

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

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA
UKRAINIAN DAILY

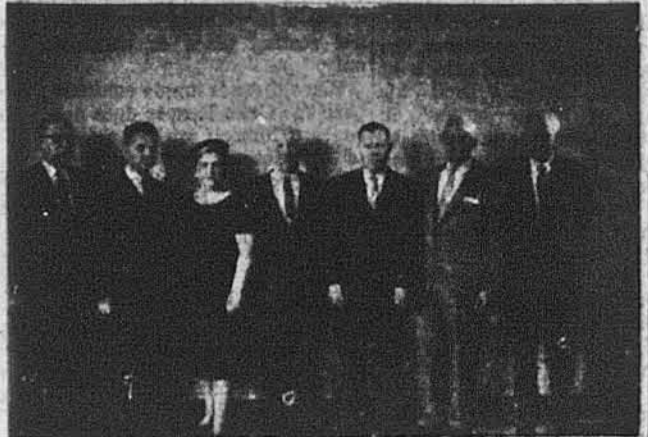
The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UNA SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS PRE-CONVENTION MEETING

ADOPTION OF CONVENTION PROGRAM AND APPROVAL OF DELEGATES — MAIN POINTS ON AGENDA



Attending UNA's Supreme Executive pre-convention meeting, from left to right: Dr. W. Gallan, Dr. J. Padoch, Mrs. Anne Herman, J. Lesawyer, S. Kuropas, R. Slobodian and A. Dragan.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (Special).—On Monday, April 16, 1962, the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA held its pre-convention meeting, at which a series of important matters was discussed and voted upon. This was the last meeting before the 25th UNA Jubilee Convention, which will take place on Monday, May 21, 1962, at the New Yorker Hotel in New York City. Those attending the meeting were: Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President; Stephen Kuropas and Mrs. Anne Herman, Supreme Vice-Presidents, respectively; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary; Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer; Dr. Walter Gallan, Chairman of the UNA Auditing Committee and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

Mr. Slobodian reported that assets reached the sum of \$26,000,000. He reported on present investments, especially the sale of tax-exempt low interest bonds, and the purchase of corporate higher-interest bonds and the placement of new mortgages.

Dr. Padoch gave a report on the progress of the pre-convention membership campaign during the first three months of this year, in which the UNA acquired 1,377 new members. This is an outstanding accomplishment which brought the total UNA membership up to over 82,000. The Executive Committee feels certain that at the present pace and effort the pre-convention membership campaign will yield at least 2,000 new members which is the goal announced at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Lesawyer reviewed the over-all gains of the UNA, the

Subsequently, the UNA Executive Committee approved the list of delegates to the 25th UNA Jubilee Convention. On the basis of the report 386 Branches of the UNA elected a total of 425 delegates; 210 Branches elected one or more delegates, while 176 Branches had to combine in order to elect a delegate as prescribed by the by-laws of the organization. The latter group elected 88 delegates. Among the delegates to this convention there are 53 women delegates, and 39 delegates from Canada. Only 9 delegates and 21 members of the Supreme Executive Committee will have one vote, while 416 delegates will have two votes each, which together will constitute a total of 862 votes at the convention.

The nomination of five-member By-Laws and Credentials Committees, a statutory requirement of the Supreme Executive Committee, proved to be a hard chore to perform, inasmuch as there were many deserving candidates for consideration. The UNA Supreme Executive Committee, in appointing these Committees, was guided not only by the individual merits of candidates, but also by the territorial limits.

In addition to adopting the convention program, the UNA Supreme Executive Committee discussed a number of other important topics, among them the matter of merger of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, and the adoption of new life insurance certificates, which will be brought for final decision at the forthcoming convention.

UNA PRE-CONVENTION MEETING IN WOONSOCKET, R.I.

On Sunday, April 15, a meeting of the Rhode Island-Massachusetts-New Hampshire District Committee was held in Woonsocket, R.I. The following Branches were represented: 68 from Springfield, Mass.; 238, 307, and 374 from Boston; 73 and 177 from Providence, R.I.; 93 from Central Falls, R.I.; 181 from Manville, R.I.; 206 and 241 from Woonsocket, R.I.

Mr. John Kokolski of Woonsocket, Supreme Auditor and chairman of the District Committee, conducted the meeting. He welcomed all the branch representatives and delegates and introduced the guests including Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President; M. Dawyskyba and Miss Ann Chopek, Supreme Advisors and Walter Klawnsnik of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is the program chairman of the N.Y. Metropolitan Area District Committee, the host of the 25th Convention to be held in New York City.

