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D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address: The Ukrainian Weekly 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. Henderson 4-0237 New York Telephone: BA rely 7-4126

Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. Henderson 5-8740

PIK LXIX Ч. 133 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1962 SECTION TWO No. 133 VOL. LXIX

PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER ATTENDS SEVENTH CONGRESS OF CANADIAN UKRAINIANS

JOSEPH LESAWYER, UCCA TREASURER, REPRESENTS UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA AT UCC CONGRESS



UCCA representative with Canadian Ukrainian leaders at 7th annual All-Canada Congress. They are from left to right: Harry Poworoznyk of Hamilton, Msgr. Basil Kushnir of Winnipeg, president of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee, Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA treasurer, and Peter J. Lazarovich of Edmonton.

WINNIPEG, Man., Canada (Special).—The Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, was the guest speaker at the Seventh Congress of the Ukrainians of Canada, held on July 6 and 7, 1962, at the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg, Man. The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Diefenbaker, spoke at the convention banquet on Saturday night, and after his speech he was presented with a "Commemorative Medal of Taras Shevchenko" by the Very Rev. Dr. Msgr. Basil Kushnir, president of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee.

EXCERPTS FROM PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER'S ADDRESS

The Soviet leaders seem, for the moment, to have paused in their headlong rush to achieve their ambitions and are considering some of the problems which confront them. These problems, although they certainly do not threaten the Soviet regime, are of crisis proportions. Recent sharp increases in food prices in Russia reflect the bad state in which Soviet agriculture finds itself today. The obvious prosperity of Western Europe not only gives the lie to one of the principal tenets of Marxism, but also poses political and economic problems for Soviet policy.

UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS MARK 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR HIERARCHY IN CANADA

UKRAINIAN BISHOPS, CHURCH DIGNITARIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD ATTEND SYNOD IN WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Eucharistic Congress, marking the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchy in Canada and the appointment of the first Ukrainian Catholic Bishop in the person of Most Rev. Nicetas Budka, highlighted the ten-day period of special events and celebrations in Winnipeg, Canada, beginning on Tuesday, June 26, 1962. The first Provincial Synod of the Winnipeg Metropolitanate and a conference of all Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the free world were also held as part of the Jubilee celebrations which were attended by 13 Ukrainian Catholic bishops and 18 Roman Catholic Church dignitaries, including the Most Rev. Archbishop Sebastiano Baggio, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, and the representative of His Holiness Pope John XXIII.

The first Provincial Synod of the Winnipeg Metropolitanate, held from June 26 to June 28, brought together the Ukrainian Catholic bishops of Canada, headed by the Most Rev. Archbishop-Metropolitan Maximilian Hermaniuk, in series of sessions dealing with the immediate religious problems of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada. The Synod in Winnipeg was the eighth Provincial Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church held since the conversion of Ukraine to Christianity in 988 and in the future it will be held every twenty years.

The Synod was concluded with the blessing ceremonies of special bronze plaques dedicated to the late Bishop Nicetas Budka, the first Ukrainian Catholic bishop in Canada, and his late successor Archbishop Basil Ladyka, OSBM, in the Sts. Vladimir and Olha Cathedral, following which a grand banquet was held in the Marlboro Hotel with over 1,000 guests attending. Among the many ecclesiastical and secular personalities were: the Most Rev. Archbishop Ivan Buchko; the Hon. D. Fulton, Canadian Minister of Justice; the Hon. Stephen Juba, mayor of Winnipeg; the Hon. D. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba; Ambassadors of

Senator William Wall, Ukrainian Canadian Statesman and Leader, Dies at 51

WINNIPEG, Man., Canada (Special).—Senator William M. Wall, first Canadian of Ukrainian origin to be appointed to the Senate for life, died on Sunday, July 8, 1962, in a local hospital after a brief illness at the age of 51. Senator Wall had a series of operations last year which affected his health, and although he was active to the very last minute of his life, he never regained perfect health.



