

"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

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
Direct New York City Line:
BARCLY 7-4125
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 5-8740

PIR LXIX Ч. 101 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1962 SECTION TWO No. 101 VOL. LXIX

25th Convention of the U. N. A. Successfully Concluded After Week-Long Deliberations

JOSEPH LESAWYER, STEPHEN KUROPAS, ANNA HERMAN, JAROSLAW PADOCH, ROMAN SLOBODIAN REELECTED TO SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; JOHN FLIS WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION; PRESIDENT KENNEDY SENT TELEGRAM; ARCHBISHOP MSTYSLAV, BISHOP SCHMONDIUK, SENATOR JAVITS, GOVERNOR HUGHES ATTEND CONVENTION BANQUET

NEW YORK. — The 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association was completed late at night on Friday, May 25, 1962, after week-long deliberations, discussions and debates in which 436 delegates and officers from the United States and Canada participated. As a result of the elections held on Friday, the UNA Supreme Assembly was elected, headed by the Supreme Executive Committee consisting of Joseph Lesawyer, president; Stephen Kuropas, vice president; Anna Herman, vice president; Jaroslaw Padoch, secretary; Roman Slobodian, treasurer.

Opening of the Convention On Monday morning, May 21, 1962, the 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association was solemnly opened by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer at the New Yorker Hotel with 416 UNA delegates from United States and Canada, and many guests from the metropolitan area of New York attending. After the invocation by the Rev. Dr. M. Solovey, OSBM, of the St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, member of the N.Y. City Opera Company, sang the American and Ukrainian national anthems. The delegates, upon the call of the UNA President, rose in homage to the late Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UNA who died suddenly in March, 1961.

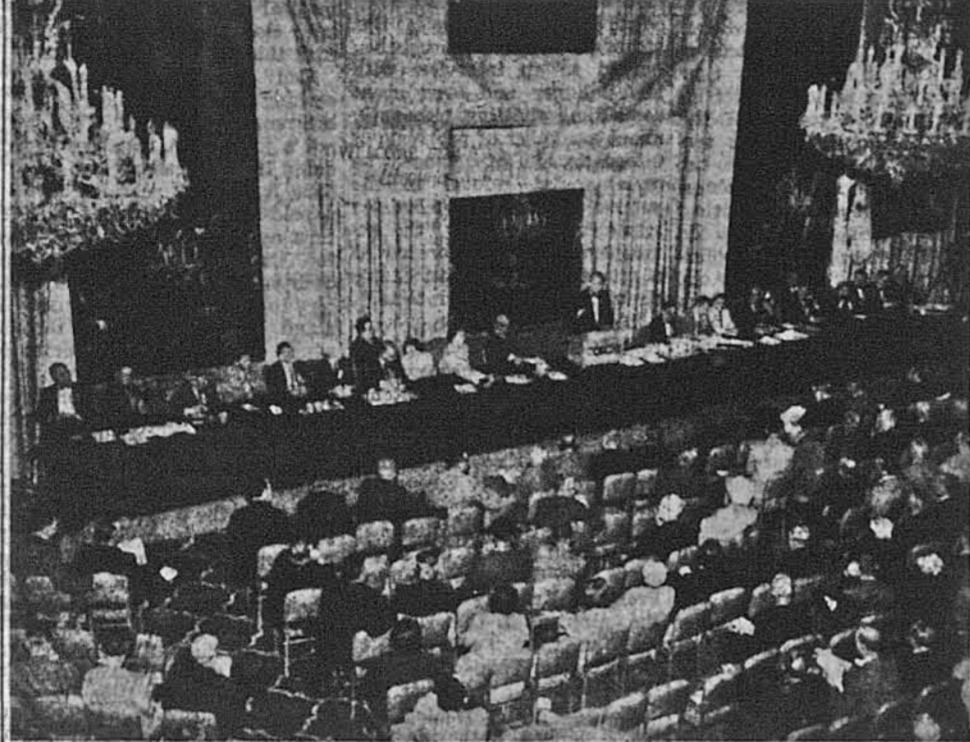
Thereupon the Convention began its regular business proceedings and the first act of the convention was the election of the Presidium of the Convention. John O. Flis (N.Y.), a noted New York attorney, was elected chairman of the Convention; John Evanchuk (Chicago) and Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak (Akron, Ohio) — vice-presidents; W. Thomas Darmopray (Philadelphia), and Dr. Peter Stercho (Lafayette, Pa.), secretaries in the English and Ukrainian languages, respectively.

The Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, OSBM, Archbishop of Philadelphia and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, and the Most Rev. Ioan Theodorovych, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, sent their special greetings and benediction to all the delegates attending the Convention.

Ovation for President Wytwitsky of Ukrainian National Republic

Dr. Stepan Wytwitsky, the veteran Ukrainian statesman and President of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile received a standing ovation by the entire Convention when he appeared on the rostrum to greet the Convention. He underscored the vital significance and strength of the Ukrainian National Association and complimented both the present leadership and the entire membership of the UNA for their gigantic work for the Ukrainian people here and elsewhere.

Then the delegates heard written messages from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Prof. Alexander Archymovych, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, and Mr. William Dzus, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America, personally welcomed the delegates and wished them successful deliberations on behalf of their respective institutions. The Rev. Leo Wesolovsky of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in New



The 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association in session.

York City also welcomed the delegates on behalf of his church.

Convention Committees Elected

Then the Credentials Committee, headed by Ivan Zazworsky, reported on the credentials of the delegates, while John Teluk and William Popovych read the committee's reports in the Ukrainian and English languages, respectively.

Subsequently, the election of the various convention committees followed.

As a result the following delegates were elected to the Election Committee: S. Bohanyk, Rev. O. Mycyk, P. Selchak, John Pihulak, Helen Mager, S. Levytsky, W. Hawryliak, P. Zablocky, William Chupa, Nicholas Bobeczko and V. Nykyforuk.

Another Convention Committee elected was the Petitions and Grievances Committee consisting of Mrs. Mary Shpikula, I. Krasnyk, Russell Kolody, J. Charambura and Julian Revay.

In addition, the Presidium of the Convention appointed a Press Committee, a prerogative provided by the UNA By-Laws, consisting of Dr. Myroslav Prokop, Myron Kuropas, William Hryniw, Rev. M. Fedorovych, Stephen J. Jarema, Helen B. Olek, Mary Dushnyck and Michael Borick. Moreover, the President appointed ex officio three newspapermen who were not delegates to the Convention: Stephen Shumeyko, Walter Dushnyck and Zenon Snylyk.

The entire Convention is being filmed by Y. Kulynych, a Ukrainian film operator from Australia. The proceedings of the convention were recorded on an electric tape-recorder, while J. Starostiak, a staff photographer, took pictures for Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and other Ukrainian newspapers.

In the evening more than 200 delegates attended a reception at the Ukrainian Civic Center in Jersey City, given by the Hudson County UNA District Committee.

Second and Third Day of Convention

On Tuesday, May 22, 1962, the 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association heard the reports of all the supreme officers of the UNA. The officers who reported on their activities were: Joseph Lesawyer, president; Stephen Kuropas and Mrs. Anna Herman,

Opening Address of Joseph Lesawyer, President of the UNA

Delegates and fellow officers:

It is an honor and a privilege to welcome all of you today and to formally open the 25th regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association. We are assembled here as prescribed by our Constitution and By-Laws for the purpose of reviewing the activities of our Association for the past four years, to render judgment on these activities, to make plans for the future and to adopt measures which we believe will produce the maximum positive results for our membership in the years to come. This Convention, subject only to the laws and regulations of the States and Provinces where we operate, is the final authority in all matters concerning the operation of our Association. Obviously everyone expects us to be wise and creative. Our members from one end of the United States and Canada to the other, are looking upon this gathering with supreme confidence and trust that has been 68 years in the making, as well as with high expectation that the week-long proceedings will be extremely productive.

The reports of the Supreme Officers that were forwarded to you describe in full detail the activities and the accomplishments of the past four years. It is a record that we

can be proud of. Our material gains in membership and in assets were substantial. Our members and their beneficiaries received increased benefits including higher cash dividends. The total amount of insurance in force representing future benefit payments rose to \$62,000,000. Every indicator definitely points to continued growth and expansion. These are tangible evidences of Soyuz's ability to promote the economic welfare of its members.

However, this is only part of the story. Man does not thrive on bread alone. There are intangibles that are just as vital to health and a worthwhile existence. We are the proud descendants of a people with a one-thousand-year-old history replete with beautiful traditions and customs. The culture, the history, and the religious devotion of our predecessors are a part of us. This ancestral heritage yearns for expression and must have an outlet. Our Association, founded on the principle of brotherhood and cooperation for the common good, provided a means for bringing our people together so that they could achieve their desires. Soyuz branch activities helped them retain some of the patterns of every day life that they were accustomed to and which they deeply cherished. In the beginning it was simple and even coarse, but as our Association grew in membership and financial strength so did the prestige and importance of the Ukrainian communities.

