

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

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-23 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
New York Telephone:
BA tely 7-4125

Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 5-8740

PIK LXIX Ч. 201 SECTION TWO СВОБОДА, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1962 SECTION TWO No. 201 VOL LXIX

PRESIDENT KENNEDY GREETE EIGHTH CONGRESS OF AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT — DR. DOBRIANSKY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF UCCA, JOSEPH LESAWYER CHOSEN EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT — FORTY U.S. SENATORS, HUNDRED AND FORTY CONGRESSMEN AND TWENTY-THREE GOVERNORS SEND SPECIAL MESSAGES — RESOLUTIONS CONDEMN MOSCOW FOR KILLING UKRAINIAN LEADERS IN GERMANY.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special). — On October 12, 1962 Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the UCCA, officially opened the 8th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, with 341 delegates, members of the Executive Board, the Policy Board and the Auditing Committee in attendance. Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, well-known Ukrainian American singer, sang the Ukrainian and the American national anthems, while a color guard commanded by Matthew Pope, national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, presented the American and Ukrainian flags. Subsequently the Very Rev. V. Andriushkevych delivered the invocation, and the audience was called to rise in tribute to the late Dmytro Halychyn and Stephen Shumeyko, former presidents of the UCCA. Ignatius Billinsky read a special statement in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the UPA.

threw Stachiw, Yaroslav Hayvas, Lev Futala, Eugene Zyblykevych, and Stepan Zahetsky. The Press Committee consisted of Walter Dushnyk, Dimitri Horbay, Miss Slava U. Myketye, Zenon Snylyk, Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, and Mrs. Yaroslava Snylyk. The convention's keynote address was delivered by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky. Titled, "Either Way We Cannot Lose It," it was an outline of UCCA activities for the forthcoming term of 1962-1965.

"Shevchenko Freedom Award" Presented to Two U.S. Solons
At noon Friday during the "Lincoln Luncheon" the Hon. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania and the Hon. Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois were presented with special "Shevchenko Freedom Award" plaques in recognition for their services to the cause of the captive nations. Congressman Flood stated that he is certain that a special committee on the captive nations will be established in January, 1963; Congressman Derwinski said that it is the duty of Americans of Ukrainian descent to adhere to their Ukrainian tradition and heritage and thus become "better Americans."

The afternoon session consisted of reports by Theodore Mynyk, vice president of the UCCA, Joseph Lesawyer, treasurer, and the Nominating Committee had been previously elected by the Board of Directors and included the following: Volodymyr Bachynsky, Ignatius Billinsky, John Duzansky, Yaroslav Hayvas, Dr. Stephen Halamay, Stephen Jarema, Esq., Mrs. Helen Lototsky, Joseph Lesawyer, Eugene Lozynsky, Volodymyr Mazur, Peter Pavlovych, Dr. Volodymyr Pushkar, John H. Roberts, Esq., Roman Slobodian, Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Theodore Mynyk, Roman Levitsky, Dr. Myron Zarztsky and Julian Revay.

The Resolutions Committee, charged with the preparation of resolutions consisted of Anthony Dragan, Walter Dushnyk, Dr. Stepan Halamay, Ivan Vasylyshyn, Dr. Walter Komarynsky, Vasyl Mudry, Dr. Myroslav Prokop, Dr. Mat-



Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky
Elected President of the UCCA
for the fifth consecutive term



Joseph Lesawyer
Elected First Executive Vice
President of the UCCA

NEW ORGANS OF UCCA ELECTED AT EIGHTH CONGRESS

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — At the close of the 8th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent new officers of the UCCA were elected from a slate proposed by the Nominating Committee. The number of members on the Executive Board was augmented from 16 to 21, and that of the Policy Board from 32 to 40.

Executive Board: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, president; Joseph Lesawyer — executive first vice president; Anthony Batluk, Dr. Volodymyr Pushkar, John A. Demer, Mrs. Helen Lototsky and John O. Flis — vice presidents; Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Dr. Mykola Cenko and Ignatius Billinsky — secretaries; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch — treasurer; John H. Roberts — general counsel; Stephen J. Jarema — executive director; Dr. Walter Gallan, Walter T. Darmopray, Volodymyr Mazur, Peter Pavlovych, Michael Piznak, Yaroslav Hayvas, Bohdan Koval and Roman Rohozha — members-at-large.

Policy Board: Volodymyr Bachynsky, William Dowhan, Anthony Dragan, Walter Dushnyk, John Duzansky, Michael Furda, Bohdan Hasluk, Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky, Dr. Walter Komarynsky, Michael Komichak, Stepan Kuropas, Dr. Peter Mirechuk, (a SUSTA representative to be designated later), Prof. Ivan Patyvoda, Mrs. Stephanie Wochok, Roman Borkovsky, Eugene Lozynsky, Danylo Lymarenko, Lev Futala, Edward Popil, Mrs. Catherine Peleshok, Mrs. Maria Kvitkovsky, Julian Revay, Prof. Roman Sinal-Stocki, Prof. Augustine Shtefan, Theodore Kachaluba, George Wolynetz, Jr., Eugene Zyblykevych, Marcel Wagner, Michael Yurchishin, Walter Bacad, Dr. Myroslav Prokop, Dr. Ivan Ryzhij, Mr. Kochanovsky, Andrew Honchariv, Stephen Zenecky, Mrs. Olga Seluk, Roman Ihnysky, Dmytro Staroshechak and Yaroslav Lesko.

Auditing Committee: Teofil Kulchytsky, Roman Huhlyevych, Peter Tibor, Roman Slobodian, Ivan Wynnyk, Ivan Porytko and a representative of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association to be designated.

Board of Appeals: Volodymyr Bohachevsky, Ivan Bazarko, Alexander Danko, Denys Kvitkovsky, Omer E. Miles, Roman Olesnicki, Michael Duzhiv, Dr. Roman Osinechuk, Stepan Ripetsky and Nicholas Hawrylo.

(Members of the Board of Advisers will be designated by the various organizations — members of the UCCA.)

UCCA Sends Message to Ecumenical Council in Rome

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — The 8th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent at the close of its sessions dispatched a telegram to His Holiness Pope John XXIII with wishes for the successful deliberations of the Ecumenical Council. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

We, Ukrainians in the United States of America, assembled in New York at our Eighth Triennial National Convention of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, extend our prayerful greetings to the Ecumenical Council assembled now in

Rome. We, who stem from all parts of our persecuted homeland Ukraine, we, who are Catholic and we who are Orthodox, unite with Your Holiness in prayer that this Second Vatican Council may unite Christianity in one fold and, that united under Christ our King, we may bring about the triumph of the forces of God over the forces of Red Satan. We beg Your prayers for our persecuted Church, our martyred clergy and brethren and for the liberation of our long-suffering homeland Ukraine. Laudetur Jesus Christus!