Sen. William Wall

The Manitoba-born educator was born of Ukrainian immigrant parents, who came to Canada before World War I. After graduation from the public schools, Mr. Wall studied at the universities in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and graduated at the age of 17. He was a gold medalist when he received his Bachelor of Education degree there in 1937. He later obtained his Master of Education degree, did post-graduate work at Yale in 1952 and studied for a doctorate at Harvard in 1954. During World War II, Mr. Wall served in the Royal Canadian Army Reserve Corps, and in 1946 was made a Lieutenant-Colonel and was assigned a post of commander of the 6th Reserve Division.

"CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK" RESOLUTION

(Enacted in July, 1959 in the U.S. Congress)

Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds; and Whereas this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the erection of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and others; and Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

"Captive Nations Week" in New York Will Be Observed at City Hall on Tuesday, July 17

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). Official observance of "Captive Nations Week" in New York City will be held at City Hall, on Tuesday, July 17, 1962, at 12:00 noon, with New York City officials as well as representatives of American organizations dedicated to the liberation of all the captive nations and various nationality groups and organizations, participating. The official observance is sponsored by the N.Y. City Captive Nations Committee under the honorary presidency of Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The program at City Hall will include the rendition of

the American national anthem by the N.Y. City Department of Sanitation Band, recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance, and short addresses by various speakers. The Hon. Paul R. Screvane, Acting Mayor of New York City, will deliver the principal address, while Rabbi Joshua L. Goldberg, Captain, U.S.N. (Ret.), will give the invocation and Rev. Imre Kovacs, pastor of the First Hungarian Reformed Church, will say the benediction. Other speakers at the official observance will be: Christopher Emmet (American Friends of the Captive Nations); Walter Dushnyk (Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent); Ferenc Nagy (Assembly of the Captive European Nations); and Vigen K. Babayan (American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the U.S.S.R.). The Hon. Thomas Cuite, Councilman of the Borough of Brooklyn and representative of the National Captive Nations Committee in Washington, will be master of ceremonies at the observance. All nationalities are requested to bring their national flags and have as many of their people appear in national costumes as possible. Church Masses and Services on Sunday, July 15. On Sunday, July 15, 1962, promptly at 10:00 A.M. a special Mass on behalf of the captive nations will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral for Catholics and special services will be held in St. John Divine's Cathedral for Protestants and Lutherans.

UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF AMERICA HOLDS TRIENNIAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special).—Mrs. Helen Lototsky, a veteran Ukrainian American women's leader, was re-elected president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) at its thirteenth convention, held on June 29, 30 and July 1, 1962, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia.

Other members of the executive committee elected at the thirteenth convention of the UNWLA were the following: Stefania Pushkar (Philadelphia), Anastasia Volker (Detroit), and Maria Yaremovich (Chicago) — vice-presidents; and Irene Kachanivska — secretary; Antonia Kulchytska — financial secretary, Natalia Lopatynska — assistant financial secretary; Anna Syvulak — treasurer (Philadelphia); Irene Kaszubynska (Cleveland) and Mary Dushnyk (New York) — organizational chairmen; Anna Bohachevska (Philadelphia) — educational chairman; Olga Makar (Detroit) — welfare chairman; Nina Luzhnytska (Philadelphia) — program chairman; Anastasia Volker — public relations chairman; Dr. Eugenia Yerzhivska (Sydney) — cultural chairman; Maria Velychko (Philadelphia) — economic chairman; Ivanna Rozhankovska (New York) — by-laws chairman; Maria Rzepetska (New York) — folk arts chairman, and Josephine Hrabovska (Philadelphia) — press chairman. Mrs. Catherine Peleshok of New York was elected chairman of the auditing committee, with Janet Bencal (New York), Maria Babiak (Philadelphia) as members; Varka Bachynska (Jersey City) and Olga Musakovska (Newark) as alternates. Reports of the outgoing executive committee were heard by the 72 delegates representing 48 branches of the UNWLA from fifteen states. Twelve committees worked untiringly during the convention and presented their reports with suggestions for the improvement and expansion of the UNWLA. Banquet and Program. The second day of the convention was highlighted by the convention banquet, at which Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was the guest speaker. Dr. Natalia Pazaniuk, secretary of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, also addressed the gathering. A program of entertainment featured Mary Lesawyer, soprano of the New York City Opera Company, who was accompanied by Olya Dmytriv, and Mykola Ponedelok, noted Ukrainian humorist, and the women's choir from Trenton, N.J. and Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of Josephine Hrabovska. (Continued on Page 3)