From the very beginning our newspaper, Svoboda, was the guiding light. Thirty years ago came The Ukrainian Weekly for the American-born members, and more recently, Veselka for our young children. Numerous books, calendars, brochures, and pamphlets poured out of the Svoboda printing shop year after year with more and more information about Ukraine and Ukrainians. Each convention had something to brag about in the way of a new and important work. This year is no exception. We offer to the world one of the most important, publications ever produced on Ukraine in the English language. This is the 1,200-page first volume of Ukraine, a Concise Encyclopaedia. It is now in

Washington, D.C.—President John F. Kennedy sent a telegram to the 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, expressing best wishes for the continued success of the Association. The text of the telegram, sent to Joseph Lesawyer, President of the Ukrainian National Association, reads as follows: WHITE HOUSE, Washington, D.C., May 23.—Joseph Lesawyer, President, Ukrainian National Association, 25th Convention, Hotel New Yorker.

I am delighted to send greetings to all those gathered in New York for the 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association. Through your many charitable and fraternal activities you are continuing to play a vital part in our national life even while drawing on the cultural traditions of Ukraine. Your ideals and the range of your activities are splendid testimony to the values of political and cultural freedom. With all best wishes, John F. KENNEDY

NEWLY ELECTED U.N.A. SUPREME ASSEMBLY

Supreme Executive Committee:
JOSEPH LESAWYER President
STEPHEN KUROPAS Vice President
ANNE HERMAN Vice Presidentess
JAROSLAW PADOCH Secretary
ROMAN SLOBODIAN Treasurer

Supreme Auditors:
WALTER GALLAN Chairman
WALTER KOSSAR Vice Chairman
PETER PUCILO Secretary
JOHN KOKOLSKY Member
JOHN EVANCHUK Member

Supreme Advisors:
BOHDAN ZORYCH (Canada)
BOHDAN MELNYK (Canada)
JAROSLAW HUK (Connecticut)
TARAS SHPIKULA (Illinois)
DMYTRO SHMAGALA (Ohio)
WILLIAM B. HUSSAR (New York)
ANDREW JULA (Pennsylvania)
ANNA CHOPEK (Massachusetts)
IVAN ODEZYNSKY (Pennsylvania)
HELEN B. OLEK (Illinois)
OSYPA OLNKEVYCH (Ohio)
MYRON KUROPAS (Illinois)
MARY DEMYDCHUK (New York)
HELEN SHTOGRYN (Pennsylvania)

PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAILS UNA ON ITS 25TH CONVENTION

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Opera "Kateryna" Enthusiastically Received by N.Y. Audience

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). More than 1,000 persons enthusiastically applauded the well-known Ukrainian opera Kateryna, which was staged at the School of Fashion Industries in New York City on Sunday, May 20, 1962, on the eve of the 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association. The presentation was sponsored by the N.Y. Metropolitan Area Committee. Among the audience were many delegates to the UNA Convention who arrived in New York on Sunday.

The principal roles in the opera were sung by top Ukrainian American artists: Mary Lesawyer, member of the New York City Opera, who superbly sang the unfortunate Kateryna in the music drama; Mrs. Hanna Shery, former member of the Kiev Philharmonic Orchestra, who

Memorial Services on Dmytro Halychyn's Grave at Calvary Cemetery

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). More than 300 persons, among them a number of delegates to the 25th Convention of the UNA, attended the memorial services and blessing of the monument on the grave of the late Dmytro Halychyn, former president of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at the Calvary Cemetery on Sunday, May 20, 1962. The religious services were officiated by the Very

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UCCA HOLDS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). The General Assembly of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, consisting of the Executive Committee, Policy Board and the Board of Advisors, held its semi-annual meeting in the Ukrainian National Home in New York City on Saturday, May 19, 1962, at which 64 members of these bodies participated.

The agenda of the meeting included reports by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA chairman; Theodore Mynyk, UCCA first executive vice-president, and Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA treasurer. After the reports a lengthy and exhaustive discussion followed, in which several members took part. All three rapporteurs, as well as Ignatius Billinsky and Vasyly Mudry, UCCA secretary and UCCA staff administrator, respectively,

John A. Demer, Cleveland Attorney, Elected President of Ukrainian National Aid Ass'n

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Attorney John A. Demer, a well-known civic leader from the ranks of the younger generation of Ukrainian Americans, has been elected president of the Ukrainian National Aid Association at its convention in Buffalo, N.Y., during the week-end of May 10, 11 and 12, 1962. The UNAA, founded in 1914, is the fourth-ranking Ukrainian American fraternal benefit organization with a total of 6,367 members and \$1,911,006 in assets. Its headquarters are located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and its official weekly publication is

Bishop Jaroslav Gabro Dedicates Church in Phoenix

PHOENIX.—His Excellency, Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in the Midwest and West, included in his first pastoral visit to Phoenix and to the newly established Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a Pontifical High Mass, the dedication of the church and the blessing of the pastor's rectory.

The ceremonies held on Palm Sunday were witnessed by His Excellency, Bishop V. Francis J. Green, Assisting Bishop Gabro, who is one of the youngest bishops in the United States, were the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Walter Paska, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Nicholas and the Rev. Michael Koltusky, pastor of the Nativity of the Blessed

Ukrainian Federation of Canada Gives Awards

TORONTO, Ont. — Awards for "valuable services on behalf of many faiths and nationalities" were presented to four public figures by the Ukrainian Federation of Canada, Toronto

former Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi; Dr. Walter Gallan—former Ukrainian War Combatants; Mykola Novak — Ukrainian community in Los Angeles, and others.

Roman Olesnicki, N.Y. attorney, acted as master of ceremonies during the memorial services. Both, the UNA main office and the editorial offices of Svoboda, were represented by many of their employees.

ly, provided extensive answers regarding the overall activities and operations of the UCCA.

A special resolution committee, consisting of Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Anthony Dragan, Mrs. Helen Lototsky, Walter Dushnyck and Ivan Bazarko, prepared a series of resolutions outlining the accomplishments and the future projects of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The UCCA, the resolutions stated, gained not only overwhelming respect and popularity among Americans of Ukrainian descent, but also among many U.S. nationality groups and American organizations as well.

The resolutions of the UCCA General Assembly will be sent to all UCCA Branches and Member Organizations and to the Ukrainian press as well.

The Ukrainian National Word, printed in Ukrainian, and carrying a one-page supplement in English.

In addition to John A. Demer, the following members have been elected to the UNAA Executive Committee: P. Tybor, vice-president; Anne Krupa, secretary; L. Futala — treasurer; W. Mazur — field organizer. The Auditing Committee consists of: T. Baransky, I. Harbinsky, T. Kachaluba, while the newly-elected members of the supreme council of the UNAA are: Messrs. Dutko, Jaremko, Sosiak, Fileluk, Shaburha, Burlaka, Staruch, Boyko and Kociuba.

Virgin Ukrainian Catholic parish, Hollywood, Calif.

Welcoming Bishop Gabro was the Rev. Michael Horoshko, pastor of the Phoenix church. About 300 persons attended the Mass, which included the blessing of palms.

A dinner was held following the church services at which Bishop Green warmly praised the efforts of Father Horoshko and his parishioners. Bishop Gabro also said that without the cooperation of Bishop Green, no Ukrainian Church could have been organized in the Phoenix area.

Michael Melnykovich of Tucson, who was the principal donor toward purchase of the present site of the church, received a scroll containing a Papal blessing at the dinner.

Branch, Saturday, May 5, 1962. The awards were presented by branch president John Bezkorovayny to Allan Grossman, Chief Liquor Commissioner for Ontario and Minister Without Portfolio; Dr. John Kucherepa, MP (PC, High Park); Arthur Maloney, MP (PC, Parkdale).

An award for Ontario Citizenship Minister John Yaremko was received by John Bassett, chairman and publisher of The Telegram.

Michael Rebyrk, UNF vice-president, said the Ukrainian ceister does not honor the guests for being of any particular racial origin "for this in our present-day Canada is irrelevant."

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OPENING ADDRESS

(Concluded from Page 1)

print by the University of Toronto Press and will be completed by the end of the year. The second volume is completed but has to be revised and brought up to date. The project was initiated ten years ago by the late Dr. Luke Myshuha in cooperation with Prof. Kubiovyeh of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and finally completed last winter under the energetic supervision of our editor-in-chief, Mr. Antin Dragan. The encyclopedia has already been hailed by the University of Toronto as one of the outstanding reference books of the 20th century. It is truly a monumental work that is destined to occupy an important niche in the scholarly circles concerned with central and eastern Europe. The Ukrainian National Association can be proud indeed of this unique accomplishment and the English speaking world can be thankful for this valuable contribution to its rather sparse field of knowledge about Slavic peoples.