President Kennedy Greete The UCCA Congress

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — President Kennedy sent special greetings to the 8th Triennial Convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, convening at the Commodore Hotel over the Columbus Day weekend, and said that the eventual fulfillment of just aspirations of all peoples to independence "will remain the basic goal of United States world policy." In a telegram addressed to Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, President Kennedy stated:

The convocation of the Eighth Triennial Convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is an inspiring reminder that a major source of our strength as a nation, and a cornerstone of the American democratic system, is the diversified contribution to American life made possible by the heterogeneous nature of our national, ethnic, religious and racial origins. It is both natural and desirable that, while entering wholeheartedly into their responsibilities as members of the American community, those of our citizens who share a proud common heritage should voluntarily join together in free association to honor that heritage and to advance shared interests. It would be surprising and also contrary to American traditions if our citizens of Ukrainian descent failed to retain interest in their former homelands or to show concern for the fate and future of Ukrainians there. Similar evidence of a humanitarian and solicitous approach to the problems of others in foreign countries are typical of the attitudes of those groups of our citizens who feel strong historical or spiritual bonds with particular areas of people abroad. In accord with such sentiments and expressing the will of the American people, the United States Government strongly supports just aspirations and rights of all peoples to national independence, governments of their own choosing and the enjoyments of fundamental rights and freedom. The eventual fulfillment of these just aspirations and the achievement of these rights are and will remain a basic goal of U.S. world policy. Please accept my personal wishes for a successful convention.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

UCCA DEMANDS CONDEMNATION OF THE USSR FOR MURDERING UKRAINIAN LEADERS

TELEGRAMS SENT TO SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK AND CHANCELLOR ADENAUER OF GERMANY

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — The 8th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, meeting at the Commodore Hotel in New York City over the Columbus Day weekend, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the murder of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev Rebet by an agent sent by the Soviet government, and demanded that the government of the USSR be brought before an international court of justice as the principal culprit in these genocidal killings.

In a telegram sent to Secretary of State Dean Rusk in Washington and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Bonn, Germany, the UCCA Convention stated:

Whereas, there is being held in Karlsruhe, Germany, before the German Supreme Court the trial of Bogdan Stashynsky, KGB killer of Stepan Bandera, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and Dr. Lev Rebet, outstanding Ukrainian nationalist leader; and

Whereas, the trial irrefutably demonstrates that the slaying of these leaders of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement was ordered by the government of the USSR; and

Whereas, similar crimes on the part of the Soviet government against Ukrainian emigre leaders had been committed against such outstanding Ukrainian leaders as Otaman Simon Petlura and Colonel Eugene Konovalov; and

Whereas, the trial and the depositions of the defendant

STASHYNSKY, SELF-CONFESSED KGB KILLER OF BANDERA AND REBET ON ORDERS FROM MOSCOW, CONVICTED TO 8 YEARS OF FORCED LABOR

KARLSRUHE, Germany, Oct. 19, 1962 (By telephone). — The West German Supreme Court sentenced confessed Soviet assassin Bogdan N. Stashynsky yesterday to 8 years of hard labor for the murder of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev Rebet in Munich on Kremlin orders.

Chief Justice Dr. Heinrich Jagusch, in reading the sentence, said the real murderers were those who had planned and ordered the killings. He said the string-pullers, who are in Moscow, could not be apprehended at present. Dr. Jagusch said it was "depressing" that the Soviet government, despite its correct diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic, has issued orders for the murders on German territory. The Chief Justice said the award of a medal to Stashynsky after the murder of Bandera proved that Communist leaders view political murder as something honorable.

Bogdan N. Stashynsky, 31, said he practiced firing the Russian-made murder instrument in his East Berlin apartment, using bathroom towels for targets, before he undertook the assassinations. Stashynsky admitted he fired the lethal atomizer into the faces of Rebet and Bandera. Dr. Rebet, a Ukrainian political writer and anti-communist, was found dead on the stairs of his newspaper office in Munich on October 12, 1957. Stepan Bandera, 50-year-old leader of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists), an anti-communist Ukrainian organization, was found dead in Munich on October 15, 1959. Stashynsky is also charged with spying on Western troops after he went to West Germany in 1956. Stashynsky said that he (Continued on Page 3)

TWO U.S. ATTORNEYS CHARGE KHRUSHCHEV WITH MURDER OF UKRAINIAN LEADERS



Hon. Charles J. Kersten



Dr. Jaroslav Padoch

KARLSRUHE, Germany, October 16 (UPI). — Two American attorneys plan to accuse Soviet Premier Khrushchev of murder before an international tribunal.

Former U.S. Congressman Charles J. Kersten of Milwaukee, and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch of New York, addressed the West German Supreme Court today at the conclusion of the espionage-murder trial of Bogdan N. Stashynsky, a confessed Soviet political assassin.

Admits Poison Killings
Kersten said he and Padoch have taken steps to accuse Khrushchev and Soviet Minister of State Security General Alexander Shelepin as responsible for the murders committed by Stashynsky.

Stashynsky admitted being an agent of the Soviet State Security Ministry (KGB) and confessed using a special cyanide spray gun to kill Ukrainian nationalist leaders Lev Rebet and Stepan Bandera in separate assaults in Munich in 1957 and 1959. The Americans represent Bandera's widow. They did not say where they hoped to lodge their accusation. Ukrainian nationalist sources said there are plans to accuse Khrushchev and Shelepin before the UN Human Rights Commission. The court will deliver its verdict on Friday. Stashynsky defected to the West in August 1961 and made a full confession.

UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING IN JERSEY CITY

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (Special). — On Monday, October 15, 1962 the Executive Committee of the UNA held its regular meeting at the Main UNA Office here. Participating in the meeting were Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice President Stepan Kuropas and Supreme Treasurer Roman Slobodian. Absent were Supreme Vice President Ann Herman, who was ill, and Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, who is on a leave of absence in Germany. Mr. Slobodian reported on the new investments of the UNA in bonds and mortgages in the general amount of \$649,768.00. He also said that a number of bonds were sold for a total of \$258,265.00 at considerable interest. Subsequently, the Executive Committee approved a series of mortgages and considered a number of new applications submitted to the UNA.

STATE DEPARTMENT SPONSORS FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE FOR EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — On Monday and Tuesday, October 15 and 16, 1962, a special National Foreign Policy Conference for Editors and Broadcasters, was sponsored by the Department of State. Among the scores of editors invited to the conference were A. Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, and Myron Dolnytsky, representing Eugene Zyblykevych, editor-in-chief of America.

A number of outstanding U.S. government officials spoke on various aspects of U.S. foreign policy. After each report a question-and-answer period followed. The address of President Kennedy was "off the record." Over 500 participants attended a special reception given by Secretary of State Rusk on Monday.