Russian-Language Monthly of 'American Committee' Features UNA Convention

MUNICH, Germany (Special).—The June, 1962 issue of Nashe Obsheye Delo, a Russian-language monthly publication, published by the American Committee for Liberation, is featuring a three-column article on the 25th convention of the Ukrainian National Association, which was held in the last week of May, 1962. The article gives a brief history of the UNA, its organs, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and The Rainbow and quotes Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer's address on the over-all Ukrainian national significance of the UNA. The publication also quotes the Hon. Richard J. Hughes, Governor of the State of New Jersey, who spoke at the UNA banquet, and singles out the paragraph in which Mr. Hughes suggested that Mr. Khrushchev show his concern for the freedom of the people of Africa and Asia by liberating Ukraine and all the other captive nations. It also reproduced the telegram of President Kennedy which he sent to the UNA convention, and reported on the participation in the convention of Dr. Stepan Wytwitsky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, and of Mr. Isaac Patch of the American Committee for Liberation, and his assistant Michael Terpak, who attended the banquet. In conclusion, Nashe Obsheye Delo reported that the over-all objective of the UNA is to attain 100,000 members and that the composition of the supreme executive committee of the UNA, besides Supreme President J. Lesawyer, consists of: Stephen Kuropas—vice-president, Anne Herman — vice-presidentess, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch — supreme secretary and Roman Slobodian — supreme treasurer.

This Weekend at Soyuzivka...

BOYS DEPART, GIRLS ARRIVE FOR SUMMER CAMP. KERHONKSON, N.Y. — 2 P.M. The boys' camp lasted three full weeks, from June 23 through July 14, 1962. The girls will also enjoy three weeks of camping at the UNA's resort in the Catskills, with all of the excellent facilities at their disposal.



Lev Reynarovich and Hanna Sherey. Miss Hanna Sherey and Lev Reynarovich, two prominent Ukrainian American singers, will entertain guests and vacationers at SOYUZIVKA tonight.



Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mon. & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1951

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Subscription Rate: \$3.50 Annually (\$2.50 for UNA members) P. O. Box 346 Jersey City 3, N. J.

Editorials

WHY "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK"?

Beginning Sunday, July 15, 1962, through the week until Sunday, July 21, 1962, thousands of Americans of various walks of life will solemnly observe "Captive Nations Week."

The purpose of the resolution was to remind the American people that while they are enjoying their God-given right of freedom and independence, a great number of other nations were not so fortunate. Some twenty-two nations of Europe and Asia have long been enslaved by Russian Communist tyranny and oppression.

The captive nations of Central and Eastern Europe and Asia have never ceased to fight for their freedom, actively when the opportunity presented itself, passively when necessity dictated.

One of the main purposes of the Russians in enslaving the once-free, captive-nations of Central and Eastern Europe and Asia has been to use their economies as fodder for the hungry machines of Russian Communist militarism and colonialism.

The United States remains the only citadel of freedom and hope of the oppressed peoples everywhere. Therefore, the observances of the "Captive Nations Week" throughout the United States—in all major cities, in the U.S. Congress, and the like,—all these events have important meaning and significance for freedom everywhere.

This is why we must make these observances serious and meaningful. We must dedicate anew our efforts to the cause of freedom. We must strengthen the hope of our Ukrainian brothers and sisters, and other enslaved peoples, that they are not abandoned and that their ultimate liberation is our greatest concern.

In conclusion, we appeal to all Americans of Ukrainian descent, to take an active part in these observances and official rallies, as well as in church prayers, held on the occasion of the "Captive Nations Week."

"Captive Nations Week" is also a symbol of our determination to win this gigantic contest and to help the captive nations to regain their long-sought freedom and national independence.

TIME TO WORK AND TIME TO REST

The months of July and August are the months of vacation. It is the time when all of us take a well-deserved break from our daily routines and welcome the chance to escape from the heat of the city walls and to seek a more comfortable refuge in the coolness of the countryside.

And while vacation should be utilized primarily for relaxation and enjoyable diversions, our duties and responsibilities as members of the Ukrainian American community must not be neglected. On the contrary, our efforts should be intensified, wherever possible, to establish new contacts with our fellow Americans on an informal level and amidst more pleasant surroundings.