In the intense drive to achieve a better way of life for themselves and their families, our members never for a moment lost sight of the struggle of their ancestral homeland, Ukraine, for freedom and independence. Over 40 years ago we took the lead in fighting Russian Bolshevism. Today we are still in the forefront of that battle. We helped to mobilize the Ukrainian population in the United States and Canada into a powerful working group constantly and vehemently opposing Muscovite tyranny and Russian communist imperialism. We can say without fear of contradiction that we know the Russian communist problem better than any other group in the free world. We are familiar with Communist intrigue in its every form. Today Communist methods are no longer confined to blunt sledge-hammer type action. Their approach has taken on a more subtle, more sophisticated, and more imaginative course. There is tremendous concentration of high level diplomatic cleverness, deceit, misinformation, falsification of historical facts, seemingly good natured discussion and an outwardly smiling friendliness. The world press features these facts every day and unfortunately the new methods are working out very well for the Reds. We have repeatedly raised our voice in warning but it is not being heard on the levels where it counts primarily because, as yet, we lack the economic strength, prestige and political influence to reach the people that make the decisions.

And that brings us face to face with the problem of "why do we lack the influence and the prestige?" It is true that we are a comparatively small group, but are we that small? With over 2,000,000 Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, we have more people than some of the new nations that are being admitted into the United Nations. No, the problem is not that we are too small a group. Our weakness is in that we have too few organized in Associations such as Soyuz out of the 2,000,000 available. Our Association with 82,000 members and \$28,000,000 in assets is the largest, most dynamic and financially, the most powerful Ukrainian fraternal group in the free world. Imagine having that reputation with only 4% of the available Ukrainian population. Where are the rest of our people and why? The answer, of course, is the exact reason for our impotence.

Let us analyze the situation. Our 2,000,000 Ukrainians in our two countries comprising from 5 to 6 hundred thousand families have an estimated weekly income of from \$40 to \$50 million or about 2 1/2 billion yearly. National average in the

United States indicates that from \$80 to \$100 million annually is paid by our people for life insurance premiums. To be conservative we can cut these figures by 60% and still have from \$32 to \$40 million that is spent for life insurance each year. Of this amount our Association is receiving \$2,500,000 or from 6 to 8% of the amount that is available. The other Ukrainian fraternal combined take in about another \$1,000,000 annually in insurance dues. This means that from \$28,500,000 to \$36,500,000 of our Ukrainian insurance premium money goes to other insurance companies annually. This is a lot of money and it certainly would not be logical or sensible for these insurance companies or their friends to do anything that would encourage the growth and prestige of anything Ukrainian. On the other hand a good motto to follow would be "Keep them disorganized and keep their business."

I am sure that we can all agree that if our Association is to progress, we must do it ourselves. There is no Santa Claus. There is no fairy princess. There is no big corporate boss or governmental official who will create what we want and need. We have to do it ourselves, with our own talents, our own time, and our own money.

The encouraging fact is that we have proven that we can do it ourselves. In 1893 Father Hruschka started a newspaper, Svoboda, because he believed that it would help the Ukrainian immigrants to help themselves. He was right. In his footsteps as editors followed the Fathers Dmytriv, Makar and Ardan. Then came Antin Cukrovsky, Joseph Stetkevich, Vladimir Lototsky, Omelean Revnyk, Dr. Luke Myshuha and our present editor-in-chief, Mr. Antin Dragan. In 1894 the hard coal miners in Pennsylvania founded this Association and elected Theodosius Talpaash as the first president, with the hope and belief that Ukrainians associated together could do more for themselves and their families in this new world. They were right. Talpaash was followed by John Glowa, George Chylak, Father Bonchevsky, Father Stefanovych, Constantine Kirchiv, Dmytro Kapitula, Semen Yadlowaky, Theodore Hrytsyk, Nicholas Muraashko and Dmytro Halychyn. These men, aided by outstanding colleagues, worked industriously shoulder to shoulder and built our Association step by step. We can do the same as they did only we should do it faster. We have more to work with: more members, more money, more talent and many more prospects.

Since 1933 when Dmytro Halychyn was first elected as Supreme Secretary we have quadrupled our membership and increased our assets by 1,200%. We rose from 20,000 members to 82,000. If we hold to that same rate of increase for the next 29 years we will have over 325,000 members by 1961 and over \$300,000,000 in assets.

On that optimistic note, which may cause some of you to shake your heads in doubt, I will conclude. My only request is that you constantly keep in mind what it took in courage, persistence, hard work and deep faith to build the Association that we have today. Our pioneer forebears dedicated their lives to the development of Soyuz so that succeeding generations could enjoy the fruits of their labors. They achieved their goal. Not knowing what the future may hold in store for us and with particular concern for the children that follow, let us do likewise and build a larger, more powerful Association that will have the means to better serve future generations.

KHRUSHCHEV AND BULGARIA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The recent visit of Nikita Khrushchev to Bulgaria has naturally aroused a great many speculations as to its official meaning and as to the reasons for it and possible results, but the communique that was issued after the visit is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it says. For example, during his stay in Bulgaria, Khrushchev seems scarcely to have referred at least in public to the situation in Albania while he very obviously was trying to patch up relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. There were the usual comments on American imperialism in Southeastern Asia, the usual attacks on President Kennedy and the reaffirmation of Moscow's intention to renew atmospheric testing, while he promised that within fifteen years the Americans would be driven like the French from Southeastern Asia. Khrushchev made his usual attacks on Bulgarian agricultural leaders and professors who did not enthusiastically support his own agricultural fads of the moment and there were the usual anti-Stalinist remarks and appeals not to allow the unity of the Communist world to be broken.

All in all it was a strange and perhaps an ambiguous visit and we must not jump at any conclusions as to what Khrushchev had in mind. The New York Times in an editorial of May 21, 1962, considers that Khrushchev was in some ways on the defensive "for a Khrushchev who praises Yugoslavia in Bulgaria but keeps quiet about Albania sounds like a man who feels he is not in a position to say, but must observe certain guidelines others have imposed upon him." This is almost certainly going too far. In view of the complicated mixture of nationalities and interests in the Balkans.

The Macedonian Problem

In addition to this we must place Khrushchev's speeches and the communique undoubtedly in connection with the new arrest and conviction of the fiery Montenegrin Communist, Milovan Djilas, who has recently published a book of memoirs, "Conversations with Stalin," whom he knew during his visits to Moscow during and after World War II. In that book Djilas made it clear that he was not in favor of swallowing up Albania in Yugoslavia, but he seems to have slurred over the Macedonian question, for both the Yugoslavs and the Bulgarians have laid claim to that area and it was the attempt of Stamboliaki and the Agrarians to yield Macedonia that brought upon the Agrarians all the wrath of the Bulgarian intelligentsia and army as well as the Macedonians. At the same time there have been renewed rumors of difficulties with Greece over the population of that portion of Macedonia which is now in Greece. Also, we must remember in addition to this that there is in the territory now included in the so-called Macedonian republic of Yugoslavia a large Albanian population which in turn spills over into the territory known to the Greeks as Northern Epirus. As a result Khrushchev's vagueness in his plea for obvious good relations between the Balkan peoples may go further as a shrewd political move than it appears in the wording of the communique.

Attacks on U.S.A. and President Kennedy

In addition, Khrushchev had good reason to choose Bulgaria as the scene of his renewed diatribes at both, the United States and President Kennedy. In a curious way the relations of Bulgaria and the old Russia have always been closer than those of the Russians with any other Slavic people, except the sentimental adoration of Russia by the Czechs, who formed their attitude through their opposition to the Germans. It was Russian support and armies that enabled Bulgaria to win its independence, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that many of the leaders of the Bulgarian Liberation movement, especially the educators, were in close touch with American Protestant sources such as the American Bible Society and Robert College in Constantinople which for many years trained the vast majority of the Bulgarians who did not go to Russia. Those who did go to Russia usually were in close contact with Ukraine and only rarely went north to Moscow. In addition, the Ukrainian socialist leader Drahomanov, after his exile from Russia, became a professor in his last days in Sofia where he was often visited by his niece, the celebrated Ukrainian poetess, Lesya Ukrainka. It was as a result of this influence from Robert College that the United States did not declare war on Bulgaria in World War I and Khrushchev welcomed the opportunity, while he was in Bulgaria, to stress American participation in the cold war and to attack the United States at every point. There was, undoubtedly, more method than madness in his choice of a forum.

We must remember that unlike Stalin, a suspicious and intriguing dictator who preferred to work secretly and behind the scenes, Khrushchev has distinguished himself during his entire period in prominence by making many of his revealing statements at some distance from Moscow. Stalin did not like to travel but Khrushchev does and it does the free world little good to argue that Khrushchev was unsure of his power and showed it by travelling, while Stalin as a trained dictator worked by telegraph, telephone and special courier. To do that is to ignore the personal element which distinguishes and is in fact the earmark of Khrushchev's tenure of office.