OVER 500 DELEGATES AND GUESTS ATTENDING THE UCCA CONVENTION BANQUET AT THE GRAND BALL ROOM, HOTEL COMMODORE, ON OCTOBER 13, 1964. THE HON. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WAS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & 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

THE EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UCCA

There is no doubt that the 8th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held over the Columbus Day weekend in New York City, was an impressive and outstanding event of the entire Ukrainian American community. The business sessions, including reports by UCCA officers, discussions by delegates, the forum, luncheons and the banquet—all were on a high level and undoubtedly contributed much to the renown of the Ukrainian name in this country. The very fact that the Congress was greeted by the President of the United States and by some 40 U.S. Senators, 140 Congressmen and 23 governors, and that it was honored by the presence and participation of the Governor of the State of New York, by a representative of the State Department, by two U.S. Congressmen, an Ambassador of a friendly country, and by representatives of some forty different nationality and American organizations—all this in itself is an achievement of no mean significance and importance.

Not only from the viewpoint of our external relations was the 8th Congress of the UCCA a telling success. The impressive number of delegates, the serious and intelligent approach in their discussions and debates—all prove beyond a doubt that the UCCA is a powerful and much needed body in our community. Even those from among us who are prone to level critical remarks at the UCCA upon any and all occasions, could not deny that it has made great strides in the struggle for the recognition of the Ukrainian problem in the world.

The Congress, in its resolutions, in the reports of UCCA officers and in the works of its various committees soberly and intelligently analyzed a number of important problems related to the liberation of Ukraine and the survival of the United States as a free and independent nation. The problem of the captive nations, the relations of the U.S. Government with the USSR, the shortcomings and failures of the Department of State in the area of the captive non-Russian nations—these were the topics that dominated the Congress.

The President and the State Department

The entire Congress, guests and representatives of many captive nations were bitterly disappointed in the views of our State Department presented at the UCCA forum by its representative, the Hon. Carl T. Rowan. This brilliant and courageous public servant was given the thankless task of presenting a very unpopular view of the State Department to a very alert, aggressive and knowing audience, namely the theory of "non-predetermination" with regard to the non-Russian nations in the USSR. We do not blame Mr. Rowan, of course, for the paper he was given to read. But the tone of his statement and the message of President Kennedy are as far apart as are the North and South poles. While President Kennedy speaks openly of the basic goal of U.S. foreign policy, which pledges the support to all peoples in the struggle for freedom and national independence, the State Department pays lip service to the principles of national self-determination, while at the same time qualifies its position by introducing a statement on "non-predetermination." Specifically, in the case of Ukraine, it is the view of the Department of State that Ukraine is entitled to freedom, but the eventual independence of Ukraine cannot be "predetermined" now, "so as to make sure" that the Ukrainian people really want independence after their liberation from Communism. It is almost the same as saying: "We certainly want the Chinese or Cuban peoples to be free, but we cannot say in advance, whether they would like to have complete independence." The view on "non-predetermination" has been invented by Russian emigres in this country, who regrettably succeeded in injecting it into U.S. political thinking, at least, as far as the State Department is concerned.

But the appearance of a U.S. government representative at the UCCA congress was a positive fact, if only for one reason: our people should know what has to be overcome and what a wall of prejudice and deficient knowledge have to be crossed in order to make our officials understand the true facts of history concerning Ukraine.

Fortunately, though the State Department is still opposed to the full implementation of the Captive Nations Resolution, we have many friends in Congress who are on our side. This is a great asset and we certainly may hope that the Executive Branch of our government sooner or later will change its views. Those who heard Congressmen Flood and Derwinski or Senator Javits, will know that the problem of the captive nations is something that our State Department will not be able to ignore any longer.

Our Own Shortcomings

We should be remiss in our duty as editors of a Ukrainian American newspaper, if we should not mention what we think is a negative fact observed at the UCCA convention: our youth and our professionals were definitely missing at the events which were going on at the Commodore during the past weekend. Although the attendance at the banquet, the forum and luncheons was satisfactory, it was nowhere near what our community could produce. But in any event, the UCCA congress provided an excellent opportunity for our people to appear in force, to show that we are backing the UCCA in all its activities and operations, and that we fully appreciate its overall place and importance in the Ukrainian American community.

But, everything taken into consideration, the 8th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent was a definite success. It demonstrated our strength and our determination. It proved that the UCCA under the leadership of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and those who are closely cooperating with him is here to stay. Now with an enlarged Executive Board and Policy Board we hope that the UCCA will receive new vigor in its future objectives and operations.

BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELECTION IN THE "SVOBODA BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.

THE VATICAN II COUNCIL

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The Ecumenical Council, projected and announced by His Holiness, Pope John XXIII, three years ago, was definitely opened by the Pope last week in St. Peter's Basilica. From every point of view, it is the grandest and most colorful gathering of high ecclesiastics that has ever been held but its importance cannot be estimated only by its external trappings, for it may turn out to be the most significant of all the Councils that have been held since the First at Nicea in 325 A.D. and if even a part of the hopes of the papal address at the beginning is fulfilled, it may prove to be the most significant gathering, secular or clerical, held for centuries.

Importance of the Council

We can think first of the setting and the participants. It is being held in the largest church in Christendom and it is being attended by more than 2,500 hierarchs who are directly obedient to the Holy See and in addition, by an exception made by the Pope, there are approximately 100 observers selected from the non-papal churches. There are even two from the Communist-controlled Orthodox Church of the Soviet Union but there are no official representatives of the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Churches that acknowledge his spiritual leadership. It is a demonstration of the influence and power of the Vatican and of the role that it plays in world affairs and in the intellectual and spiritual life of mankind. Here are representatives of not only the Latin Rite but of all the Eastern Rites that have acknowledged the supremacy of the Holy See. No Ecumenical Council ever held has such an enormous membership.

Yet, while the size of the Council may have no direct relationship to the value of the work that it accomplishes and in fact may seriously complicate and delay the final solution of the problems to be considered, it does bear witness to two things which undoubtedly influenced the Pope. In the first place, there are participants not only from Europe, Western Asia and North Africa, but from all the continents and all parts of them except those areas where the Church leaders are in prison or temporarily silenced and confined by atheistic Communism, so that we may regard it as a world demonstration far more imposing than even the Assembly of the United Nations. Secondly, the arrangement of such a Council has been made possible by the tremendous strides forward in means of transportation. Even a century ago it would have taken months and perhaps in some cases years of steady travel for the hierarchs from outlying areas to reach Rome and at this Council there are few who have needed more than a week to arrive in Rome and the vast majority spent only one or two days travelling at most. This emphasizes the changed conditions in the world on the material side and the proper adaptation of Church practices to these may be taken as a type of the problems that will have to be considered.

First Council at Nicea

This becomes very evident when we compare the situation

today with that at the First General Council held at Nicea near Constantinople in 325. It was attended by 218 bishops but these were only a small part of the hierarchy, for the average hierarch in what was then France or Spain could scarcely spare the time to make the long and difficult journey to Constantinople. But there were also present bishops from those eastern countries which were outside the Roman Empire. We must remember that Christianity had been the accepted religion of the Empire for scarcely a decade, the persecutions had only lately stopped and the Church had not only to settle and proclaim the truth about the Deity of Christ but to regularize modes of administration and learn to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Empire and by the other states of the day.