THE SUGAR PROBLEM

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The recent revelation in Congress of the activities of lobbyists of some of the sugar-producing countries has served to focus attention again on the international problems connected with the production and distribution of sugar.

There are two main sources for the production of sugar: the sugar cane and the sugar beet. The first, which is the more considerable source, grows well only in the tropical and semi-tropical lands and the second, which requires even more elaborate processing, does best in some of the more temperate zones.

In the eighteenth century the efforts of Great Britain, France and Spain to control the sugar trade were one of the main reasons for the American Revolution, for the colonists of the original thirteen states insisted upon importing sugar, chiefly in the form of molasses from the Caribbean Islands in their own ships, and this cut directly across the British policy, while the trading with the Spaniards was equally condemned.

Sugar Industry in the United States

In the United States, the sugar cane grows only in very restricted areas in some of the southern states but the protective tariff was employed to step up beet sugar production although we cannot say that this ever developed as was desired. After the Spanish American War, the United States was projected into the West Indian situation and it was only natural that sugar from Puerto Rico should be admitted without duty.

Furthermore since most of the sugar cane was grown in the small undeveloped countries in the Caribbean, the sugar industry came to dominate the economy to an unhealthy extent and the plants which produced the raw sugar out of the cane acquired a

dominant position in the control of the whole state administration. The industry possessed the disadvantage that most of the labor required was only during the harvest which lasted for two or three months and this left the population idle during a large part of the year without the possibility of finding other profitable occupations for the months when the laborers were unemployed.

At the same time, agitation was constantly growing in Europe and to some extent in the best-growing areas of the world, for an expansion of the sugar beet, as this too could be expanded in the same degree, wherever favorable growing conditions were available. For instance, it was once argued that if the then pine barrens of Long Island were fully exploited for beet sugar, that one island could produce easily all the sugar that was needed in the United States without importing a single pound from the West Indies, Puerto Rico or anywhere else.

The Quota System

In 1934 the United States adopted a quota system for the different areas. Under this quota each area was allowed to ship to the United States, under special conditions, a specified amount of sugar and this received a special treatment under the tariff laws. In 1937 a world wide international agreement was made setting up the amount of sugar that was to be put on the international market.

The Cuban Sugar

Since Cuba was the chief supplier of the American market under the final system, its adherence to the Communist bloc could not fail to upset the sugar market. If Castro had expected to continue to supply the United States, he was severely disappointed, for Congress and the President cut off the market in the United States for Cuban sugar and Castro was forced to export almost the entire crop to the Soviet Union which was only too happy to take it and throw part of it at reduced rates on the world market so as to promote still more chaos.

The direct result was the assignment by the United States of temporary quotas to some of the other cane-growing areas which accordingly expanded their production as they secured a larger share of the American market. This was not too disadvantageous to

Totalitarianism and Imperialism Condemned by 10th ISC at Quebec

CENTRAL UNION OF UKRAINIAN STUDENTS PARTICIPATES ACTIVELY

By WALTER D. PRYBYLA, JR.

QUEBEC, Canada. — Approximately 300 students from 80 different countries assembled in this city to participate in the Tenth International Student Conference held at Laval University from June 27 to July 8, which in no uncertain language denounced all forms of totalitarianism, imperialism, colonialism, racism and dictatorship.

Over 80 National Unions of Students were represented at the 10th ISC, each delegation from any one country numbering as many as eight student leaders including linguists, law-

EXCERPTS FROM PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER'S ADDRESS

(Concluded from Page 1)

reach agreement with the Soviet Union which would guarantee the freedoms of the people of West Berlin and respect the vital interests of the West in the city. Why has a lull now developed in the Berlin problem? I think that part of the answer must be found in the unified and determined response that the West has made to the Russian threat.

Last summer after the Soviet Union had revived the Berlin problem, the West met the threat with a response that clearly demonstrated a common determination to ensure the continued freedom of the city. We have maintained the essential requirements that freedoms of the people of West Berlin be not jeopardized and that Western troops remain in the city to ensure that they are not.

However, we must not delude ourselves that the Berlin problem can now be conveniently forgotten. Last August, the face of the city of Berlin was disfigured by the creation of a wall to prevent the people of Eastern Germany from escaping the repressions of a communist regime. Today that wall is a source of continuing tension. It is an obstacle in the way of man's efforts to achieve freedom.