Mr. Lesawyer reviewed the accomplishments of the District during 1961 pointing out that 178 members were organized which was 77% of the quota for the year. So far in 1962 the

PROGRAM of the 25th Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association

to be held at the HOTEL NEW YORKER, NEW YORK, N.Y. 34th Street and 8th Avenue BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 21, 1962

1. Opening of the Convention
2. Report of the Credentials Committee
3. Election:
 - a) Convention Chairman, 2 Vice-Chairmen, 2 Secretaries
 - b) 11-member Election Committee
 - c) 5-member Committee on Petitions and Grievances
4. Appointment of Press Committee
5. Reports of UNA Supreme Officers: Supreme President; Supreme Vice-President; Supreme Secretary; Supreme Treasurer; Members of UNA Auditing Committee; Supreme Advisors; Editor-in-chief of Svoboda
6. Discussion on the Reports and their Acceptance
7. Report of the By-Laws Committee; Discussion and Resolutions
8. Determination on bonding and salaries of the Supreme President, Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer
9. Election of Supreme Officers of the UNA
10. Report of the Committee on Petitions and Grievances; Discussions and Resolutions
11. Proposals and Resolutions for the well-being of the Organization
12. Miscellaneous
13. Closing of the Convention

The Convention will open promptly at 9:00 A.M. on Monday, May 21, 1962. Registration of delegates will take place on Sunday, May 20, 1962, from 10:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. and on Monday, May 21, 1962, from 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.

For the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the UNA:

Stephen Kuropas Supreme Vice-President	Joseph Lesawyer Supreme President	Anne Herman Supreme Vice-President
Jaroslav Padoch Supreme Secretary	Roman Slobodian Supreme Treasurer	

Jersey City, N.J., April 16, 1962

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BY-LAWS AND CREDENTIALS COMMITTEES OF UNA

According to the provision of Par. 16 of the UNA By-Laws, the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA, at its special meeting on April 16, 1962, appointed the following members of the By-Laws and Credentials Committees:

By-Laws Committee:

Ivan Skochylas, UNA Branch 397, State of Pennsylvania; Eugene Mastykash, UNA Branch 432, Province of Ont., Canada; Ivanka Podola, UNA Branch 125, State of Illinois; Genevieve Zepko-Zerebniak, UNA Branch 180, State of Ohio; Ivan Vasylyshyn, UNA Branch 194, State of New York.

Credentials Committee:

Ivan Zazvorsky, UNA Branch 147, State of Pennsylvania; Peter Holovachuk, UNA Branch 42, State of New Jersey; John Teluk, UNA Branch 414, State of Connecticut; Vasyly Popovych, UNA Branch 367, State of New York; Michael Semkiw, UNA Branch 379, State of Illinois.

The By-Laws and Credentials Committees will begin their work at the offices of the Ukrainian National Association on Thursday, May 17, 1962. Delegates appointed to the above-mentioned Committees should arrive in Jersey City, N.J., early in the morning in order to begin their sessions on Thursday, May 17, 1962, at 10:00 A.M.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE UNA

York City, gave a brief talk on the preparations for the Convention and particularly what is being done to provide information about New York City. He urged the delegates to bring their families and to make plans to attend the Halychyn memorial services Sunday afternoon, May 20, and the

CULTURAL COURSES AND SUMMER CAMPS AT SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (Special).—The Ukrainian National Association Estate announces that the applications for the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, as well as for the children's summer camps at Soyuzivka are being accepted now by the administration of Soyuzivka.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses will start on Sunday, August 5, 1962 and will last three weeks ending Friday, September 3, 1962. Conditions and requirements are the same as those of last year.

The summer camp for the girls will open on Sunday, June 24, 1962 and will last three weeks, that is, until July 14, 1962. The boys' summer camp will commence on Sunday, July 1, 1962 and will end on Saturday, August 4, 1962. The administration of Soyuzivka appeals to those parents who are planning to send their children either to the Cultural Courses or to the children's summer camps, to mail their applications as soon as possible to: Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonkson, New York.

Holy Week

WHILE His disciples slept, Jesus spent the night in the Garden of Gethsemane in prayer. After repeatedly imploring them to join Him in His watch, Jesus returned to them a final time and said, "Sleep on now, and take your rest: it is enough, the hour is come; behold, the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners." Upon the speaking of these words, He was seized by a band of men led by Judas, the disciple who betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver.



HAPPY EASTER!

TO ALL OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS WHO ARE OBSERVING EASTER THIS SUNDAY, WE EXTEND A VERY SINCERE WISH FOR A HAPPY AND JOYOUS EASTER.

UCCA Chairman Asks for Support for Captive Nations in U.S. Congress

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special UCCA).—Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, issued a strong statement praising Ukrainian American organizations, especially branches of the UCCA, and individual citizens for their overwhelming support of H. Res. 211 (the Flood Resolution). Dr. Dobriansky was especially grateful to the Philadelphia Ukrainian group and students whose campaign for the passage of the Flood Resolution was quite spectacular. He also expressed special thanks to the Hon. Leo P. Carlini, Mayor of Newark, N.J., who personally appealed to Congressman Howard W. Smith, chairman of the House Rules Committee, on behalf of the Flood Resolution.