Nicea was almost exceptional in this, for the next Councils held in the West became more and more Councils of the Church in the Empire as hierarchs in Armenia and Persia were prevented from attending. It was an age of contraction, not of expansion, of the fall and disintegration of a unity and even though new areas in Europe were brought into the Church, old areas were conquered by Mohammedanism and their populations largely fell away from the Faith or were eliminated, if they refused. This process continued as the rift deepened between Rome and Constantinople and then the Councils became almost purely Western institutions dealing with Western problems and the rise of the medieval Western culture and practices. This remained substantially true all through the Middle Ages, even though the Council of Florence in the fifteenth century made an attempt to heal the breach between the Eastern and Western Churches. It was repudiated by the East and played no role in the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century.

Yet that Council, faced with new problems caused by the beginnings of the Protestant Reformation, summed up the accomplishments of the Middle Ages and the early years of the Renaissance and prepared the Church for what seemed then the modern period. The situation in the German states and the Italian states seemed all important and the resolutions and regulations adopted at Trent became the basis for the start of a new period of active work by the Church. It accompanied the expansion of Christianity to the New World. It saw the rise of a new period of missionary expansion and it set the keynote for the centuries to follow.

Dark Shadows Over Europe

That period, as we now see, came to an abrupt end when the lights went out over Europe in 1914. Europe no longer bore the burden of civilization, for it was too busy trying to destroy itself. We now see that the germs of this were beginning to appear in the nineteenth century with the revival of the Slavs, the growing awareness of the Ukrainians and of many other peoples who had been merely nameless pawns and laborers in the great empires of the day. It has be-

EITHER WAY, WE CANNOT LOSE IF —

Editor's Note: Following is the address of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, delivered at the Eighth Triennial Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City on October 12 through 14, 1962.

(1) This Eighth Triennial Convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America clearly is the most monumental of them all. The preceding convention in Washington was a huge success, but this one easily surpasses it. The gravity of current world developments, our accomplishments of the past three years, and the outstanding tasks facing us in the immediate future are facts that should command our best thoughts. These facts demand our best action during and beyond this convention.

Cuba, Ukraine and U.S.A.

One of the most important orientations in thought and action cultivated by UCCA is to view and understand our prob-

UKRAINE'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Editor's Note: Following are excerpts of remarks by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller delivered at the Triennial Convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 13, 1962.

This convention is a sobering reminder to all the world that the cold war at many times and places is not cold at all. It cost the lives of men like Lev Rebet and Stepan Bandera, the Soviet murdered Ukrainian underground leaders.

It is a desperate competition for the liberties of living men and women — and of children. It is a deadly combat in which no day goes by without the risk of life — the loss of life — by human beings who have the God-granted will to oppose tyranny at whatever cost.

This gathering can serve to remind the world that the price for every day of a people's captivity is paid in human suffering.

A further price is expatriation. A century ago, the spiritual voice of Ukraine's freedom, Taras Shevchenko, accepted that cost with gallantry. In one of his songs, Shevchenko said: "It does not matter to me, if I shall live or not in Ukraine."

He meant that banishment

come still more evident with the tremendous scientific discoveries and technical advances since that War and especially since World War II. New methods of thinking have arisen, new dangers in the form of militant and atheistic Communism have appeared, a new system of colonialism has replaced the old, and the world is now fairly launched on what we may call the contemporary period. It is a new period and though we are living in it, we scarcely understand it. There is a growing interest in the re-unification of Christianity, as great an interest as in the division a thousand years ago and often as unimportant. Once again there is much to be done and thought out.

That is why His Holiness undertook the task of calling a Council. There will probably be few if any startling announcements or decisions. They are not to be expected but that does not mean stagnation. It does not mean that the Council opened with medieval pageantry, cannot if hopes are fulfilled, find the way to combine the salient features of the past with those of the present to resurrect old truths, to explain them in new ways and to build a method of Church life and administration fully suited to the world of the twentieth and later centuries.

There is the significance of the Council which has been called in the past at moments not only of crisis but at turning points in the path to the future. Christians of all bodies must hope and pray that this work will be as well performed as in the past and that the Council will come to wise decisions in the many questions that will certainly be raised. An answer will not be easy and it may be years before the Council can be officially closed to the satisfaction of all. At least the work has been started and will continue to a successful goal.

for others to understand and sympathetically appreciate our problems it is necessary for us to understand and sympathize with theirs. From the viewpoints, then, of both reality and practical wisdom we are compelled to push further our program of integration, constantly showing the interrelationships of interest in freedom among the United States, Ukraine, the captive nations, and the now threatened countries in the Free World. Our program has also called for a steady integration of our actions with those of others.

At this time the focus of world attention is Cuba. Tomorrow it may be mainland China. Either way, we cannot lose if by our thinking, by our efforts and action we strive to realize more and more our program of integration. After all, in a true, ultimate sense the inroads and crises made by imperial Moscow and Peiping would not have been possible had the independence of Ukraine and the other captive nations been supported and sustained four decades ago.

STATE DEPARTMENT: SELF-DETERMINATION AND "NON-PREDETERMINATION"

STATEMENT BY THE HON. CARL T. ROWAN, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and Member of the U.S. Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, before the Eighth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Commodore Hotel, New York City, Oct. 12, 1962.



The Hon. Carl T. Rowan

When asked if I would appear before this group to make a policy statement in behalf of the State Department, I accepted happily, even though I knew that the time pressures would be great.

I accepted because I wanted first of all to express my personal respect and regard for those relative newcomers to America who, breathing the air of freedom and enjoying our special brand of personal liberty, are not content to enjoy them in solitary happiness.

There are the Americans who do not forget to remember those left behind who are not so fortunate—those who struggle to free themselves from such ravages of nature as hunger and disease, or from such man-made shackles as political bondage and social oppression.

Throughout man's history, it has been the well-off who retained a concern about the not-so-well-off who have made the major contribution to man's elevation, to the spread of human dignity and to the deepening of human freedom.

Obviously, then, I find it understandable that American organizations representing those of our citizens who derive from a specific foreign heritage and culture should direct particular and searching interest at those aspects of United States policy which have a direct or indirect relationship to their area of ancestral origin.

It seems natural to me that this interest is especially acute in those cases where the original homeland and its inhabitants are subjected to unnecessary hardships, or where the people are deprived of the independence and freedom which we enjoy in this country. Our sympathies are very much with those peoples who today find themselves under the far-reaching controls of Communist totalitarianism.

Americans whose ancestral origins are in Eastern Europe and other areas which for the present are under Communist control therefore follow very closely all manifestations and expressions of United States policies toward communism and the Soviet Bloc. They are extremely sensitive to anything

hope that I can take part in the Shevchenko memorial's dedication in Washington next Spring.

For the free Ukrainian spirit lives in the words of Taras Shevchenko:

"It makes great difference to me That evil folk and wicked men Attack our Ukraine, once so free, And rob and plunder it at will. That makes great difference to me."