The Ukrainians are all too painfully aware of the fact that the vast majority of the American public officials and professors of Slavic are still unaware of the differences between the Great Russians and the Ukrainians and that for them the Soviet Union is merely another name for the one and indivisible Russia, inhabited only by Russians. In the same way there are few who realize the complicated structure of the Balkans and the duplicity and double meaning that may lie hidden in every attempt to discuss the position of minority groups inhabiting for centuries a compact area in the Balkans and moved by their own desires and tradition. We cannot be sure that Khrushchev fully understands this, but the wording of his speeches really shows that with his interpretation of peaceful coexistence and righteous wars of liberation he has proved himself able to pen an ambiguous statement which will not too

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

in Review

A NEW THREAT OF WAR

The rapid advances of the Communist forces in Laos have prompted President Kennedy to dispatch 4,000 more United States troops to be stationed in Thailand. The President had no other choice but to take steps to show unequivocally that the United States intends to honor its commitments in Southeast Asia and to resist by force, if necessary, the Communist military expansion in that area of the world.

There is no doubt in anyone's mind that the political situation in Southeast Asia is such that it may at any time erupt into a major conflict involving major powers of the world. Although Laos is territorially no bigger than the State of Utah, its geographical location is of extreme political and military significance: to the establishment of a viable political order in Southeast Asia. Laos borders with Red China to the north, with North and South Vietnam to the east, with Cambodia to the south and with Thailand and Burma to the west. Thus, should there come to a Communist takeover in Laos, the gates to an all-out Communist conquest in Southeast Asia would be wide open.

Although United States still seeks the implementation of a neutralization formula in Laos, to which the Communist powers have themselves agreed, it is obvious that Moscow and Peking have no intention of honoring their pledges made at the Geneva conference, leaving the United States with no other alternative but to support unilaterally the anti-Communist forces in Southeast Asia in order to have what is left of Asia. Of course, the "co-existence" tendencies are as strong in the West as they are in the United States, but there is also a growing awareness that the Communist aggression must be arrested in Southeast Asia and elsewhere, and that an ultimate clash between the two worlds is as good as imminent.

It is also a growing awareness that the Communist aggression must be arrested in Southeast Asia and elsewhere, and that an ultimate clash between the two worlds is as good as imminent.

No Signs of Relief

Thus the speeches of Khrushchev, should not be interpreted as merely an attempt to please the Communist Chinese by being anti-American, while he is uttering what appears to be his usual diatribes on all questions that concern the Bulgarian Communists and their relations to Tito who bitterly resents the freedom that Djilas has shown in telling more truth about the Yugoslav Partisan Movement in World War II. We cannot yet see whether his remarks on the Balkans, Berlin, or Southeast Asia set a guide for his course during the next months but we can be very sure that taken in

IN FEAR OF TRUTH

The visit of Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary, to the Soviet Union has not brought the expected results regarding the joint television appearance by Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy. It was agreed earlier this year that the two leaders would make public comments on the same television program, which would be broadcast in the United States and the Soviet Union. It was for the purpose of making final arrangements for such an exchange of views that President Kennedy met earlier with A. Adzubei, editor-in-chief of Izvestia. But although Premier Khrushchev agreed to an interview with Mr. Salinger and even spent some time chatting pleasantly about a number of problems of international importance, he gave a flat refusal to the proposed exchange of television appearances because "the atmosphere had deteriorated as a result of the United States resumption of nuclear tests."

This refusal could have surprised but a few naive believers in Soviet propaganda-motivated policy of co-existence and the numerous attempts at so-called exchange of news and information. Of course, the Russians would gladly consent to the appearance of N. Khrushchev in the United States, just as they did in 1959, but at the same time they will not allow President Kennedy to speak to the peoples of the U.S.S.R., just as they refused to allow former President Dwight D. Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union in 1959. Recently, the American authorities extended an official invitation to the Soviet astronaut Gherman Titov to visit the U.S.A. base at Cape Canaveral, but again the Russians refused to accept the invitation in fear that they might have to reciprocate by allowing American astronaut John H. Glenn to visit a Soviet rocketry base.

In all these refusals the Soviet imperialists have but one motivation; fear of truth, which is more dangerous to them than all the atomic bombs in the world.

their entirety his remarks show that he has no intention of doing anything to relieve tension with the West but rather to keep it up and intensify it at points of his own choosing in line with declarations of principle which he has made.

From this point of view his visit was not an isolated whim but a step in a concerted plan, which far too few people in the West want to grasp. The strange antics, as they seem, call not for conferences on Berlin and Laos, etc., but for the formation of a plan not to contain Communism but to roll it back and to give a sincere demonstration of American belief in the right of people everywhere to be free, even those in the Soviet prison of nations and behind the Iron Curtain. The Soviet nibbling along the edges, now here, now there, will continue until the United States and the West take a firm stand, abolish the Berlin wall, the hopes to create neutral governments, and work for the liberation of the Baltic peoples and Ukraine.

HOLD ON TO YOUR INSURANCE!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

During the past several years there has been an increase in the number of requests for the cash surrender of insurance certificates issued by the Ukrainian National Association. No doubt, some of them are due to hardship or unemployment, but there were some which were not necessary and which showed very little thought on the part of the members concerned. In view of the fact that a member has the privilege of borrowing against the cash value of his certificate at a low rate of interest, thus keeping his insurance in force, is there any justification for outright cash surrender with reasons such as: "I want to buy a car"—"I don't need this insurance"—"I'm moving to Connecticut"—"I need money for medical bills"—"I have insurance elsewhere and decided to cash this in" — ?

Can you imagine anyone cashing in a fully paid-up life insurance certificate? This is not a joke. UNA members are doing it. How can anyone pay dues for twenty years to have a paid-up certificate and then turn around and dispose of it for its comparatively small cash value is a complete mystery to us. We just don't understand it. We do know that when our insurance becomes fully paid-up it'll take an extremely desperate situation to get us to part with it, and even then it'll have to be the last they could have used money resort.

Some of the people who turned in their paid-up certificates for cash had almost nothing to do with the payment of dues. Their parents had made the payments, often at times when for other things. And so, upon receiving their paid-up certificates as gifts from their loving parents, the children gleefully turned them in for cash. Pardon us for being sarcastic. There are letters on file in the UNA offices which show this has happened, written by bitter parents and disillusioned and disgruntled branch secretaries. As a secretary, we, too, serviced cash surrender requests for members who had

paid-up certificates. Sure, we tried to talk them out of it, but they wanted their money with no strings attached and that was that.

We brought up this subject to give our readers something to think about. Don't fool around with your insurance. Think!

Delegate, Read 'The Weekly'

Recently we had a conversation with an American-born fellow who was an elected delegate to the UNA convention in New York City, and we learned that he does not read The Ukrainian Weekly. This is an extremely sad state of affairs. How can any UNA member successfully candidate to be a delegate who is not prepared to properly represent his group? Can we expect a delegate who does not read The Weekly to be interested in the discussion concerning the newspaper? And if the said delegate is not interested in The Weekly, what is he interested in, if anything?

Delegates are reminded that their obligations and responsibilities did not end when they concluded their deliberations at the UNA convention in New York City and went home. No indeed! They will be considered important to the organization for the next four years—right up to the election of delegates to the convention in 1966—and they will be asked to participate and cooperate in every important UNA function and particularly in membership campaigns. In view of this, delegates who do not get the Svoboda should do the next best thing and subscribe to The Weekly. Those who do not receive either newspaper will not know what is going on.

We realize that the non-reader delegate will not see this message, so we urge members to bring up this matter at the next branch meeting and see to it that their delegate is receiving either the Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly. And it may be a good idea to make sure that branch officers are receiving these newspapers, too!

'Trident Quarterly' Cautions Chicago Newspapers

In an effort to avoid the kind of misrepresentation afforded the Ukrainian Dance Company in New York City, The Trident Quarterly recently approached the people of the press slated to write reviews of the dancers when they appeared in Chicago June 2-7. The following letter was sent to Claudia Cassidy (Chicago Tribune), Bob Hannah (Chicago Daily News), Glenna Syse (Chicago Sun-Times), and Ann Barzel (Chicago American):

It is our understanding that you will be reviewing the Ukrainian Dance Company when they appear at the Civic Opera House June 2-7. We have but one simple request... please refer to them as Ukrainian and not as Russian as was done by some newspapers in New York City. There are some examples of what the latter wrote (emphasis ours):

Walter Terry (N.Y. Herald Tribune) — "music which sounds nostalgically like all of the Russian music you have ever heard."

These Russian dancers have!" Norwegians don't appreciate being called Swedes (and vice-versa), the Chinese don't like being confused with the Japanese (and vice-versa) and Ukrainians resent being called Russians. Ukrainians are especially sensitive about this since it is the Russians who have insisted for centuries that Ukraine is "a state of mind" and that Ukrainians are really "little Russians." Even the term "the Ukraine" was invented to give the impression that Ukraine is a kind of "area" or "territory" rather than a nation.