The text of Dr. Dobriansky's appeal reads as follows: "I take this opportunity to publicly express to all our Branches and Member Organizations my deep gratitude for the unstinting support which they demonstrated in support of the permanent committee on the captive nations in the House of Representatives. I especially want to express the sincerest thanks of the UCCA

as well as my own to the Ukrainian organizations and students of Philadelphia for their massive and vigorous campaign. I also want to thank the Hon. Leo P. Carlini, Mayor of Newark, N.J., who wrote to Congressman Smith on behalf of the City of Newark, N.J., urging him to report the Flood Resolution for vote.

"Since the resolution is still pending the final vote in House Rules Committee, I appeal earnestly to all those Ukrainian American organizations, youth clubs, women's and veterans' organizations, as well as individual citizens who have not yet written to Congressman Smith, to do so immediately. Write letters, telegrams or even postcards to Congressman Smith, with a copy to Congressman Daniel J. Flood, urging the House Rules Committee to pass the Flood Resolution, which calls for the establishment of a permanent committee on the captive nations in the House of Representatives in Washington. Every letter sent to the Committee will be subsequently published in the Congressional Record. Do your patriotic duty and write Congressman Smith urging him to take favorable action on the Flood Resolution."

CHICAGO U.N.A. DISTRICT COMMITTEE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

CHICAGO, Ill.—On Friday, February 23, 1962, the UNA Chicago District Committee held its annual meeting at the Ukrainian National Home at 845 Western Avenue. The meeting was attended by 44 representatives of the following Branches: 22, 35, 106, 114, 125, 131, 220, 221, 301, 379, 399 and 423. Attorney I. Mula conducted the meeting while Mr. I. Krasnyk served as secretary.

After the reading of minutes from the last annual meeting, individual members of the executive and auditing committees presented their reports which indicated that a great deal of effort had been devoted to the UNA organization campaign and to the "UNA Day," held in Chicago on August 26, 1961. It was noted that Branch 379 was specially honored on that day for its achievements in the successful organizational campaign for new members.

The reports were followed by a brief discussion after which the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the year 1962. They were elected as follows: T. Shpikula — chairman; M. Popil — vice-chairman; M. Chariv — recording secretary; W. Fedynsky — financial secretary; H. Dackiv — treasurer; A. Ivanluk — field organizer; auditors: A. Zboryk, Mrs. H. Olek and I. Mychalkevych; press and publicity — M. Chariv (Ukrainian) and Mrs. M. Shpikula (English).

The newly elected District Committee as well as all members present at the meeting pledged themselves to the continuation of efforts on behalf of the UNA and especially to the vigorous campaigning for new members prior to the UNA's 25th Convention in New York City.

EASTER PASTORAL LETTER

by the Most Reverend
AMBROSE SENYSHYN
Archbishop of Philadelphia, Metropolitan
for the Ukrainian Catholics in the United States of America
CHRIST IS RISEN!

"Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted" (Matthew 5:5).

Christ's Resurrection was not only the triumph of our Divine Redeemer, the victory of good over evil, a spiritual uplift for the dejected Apostles, but it was, in the first place, a great joy for the sorrowful Mother of God. Of all rational beings, she suffered the most during the Passion of Christ, and she, therefore, made herself worthy of the greatest joy. Christ's words, "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted," are fully applied in the life of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God. After enduring bereavement and affliction, she was to know happiness.

In greeting you, Dearly Beloved in Christ, on the occasion of Christ's Resurrection, I wish for you the same spiritual joy which Christ, our Risen Lord, bestowed upon His Holy Mother. I am convinced that every one of you will achieve this joy, if he looks more closely upon the Most Pure Virgin Mary, and upon the key to happiness and heavenly bliss which she used.

The Immaculate Virgin Mary (1) gave us an ideal example of Christian constancy in all that is good, having lived her life amidst sufferings and misfortunes, and (2) afforded us a beautiful example of sincere cooperation with the plans of Divine Providence.

I. An Ideal Example of Christian Constancy

In viewing the twentieth century, it is difficult to ascertain what it will be called by future historians; will it be the century of progress, or the century of moral decadence? Our times have need of the Blessed Virgin Mary's example of how to live without falling into despair in the course of our earthly existence. For without moral and spiritual assistance, it is very easy for disbelief to steal into human hearts. In observing the want, suffering and distress of which there is so much in this world, many an individual becomes discouraged and wonders: "I pray, but God hears me not. In my employment, I am not a success. In my home, I find not peace nor contentment with my family. Cruel death has taken from me my most beloved. Why did not God grant my pleas? Why did He not let this person live?" Such and similar complaints are wrung from hearts full of

(Continued on Page 2)

Two American Catholic Magazines Feature W. Dushnyck Articles

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). The April 1962 issues of *The Catholic World* and *Columbia*, both widely read American Catholic magazines, feature articles written by Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications.

The Catholic World contains Mr. Dushnyck's article on "The Catholic Church in East Germany Today," as well as three pictures portraying life in the atheistic state. The cover of the magazine depicts photographically the East German police ("Vopos") who patrol the deserted streets of East Berlin with hunting dogs.