As it did to Shevchenko, the Ukraine's oppression makes great difference to you who are here tonight and to all of us who share your faith in Ukraine's liberation, your belief in man's right to be free, your dedication to man's brotherhood under God.

paganda-conscious instigator, the Soviet Russian imperio-colonialists.

As in many other respects, UCCA is concerned with Cuba. For Cuba is a captive nation, as is Ukraine, mainland China, or East Germany. Cuba is a projection today of Soviet Russian imperio-colonial domination; and it, too, belongs to the growing family of captive nations. Our groups and organizations stressed these truths in the Captive Nations Week observances of 1961 and 1962. Long before the present crisis we urged the restoration of the Kersten Amendment and its application to Cuba. We urged a naval blockade of Cuba, the recognition of a Cuban government-in-exile, and the formation of a Cuban Freedom Army. We urge these measures now with the same conviction that Moscow, surrounded by captive nations in Europe and Asia, is in no position to wage a hot war over Cuba or any other issue and hope to win it.

(To be continued)

which might be interpreted as an indication that these policies are changing in a direction inconsistent with our traditional position on the rights of all peoples to self-determination and to those other rights and liberties consonant with man's God-giving dignity. In this regard there seems to have been some misinterpretation of that aspect of United States policy which on occasion has been described as "non-predetermination". I would like now to explain to you what this policy of "non-predetermination" is. First of all, and basic to the United States position, is consistent and continued adherence of self-determination as a fundamental right of peoples everywhere.

Equally basic is our refusal to attribute any sanctity to the "status quo," and expression—or one might say, a state of mind—which in this rapidly and constantly changing world of ours has lost any real meaning, if indeed it was ever more than a pious and futile hope of persons lacking faith in the future.

We do have faith in the future of mankind and we look forward to a day when all peoples, including those now under Communist domination, will be able to exercise self-determination and enjoy the blessings of freedom.

That attitude of the U.S. Government toward the aspirations of the peoples of the Soviet Union, which sometimes has been termed a policy of "non-predetermination," is in fact a corollary of our fundamental policy favoring the right of self-determination.

What this policy means is that, while continuing to affirm our sympathy and support for the just aspirations of the many peoples of the Soviet Union, the United States Government does not presume here and now to define these aspirations as they exist, or may develop, or to prejudge the political arrangements which might be preferred by these peoples if they were free to choose them today, tomorrow or ten years hence.

I realize that there may be those who believe they can answer these questions with certainty; but forgive me if I repeat for emphasis that we simply do not know what political arrangements would be preferred by the peoples concerned should they have an opportunity to express their preference.

We do know, and I think you will agree from your own experience, that there are significant and sometimes sharp differences of opinion and approach among nationality, emigre and other groupings active here in the United States and elsewhere.

Everyone, of course, is entitled to his own opinion, and I suggest this holds also for the peoples behind the Iron Curtain who, under present circumstances, are inhibited either from expressing their true opinions, or from engaging in the kind of free discussion necessary for the development of considered opinions.

I believe it to be self-evident that any ambitious attempts to define possible future political relationships applicable to the highly diversified peoples of the Soviet Union without their participation and concurrence would only serve, to intensify old disputes, create new ones, and confuse issues.

I submit that the policy which has been termed one of "non-predetermination" is a good one. I hope that I have been helpful in clarifying the meaning of this policy. Thank you.

CLUB RECEIVES PRIZE



STEPHEN KOPIEC, carrier of New York City, presents prize of a cashmere sweater with mink shawl collar and jeweled clips to Mrs. Anne Beizerowajny, chairman of the dance which "Soyuz Ukrainok" Branch 12 is sponsoring on Saturday, October 20, at the Ukrainian National Home, 216 Grand Street (cor. Driggs Ave.), Brooklyn, N.Y., together with a raffle for the benefit of St. Basil's Orphanage, Philadelphia.

Stashynsky Admits Killing...

(Concluded from Page 1)

was born on November 4, 1931 in the village of Borshchewychi, near Lviv, in Western Ukraine, the son of a small farmer. He attended the local Ukrainian primary school, with Polish as a simultaneous foreign language. When the Soviet troops occupied Western Ukraine, Polish was replaced by Ukrainian and Russian, and after June, 1941, Russian was replaced by German. He said that his family still lives in his native village, that is, his father and mother and a younger sister, while his older sister is now in Lviv.

He continually stressed that he remembered when the Germans were retreating from Ukraine, a struggle between them and the Ukrainians sprang up. The Ukrainians organized armed troops which lived in forest and marshes, supported by the population. They continued to fight against the new masters, the Russians (B. Stashynsky persistently speaks of Russians, but not of Soviets). The struggle against the Russians increased when the Russians introduced collectivization in 1946-47. The Ukrainian population resisted collectivization, and Ukrainian partisans applied reprisals against those who voluntarily went into collective farms (kolhosps). The collectivization, he said, was accompanied by deportations, punitive actions by the Russians, and the

arrest of young people. Stashynsky's younger sister was one of the main couriers for the Ukrainian underground, and the rest of the family were its ardent supporters, he testified. He himself espoused Communism, he said. The partisan units were named after their leaders, like Bandera or Melnyk and they existed practically until 1954, he said.

Stashynsky said an illegal railroad trip in 1950 caused him to become a Soviet spy and agent. He said he was caught taking the illegal trip, and was interrogated by a Captain Sidnikovsky of the KGB. Sidnikovsky gave him a choice of being sentenced to 25 years at hard labor and having his parents shipped off to Siberia, or working for the KGB, he said. He was hired to "fight against American provocateurs" and to spy on his own fellow residents of the village. He was ordered to join the Ukrainian underground to find out who killed pro-Communist writer Yaroslav Halan with an axe. He was 19 years old when he was signed up as a spy and agent provocateur.

Stashynsky further testified how he was trained in the use of the poison gun with which he was ordered by the KGB to kill Rebet and Bandera, who were described to him as "enemies of the fatherland."

Meeting of Penn-Ohio UNA Branches

The second annual meeting of the Penn-Ohio UNA branch representatives was held on Sunday, October 7, 1962 at the UNA Branch 218 hall in Campbell, Ohio. The following branches were represented: 102-251 of Cleveland, Ohio; 230-348-140 of Youngstown, Ohio; 218-119 of Campbell, Ohio; 161 of Ambridge, Pa.; 120 of Aliquippa, Pa.; and 113 of Deery, Pa.

Eugene Woloshyn, chairman, presided over the meeting. Minutes of the first Annual Meeting were read by Mary Bobeczko. Mr. Lesaganich, Mr. Martynishin and Mrs. Estelle Woloshyn, representatives of the host branches welcomed the members present. Reports were given by Eugene Woloshyn on the Penn-Ohio Tournament Board meetings and the recent Golf Tournament which was held in Akron, Ohio. Mr. Woloshyn expressed his hopes that the Penn-Ohio Tournament Board would build up a fund so that in the future we might be self-sufficient. He has been keeping a book of pictures taken at the two bowling tournaments and the golf tournament which was seen by all and highly approved. Mr. Andrew Jula reported on the Bowling Tournament held in Ambridge, Pa. last May.