The average Ukrainian American considers the arrival of the Ukrainian Dance Company an important breakthrough in his efforts to gain ethnic recognition. He doesn't like to see it spoiled by a well meaning, albeit ill-advised writer. This whole problem has been admirably reviewed by Ralph Parker in the April 28th edition of the Saturday Review.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and please don't take it in any negative spirit. We sincerely mean to be helpful. Thank you.

UKRAINE'S NEW STRENGTH

By DIMITRI HORBAY

Ukraine, its people, its struggle for national recognition, have all come a long way—successfully!

We say successfully in spite of the fact that Ukraine is still a captive nation. Ukraine is a strong, vibrant, united captive nation. Strong and vibrant in the size of its forty million plus population and the ten million Ukrainians dwelling outside its borders; strong and vibrant in spirit, be it national unity, religion, political thought and action, or cultural development.

This strength and vibrancy impressed itself upon us especially during the past two weeks. First, by the magnificent, breathtaking performance of the Ukrainian Dance Company from Kiev, Ukraine, at

the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and the unanimity of the equally exuberant New York press in its highly laudatory reviews.

Magnificent, too, was the manner in which New York Ukrainian-Americans received the visiting Ukrainian dancers and their efforts. All those who have seen the Ukrainian Dance Company perform, and all those who will see it, will never forget the electrifying opening where the dancers sing to the audience: "We — are from Ukraine!"

The second instance that impressed us of Ukraine's new strength and vibrancy was the Ukrainian exhibit at the main Brooklyn Public Library at Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Avenue, next to Prospect Park.

The exhibit, consisting of many beautiful articles of Ukrainian woodcraft, ceramics, embroidery, and exquisitely decorated Easter eggs or Pysanky, filled the nine gallery windows in the library's mezzanine. On the main floor below, on the left side of the huge central room, was a wooden triple cross of the Hutsul Eastern Rite Catholics of Carpatho-Ukraine. On the right side was an 18th Century Ukrainian wooden cross from the Ternopil area.

This exhibit is sponsored by Branch No. 72 of "Soyuz Ukrainok" and the numerous, lovely articles were assembled by Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, president of Branch No. 72. Mrs. Dushnyk stressed the importance of cultivating our contacts among Americans in that the librarian, because of a previous meeting with her, on her own initiative asked Mrs.

Dushnyk to assemble and present the exhibit at the library. This last revelation is doubly important because the main Brooklyn Public Library building is one of the most magnificent public buildings in New York.

Built only recently, the building is an architectural masterpiece standing about seven stories high and slightly concave in front. In the center is a huge, triple door of glass, about five stories high. Fifteen golden human and animal figures ornament as many glass partitions of this door. This majestic imposing public building dominates the European looking Grand Army Plaza in front of it, where about a dozen streets converge. Looking up at this building, feeling dwarfed by its size and awed by its beauty, we marveled that the person in authority within this architectural won-

der had turned to someone in our Ukrainian community and invited them to present a Ukrainian exhibit inside its walls.

We thought of the world famous Metropolitan Opera House, where at that very moment the Ukrainian Dance Company from Kiev was thrilling the hearts of Ukrainians and Americans alike with fantastic agility and beauty performing Ukrainian dance numbers.

Then our thoughts darted to the United Nations building, where Ukraine, a captive Ukraine, is duly recorded as a member of the United Nations. We recalled that only a few days ago a site had been selected in Washington, D.C., for Taras Shevchenko's monument—and that the U.S. Congress had seen fit to pass a special law for this!

fraternal organizations, larger and stronger than ever before, with their moral support and financial help making much of our progress possible.

The many Ukrainian professors now teaching in America's finest universities and colleges, and the thousands of Ukrainian students in these schools, with their own scholastic clubs.

We remembered, too, the many Ukrainians now holding public elective office in city and state governments and, in Canada, even federal. Our Ukrainian soccer teams, each playing season covering themselves with new glory.

Yes, Ukraine, its people, its struggle for national recognition, have all come a long way—successfully! And while Ukraine's independence may not be immediate, with successes like the above being registered by its people, who can doubt that it is inevitable?

25th UNA CONVENTION

(Concluded from Page 1)

ian Weekly, Walter Dushnyk and Zenon Snylyk. He also introduced Roman Ferencevych and Sofron Fediw, plant manager and former plant manager of the UNA printing shop, respectively, and Dr. Simon Demidyuk, senior Ukrainian American journalist and former associate editor of Svoboda, and Stephen Shumeyko, former editor of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Subsequently, an extensive discussion on all the reports of the UNA supreme officers and the editor of Svoboda took place, in which over 70 delegates participated.

On Wednesday, May 23, 1962, the general debate on the reports of UNA officers continued in the morning. It included dozens of delegates who took part in the discussion.

President Kennedy Sends Telegram With Best Wishes to UNA

Over 400 delegates and many guests in the gallery cheered President John F. Kennedy of the United States, when his telegram, complimenting the UNA for continuing the Ukrainian traditions, was read by the UNA President J. Lesawyer (cf. text of the telegram appears elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly).

After the luncheon recess the principal officers of the UNA provided exhaustive replies and explanations on those matters which were raised by delegates. Most of the answers were supplied by Joseph Lesawyer, Stephen Kuropas, Mrs. Anne Herman, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Roman Slobodian, Dr. Walter Gallan, Peter Pucilo and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

During the night session special UNA plaques were presented to several members of the "UNA Champions Club," for their efforts in organizing at least 25 UNA members in 1961 and this year. Dr. Padoch introduced a "champion" while Mr. Lesawyer and Mrs. Herman presented the "UNA Champion" plaques to those who earned them.

Subsequently, the first balloting for executive officers of the UNA, the Auditing Committee and the board of Supreme Advisors of the UNA followed.

Convention Banquet

On Thursday, May 24, 1962 the UNA Convention banquet was held at the Hotel New Yorker at which over 700 people, both delegates and guests

UKRAINIAN FURRIER Stephen Kopiec



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Annual Picnic

sponsored by the SS. PETER & PAUL UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC HOLY NAME SOCIETY OF JERSEY CITY, N. J. SUNDAY afternoon, JUNE 3rd, 1962 at WAYSIDE PARK - Dunellen, N. J. Music by the HARMONY TONES. Donation: \$1.50 Park opens: 11:00 A.M. Everyone is cordially invited to attend, including all U.C.Y.L.'ers and Ukrainian Youth Leaguers of North America. Your patronage will be appreciated, as always.

Ukrainian Musicales

As one of the highlights of their activities for the brief five months of their existence, Branch No. 72 of "Soyuz Ukrainok" will present a musicale by two outstanding young Ukrainian artists on Sunday, June 3, 1962, at 4:00 P.M. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St., New York City, Mrs. Myroslava Karp, the group's cultural chairman announced.

On the program will appear the pianist Eugenia Volz, presenting works by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Prokofiev and the late M. Fomenko.

Another young artist who

will appear will be Christina Karpevych, soprano, who will sing arias and classical numbers as well as Ukrainian songs.

Refreshments will be served at the conclusion of the program.

It is the hope of Branch No. 72 of "Soyuz Ukrainok" to sponsor similar musicales in the future, featuring young and promising Ukrainian talents as well as mature artists.

The officers of Branch No. 72 are Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, President; Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, Vice-President; Mrs. Lily Bochonko, Secretary and Mrs. Anne Bezko, Treasurer.

Convention-Concert at UYLNA Miami Beach

Olga Pavlova, soprano, will be guest artist at the Convention-Concert of the UYL-NA August 26-September 2, 1962, at the Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach. Miss Pavlova, born in Winnipeg, studied music in Canada, New York and in Miami. She appeared on Radio and TV, and was a soloist with the University of Miami Symphony and Miami Beach Civic Orchestras.

The Convention-Concert will present the finest group of young American and Canadian-born Ukrainians called "Ukrainian Dancers of Miami" under the direction of Taras Maksymovych. The Metropolitan Choir, especially organized for the 29th Annual Con-

vention-Vacation of the Ukrainian Youth League at Miami Beach 1962, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Vargo, will render songs of national origin.

For a wonderful week of fun, business and culture, do send your registration in now. It is not too early to make reservations for your hotel rooms, and make arrangements for your travel by plane, train, bus or your car pools. Be an advertiser! The ads and boosters can be part of your share in making our convention a success.

Send to:

UYL Miami Beach 1318 18th Street Miami Beach 39 Florida

Manor Junior College

By DR. R. MAKSYMOWYCH

During their senior year Ukrainian high school students, among thousands of others, set in motion the procedures necessary for possible acceptance into the college of their choice. Intense awareness of the value of a college education is prevalent among our Ukrainian youth. Every day they are faced with facts which bolster this awareness. Persons equipped with higher education find more doors open to them, more job opportunities with greater remuneration. Intellectual awards of higher education intertwine with the material advantages. Cultural appreciation coupled with properly developed mental and spiritual capacities open broad vistas making life more enjoyable and rewarding.