Importance of Disarmament Talks

There is no international

Puerto Rico, for while sugar has remained one of the largest items in the economy, the growth of other branches of industry has served to break the monopoly of the sugar plants and has left the population able to improve its means of livelihood by a mixed economy.

On the other hand, the Dominican Republic, especially under Trujillo, made every effort to secure permanence in its enlarged quota and it was the activity of his agents that attracted the attention of Congress. Now with Trujillo gone, the new list of quotas has reduced the share of the Dominican Republic and the new government has protested in the fear that this will serve to embarrass the government still further and make the people more responsive to Castro's Communist propaganda.

There will be still more chaos when Castro is finally ousted, for then it will be necessary to find a new outlet for Cuban sugar, once Moscow is forced to stop its attempts to dominate the sugar market by its direction and by the manipulation of its control over Cuban sugar. At the same time it is

principle is that all decisions are arrived at in a spirit of mutual respect and equality with all National Unions of Students participating freely in their formation. The Ukrainian student delegation received both warm praise and strong criticism for its exhibit on "Ukraine—The First Captive Nation of Moscow."

Host for the 10th International Student Conference, the first ever to be held on the North American continent, was the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS). The Honorable Paul Gerin Lajoie, Minister of Youth for the Province of Quebec, opened the Conference on June 27. Mr. Lajoie represented Canadian students at the first post-war conference of national student organizations.

At this Conference, as at the previous gatherings, a basic

UNA PAYS FOR NEW MEMBERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

"How come you're always urging readers of The Ukrainian Weekly to get new members into the Ukrainian National Association?" That's what a friend of ours asked us the other day. "Most of the readers are ordinary members," he continued, "and probably aren't bit interested in bothering their friends about UNA insurance. That's the job of the UNA branch officers. They're the ones who should get new members."

Our friend may have a point. No doubt some of the readers are not interested in organizing new members. But there are some who are interested and others who will become interested, and that is why we keep asking for help in building up the UNA and its branches. We agree that branch officers should bring in new members, and that is what

they now defend themselves, it is essential to ensure that all undertakings entered into are fully carried out. For this reason, any realistic disarmament agreement requires an effective system of international inspection. This is a key question at the present negotiations.

The Soviet Union has argued that international inspection may be used for espionage purposes. The Soviet leaders know well that this could not be further from the Western intention. We are concerned solely to guarantee that all participating nations will live up to all the obligations we assume in agreeing to disarm.

During the first round of the negotiations, Canada suggested that priority should be given to the consideration of a declaration on outer space. Our proposal would prohibit the orbiting of weapons of mass destruction in outer space and provide for the advance notification of missile and satellite launchings.

This declaration would represent a dramatic demonstration of the desire of the governments participating in the Geneva negotiations to achieve concrete results. The Canadian delegation will continue to press for its adoption when the Conference resumes.

The Canadian Government is firmly behind proposals to bring a halt to any further increase in the "nuclear club" and the Canadian delegation will make every effort to realize this goal at the Conference. We will also give full support to measures designed to lessen the risk of surprise attack or accidental war— dangers which all mankind fervently hopes will be eliminated.

Finally, the urgent question of calling a halt to nuclear weapons tests has also been under discussion in Geneva. The Geneva Conference has followed a business-like procedure and there has been some progress. All participants should make full use of the recess period to reassess their present positions and to return to the Conference with a renewed mandate from their governments to get on with the job.

The Canadian delegation will spare no effort to bring about concrete and effective measures to stop the arms race and reduce the danger of war.

world. Development of higher education in newly-emerged nations and in countries suffering from various forms of oppression and racial discrimination, as well as student welfare, cultural activities, travel and exchange projects, and the student press, were among the topics for discussion, debate and action.

Other highlights of the Conference included 2 plenary sessions exceeding 10 hours each, sightseeing Quebec, observance of the various independence days and a tour of Laval University, the site of the Tenth International Student Conference. Preparations are under way to convoke the next International Student Conference in New Delhi, India. Participating in the Tenth International Student Conference were representatives of East European student community: Central Union of Ukrainian Students, United Federation of Hungarian Students (UFHS), Latvian World Student Association, Lithuanian Student Association and the Association of Polish Students.