A discussion was held and concluding results were that the Penn-Ohio Bowling and Golf Tournaments were greatly enjoyed and have inspired UNA activity in this area and at the same time a few members were gained. Suggestions were given to Mr. Moleksy.

chairman of the next Bowling Tournament Committee who reported that the third Bowling Tournament will be held in Cleveland at the Berea Bowl Center on Saturday, May 11, 1963.

Elected to serve on the Board for 1962-63 were Eugene Woloshyn of Youngstown, Ohio, chairman; Andrew Jula of Ambridge, Pa., vice-chairman; Michael Bury of Campbell, Ohio, and Mary Bobeczko of Cleveland, Ohio, secretaries; and Michael Moleksy of Cleveland, Ohio, treasurer; advisors elected were: Dmytro Szmaga, UNA Supreme Advisor, Mrs. G. Zerebiak, UNA Past Vice-President, Peter Dutkevich of Aliquippa, Pa., and John Yarchak of Deery, Pa. This Board will work with the Cleveland committee. It has ruled that participation in the 1963 tournament would be open to teams outside of the Penn-Ohio area providing that there are enough teams interested.

Mr. Dmytro Szmaga complimented everyone on the success of the golf and bowling tournaments and appealed to the representatives to organize new members, for once again the summer season is over and perhaps a little more activity will help.

We were entertained by a few selections sung by the Styn sisters, Orysia, Oksana and Marusia. A buffet supper arranged by members of Branches 230-348 of Youngstown and 218 of Campbell was enjoyed by all.

Mary Bobeczko Secretary

Ukrainian Exhibit at Canfield Fair Sponsored by the Youngstown Branch of UCCA

A new idea by the Canfield Fair Board received an enthusiastic reception at this year's Fair. Friday night was designated as the "Parade of Nations" night. The many nationalities comprising the Mahoning Valley population took an active part. The representatives of the nations marched in their native attire into the Fair-ground stadium and presented a program before approximately 8,000 people.

The Ukrainian group marched behind Mr. Wasyl Prokopyk who was attired in a Hetman costume and riding a spirited horse. Women and children dressed in the colorful Ukrainian costumes followed and a group comprised of men in Kozak dress marched platoon style singing their native marching songs. Spectators were very impressed with the colorful spectacle of the Ukrainians.

The UCCA also sponsored the Ukrainian booth in the area set aside for the "Parade of Nations" in the exhibition area. The exhibit was easily the most outstanding of the nationalities, which justified all the efforts extended by the committee. The exhibit showed all types of embroidery, wood carvings, ceramics, Easter eggs and Ukrainian publications. Maps showing Ukraine were posted at both sides of the booth to educate the spectators. An exhibit of Ukrainian money and stamps was also a point of interest.

Later in the evening, the marching Kozaks presented songs before the assembled. The Ukrainian Dancers of St.

Eugene Woloshyn



Members of UCCA Branch in Youngstown, Ohio, who worked at the Ukrainian Exhibit; left to right, are: Mrs. P. Lischak, Mrs. Church and Mrs. Stachura.

Eighth Congress of the UCCA

(Concluded from Page 1)

Stamford, gave the invocation. The principal speaker at the banquet was the Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York, whose speech, containing many references to Ukraine's struggle for freedom and independence, was warmly and enthusiastically applauded by the audience. Over 40 representatives of the various nationality groups attended the banquet. Other speakers who were called on to deliver brief addresses at the banquet were the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas, president of CACE-ED, Dr. Joseph L. Lichten, director of the Anti-Defamation League, and Mr. V. Koval, representative of the Ukrainian Central Representation in Argentina. Musical entertainment was provided by a bandurist trio under the direction of Prof. R. Levytsky and included Christine Karpevych and Volod Jurkevych. The Very Rev. Msgr. John Stock, chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, gave the benediction. John H. Roberts, Esq., General Counsel of the UCCA, was toastmaster.

The Forum on U.S. Foreign Policy

On Friday night a forum on the problems of U.S. foreign policy with respect to the USSR was held at the Grand Ball Room at the Commodore Hotel featuring the Hon. Carl T. Rowan, Deputy Asst. Secretary of State for Public Affairs; Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University; Mr. Don Miller, editor of Freedom's Facts; and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, who served as a moderator. Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, who volunteered for the panel, sent a wire stating that he was unable to attend the panel because of the extended final session of the Senate. (His remarks on U. S. foreign policy toward the USSR were sent later to the UCCA office).

Ukraine, China and Cuba - Subjects of Lunch Speeches

On Saturday the business session of the congress continued until noon. During the luncheon, at which Stephen J. Jarema, Esq., was toastmaster, the Hon. Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Ambassador of the Republic of China to the United States was the principal speaker. He stressed the necessity of a common front of all captive nations against Russian communist imperialism and colonialism. Rev. John Hundiak of the Ukrainian Orthodox parish in Carteret, N. J. gave the invocation.

The convention banquet on Saturday night, attended by over 500 delegates and guests, was a highly successful and representative evening. After the singing of the Ukrainian and American national anthems by Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, the Very Rev. Emil Manaster-sky, Vicar General of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of

Stamford, gave the invocation. The principal speaker at the banquet was the Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York, whose speech, containing many references to Ukraine's struggle for freedom and independence, was warmly and enthusiastically applauded by the audience. Over 40 representatives of the various nationality groups attended the banquet. Other speakers who were called on to deliver brief addresses at the banquet were the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas, president of CACE-ED, Dr. Joseph L. Lichten, director of the Anti-Defamation League, and Mr. V. Koval, representative of the Ukrainian Central Representation in Argentina. Musical entertainment was provided by a bandurist trio under the direction of Prof. R. Levytsky and included Christine Karpevych and Volod Jurkevych. The Very Rev. Msgr. John Stock, chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, gave the benediction. John H. Roberts, Esq., General Counsel of the UCCA, was toastmaster.

REPUBLICANS MEET THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK



Walter F. Darmopray, Esq., newly-elected member-at-large of the Executive Board of the UCCA (left) and Mr. John Odezynsky (right), both Republicans of Philadelphia, meet the Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York, at the UCCA convention banquet on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1962 in New York City

The Rochester Chronicle

BY WILLIAM POPOWYCH

Ukrainians of Rochester continue to make strides in their respective fields, which include sports, music, entertainment and anniversaries.

On Saturday and Sunday, September 17 and 18, the Ukrainian-American Club of Rochester celebrated its 25th anniversary. Needless to say that both days proved to be a huge success with the impressive attendance of the good neighbors from Auburn and Syracuse. Saturday was set aside as an anniversary dance night.

Sunday was a day of concert, banqueting and extending good wishes for future success.