Manor Junior College, our own Ukrainian two-year liberal arts college for girls, offers the above advantages, and more, to our Ukrainian high school graduates. Credits are transferable to the junior year of other colleges. Terminal courses include executive, medical and legal secretarial curricula. Degrees of Associate of Arts (A.A.) are conferred upon graduation. Manor Junior College, accredited by the Department of Education of the State of Pennsylvania offers courses more than comparable

to other colleges. The curriculum includes religion, modern languages, history, English, journalism, philosophy, psychology, chemistry, physics, biology, education, courses, physical education, music, vocal and instrumental, and others. Sisters of St. Basil the Great, priests, and lay faculty, all eminent educators, comprise the faculty.

The modern, well-equipped buildings offer every facility for both, curricular and extra-curricular activities. The athletic program is both, intra- and inter-collegiate. The active Ukrainian Club offers enrichment on a cultural, intellectual and social levels to such an extent that it influences even non-Ukrainians among the students to take up Ukrainian as their required modern language. The modern language laboratory more than adequately implements this trend. To preserve and enhance this Ukrainian atmosphere should be the concern of all Ukrainians, especially parents of college-age girls. Enroll your daughters in Manor Junior College. Information will be mailed on request from:

Dean Manor Junior College Fox Chase Manor Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

were only few changes made in the by-laws of the UNA; however, the convention called upon the Supreme Executive Committee to create a special Statutory Committee whose duty will be to revise and to modernize the entire constitution of the UNA and to make such changes and additions as it will deem necessary and conducive to the further growth and development of the Association.

Among several proposals ratified by the Convention, were the following: the Supreme Executive Committee will appoint a special director for Canada whose duty will be to supervise and coordinate the UNA activities in Canada; a separate Scholarship Fund Committee will be created as an advisory organ of the Supreme Executive Assembly. All decisions and ratifications of the convention will be published in Svoboda and later, in a special book.

Archbishop Matsylav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church made a special appearance before the convention on Friday and greeted the delegates with encouraging remarks to further intensify their efforts on behalf of the UNA and of the Ukrainian people at large. After the conclusion of debates and discussions, members of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee spoke briefly to the

delegates, following which the Convention chairman John O. Flis expressed his thanks to other members of the presiding committee and to all delegates for assisting him in the conduct of the Convention and formally adjourned the convention. Rev. O. Mycyk, a delegate to the Convention, led all delegates in a concluding prayer, following which the delegates sang the Ukrainian national anthem and "God Bless America" as well as Mnohaya lita in honor of Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, who was celebrating his birthday on Friday, May 26.

Although it was late, the delegates hovered around the convention hall, exchanging impressions and remarks and sharing in the fraternal spirit of renewed and intensified efforts on behalf of their organization, the Ukrainian National Association.

UKRAINIAN - AUTHOR OF SCREEN PLAY

CURITIBA, Brasil. - The Ministry of Culture and the National Library of Rio de Janeiro registered a screen script of the author Ivan Bilan of Ukrainian descent, as worthy of production. The screen play, entitled "Everything but Wedding" will go before cameras shortly. Mr. Bilan came to Brasil in 1949.

UNA Bowling League Annual Celebration



In the photo, Mr. Atamanec is shown presenting the three-legged Championship Trophy to the 1961-1962 champions, the Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark. From left to right are: Michael Popoca, Joseph Lesawyer, John Kalba, receiving trophy, Michael Lytwyn, John Atamanec, Victor Romanyshyn, and Leo Zolto.

Celebrating the completion of its fifteenth year of bowling in team competition, the Ukrainian National Association Bowling League of Newark held its annual banquet at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall in Newark on Saturday, May 12, 1962. About one hundred and fifty bowlers, services and guests took part in the festivities, including among them,

Joseph Lesawyer, president of the UNA; Mr. and Mrs. John Romanion, the former being the founder of the League; John Atamanec, president of the Ukrainian Sitch; J. Greensted, secretary of the Essex County Bowling League and A. Hyman, proprietor of the Parkway Bowling Center where all matches were held.

Shortstop Tom Tresh of Yankees Upholds Ukrainian Major League Tradition

By PAUL FENCHAK

For baseball players who aspire to become big leaguers, it's frequently the old story of "many are called but few are chosen." Of professional players only about one of 500 advances to the major leagues and succeeds there. Not so in a "Ukrainian family named Tresh.

Michael Tresh, whose parents were born in Ukraine, came out of the coal mining area of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and after six years in the minor leagues entered the majors as catcher with the Chicago White Sox in 1938. There was another big league arrival in the Mike Tresh family in 1938 in the person of son Tom Tresh. Mike Tresh caught in the majors for twelve years, ending his career with the Cleveland Indians in 1949. He was always one of the most alert handlers of pitchers in baseball and was an iron-man performer, catching all of his team's 150 games for the White Sox in 1945.

Several years ago Mike's son Tom began attracting the attention of major league scouts with his fine infield play around Detroit, in which area Mike Tresh now lives. The New York Yankees succeeded in outbidding the other major league clubs in signing Tom Tresh for a handsome bonus. Tresh was assigned to Binghampton, N.Y., of the Class A Eastern League in 1959. Tresh found himself at home in the Binghampton area, heavily popu-

lated by Ukrainians, and hit .243 while fielding .968, second in the league. He returned to Binghampton for another good year in 1960.

In 1931 he was assigned to Richmond, Virginia, of the International League. There he blossomed into the rookie-of-the-year under the guiding hand of manager Steve Souchock, another Ukrainian. Souchock will be remembered as the former first baseman and outfielder for the New York Yankees, Chicago White Sox and Detroit Tigers. Souchock and Mike Goliat, star second baseman of the 1950 champion Philadelphia Phillies, are the two Ukrainians who popularized their little coal mining home town of Yatesboro, Pennsylvania. Population of Yatesboro is approximately 300.

After hitting .315 at Richmond last season and being named the all-star shortstop of the International League, Tresh was ready for Yankee Stadium, particularly since the Yanks had lost their shortstop Tony Kubek to the Army. Tresh, a switch hitter with plenty of speed and a strong arm, sewed up the Yankee shortstop position during spring training. He has been consistently good afield and has won several games for the Yanks with his clutch hitting and skillful base running. He is presently hitting over .300 and is one of the team leaders in batting in runs.

Reds Execute Two Ukrainians

ISTANBUL, May 16 (UPI). Two Ukrainians have been executed by a firing squad after having been found guilty by the Ukrainian Supreme Court on charges of currency speculation, according to Soviet radio broadcasts heard here today.

The broadcast said that two other defendants received heavy jail terms.

Appeals of the death sentences were turned down and "the sentence was carried out," the broadcast said.

It did not say when the trial or the executions took place.

SOYUZIVKA

THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. is accepting applications for

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Sports Scene

New York Sports Club Blanks USC, 3-0

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS WALLOPED BY NORTH GERMANS, 0-5

By OLEH ZWADUK

NEW YORK. - The New York Ukrainians lost to the New York Sports Club, 0-3, last Sunday, in a German-American Soccer League match at Throgs Neck Stadium, Bronx, N.Y.

The Ukrainians held a strong edge over the German club but could not bring themselves to score on several opportunities. The first score came in the initial period on a disputed penalty kick.

The last two goals were scored in the final ten minutes of play. Ukrainian netminder Patterson was not without fault on both occasions. The loss does not change USC's standing in the league. They currently occupy third place.

NATS OUTPLAYED IN A 5-0 DEFEAT

The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia lost their second international soccer match, 0-5, last Sunday, to the North German All-Stars before 4,000 at North-East-High-Field in Philadelphia.

The current American Soccer League leaders managed to hold off the German attack in the first half permitting only one goal. But the 90-degree heat began to tell on the Ukrainians and they folded up. The visitors broke through four times in the final half.

Besides the setback the Ukrainians lost the services of their right winger Ricardo Mangini, who broke his arm. It is no longer a case of the ball being round or the referee being on the opposing team. It is clear that the Ukrainian Nationals, after several important defeats, are no longer the giants of American soccer. It is worth mentioning that one week earlier the North German All-Star team, playing against the much weaker New Jersey All-Stars, managed to score six times but was scored against once.

From the spectators' point of view it seems that the Nats' weakest sector is the forward line. Although they are very classy dribblers, the attackers lack shooting power and the stamina to last out of full 90 minutes of play.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER ON

The International Soccer League started its third successful year of competition last Sunday at Randall's Island Stadium in New York.

More than 14,000 fans braved the 90 degree heat and the Sunday afternoon traffic to see Reutlingen of West Germany defeat Dundee of Scotland, 2-0, in the first game and Palermo of Italy beat Hajduk of Yugoslavia, 2-1, in the second encounter. The third match was held in Guadalajara, Mexico, with America of Brazil and Guadalajara playing to a 1-1 draw before 25,000.