The other article of Mr. Dushnyck, entitled, "Will the Wall Go Down?" is printed in *Columbia*, which is published by the Knights of Columbus and is the largest Catholic magazine in the world, and deals with the plight of the German refugees in Berlin. It also contains several photographs portraying scenes along the "Wall of Infamy" in Berlin and various phases of re-

fugee life in Berlin and in East Germany before their escape to freedom.

Both articles are based on the material which Mr. Dushnyck gathered during his visit to West Berlin in November, 1961.

PLIGHT OF UKRAINIAN CHURCH DESCRIBED IN ARABIC WORK

BEIRUTH.—The book entitled *Persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in U.S.S.R.* was recently published with the imprimatur of the Church authorities in the Arabic language. The book is based on information supplied by Ukrainian Christian Movement which has its headquarters in France.

WINNIPEG (CP).—Ukrainian will be taught in at least one Winnipeg high school — and possibly more — this coming term. Education Minister Stewart McLean announced in the Manitoba Legislature Thursday, April 5.

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Editorials

KEEP UP UKRAINIAN EASTER TRADITIONS

With the approaching feast of the Resurrection we naturally think of our beautiful traditions connected with this great Christian holiday. Easter in Ukraine was once celebrated even more joyously than Christmas, inasmuch as it comes in the spring, a time of rejuvenation and beauty.

In Ukraine Easter was celebrated with a blend of pre-Christian spring rituals and true Christian ideals. These included religious church services as well as special plays, games and dances, called *halyky* or *halyky*. These were performed by groups of young boys and girls, dressed in Ukrainian national costumes, usually in the church yard or on the public square near the church.

These games and dances cannot be performed in the urbanized United States. But there are other beautiful Easter customs which can be preserved and cultivated in the United States and Canada. In fact, the coloring of Ukrainian Easter eggs, one of the most typical Ukrainian folk art, is taking root among the new Ukrainian generation here and in Canada. At this writing we are in possession of many newspaper clippings from various cities of the United States and Canada, which contain articles and photographs depicting the Ukrainian Easter eggs and the art.

The custom of coloring eggs in the spring goes back to pagan times in Ukraine, but the practice was continued with the adoption of Christianity and signified man's rebirth.

In the Ukrainian tradition, two kinds of eggs are colored. One is the *krashanka*, a hard-boiled egg which is dyed the day before Easter. Usually the whole family partakes of one *krashanka* after it was blessed by the priest on or before Easter Sunday.

The *pysanka* egg, on the other hand, is not cooked. The word *pysanka* comes from the Ukrainian verb *pysaty*, "to write," and corresponds to the ornate designs on the egg shell in wax. Traditional designs are geometric, animal, plant or variations thereof.

The beautiful *pysanka* eggs decorate Ukrainian homes before and after Easter and are never thrown out. They are given as tokens of friendship, good will and amity.

It is a long-established Ukrainian tradition that at Easter time Ukrainians practise the custom of sharing *pysanka* and *sviachene* (blessed egg), and *paska*, or specially-baked Easter bread, with relatives and friends. This custom is observed not only to demonstrate our joy at the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, but also to renew our faith in the eventual resurrection of all mankind, to reaffirm our faith in the eternal and spiritual values of man.

In Ukraine, this custom of sharing the *sviachene* assumed quite a novel form. It was a nation-wide custom to collect funds for some worthy cause, such as Ukrainian war invalids, Ukrainian private schools, political prisoners or any other charitable purposes.

Here, in this country of unrestricted freedom and opportunity, we certainly can continue the beautiful custom of Ukrainian Easter. We must not only perpetuate our age-old traditions of coloring beautiful *pysanky* and *krashanky*, but we must also remember those who might need our help and assistance at this time.

At present the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) is conducting its Easter campaign of *pysanka* for the benefit of Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons in Germany and Austria. They are in dire need and our assistance is essential for their well-being. Therefore, we should be as generous as we can. By doing so, we shall live up to our Easter traditions.

YOUR HELP IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CAPTIVE NATIONS

Elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly there appears an appeal by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the UUCA, in which he calls upon all our organizations and individual citizens to write letters to the House Rules Committee, urging the passage of the Flood Resolution. This resolution, it is to be recalled, calls for the establishment of a permanent committee on captive nations in the House of Representatives. Although the resolution passed unanimously in the House, it has bogged down in the House Rules Committee because of the stubborn opposition of the State Department against such a committee. For the record's sake, we recall that there have been at least 40 similar resolutions in the House of Representatives, which indicates a very favorable trend of thought in Congress.

The House Rules Committee must bring the resolution for a final vote. It is our understanding that Congressman Howard W. Smith, its chairman, has been receiving abundant mail to that effect, which fact alone created a powerful impression upon other members of the committee. It is said that the opposition of the latter to such a committee is lessening as the appeals from their respective constituencies are increasing day by day.