The Rochester MUN dancing group, under Messrs. Zablocky and Dziuba, is in full swing with a large schedule for the winter months. The group has been very active among many American organizations and has been enthusiastically received wherever it performed.

Local papers have been carrying several write-ups about our soccer teams of which there are three in our city. The youngest team known as the "Kiev" team, the ever popular "Dniπρο" team and the leading Ukrainian Americans teams. Opposing teams have conceded that the Ukrainian Americans stand an almost undisputed chance of winning the first place position.

The Ukrainian organized groups are not alone in making headlines. We also have individuals who are adding their talents to other fields. Carol and Jan Sorochety, members of the Zaporozhska Sich Society, Br. 367 of the UNA, have each won honors as baton twirlers. Having participated in the Miss Majorette of America contest in Utica, N.Y., Carol Sorochety won the national open advanced solo, 6 and under, while her sister Jan, won the pageant beginner military marching 13-14 age group. Dick Popowych of the Crusaders has returned home from the national Veterans of Foreign Wars convention which was held in Minneapolis, with the second place honors for a Bugle and Drum Corps competition.

James Gaboda, Artist & Educator, To Address Professional Ass'n

From the faculty of the Fine Arts Department of Queens College, Mr. James Gaboda, artist and educator, will lecture before the Ukrainian Professional Association on the topic, "The Understanding and Appreciation of Art."

Mr. Gaboda who has recently completed his Doctoral studies in the field of Fine Arts and Fine Arts Education at Columbia University, has taught in numerous colleges and art schools throughout the country. Many galleries have exhibited his works and he is presently represented by Carus Gallery and Gallery 154.

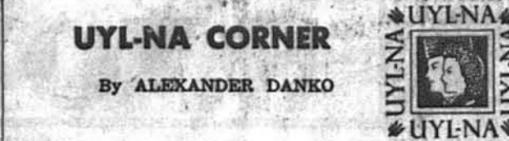
Mr. Gaboda will approach his subject from the aspect of art being a clarification and interpretation of human experiences. He will discuss the intellectual, aesthetic and spiritual aspects of man and attempt to show how they culminate and find expression in artistic media.

Indeed, the Association is privileged in presenting this talented and accomplished artist. All are invited to attend this exceptional presentation to be held at the Ukrainian Institute this Friday evening, October 26th, commencing at 8.00 P.M.

BY LAWS COMMITTEE, and Julian Ravay, Nominating Committee. Dr. M. Stachiw and Roman Huhlevych replied to several delegates regarding inquiries with respect to reports presented by UCCA officers.

After the election and singing of the national anthem the congress was closed at 7:30 P.M.

UYL-NA CORNER



By ALEXANDER DANKO

UYL-NA Shevchenko Directory

Our UYL-NA organization is participating in the most worthy cause of erecting a memorial statue of the great Ukrainian poet, patriot and martyr, Taras Shevchenko, by publishing a directory of as many Ukrainian churches, national homes and community centers, businesses and individuals as we can gather within the next year.

All groups who wish to be listed in this directory can do so by donating \$1.00 with: (1) Full name; (2) Complete address, with zone number; (3) Area telephone code; (4) Telephone number to: Mr. Joseph J. Jaworsky, 123 High Street, Phoenixville, Pa.

N.J. Shevchenko Dance

The UYL-N.J. will hold its annual Fall Dance on Saturday evening, November 10, 1962, at 8:30 P.M. at the Ukrainian National Home, 214 Fulton St., Elizabeth, N.J.

The entire proceeds of this dance will be turned over for the Shevchenko Memorial fund drive, a most worthwhile project indeed. We'd like to see all UYL-NA (and other group) areas conduct dances, concerts, plays, etc. for the Shevchenko statue to be erected in our nation's capital and tourist mecca—Washington, D.C. We hope to publish news of all Shevchenko affairs in this column in the near future.

Sports Scene

Nats Hold on to First Thanks to Portuguese-Sitch 2-2 Tie

By OLEH ZWADIUK

The Ukrainian Nationals managed to hold on to a first place last Sunday as a result of a 2-2 tie between their rivals Newark Portuguese and Newark Ukrainian Sitch. The Nats were tied in their New York match by the fast Inter eleven at 1-1.

The Sitch-Portuguese tie can be considered a victory for Sitch. The Portuguese are one of the strongest teams in the American Soccer League competition this season and the result of last Sunday's match came as a surprise to many. Sitch outplayed their city rivals in the first half and led them 2-1 at intervals. Alex Czajka-Falk was the first to score at the 17th minute. Gene Grabowski tied the game at 1-1 at the 30th minute, following an exchange of passes. The Ukrainians went ahead a few minutes later on a shot by George Rada.

The game slowed a bit in the second half. Portuguese evened matters at the 15th minute of the second half on a goal by Ernesto Morales. The remainder of play was marked by close defensive play.

Nats Below Par

The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia were held to a 1-1 tie last Sunday, by the third place Inter S.C. of New York.

The Nats did not look like the champions of the United States in the first half, as they were completely outplayed, outrun and outshot at goal. The Inter forwards, with George Sanchez at the helm, had several excellent opportunities to score in this half but thanks to A. Racz and his defensive partners these chances were spoiled.

The Nats' coach, Gilsvoix, must have had a little talking to at the interval because his team began to click in the second half and it looked a bit brighter for the Nats supporters. The first score of the game came at the 21st minute from a penalty kick awarded to the Ukrainians. Mike Noha made good on that one.

The remainder of the second half was played on more or less even terms. Noha had another opportunity to score but his sizzler hit the crossbar and the rebound was kicked away safely.

Yugoslavia beat Hungary, 1-0, last Sunday in Budapest in an international soccer match before 35,000 fans.

Nex Sunday will be a real treat for Ukrainian soccer fans. A doubleheader is scheduled between two American Soccer League teams and two German American League elevens at the Ukrainian Sports Field in New York.

The first match will start at 1:30 P.M. between the New York Ukrainians and Brooklyn S.C. and the second game will be between Newark Ukrainians Sitch and Hakoh.

SOYUZIVKA THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. Open All Year Around Reduced Post Season Prices 10-20% Uncrowded facilities, invigorating air, the scenic beauty of the Catskill mountains HEATED ROOMS for 35 miles. Join us for the week end fun, too. Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Phone: Kerhonkson 5641

NEW UKRAINIAN MUSIC 128 "UKRAINIAN FOLK SONGS" for P. ACCORDION SUITABLE FOR VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, C MELODY SAXOPHONE, FLUTE; WITH CHORDS FOR GUITAR AND TENOR BANJO. Price: \$3.50. All shipping chgs in U.S.A. and Canada paid by Trident Records Corp. — 270 E. 10th Street, New York 9, N.Y.

ПРОМІНЬ

Рік VII

ЖОВТЕНЬ, 1962

Ч. 6 (66)

СЛОВО ПРЕЗИДЕНТА

Дуже дякую тим членам Муну, що мене вибрали головою. Дякую за довіру, що вони виявили до мене. Я буду старатися так працювати, щоб їх довіра виправдала і, навіть, трохи скріпила.

