavor to convince young readers (by means of articles, maps and statistics) that Russia is a monolithic nation for the paragraph, "The Problems" of the above article of November 14-18, 1960, page 77, you state that Russia's population stands at 210 million. However, according to the U.S.S.R. census in 1959 these 210 millions are not exclusively all Russians.

We regard Current Events as an education paper. As such it should instruct students and young readers truthfully and impartially. Therefore and according to Mr. Murrow's words: "We operate on the basis of truth" we ask you the following: 1. To write articles on Russian and Ukrainian affairs scholarly and objectively; 2. To treat Ukraine as a separate nation and independent republic;

Under the map of the U.S.S.R. in the issue of November 14-18, 1960, page 76, are photos representing different nationalities. Among them we do not find a representative of Ukraine which is one of the largest and richest republics of the Soviet Union. We wish to inform you that according to the Ukrainian encyclopedia, written by Professor W. Khrushchov and Z. Kuzela, published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Munich-New York, 1949, Ukraine has 346,000 sq. miles (one and a half times larger than France) with 41.3 million Ukrainians.

In the article "Russia" of October 16-20, 1961, No. 6, page 45, column second, you write: "Nathie has treated Russia well. She has about 40 per cent of the world's iron ore and about 88 per cent of its manganese." Such a statement is false because the prevailing part of those sources are lying in Ukraine.

On the maps of November 14-18, 1960, in the C. E. Year Book of 1961-62, page 9 and page 26, No. 11, 1961, pages 83 and 84, you have left out republics. The shown republics, however, on the maps of October 16-20, 1961, No. 6, page 44 and page 10 of the Year Book 1961-62 are meaningless because you state that the population of the U.S.S.R. consists of "racial groups" (p. 10, Year

the American ideals of liberty and justice. Furthermore, we will regard your weeklies as a tribute promoting Russian imperialism and colonialism. The maps of Russian domination without separate indication of Ukraine and Byelorussia, as well as the articles published in American Observer of November 6 and December 4, 1961, titled, "Story of Economic Tyranny" and "Revolt Against the Czars" by Mr. Anton Berle, are the best proof of our objection.

Finally, we dare to say that the basic idea of the maps without Ukraine and Byelorussia along with the articles mentioned above is to convince young readers that the Soviet Union is undoubtedly a monolithic nation. We think that your educational weeklies should avoid indoctrination and follow your own slogan: "Completely non-partisan" as expressed in leaflets of the Civic Education Service.

We should bring up our youth in the tradition of truth by means of educational weeklies and textbooks if we want them to become sensible citizens. Sincerely yours, Askold Skalskyj 1952 West Main St. Millville, N.J. Source: United States at Large of 1945, Vol. 59, Part II, p. 1210.



Ukrainian delegation visits Mayor Collins of Boston. Pictured left to right are: Orest Szczudlik, Chairman, Boston Branch, UCCA; Volodymyr Malkut; Mrs. Mary Pruchnicki; Nicholas Dawyskyba; the Rev. Emil Sharaneych; Dr. W. Bandera; Attorney Anna Chopek; seated are the Rev. W. Kozorz and Mayor Collins.

Francois-Poncet Condemns

(Concluded from Page 1) being a great producer of wheat, iron, coal, manganese and the like. It was toward Ukraine that Hitler and the Nazis turned their covetous eyes, as they wanted to find space there by murdering its population.

"Did the systematic efforts of the Kremlin do the same thing bring them any success? Not to an extent that one would believe. In the middle of the XIXth century Ukraine was an amorphous ethnic mass of people, preserving its customs, songs, costumes and folklore, but without political orientation. But today it has recovered a consciousness far more accentuated with its personality. The number and ardor of the groups which represent it abroad provide the most convincing confirmation. Had it been not so, one could not explain why Khrushchev, on orders from Stalin, had to proceed with bloody blows against the unfortunate Ukrainian intelligentsia. Moscow wanted the Russian language imposed as the language of instruction in

Authority on Handicapped Children to Receive Award

MRS. SMERKA'S SKILL IN TEACHING RETARDED NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED; BOOKS PLANNED



MRS. ANN C. SMERKA MRS. JAMES H. STOBIE TEACHER OF RETARDED CLUBWOMEN'S AWARD

Mrs. Ann C. Smerka, teacher for 20 years of physically handicapped and other children, received recently the Susan B. Anthony Award at the annual luncheon of the Interclub Council of Western New York.