Therefore, it is necessary and imperative for every organization and individual citizen to write to Congressman Smith urging him to refer the Flood Resolution for a final vote by members of his committee. Copies of letters to Congressman Smith should be sent separately to Congressman Flood who, in turn, will place them into the Congressional Record.

We do not have to repeat again and again the overwhelming importance of such a Committee. In short, it would be a reservoir of unbiased information and factual data on all of the captive nations, which could then be effectively utilized by our government. We all know that information about the captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. is very skimpy and insufficient, hence we have some of the most glaring blunders committed by our officials concerning the captive nations.

Be sure that you and the organization to which you belong send such a letter to Congressman Smith immediately, if you want to help the cause of the captive and persecuted nations in the Soviet Russian slave empire.

THE TEACHER'S STRIKE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The recent one-day strike of a large part of the teachers in the New York City public schools certainly made the headlines in most of the newspapers throughout the United States and the world. It presented American conditions of education in a very bad light, especially to those people who are not aware of the complicated basis of the American educational system and there is the danger at home that the general understanding of the episode will be so incorrect that no effective steps will be undertaken to clarify the situation further or to look beyond temporary measures of relief or of legal action to bring about a more satisfactory situation. There are several aspects to the contest and not all of them are easily solved.

Status, Classification, Salaries
Under the law and in popular estimation, the teachers in the public schools are employees of the municipal government. As such they are debarred, under New York State law, from striking against their fellow citizens and the government. On the other hand, they are organized into a union which is recognized by the city as the bargaining authority for the teachers. This has been done only recently, for in the past there has been a considerable number of organizations that spoke on behalf of the teachers and appeared consistently before hearings of the Board of Education and of the city to plead their cause for improved salaries and working conditions. Some of these groups have denied strenuously that there should be a set salary for all teachers based upon training, efficiency and length of service and others have favored it. Those who deny it claim that the teachers in the higher grades should receive higher salaries than those in the elementary grades. This is hotly disputed by others, who have held that the teaching of the smaller children was at least as important and perhaps more difficult. This dispute has been intensified with the increase in minority and non-English speaking children in the public schools and the protests by leaders of these minority groups that their children are subjected to sub-standard teaching by less well-trained and incompetent teachers in a form of segregation.

A Unique System
It is at this point that the American system of education differs most markedly from the European. In Europe, in general, the universities were the oldest institutions of learning, supplemented by schools under the control of the Church. In the United States in the colonial period, education was started on the local level by groups of persons who combined to hire a teacher for their own children and even Harvard University is not as old as certain schools in the Boston area. In New York, both Columbia and New York Universities are not as old as some of the so-called private schools once attached to the Church of England and the Collegiate Dutch Church of New Amsterdam. It is from this point of view that the public schools, as we now know them, developed in the early nineteenth century with their guarantee of a free education for all children.

In the early stages there were very few of what we would call professional teachers, men and women, who intended to devote their lives to education. The majority were young people starting out in life and teaching for a year or so to secure money to go on to college and enter one of the learned professions. A very large part of the prominent Americans in the nineteenth century had thus taught school. They had boarded around among the parents of their students and were treated in many cases as wards of the community and not as intellectual leaders. In some places this attitude has scarcely died out and hence it is understandable that in many communities it is easier to secure money to build a million-dollar schoolhouse with all the latest means of amusement and education than to raise the teachers' salaries to a proper level. Recently there has been a reaction to this and so we read in the papers of the frequent voting down of the local school board

demie of illness may reduce substantially the payments by the state.

Outside of the city, throughout the smaller towns and rural communities, the taxes for the schools are raised by a local unpaid and elected School Board which sets the amount of the budget and then the citizens have to vote their approval. When that is done, the School Board turns the budget over to the local authorities which are obligated to collect the money through a special school tax. They also receive a supplement from the state.

For a considerable time, the Mayor of the city and the Governor of the state have been feuding on the amount of money due the city under the official formula with the Mayor demanding a larger payment by the state and the Governor refusing. This argument has been going on long before the election of either Mayor Wagner or Governor Rockefeller.

It is willing to give up some of its pet projects.

State and Federal Aid
Later the state began to give money, especially to poor districts, and this has become the basis of the present state interest in financing education. While it attempts to control and guide the school boards through the office of Education and the University of the State of New York. But in the last analysis the bulk of the money for education is still raised by the local electorate or by the municipal budget. It is only now that the government in Washington is moving to contribute some money to the schools by advancing the funds for the construction of laboratories, etc., and in some cases supplementing the teachers' salaries. Yet the interference of the government is strongly resented even by many members of Congress and President Kennedy's proposals for education have not passed smoothly through Congress, largely because of the feeling that there should be no federal control of education and no general standardization of it.