Readers' Reaction to Distortions Of Facts on Ukraine

Mr. Frank Merkling Editor of Opera News Dear Editor:

While reading your April 14 issue, I found on page 35 an inaccurate statement that Boris Gmyrya was "the Russian bass." As I have known, Boris Gmyrya is a Ukrainian. He is famous in Ukraine not only as an operatic bass, but also as an excellent performer of Ukrainian folk songs.

Mrs. L. O. Brooklyn, New York

April 19, 1962 Dear Mrs. O.:

Thank you for your interesting letter of April 8. We had hoped to find space to print it in our final issue of the same season, but it arrived a little too late, and that issue is already very tightly crowded.

John W. Freeman Associate Editor

May 24, 1962

Mr. John W. Freeman Associate Editor of Opera News Dear Mr. Freeman:

Thank you for your kind letter of April 19, 1962. In that letter you are trying to convince me that Boris Gmyrya (should be Hmyrya) is indeed a "Russian" bass, because Ukraine is part of Russia or the U.S.S.R. In support of your statement you quote an example that an Alaskan Eskimo is also an American—thus every Ukrainian in the U.S.S.R. is a "Russian."

I must frankly say that I disagree with your simple generalization. I used to live for some time in Soviet Ukraine and I never noticed or heard there that Ukrainians were called "Russians." Over 40 million Ukrainians have lived for over a thousand years on their own territory and at present form their own Soviet Republic, where Ukrainian language is the official one.

I could show it to you if you so desire. In the official Soviet Ukrainian Encyclopedia, Kiev 1960, volume 3, it is clearly written: "Boris Romanovich Hmyrya, born on August 5, 1903, in Lebedyntsi, near Kharkiv, is a Soviet Ukrainian singer-bass."

Sometimes I am wondering, why most Americans, even with high education, call all the citizens of the U.S.S.R. "Russians," when it is far from truth. The fact is that the Russian people compose no more than 50% of the Soviet population and the rest are enslaved non-Russian peoples, like Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Armenians, Lithuanians, Latvians, etc., who do not wish to be called by the name of their oppressor.

Returning to the Ukrainian nationality in the U.S.S.R., you compare it to the small group of Eskimos in the U.S.A. In my opinion, it is not a very fortunate comparison, for Soviet Ukraine is a large nation (42 million), it is a member of the United Nations, and has all the chances of becoming a fully independent nation, if only the Russian imperialism is stopped.

At the end of my critical remarks I would like to give you, Mr. Freeman, this question to answer: If the Russian people in their imperialist drive will succeed in the future to "swallow" several new countries as Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, etc., would you call all these newly enslaved peoples "Russians"? I believe you will not. Then, why do most freedom-loving Americans, and you among them, call a genuine Ukrainian singer a "Russian bass," and by doing so, unwillingly hurt the deep national feelings of some of your readers?

Not long ago, the Ukrainian Dance Company from Kiev was giving successful performances at the Metropolitan Opera House. All the respectful American newspapers have reported favorably and even enthusiastically, and they were all calling the performers by their right name — "Ukrainians." Would you still call them "Russians," just because they arrived from the U.S.S.R.?

I hope that in the future you and your associates on the editorial board of your wonderful Opera News will be more careful in dealing with some delicate national questions, which might not be indifferent to some of your readers.

Very truly yours, Mrs. L. O. Member of the Metropolitan Guild

UCCA IN ACTION:

On Sunday, July 8, 1962, Stephen J. Jarema, executive director of the UCCA, attended a commemorative rally dedicated to the twentieth anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in Cleveland, Ohio. The rally, sponsored jointly by the Ukrainian liberation front organizations of the United States and Canada, drew several thousands of people and was addressed by a number of prominent American leaders and nationality representatives.

On Saturday, July 7, 1962, Joseph Lesawyer, treasurer of the UCCA, attended the Seventh Congress of Ukrainians in Canada, held in Winnipeg, Man., Canada, and delivered a welcome address on behalf of the UCCA. He met with Prime Minister and Mrs. John G. Diefenbaker, with whom he held a conversation, as well as with many Ukrainian Canadian leaders who attended the congress.