Extensive write-ups about Mrs. Smerka's educational activities appeared in the Buffalo Evening News (February 10, 1962) and the Buffalo Courier-Express (February 18, 1962).

Until her appointment last spring as co-ordinator of elementary education in Lackawanna public schools, Mrs. Smerka had been teaching an experimental group of very young children with brain injuries in the Occupational Education School in Lackawanna.

Her patience and nationally-recognized skill are noted in the citation read by Mrs. James H. Stobie, Interclub Council president. On recommendation of the New York State Education Department, Mrs. Smerka went to the University of Georgia in 1951 to that state's first class of teachers of the retarded.

15th Annual U.A.V. Convention At Soyuzivka

By WALTER KLAWNSKI KERHONKSON, N.Y. — A meeting of the National Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans was held on Saturday, February 24, at the Ukrainian National Association Resort, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, New York. Commander Matthew Pope opened the meeting and after the acceptance of the previous meetings' minutes, proceeded with executive officer reports. Senior Vice-Commander Stephen Shegda stated that he now has Associate Membership Applications. These Applications are for Ukrainian American Veterans in areas where there is no Veterans Post. Welfare Officer Emil Senkow reported on final preparation prior to the "Kick-Off" date for the Welfare Fund Drive starting March 1, 1962, and terminating April 30, 1962. Chairman Senkow announced the following as his Committee, Miron Karbiwnyk, Martin Hor-

Judge Walter Bayer Addresses Ukrainian Professional Ass'n

By DANIEL T. KUZEK The complete gamut of criminal activities, ranging from the petty through the vicious, come before the Magistrate's Court of the City of New York. The persons appointed to administer these Courts must be individuals of keen insight into, not only the law, but the psychology of human behavior. Often times, where the law proves inadequate or ineffectual, resort must be made to reason, understanding and reflection as to the stimulus and motivation of certain courses of human conduct. Thereafter, judgment must be made in conformity with the act, with its encompassing circumstances. The dispensing of justice, therefore, may readily require the wisdom and perceptiveness of a "Solomon". The Ukrainian Professional Association listened, last Friday evening, as some of the perplexities and dilemmas confronting the Magistrates in rendering judicial determinations were unfolded to them by Judge Walter Bayer. The task entailed may be magnified, many fold, where the law does not adequately cover the act, or where there may exist a myriad of involvements. As an illustration, Judge Bayer asserted, that the compelling pressures which incite one into conduct deviating from the normal or actions of persons depraved in character, irresponsible or irresponsible and damaging to society in general, may in many instances require hospital care and treatment, which may aggravate instead of alleviate. To more vividly observe the workings of the Magistrate's Court, the Ukrainian Professional Association will attend a session of Night Court, on Tuesday, March 13. Judge Bayer will be the presiding Justice that evening. It will serve as an excellent illustration of the variety and scope of matters which come before a City Magistrate and the decisions that must be rendered in connection therewith. All who are interested in spending a most stimulating evening by witnessing one phase of the administration of our judicial system, are cordially invited to attend. The Court proceedings, which are continuous throughout the evening, commence at 8:00 P.M. and are held in the Criminal Courts Building, at 100 Centre Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, just north of Foley Square. An announcement was likewise made of the next scheduled meeting of the Association on Friday evening, March 30, at the Ukrainian Institute of America. At that time, a panel discussion will be presented by persons who have recently travelled behind the "Iron Curtain" on their impressions of Ukraine. One of the highlights of the evening should certainly be the many camera slides of Ukraine which will be shown.

Concert by Students of Distinguished Ukrainian Teacher

The concert offered last week at the church of St. Volodymyr in New York by the students of Oleh Gabrusewycz-Musychenko was indeed a pleasant experience. It afforded to the one whose interest goes beyond the technical skin of music, an opportunity to judge a teacher in action and forecast growing heights for his students. It is difficult to teach and one should know mainly what cannot be taught by manuals but conveyed as living experience. All the disciples of Oleh Gabrusewycz displayed remarkable skill and an inner gusto for music. The first can be learned but not many are born with the seeds of the second, and, alas, the four girls are richly endowed with them. The cathedral-like conception of the Chacona (Christina Osadza), the gracious flexibility of Mozart (Reni Barbosa), Liszt's pyrotechnical display (Zhdana Kracwiw), and finally the strange beauty of the seldom heard Tchaikovsky's Second Piano Concerto (Irene Kondra), were clear proofs of the performers' abilities. But there was something more: above the four different personalities, a unifying influence manifested itself as something difficult to define: it was perhaps the pulsation, the vigorous, healthy sound they extracted from the piano, so far from the percussive treatment which is commonplace today. Here was an instrument singing with full voice without a bit of harshness or muscular effort. Or was it perhaps the impetus, the passionate way in which the students approached the music? If technique can be mastered with perseverance, the mysterious halo of a great performance is, after all, an act of love. The music, Saturday evening, was loved first and then played. This uncommon persuasion, the teaching of love without really intending it, was perhaps the golden harvest we took home from the concert hall. Maviel