It is, therefore, as the result of tradition that the teachers have been overloaded with extra-curricular work by the

schools and by society and with schematic plans sponsored by the state government and now desired by Washington. The result of all these pressures and counter-pressures and municipal-state rivalry caused the one-day strike in New York City. It ended with a threat to invoke the police power of the state but it is not clear whether the funds to be made available to the Board of Education will be adequate at the present time for the needs of the schools. The changing goals of education and the rising costs of both education and living have produced a crisis which can very easily be misinterpreted at home and abroad and produce a demand for some political solution without regard for the real state of affairs. This does not mean that American education is in danger but it is a part of the readjustment of a system of locally established schools to conditions where the powers of both, the state and government and their resources are increasing faster than those of the local communities. A compromise can be found which will allow American education to develop as in the past without resorting to any forcible reduction of time for even the poorest of students.

united her still more with God and the glory of Christ's Resurrection became her reward, her joy. It is thus how God fulfills His teaching: "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted."

EASTER PASTORAL LETTER

(Concluded from Page 1)

felt the unfairness of Pilate, who before the nation publicly stressed the innocence of Jesus Christ, but afterwards unjustly condemned Him to a shameful death. She had to bear the blow of lies uttered by the Sanhedrin who should have been the guardian of the law, yet demanded the death of a guiltless Jesus. Following Jesus to Calvary she had to witness the passion of her Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ, but could give Him no aid. When a child becomes ill, usually the parents can at least administer the medication, can offer food, straighten out the bed, say words of consolation. The Mother of God had to remain helpless. This anguished her more than all that preceded. When we realize that this most holy person suffered so much, can we complain because of our little crosses and anxieties? To bear them more calmly, let us turn to the Blessed Virgin Mary and learn from her how to accept sufferings. Did she complain? Did she fall into despair? No. She was above and beyond such conduct. She knew that a higher Power governs the universe; the Divine Prov-

idence had considered her fate in the plans made. She realized that human malice and deceit existed; but she never lost faith, for she knew that the Lord's word would triumph in the end. And this did happen. The same Herod who planned to slay the Christ Child, died in dreadful despair. The Pilate who entered into corrupt compromise with Christ's enemies, did not long hold his office as procurator. Because of the Sanhedrin's denunciations he lost the favor of Caesar and was exiled. His life ended in suicide. The inhabitants of Jerusalem who thought they had triumphed over Christ did not go unpunished. A massacre soon befell their country and the weapons of the Roman legions were bathed in their blood. Their national and religious institutions were trampled down and leveled to the ground. In their capitol not one stone was left whole.

The Blessed Virgin Mary bore all her hardships with fortitude. There was no trial great enough to break her spirit or to separate her from God. On the contrary, suffering

meas means we should strive to cure

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
 in Review

TRUTH MUST BE DEFENDED

It is not infrequently that we find serious misinterpretations and distortions about Ukraine in the various publications throughout the United States and Canada. It is true that some of these distortions are printed by people who have little, if any, knowledge about Ukraine and its history and therefore their guilt lies less in intentional slander than in ignorance of the facts, although such ignorance is no more justifiable than an intentional and often malicious distortion of the truth. Yet a number of serious slanders and distortions about Ukraine are being disseminated intentionally in the American and Canadian press by persons and groups whose orientation is conspicuously anti-Ukrainian. When these distortions are repeated often enough they assume the aura of "truth" and they become accepted indiscriminately in the daily usage as undisputed facts of life. The latest in the series of such malicious distortions about Ukraine appeared on the pages of the New York Herald Tribune in the form of a cartoon which depicts a galaxy of discredited disciples of political terror, including the representatives of GPU and Gestapo, along with Simon Petlura, former head of the Ukrainian National Republic and commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian armies in 1919-1920. This cartoon illustrates the point made earlier: whereas the author of the cartoon, a Mr. Behrendt, is

guilty of intentional and malicious slander directed at the person of Simon Petlura and thus, at the Ukrainian people at large, the newspaper is no less guilty of disseminating false, harmful and slanderous material among its readers. Fortunately, these actions do not remain unanswered. In this case the reaction was quick, effective and to the point. A number of letters of protest with correct information on S. Petlura were immediately written to the newspaper which had no choice but to reprint several of them, including one by the well-known writer William H. Chamberlin.

The fact of the matter is that truth in its uptained form always emerges victorious. But it must be defended, repeated and propagated. And what is more important—it must be substantiated with objective and historically proven facts. And in this respect the appearance of the first volume of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia in English, to be published this fall by the University of Toronto Press through the efforts and expense of the Ukrainian National Association, will be of special significance to all Ukrainians as it will provide us with an excellent source of information about Ukraine and its people.

DANGEROUS PACIFISTS

The New York Times of April 11, 1962, published "An open letter to President John F. Kennedy against U.S. milit-

ary intervention in South Vietnam" in the form of a paid announcement and signed by 18 persons — several university professors, two priests, an editor, a lawyer, a businessman and the Nobel Prize-winning physicist Linus Pauling. As the title of the letter indicates, the authors direct their attack at President Kennedy and his policy of "intervention" in South Vietnam urging him to end the U.S. intervention immediately and to initiate a special international conference "to work out a peaceful solution to the crisis in Vietnam."