On July 3, 1962, Prof. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the UCCA and the National Captive Nations Committee, sent a letter to each U.S. Senator and each U.S. Congressman urging them to write to President Kennedy to issue the Presidential Proclamation on the occasion of "Captive Nations Week" and to initiate other measures in support of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain.

Convention of UNWLA

Under the direction of Irene Bovancko and Irene Chuma, respectively. Mrs. J. Hrabovenska acted as toastmaster at the banquet.

The banquet was also attended by representatives of Ukrainian fraternal organizations: Dr. Jaroslav Padoch — UNA; Anthony Batiuk — UWA, and Stepan Sprynsky, Teofil Kulchytzky and Stephanie Wochok and Dr. V. Puskhar — "Providence" Association, and three Ukrainian women writers: Hanna Dmyterko-Ratych and Halyna Zhurba, and Irene Peleńska from Australia. Also present was Mrs. Catherine Mural, head of the Cleveland Committee which erected the Lesya Ukrainka statue in that city.

Among the many telegrams and greetings received were those from Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, and Metropolitan

Jersey City Parish and H.N.S. News

The annual H. N. S. Picnic held in the early part of June at Wayside Park, Dunellen, N.J., concluded successfully. Guests in attendance included Al Danko, Walter Bodnar, Stephanie Dromerick and Ann Kitt. Thomas Lasuk was in charge of the large committee that handled all picnic details to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At the recent elections held by the SS. Peter and Paul Parents and Teachers Association, Mrs. Olga Kusen was elected President for the third time. Other officers elevated to serve during the 1962/63 term were as follows: Mrs. W. Hocke, Vice-President; Mrs. J. DiGioia, Recording Secretary; Mrs. T. Kurasz, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. M. Rawlinko, Treasurer.

The last summer event to be sponsored by the Jersey City Parish will be a Picnic on Sunday, August 26, at Patrylow's Grove Park in E. Kenilworth, N.J. Buses will leave the Church area, Greene and Sussex Streets starting at 11:30 A.M. for the convenience of those not caring to drive out.

On June 30, a 5-man H. N. S. bowling team, headed by Walter Sakula and Joseph Bilas participated in the Sports Rally held under sponsorship of the Pope Pius X Council of the U.C.Y.L.-U.S.A., at the King Prussia Lanes, Pa. Myron Pello, a member of the Jersey City team won top honors with a high score game of 205 and was presented with a trophy for his individual achievement.

A Family of Scholars



The Family O. E. Tarnavsky

In this house everyone goes to school!—six-year-old Maxim Tarnavsky used to say proudly after he became a first grade pupil at Philadelphia's St. Basil School in September 1961. But this is no longer true. Maxim and his fourth grader brother Marko were both thrilled guests at their parents' double graduation this June: their father, Ostop E. Tarnavsky, noted Ukrainian poet, received his Master's Degree in Library Science from Drexel's Institute of Technology; their mother, Marta Tarnavsky, daughter of Dr. Philip and Mrs. T. Senkovsky of Philadelphia, received her summa cum laude Bachelor of Arts degree from Temple University.

A Graduate Nurse

Olga Semaschuk-Sisnety, daughter of Mrs. Michael Semaschuk of Miami, Florida, received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing at the annual commencement exercises at the University of Miami, Florida.



Olga Semaschuk-Sisnety

She was a member of the Newman Club, Ski Club, and Secretary of the Student Nurses Club in her junior year. She is presently employed at Doctors' Hospital in Coral Gables, Florida. Miss Semaschuk is member of the UNA Branch No. 368.

Ukrainian Girl Excels at Orange High School

ORANGE, N.J. — Christine Czechut, a junior at Orange High School, was recently elected president of the Orange High School Student Council for the school-year 1962-63. This honor attests to the great popularity of Christine among the students, inasmuch as she has only been in Orange High School since the beginning of the last school-year. She came to Orange, N.J., with her family, from Omaha, Nebraska, where she was no less active in extra-curricular activities. A high academic record also made Christine well qualified for the position. At Orange High School she is on the Executive Board of the N.H.S., Treasurer of the Society of Scientific Research, and a member of the Medical Research Club, the Honor Code Committee and the Editorial Board of the literary magazine.