In the opener, Dundee, champions of the Scottish league, was the better team but Reutlingen of Germany was the team that scored the goals. Dundee peppered the German goalie, Karl Boegelein, with a variety of shots but he kept things under control with 32 saves.

Reutlingen scored both of its goals in the second half. The first score came at the 18th minute, when center forward Ulrich Biesinger beat Dundee's goalie Pat Liney. The second score came four minutes from the end when inside right Horst Sattler dribbled the ball down the field and then let go with a strong shot which eluded Liney completely.

The Italian-Yugoslav game was the better of the two. The pink shirted Italians added a zest to their attack that was missing in the first game. All the scoring came in the first half. Palermo scored after seven minutes of play when inside left Jose Puglia made good on a pass by Faustino Pinto at inside right. Sixteen minutes later it was Pinto who scored with a pass credited to center forward Martin Oktay. The Yugoslavs scored at the 30th minute, when inside left Vladimir Lukaric booted the ball toward the Italian goal. Trying to intercept it, Italy's left back Enzo Benedatti kicked it into his own goal.

Next Sunday (May 27) Palermo of Italy will meet Guadalajara of Mexico and

CHILE PREPARES FOR WORLD CUP

Chile is completing preparations for the May 30 opening of the World Soccer Competition, an event so great it threatens to disrupt the nation's economy.

Interest in the series is so intense that labor unions are asking that all work be stopped during the hours that games are being played. The impact of such a "football strike" on the economy would be more than it could bear, however, and experts now are engaged in trying to find a solution that will satisfy both, the fans and the government.

The World Cup matches will be played in four stadiums with a total capacity of 154,432, and all, but a tiny fraction of those seats are expected to be filled for every match. The largest stadium and the site of the final match for the Jules Rimet Cup, emblematic of world championship in soccer, is the National Stadium in Santiago, the capital. The National holds 78,000 spectators.

One of the stadiums located in Arica, Chile's northernmost city, posed the biggest problem for the organizers of the tournament. Arica lies in a salty, desert-like area where the green grass of the playing field stands out like an oasis. The soil was especially treated to remove its salt content and special drought-resistant grass was planted.

The Soviet Union, one of the 16 teams competing for the cup, will play its first matches at Arica, and the Soviet players will be housed in a plush casino.

Other countries participating in the two-week world cup tournament are: Yugoslavia, Colombia, Uruguay, Mexico, Brazil, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, West Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Argentina, England, Hungary and Chile. Defending champion Brazil, which won the cup in Stockholm, Sweden, four years ago, is given a good chance to repeat.

YOUNGSTERS HONORED

Haaren High School's PSAL City Championship Soccer Team was honored at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday, May 20, 1962, between games of the opening day program of the International Soccer League.

At the team's Victory Dinner this past December, Mr. William D. Cox, president of the New York Soccer Club, graciously offered to be host to the team as a reward to them for being the PSAL Soccer Champions. This championship is the first City Title ever won by any Haaren athletic team in the school's forty-two year history.

Keeping in tune with the international flavor of soccer and the International Soccer League, the Haaren team coached by Mr. Murray Schwartz, is composed of all foreign-born boys. The team members are Horacio Abaroa of Argentina, Antonio 'Chico' Acosta of Columbia, Daniel Sailer of France, Peter Konowsky of Germany, Alex Perrault of Haiti, Philip Bessios and John Kokoris of Greece, and Walter Katynsky, Andrew Mycak, Nicholas Skirka and Peter Shalaiko of Ukraine.

The team had a record of ten victories and no defeats. They scored 34 goals as against 3 for their opponents. Acosta, Katynsky and Mycak made the PSAL All-City Team as a result of their fine soccer playing ability. Acosta and Skirka are presently playing on the International Soccer League's Ball Boy Team.

SUMMER COURSES IN UKRAINIAN

WINNIPEG, Man. - The Summer School of the University of Manitoba will offer courses for study of the Ukrainian language for teachers, according to an announcement by the University. The courses will qualify teachers to conduct classes in the Ukrainian language in Junior High Schools of the Province of Manitoba.

„УКРАЇНА – ЦЕ ТРАДИЦІЙНА ЧАСТИНА РОСІЇ?” – ДОПОМОЖІТЬ НАУКОВО ОПРОКИНУТИ ЦЮ НЕПРАВДУ! СТАВАЙТЕ ФУНДАТОРАМИ КАТЕДРИ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА. ЗАСНУВАННЯ ПЕРШОЇ ТАКОЇ КАТЕДРИ В ЗДА – ЦЕ СПРАВА НАШОГО НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО ПРЕСТИЖУ

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

УСІ НАШІ СИЛИ ДЛЯ НАЙВАЖЛИВІШОЇ СПРАВИ

Спростовуванням фальшивих і виправленням невірних та неточних інформацій про Україну, які щораз частіше по-...

На практиці лише дуже мала кількість часописів та видавничих підприємств займається виправленням невірних і неточних інформацій про Україну, які щораз частіше по-...

Із сказаного ясно, що спростовувати невірні інформації, які вже виявилися, записано, хоч завжди необхідно. Отже, таким шкідливим проявом треба запобігати ще поки вони не повелилися в друку або вийшли з уст впливової людини. Знаємо, що автори невірних інформацій про Україну це переважно люди з високою освітою...

Що така неіформованість в українських справах в американських університетах, це проблема не тільки українських студентів, а й вчителів і батьків, які не знають, як правильно оцінити ситуацію в Україні...

Дивимся в те, що така ігнорація існує і спричиняє шкідливі погляди на Україну як на міждержавну та політичну політику. Знаємо, що Україна це „традиційна частина“ Росії (див. його лист до конгресмена Г. В. Сміта з 22-го серпня м. р.). Самі американські вчені і політики вже поволі усвідомлюють собі це і шукають на дієне джерело ліха. „Таке розуміння проблем України і ретшти Східної Європи“, — твердить професор Фейнського університету в Дітроїті д-р Ф. Е. Догр, — „поставило в нашіх (читай: американській) науці, а з тим і в політиці через ігнорацію“. Подібної думки є також А. М. Вентлі, колишній голова Комісії для закордонних справ в Палаті Репрезентатів. (Див. „Українське Народне Слово“ з 21-го грудня 1961 р.).

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В Нью-Брансвіку відзначено фундаторів Катедри Українознавства

В першу річницю своєї діяльності і при ширшій увазі представництва Фонду Катедри Українознавства (ФКУ) на Центральне Нью-Джерсі влаштувало в неділю 18-го лютого ц. р. в Нью-Брансвіку окремий місцевий вечір, присвячений місцевим фундаторам катедри українознавства. Голова Представництва інж. Богдан Котис відкрив вечір і зробив вітання присутній публічній праці. Коротке слово подяки від Головної Екзекутивної ФКУ вголосив президент ФКУ Степан Хемчик. Описано роздачу фундаторським грамотам ФКУ для 37 місцевих громадян і організацій, які повністю пожертвували на катедру українознавства сто доларів готівкою. Серед фундаторів були парох Української Католицької Церкви в Нью-Брансвіку о. Василь Танчук і Ліга Української Православної Молоді в ЗДА з осідком в Ван-Брук, Нью-Джерсі.



Представництво ФКУ на центральне Нью-Джерсі. Стоять у першому ряду від ліва: пані Мирослава Стойко, інж. Богдан Котис, голова, і п-ні Мадя Серна, Стойко (вд. ліва); члени представництва Т-ва — Богдан Тарнавський, Василь Орхонський, і Юлія Тарнавська.

В місцевій частині вечора брала участь відома співачка Валя Калит та Іванна Кононів і гуморист Микола Понеділок. Фундаторська конференція виконував п. Богдан Тарнавський, перший містголова ФКУ. Вагатові готували і часу вложили до технічної підготовки вечора п. Юлія Тарнавська, який також часто жертвує власні гроші на покриття витрат адміністративного порядку в представстві. Допомогали також пп. Григорій Домбуш, Анна Тарнавська, Марія Серна, Мирослава Стойко та інші.

Скарбник ФКУ Володимир Вакад інформув, що по день 22-го травня ц. р. Нью-Брансвік і околиці, які налічили було сто українських ро-

Ісєско - Американської Асоціації Університетських Професорів, що „уфундування такої катедри... матиме велике значення і є справою першорядної ваги“

Ісєнування і наслідки цієї ігнорації зрозуміли також ті наші організації і громадяни, яких з особливим піднесенням і задоволенням відмічимо як фундаторів першої постійної українознавчої катедри на університетському форумі ЗДА. Збагнули це й ті трудівники для справи заснування катедри, що, крім грошової пожертви, вложили безлітково багато свого часу й труду на те, щоб через особисті відвідини й пояснення допомогти іншим зрозуміти це. Між фундаторами є люди різного віку, професій, територіального походження і віровизнання.