This crisis, according to the authors of the open letter, stems from the fact that the U.S. government has been giving full military support to the "corrupt and reactionary dictatorship" of Ngo Dinh Diem . . . to thwart the will of the South Vietnamese people who have been fighting year after year in a broad country-wide movement, made up primarily of peasants, to get rid of the tyrannical Diem government." Of course, the authors do not mention the fact that the internal strife in South Vietnam has been generated by Communist guerrillas who have infiltrated the territory from Communist North Vietnam and who have been constantly receiving military aid from Red China. They have also failed to state that it was primarily in retaliation to the continuous Communist infiltration of South Vietnam that the U.S. has decided to bolster up the meager military formations of the South Vietnamese government.

Yet the authors of the letter to President Kennedy accuse him of "conducting a policy which constitutes a violation of international law, of United Nations principles, and of America's highest ideals."

The authors of the letter are not communists. They are liberal pacifists and dogmatic defenders of democracy, who in their fanatical adherence to the principles of internationalism and to the idea of "peace at all price" are actually propagating the principles of Soviet foreign policy and of international communism in general. Imbued in their intellectual philosophizing and floating in the realm of utopian dreams they fail to see the hard facts of present political reality. Their attempted rationalizations and faulty interpretations of international politics are not only logically absurd but dangerous to the welfare and security of the United States in the struggle against communist aggression.

to help man to become good, to attain happiness. Let us help Him save men's souls by means of our good examples of Christian living as once did the Blessed Virgin Mary. Let us not complain that we are burdened with suffering. Let us instead imitate Mary. For our labor, our endurance, our sacrifice we shall merit God's reward, happiness: "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted."

Beautiful Example of Sincere Co-operation With the Plans of Divine Providence

Although Holy Scriptures do not often mention the Blessed Virgin Mary, we do know from tradition and the few biblical references that she co-operated closely with God's plans. In her relationship with her fellow-men she always hastened with assistance to those in need of it. Before the Birth of Jesus, we learn that she was particularly thoughtful toward her aunt Elizabeth and gladly helped her with her household chores. When Christ was born she showed her graciousness to the Shepherds of Bethlehem and to the three Wise Men from the East who came to adore the Lord. In the Temple of Jerusalem she permitted Simon to hold Christ in his arms thereby affording the old man great joy. After the Resurrection of Jesus, she spiritually uplifted all His Apostles. Although they knew that the gates of hell would never pre-

vail against Christ's Church, they had to endure, nevertheless, grave persecutions for His truths and were consequently in need of spiritual and moral support. This they derived from the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Dearly beloved in Christ! We can do much for the glory of God and for the welfare of mankind even in these inauspicious times, if we but imitate the Mother of God. With a kind word and friendly counsel we can bring harmony into the family and remove or alleviate many hardships. In societies and organizations we can restore peace, agreement and charity. With our contributions we can aid in the education of new priests, in the erection of more churches, schools and other institutions. We can help empower and ill refugees and all those in want. Can there be anything more beautiful, anything finer than patterning ourselves upon the exemplary life of the Blessed Virgin Mary — being inspired by her endurance, her labors, her prayers, her rearing of a family, her offering of help to her neighbor?

With Christ's Resurrection, let us resurrect to a new and better life, to action, to labor for the greater glory of God and the common good of society. Christ came upon earth

CHILDREN SHOULD BE INSURED

By THEODORE LUTWIAK

Just a few days ago, while driving along one of the main streets of our town, we were slowed down to a crawl by police at the scene of an accident. We could not tell what had happened, but it was in the newspapers the following morning. A seven-year-old boy had run into the path of a car and, critically injured, was taken to the hospital where he died.

This sort of thing is a common occurrence. It can happen to any boy or girl in any town

at any time. We can recall three occasions, while driving, when a ball rolled into the street just ahead of the car, and thanks to this advance warning, we were able to stop the car in time to avoid hitting the child we knew would be chasing the ball, usually coming into the street from between parked cars. Sometimes, however, there is no warning and no chance to stop in time, which is what happened in the accident we mentioned.

Every summer there are many tragedies at beaches, lakes, and swimming places where children are involved. Children are often victims in automobile crashes and fires, and miscellaneous mishaps. We visited a cemetery not long ago where a large area was the final resting place of children only.

Since there is ample evidence that the Grim Reaper does not concern himself with the ages of his victims, we urge those of our readers who have children to give the subject of juvenile insurance protection serious consideration. There is a tendency with quite a few adults to ignore this subject completely because of the low juvenile death rate; but statistics mean nothing when death strikes down one's own child.