Thomas Cuite to Get Legion Award

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Councilman Thomas J. Cuite will be presented with the Flatlands American Legion Post's community civic citation on March 16, 1962, at the post's community civic night in Flatlands Memorial Hall, 2295 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. He will be cited for his "altruistic civic service to the community." The presentation will be made by Robert R. Sugarman, past post president and past county commander. Mr. Cuite is a former president of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, in which the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is an active member. Last July, Mr. Cuite was master of ceremonies at the observance of the "Captives Week" at New York's City Hall.

Sports Scene U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS VIC ROMANYSHYN EXCELS WITH 613 SERIES

By STEPHEN KURLAK Keen competition developed between the top-ranking Ukrainian Sitch keglers and the second place Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark in the matches held Friday, March 2. Winning the first game by the night's highest score of 931 pins, the Sitchmen failed to press their advantage and lost the second and third games to the Veterans. Vet. Romanyshyn's 222-pin score, plus a 206 rolled by M. Lytwyn in the second game were the deciding factors for the winning and second-highest game of the evening, and J. Kalba's 214 led the Veterans to the winning third. Romanyshyn and Lytwyn were the two top bowlers of the evening with whopping sets of 613 and 600 pins, respectively. Sitchmen J. Watson and J. Chuy were the pacemakers with single game totals of 214 and 206, respectively. The "senior" St. John's C.W.V. bowlers saw the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization quintet pull up to within one game of their third place position in the league standings when they lost two games out of three to the latter. The Presbyterians, whose 907-pin game was third highest for the night, out-bowled the St. Johnmen in the first two games and lost the third via the "handicap route." The Number Two Veterans Team won two games from the Ukrainian Center five mainly through the high-pressure bowling of its A. Chymly whose 246-pin single game was highest for the evening and second highest for the season. Al Walker paced the Centerites with a 517-pin combo which helped them win the lone third game. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation, which was led by heavy rollers like L. Janick and J. Grona who registered series of 598 and 549, respectively, was the only team to make a three-game sweep in its match with the St. John's Holy Name Society quintet. The "junior" St. John's C.W.V. keglers lost two games to the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension five and found themselves slipping down too close to the cellar spot for comfort.

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, High, Total, Avg. Lists 10 teams including Ukrainian Sitch A.A., Ukr. American Vets No. 1, St. John's C.W.V. Srs., etc.

USC, Nationals Gain Victories

By OLEH ZWADUK NEW YORK. — The New York Ukrainians defeated the Brooklyn Sports Club, 4-2, last Sunday in a German-American League contest at the Ukrainian Field and the Ukrainian Nationals retained their five-point lead in the American Soccer League by downing Newark Portuguese, 3-1, at Iron Bound Stadium, Newark. Inside left Jimmy Ross scored twice in the first half to spark the New York Ukrainians to their easy win. The first score came after two minutes of play on a pretty shot into the left side of the Brooklyn net; 25 minutes later Ross kicked in an identical goal to make the first half score read 2-0 in favor of USC. In the second half the Ukrainian side completely dominated the play running circles around the German defense. Although the play was pretty to watch it was not as productive as it should have been. At the 25th minute of the second half Walter Czyzowych raised the count to 3-0. Ten minutes later Brooklyn got on the scoring sheet when their forwards made the only dangerous play of this half, capitalizing on a misunderstanding between Bradley and Patterson. Ted Purdon made it 4-1 one minute later on a pass by Czyzowych from close range. Czyzowych and Purdon have developed a good system of interchanging their positions frequently, baffling their opponents, since it is difficult to cover these two dangerous forwards. Tempers flared in the second half especially on the Brooklyn side. One of the German players was checked hard by Purdon injuring his leg. He rolled around on the ground and then jumped up and struck Purdon in the face. Purdon, however, refused to retaliate behaving as a real sportsman. The defending champions of the European cup, will meet the British champion Tottenham Hotspurs in the semi-finals of the European Soccer Cup. Standard Liege of Belgium will meet Real Madrid of Spain. The Spanish team defeated Juventus of Italy in Paris last week. This was the third match between these two teams because the first two ended in a 1:1 draw forcing the extra game. Eighty foreign tennis players—including five or six from Russia—will get an all-expenses-paid trip to the U.S. in August to play in the National singles championships at Forest Hills. The People-To-People Sports Committee announced that it has raised \$25,000 to charter a plane to fly the amateurs here from Europe. Definite bookings have been made for Australia's Wimbledon champion Rod Laver and Spain's Manuel Santana, champion of France.