Miss Czechut, who arrived in the United States in 1949, is also active in Ukrainian-American youth organizations and she has all the attributes for becoming an outstanding personality in the Ukrainian community.

THE UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CHOIR



The Metropolitan Choir will sing at the Dance and Musical Festival of the UY-NA Convention, on Friday, August 31, 1962, at the Beauville Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida.

UKRAINIAN FURRIER Stephen Kopiec



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Toronto Ukraina in Tie for Second

The Canadian press reported that the Toronto Ukraina is tied with Oshawa Italia for second place in the National League. Ukraina gained the tie when it defeated Virtus, 2-0, on Saturday, July 6 at Toronto's Stanley Park. Ed Waring, writing for The Toronto Globe and Mail, said that more than 700 spectators watched the interesting game. Leo Dowhaliuk scored the first goal at the 15th minute of the first half on a set up by Chester Czerniawsky. The second Ukraina marker was scored from a penalty kick by George Crook one minute from the interval.

IT'S ABOUT TIME According to official reports, the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York and the Ukrainian Sports Club of Philadelphia have finally decided to bury the hatchet and get down to some real thinking. In a meeting initiated by USC, the two clubs have come to an agreement on issues concerning the future of the two clubs and the Ukrainian sport in the Eastern United States.

This was the first such meeting held in Philadelphia on Sunday, July 1. In the communique issued at the meeting it was stated that another meeting was planned in the near future in New York. Representatives of the Newark Ukrainians, new member of the American Soccer League, have been invited to that meeting. The Ukrainian community is a strong one and can do much when it is united and inspired by men with experience, foresight and a good sense of judgment. We have had champions of the United States, champions of Canada and Champions of different leagues in both countries. Soccer has grown since the first years and

other delegates, by joint faculty-student committee under the direction of Miss D. Magovern, dean of girls. At the meetings, the students participated in model governments with their own governor, senators, assemblymen, county officials and municipal councilmen. By enlightening the students about citizenship and government, these meetings aid the representatives in becoming responsible and capable citizens. Governor Richard J. Hughes of the State of New Jersey addressed the gathering. Miss Czechut, who arrived in the United States in 1949, is also active in Ukrainian-American youth organizations and she has all the attributes for becoming an outstanding personality in the Ukrainian community.

Valuable Ukrainian Manuscripts Discovered on Malta

VALLETTA, Malta. — Prof. Yaroslav Rudnytsky, well-known Ukrainian scholar in Canada, has discovered three Ukrainian manuscripts of great historical value in the archives of the Royal Library in Valletta, Malta. Among the manuscripts, Dr. Rudnytsky found the original print of the Ostrich Psalm-book dating back to the year 1580. Prof. Rudnytsky, who is president of the Canadian Chapter of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, travelled last month to Malta in response to an invitation of the Maltese government's Department of Information to search for possible Ukrainian historical documents in the libraries and archives of Malta. During his stay in Malta, Dr. Rudnytsky was a guest of the Royal University of Malta. He held several conferences with leading scholars and cultural leaders of the island and discussed the possibilities of mutual cooperation and exchange of scientific findings between Maltese scholars and those of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada. Dr. Rudnytsky was interviewed on a local radio-station, which aired the talk in both, the English and Maltese languages. A special farewell banquet was given at the conclusion of Dr. Rudnytsky's stay in Malta, at which Dr. Vella, president of the British Council, presented him with an anthology of new research work by Maltese scholars and expressed hope that this step may initiate a series of scientific exchanges between the Maltese research institutions and the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Advertisement for 'Visit UKRAINIAN RESTAURANT' in the heart of Catskill Mountains. Includes address: PINE HILL, N. Y., CHORNOHORA, On Route No. 28 North, Tel.: Pine Hill, N. Y. No. 2301. Features a photo of the restaurant interior and lists various Ukrainian dishes.

Advertisement for 'Soyuzivka The Ukrainian National Ass'n RESORT' in the Caskill Mountains near Kerhonkson, N. Y. Presents 'An Evening of Entertainment' on Saturday, July 14, 1962, performed by Hanna SHERY, Lev REYNAROVYCH, and Zoya MARKOVYCH. Includes details about the program and dancing.