The Ukrainian National Association has insurance which is very inexpensive and which will protect the child to age 16. This particular contract provides protection only. The rate is too low to allow for any surrender values. It is ideal for those parents who want to protect their children as inexpensively as possible. The rate, at all ages from 0 to 15, is only 50 cents monthly per \$1,000 insurance. At age 16 the child may transfer to adult type insurance and receive, practically as a gift, a credit for his juvenile insurance which will be applied toward the payment of adult dues.

The UNA has several other forms of juvenile insurance, including endowment, designed to mature at a time when the child needs funds for educational purposes. All forms of insurance earn dividends after two calendar years. Interested readers should write to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J., and ask for the English language "Facts" booklet as it contains complete information and rates for all ages.

The UNA does not require the examination of children unless more than \$2,000 insurance is involved. A child may be insured for as much as \$5,000. Write for details!

PRIESTS WORKING IN RED NATIONS

TORONTO. — Redemptorist priests are working under cover behind the Iron Curtain in Ukraine, Slovakia, and other areas, reports the Very Rev. Nestor Hodowany, rector of St. Vladimir's College, Roblin, Manitoba.

He said leaders in the move to take religion back behind the Iron Curtain are priests from Greek Catholic, Hungarian, Slovak, and Ukrainian parishes across Canada.

I wish spiritual gladness and joy from the Resurrected Christ to all Ukrainian Catholics, to all our parishioners. I wish this for those who gather within the walls of our churches that are scattered the length and breadth of America, and for those who, behind the Iron Curtain are deprived of the opportunity to visit God's temples. During the Feast of Easter, in our prayers let us remember our brothers and sisters who are under communist rule and are unable to worship God freely. May the Resurrected Christ console them.

Christ is risen! Given in Philadelphia at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, April 1962.

— Ambrose Senyshyn, Metropolitan

ЗВІТ З КОНТРОЛІ ДІЛОВОСТВА І МАЙНА УНСОЮЗУ за 1961 рік

Table with 2 columns: Description of financial activities and amounts. Includes '1961 рік: суспендовано', 'Відійшли з переступними листами', etc.

Відійшли 3,654 від 53,178 — дістанемо загальне число повнолітніх членів з кінцем грудня 1961 р.

Повнолітні члени були забезпечені в ось таких класах:

Table listing membership classes and their corresponding numbers. Includes 'В старому році забезпечення', 'В забезпеченні, платному по смерті з вкладками до 70 року життя', etc.

Рух членів Молодшого Департаменту на 1961 рік

Table showing membership changes for the Young Department in 1961, including 'В початку січня 1961 р. було всіх дітей-членів', 'У 1961 році: прийнято нових', etc.

Діти були забезпечені в таких класах Молодшого Департаменту:

Table listing membership classes for children in the Young Department, such as 'У класі 1-1а на \$ 500', 'У класі 1-1б на \$1000', etc.

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Ukrainian School Will Teach 350. A campaign dinner Sunday for St. Basil the Great College, Weston, was told the high school opening this fall "has all the signs of becoming one of the outstanding achievements of the Ukrainian Catholic community of Canada." Ontario Citizenship Minister Yaremko told 250 guests this at the UNF Auditorium. 100 Enrolled. The \$700,000 first stage of the projected \$1,500,000 boys' educational institution will open this fall with 100 on the register, Superior of the Basilian Order, Very Rev. Martin Freyma said. St. Basil's 30 classes will accommodate 350 boys within the next three years. Because the world is living "between war and peace," Canadians must be increasingly alert "about the kind of pro-

duct our schools are turning out," said Senator William Wall, Winnipeg high school principal. "No Values" Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Eastern Catholic Ukrainian diocese, remarked: "Colleges and universities under the Communist system teach no moral or ethical values. There is no such thing as respect for one's parents and one's heritage, nor for one's obligations to church and nation." Other speakers at the fund-raising dinner included Hnat Poworoznyk, Ukrainian community leader and president of Essex Packers; Edward Topper, college committee; Dr. John Kucherepa, MP (PC, High Park); Provincial Very Rev. Boniface Sloboda. (Courtesy: The Telegram, Toronto, April 9, 1962).

MUN Dancers of Chicago Perform. CHICAGO, Ill. — On Saturday, March 31, 1962, the MUN dancers of Chicago performed for the 10th Anniversary Dinner given by "Nova Scene" (New Stage) of Chicago. Accompanying the dancing group was National MUN President, Mr. Myron B. Kuropas and the dancing instructor, Mr. L. Cepynsky. After the program, Miss Roma Pryma, nationally known Ukrainian ballerina, who was present, came backstage and congratulated the dancers on their fine performance. Members of the dance group are: Mary Berejan, Mary Jane Demetro, Claudia Evanchuk, Laura Hrynevych, Christine Hrynevych, Andy Kozly, John Levkovich.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — A Canadian of Ukrainian descent and a naturalized citizen was appointed by the Federal Minister of Justice David Fulton as a federal judge. The newly appointed Judge Orest Bendas came to Canada as a small boy with his parents. Claudia Evanchuk Publicity Chairman.

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