Від представників ФКУ, які відвідували поодиноких громадян, чуюмо зворушливі оповідання. Сімдесятилітні емерити, які отримують по 80 доларів місячно, випускості в фундатори і дають по сто доларів, щоб і „після смерті могли зробити щось корисне для української справи“. Родина з трьох і більше дітьми жертвують по сто доларів, „щоб про нашу Україну знали наші діти більше, як ми, що не мали змоги вивчати її минуле“. Правда, є й такі, що, оправдуючи різніми більш або менш переконливими причинами, відмовляються виконати свій громадський обов'язок або зволівають, забуваючи про те, що час не прогнеться так, як інші гроші в банках, а скоро минає і забирає з собою завдання невикористати можливості. Вони забувають, що воно українська справа можуть використати таке зволання, щоб „доказати“ відповідним чинникам, що українці самі не вірять у те, що говорять. Щастя, що такі люди творять лише виняток.

Ще багато людей доброї волі думали стати фундаторами катедри, але тому, що до них ще ніхто не звернувся в цій справі, вони рішили ще піддати або купити собі в міжчасі ту чи іншу потребу річ. Це саме відноситься до багатьох організацій. Вони можуть заощадити представникам ФКУ багато зайвого труду і часу, коли негайно вишлють свої сто - доларові датки одразу ж ратами безпосередньо на адресу Головної Екзекутивної ФКУ, подану на іншому місці цього числа. Ми підкреслимо слово негайно, бо вважало, що загальною гординною заявою державного секретаря Ракки і багати інших шкідливих українських справ проляв на терені ЗДА вказують невдочно на те, що на сьогоднішню найбільш невідкладно і необхідною потребою є створення першої на університетському форумі ЗДА українознавчої катедри, яка в науковий спосіб і як складова частина університету, докаже, що відповідальність за загальному залу дорадників секретаря Ракки грубо помилюються і своїм невіданням історичних фактів шкодять інтересам і безпеці ЗДА, шкодять принципам свободи і незалежності, покладаючи в основу ЗДА. Тому для справи уфундування такої катедри мусимо зобов'язувати всі наші зусилля і засоби.

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МІСЦЕ ЦІРА ПОДІЯ

Головна Екзекутивна Фонду Катедри Українознавства з правдивою радістю подас до прилодного відомо перший список високоповажаних Членів Фонду Катедри Українознавства. Ці українці - патріоти своїми грошовими пожертвами допомагають здійсненню знаменитого задуму — заснування першої і постійної катедри українознавства при одному з передових американських університетів. Принадніто подаватиметься в українській пресі чергові списки з метою відзначити тих, що повільно пожертвою виявляють свою любов до Батьківщини.

Ще раз висловлюємо нашу подяку всім тим Вн. Панаєм і Панаєм, які прагнули прийняти у своїх домах Представництво ФКУ і підписали заяви, стаючи Членами ФКУ. Цим фундаторам катедри українознавства дуже дякуємо за грошові пожертви і, повторюючи речення із Членської Грамоти ФКУ, кажемо: „Хто став фундатором Катедри Українознавства — той не лише створює можливість для збереження надбавь української культури грядучим поколінням, але й сприяє ширшому правді про Україну серед студентів американської молоді, провідної верстви вільного світу в майбутньому“.

Вірно, що за прикладом нижченаведених громадян і організацій піде ще багато інших, своєю пожертвою приспінуючи здійсненню важливого діла.



Ст. П. Марія & Африка-Хрущ з Клівленду, які у спосіб тестаменті жертвують на ФКУ 500 доларів, готівкою.



Д-р Петро Віласок (ліва) і його син д-р Олександр Віласок, професор культурної фізики в Рокстерському Технологічному Інституті, задекларували 2.600 дол. і виставили \$760 готівкою.



Д-р Дмитро Фалон з Клівленду, який жертвував 1.000 доларів готівкою.



Д-р Дмитро Фалон з Клівленду, який жертвував 1.000 доларів готівкою.

Список фундаторів Першої Катедри Українознавства в ЗДА

- Нижче подано імена українських громадян і організацій, які по день 22-го травня 1962-го року пожертвували сто або більше доларів і стали членами Фонду Катедри Українознавства — ФКУ.
НЮ ЙОРК 518.70 Коорд. Комісія Молодечих Орг. м. Нью-Йорку. 300.00 М'єсариш Е. Куровичського і Ю. Васильського. 211.00 Гайдук Володимир. 200.00 Борис Мирослава і Євген Ганкевич Олі і Романа, Кефор Іван (склад шир і горлок „Олімпіон“). 130.00 Залізник Дмитро. 100.00 Андрушків Степан, Антошин Іван, Вакад Володимир, Васук Володимир, Валекор Катерина, Барабан Теодор, мгр Баран Михайло, інж. Баран Осип, д-р Баран Остап, Бардиш Осип, Степан, Барто Степан, Білак Богдан, Білан Михайло, Білоус Наталія, Водяч Богдан, Водяч Степан, Войчук Мирон, Борисполєв Захар, Бриттан Роман, Будиж Христина і Володимир, Венгрінович Модест, Винницький Василь, Вівар Іван, д-р Восвіджа Ярослав, Гевко - Нечко Ірина, Гриніч Елеонора і Теодор (жарнич „Альпс“), Грещило Семен, мгр Гута Іван, мгр Гіва Степан і Осип, Осен. Глобин Зинаїда, Греш Михайло, Дамичинський Григорій, Дармохвал Володимир, Дворин Михайло, Демків Іван, Дукун Григорій, Жуванський Михайло, Загнач Василь, Іск Захарченко Модест, мгр Захарчук Василь, Зинич Петро, Іванчик Тної Олі, мгр Кейш Богдан, Кішич Петро, Кіра Михайло, інж. Клофос Орест і Оксана, Команік Володимир, Кондрат Олександр, Кондрат Михайло, Косач Володимир, мгр Косач Дмитро, Козман Григорій, Костів Юрій, Кравеч Зенон, д-р Кривановський Михайло, Крушка Роман і Левка, Кулик Анна і Микола, Кузьмін Осип, Кукуруджа Михайло, Кульчицька Дарія, Кульчицький Іван, Кунинська Олександр, Куринська Степан, Куровичський Ярослав, Кущіра Роман і Марія, Ланж Матвій, Лекіцький Михайло, Лешко Теодор, Лещук Григорій, Ліпницький Константин, Лопатинський Тарас, Люрко Степан, Лучків Михайло, Лучечко Іван, д-р Маршаревич Іван, Мариницький Роман, Марчук Осип, Махучура Юрій, „Меркурій“ — бюро шкільних пакунок (плісник М. Гориславський), Митгалок Іван, Михайлик Олія, Мотиль Олександр, Мох Данило, Мосора Гая, Мрзлог Степан, Нарощинський Юрій і Христина, Нальсинський Осип, Натива Василь, Ніксифор Василь, Нішфорик Саво, Ніч Петро, Нішеч Михайло, Отар Іван, Олесницька Клавдія, Олійник Антін, Олійник Микола, Іск Опішневич Володимир, д-р Осінчук Роман, Паліп Олія, Петрик Степан, Пирський Михайло, Писаревський Володимир, Підгородський Теодозій, Подольський Себастьян, Полічук Іларіон, Прибільський Михайло, Прийма Петро, Процик Микола, Процівий Сильвестер, Пшик Степан, Іск Рак Богдан і Оксана, Раків Василь, д-р Рогожинський Клавдія, Родічівський Михайло, о. д-р Рудинський Володимир, Рудинський Микола, Салдан Михайло, Секрета Степан, Серія Данило, Серія Осип, Стішницький Мирон, Скоробогатий Роман, Слівка Григорій, Собєнко Василь, Спортон Теодор, Союз Українок Америки — 64-й Відділ, Ставоко Ципріян, Стебельський Василь, Стецьків Лев, Стець Роман, Стець Микола, Іск Шул Михайло, Сурмач Мирон, Сунієв Володимир, Т-во Укр. Інженерів Америки (Централа), Т-во Укр. Інженерів Америки (Відділ Нью-Йорк), Гуранський Михайло, УНСО (393-й Відділ „Жидвич“), Українська Протестантська Церква в Нью-Йорку, Укр. Студентська Громада, Федічук Атанде, Іск Хамула Володимир, Хемчик Марія і Степан, Колобо Михайло, Хор Укр. Кат. Церкви Чесного Хреста в Асторі, Черняк Данило, Чехович Даня, Чурбатий Роман, Шадура Адам, Іск Шехович - Глиницька Надя, Шпіца Аліс, Іск Шмодолоха Степан, Шитко Микола, Шуган Пантелеймон, Шуган Степан, Шумейко Віра і Антін, Шур Леон і Оксана, Юшків Іван, Яворський Іван, д-р Яніч Адам, Ярем Яко, Яремчук Григорій, Яшин Іван. БАЛТИМОР, Мд. 125.00 о. Мельничук Петро.

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