European Cup

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Tennis

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SVOBODA IN REVIEW

(Continued from page 2) terturna Hazeta—works containing "ideas and views, often controversial and contrary to the acceptable standards of socialist realism." Thus, the appearance of Literturna Ukraina with Dmyterko's "New Heights" heralding a return to the "old pits" of literary dreariness along the line of socialist realism—marks the end of an attempted rejuvenation in literature by a few brave souls in 1961. And it is well to note that the history of Soviet Ukraine has known several brief periods of apparent liberalization, but all of them came to an abrupt end followed by a period of terror and persecution.

ПРИЙМАЄТЬСЯ ПЕРЕДПЛАТУ НА

Англомовну Енциклопедію Українознавства

Торонтський Університет тількищо офіційно повідомив, що восени цього 1962 року появиться друком в його видавництві перший том довгоочікуваної

АНГЛОМОВНОЇ ЕНЦИКЛОПЕДІЇ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА, приготованої Науковим Товариством ім. Шевченка під головною редакцією проф. д-ра Володимира Кубійовича та видаваної англійською мовою старанням і коштом Українського Народного Союзу.

Перший том вилучатиме розділи:

1. Загальні інформації
2. Фізична географія і природа
3. Людність
4. Етнографія
5. Українська мова
6. Історія України
7. Українська культура
8. Українська література

Розділи: церква, право, просторове мистецтво, театр, музика, танок, кіно, фото, радіо, наука, освіта, виховання, видавництва і преса, бібліотеки, архіви, музеї, народне господарство, суспільство, охорона здоров'я і фізичне виховання та збройні сили, — всі ці розділи ввійдуть у другий том, що буде друкований пізніше.

Перший том, що вилучатиме відповідне вступне слово, передмову, вяснення транслітерації і т. п. та основний індекс при кінці, матиме приблизно 1,200 сторінок друку на люксусовому папері. В книзі будуть численні ілюстрації і мапи. Ввесь зміст книги доведений до останнього часу і зокрема подана в ній бібліографія.

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Таном з уваги на обмежений тираж тільки ті можуть забезпечити собі її набуття, що вже тепер її замовлять, вплативши повну суму або її частину, але не менше, як половину ціни.

Замовляти можна в Канцелярії УНСоюзу, виповнивши та переславши поданий внизу формуляр, разом з чеком чи поштовим переказом на відповідну суму.

PURCHASE ORDERS FOR

Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia NOW ACCEPTED

The University of Toronto Press officially announced the publication in the fall of 1962 of the first volume of

UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA,

prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society under the editorship of Prof. Volodymyr Kubiyovych, financed and published in English by the Ukrainian National Ass'n.

The first volume of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA contains the following:

1. General Information
2. Physical Geography and Natural History
3. Population
4. Ethnography
5. Ukrainian Language
6. History of Ukraine
7. Ukrainian Culture
8. Ukrainian Literature

The following parts which constitute the second volume of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA, will be published at a later date:

The Church, Society, State and Law, Arts, Theatre, Music and Choreography, Cinema, Photography and Radio, Education and Scholarship, Press and Publishing Institutions, Libraries, Archives and Museums, National Economy, Public Health and Physical Education, Armed Forces.

The first volume, described by the University of Toronto Press as one "of the major reference books of the 20th Century" and containing approximately 1,200 pages, includes an appropriate introduction, preface, explanatory remarks on transliteration, an exhaustive index and extensive bibliography. The volume also contains numerous maps and illustrations pertaining to the subject matter, which is brought up to date and which includes the latest information available.

The first printing will be 5,000 copies.

*The Price of First Volume by Advance Subscription
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AND \$37.50 AFTER ITS APPEARANCE ON THE MARKET.

In view of the limited number of copies to be circulated, the first volume will be available only to those who subscribe now by paying in advance the above price or part of it, but no less than one-half.

Send your order now to the Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association with your check or money order. Fill out the order blank below and mail it to:

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