Моя найважливіша праця, як голови Муну буде поширення цієї організації на території Америки. Я буду старатися організувати відділи Муну в тих містах і українське осередках, де досі їх не було. На Конвенції ми обговорювали цю справу і налязали різні контакти з людьми, які були б зацікавлені в цьому і яких ми могли б попросити на допомогу. Якщо ми добре переведемо цю справу, то сподіваємося, що до кінця року ми будемо мати чотири або п'ять нових відділів. Так само існуючі відділи будуть краще організовані і матимуть більше членів.

Ми тепер є в процесі друкування брошури в українській мові, в якій будуть інформації, як можна нові відділи заснувати, і також інформації про історію і діяльність Муну. Ця книжечка повинна бути готова до розсилання за один місяць.

Велику подяку я хотів би скласти всім тим, які були присутні і брали участь в нашій Конвенції. Спеціально сердечну подяку я хотів би передати членам канадського Муну, які взяли дуже активну участь в нашій Конвенції (можливо за активну, бо поехали назад до Канади нагородою за тапцювання і відбиванку).

На осіслях, що їх ми мали

під час Конвенції, ми перемовили і вияснили три дуже важливі пункти:

1. Офіційна мова: Чи офіційна мова в Муну є українська чи американська? Рішено, що між тими, що знають українську мову, справи будуть вестись по-українськи. Ті, що не вміють української мови, будуть уживати англійську мову з тими, що ми будемо старатися, щоб їм дати нагоду навчитися рідної мови.
2. Дві батьківщини: Чи Муну є організацією американською, чи вона зв'язана з українською націоналістичною і націоналізмом? Це питання було так вичислено, що ми маємо дві батьківщини; Америка є наша політична батьківщина, а Україна є наша культурна батьківщина.
3. Ідеологія Муну: Ствержено, що ідеологія Муну — це є ідеологія українського націоналізму в найширшому її розумінні. Ми не будемо приймати є і є цю лісованих програм різних наших політичних організацій.

Вертаючись до Конвенції, я відвідав Народний Союз де я стрінувся з провідом УНС і редакторами „Свободи“, „Українського тижневика“, „Українського Квартальника“. Там я оглянув редакцію „Свободи“ і обговорив деякі важливі для „Проміня“.

На нашій екзекутивній конференції, яка відбулася в Торонто, в жовтні місяці, я знову стрінувся з членами управи і ми встановили наші плани щодо будучої праці.

Ігор Прийма

КОНВЕНЦІЯ МУН



Зала нарад під час сесії Конвенції Муну

29-та Конвенція Муну відбулася під час „Дня Праці“ на оселі ім. О. Ольжича, яка є положена між горами в Лігайтоні, Пенсильванія. У цій конференції взяло участь 97 делегатів, членів і гостей. Делегати вислали відділи з Нью-Йорку, Шинкаго, Рочестера, Мінеаполісу і Дітроїту. Також були присутні члени Муну в Канаді із відділів в Торонто, Вінніпегу, Сідбурах і Вандзюрі.

Конвенція почалася в п'ятницю вчора забавою, на якій грала американська оркестра із Лігайтону. В суботу рано почалася перша нарада, президентом яких був дотеперішній голова Муну Мйрон Куропас. На нарадах були обговорені різні організаційні справи і вислухані звіти попередньої управи. Так само на сесіях були з'ясовані важливі справи майбутньої діяльності.

В суботу вчора відбулася друга забава на оселі. На цій забаві грала оркестра Муну із Шинкаго.

В неділю рано були відправлені Богослуження в місті. По полудні відбулася компетитивна між танцювальними групами із Торонто і Шинкага. Перше місце здобула „Калина“ із Торонто, яка є „під проводом“ п. Джугана. Під вечір були відвідані кафе „Вані“, де були присутні друзини із Канади, Нью-Йорку і Шинкаго. В першій серії Канада побила дружину із Нью-Йорку. В другій серії дружину із Канади побила дружину із Шинкаго. Цим Канадська дружина взяла перше місце в змаганні і виграла чашу. Провідником Канадської дружини був Теодор Марушак, який належить до відділу Муну в Сідбурах.

Увечері в неділю при участі 186 осіб, відбувся в одній із репрезентативних залів Лігайтону конвенційний урочистий бенкет і бал. Бенкет був на пошану колишніх президентів Муну. Дотеперішній голова Муну Куропас є положена між горами в Лігайтоні, Пенсильванія. У цій конференції взяло участь 97 делегатів, членів і гостей. Делегати вислали відділи з Нью-Йорку, Шинкаго, Рочестера, Мінеаполісу і Дітроїту. Також були присутні члени Муну в Канаді із відділів в Торонто, Вінніпегу, Сідбурах і Вандзюрі.

НАША ЕМБЛЕМА

Символом, що репрезентує український народ, є тризуб. Історично кажуть, що тризуб був перше в ієрогліфів на українських давніх греках. Згодом тризуб був уживаний як герб київської держави. В пізнішому часі він був уживаний на київських монетах, прапорах, і на будинках.

В козацьку добу тризуб вийшов із ужитку. В 1918 році тризуб був прийнятий Українською Національною Республікою, як офіційна емблема України.

Україна була поновлена більшовицями в 1920-му році. У 1928-му році постала Організація Українських Націоналістів (ОУН), щоб продовжити боротьбу за волю України. ОУН прийняла стилізований тризуб, як символ збройної боротьби проти тих, що поневолили Україну.

Коли в 1933-му році постала організація Муну, тризуб ОУН адоптовано для цієї організації. Сьогодні цей тризуб є найбільш вимовним символом боротьби за незалежну, самостійну Українську Державу.

Символом, що репрезентує український народ, є тризуб. Історично кажуть, що тризуб був перше в ієрогліфів на українських давніх греках. Згодом тризуб був уживаний як герб київської держави. В пізнішому часі він був уживаний на київських монетах, прапорах, і на будинках.

В козацьку добу тризуб вийшов із ужитку. В 1918 році тризуб був прийнятий Українською Національною Республікою, як офіційна емблема України.

Україна була поновлена більшовицями в 1920-му році. У 1928-му році постала Організація Українських Націоналістів (ОУН), щоб продовжити боротьбу за волю України. ОУН прийняла стилізований тризуб, як символ збройної боротьби проти тих, що поневолили Україну.

Коли в 1933-му році постала організація Муну, тризуб ОУН адоптовано для цієї організації. Сьогодні цей тризуб є найбільш вимовним символом боротьби за незалежну, самостійну Українську Державу.

Як організувати відділи Муну

Цей допис є для тих осіб, які не живуть в околиці, де є відділ Муну, але які хотіли б заснувати власний відділ. Щоби заснувати новий відділ, треба зробити таких сім кроків:

1. Знайти 8 або більше осіб, які були б зацікавлені в заложенні нового відділу Муну під Вашим тимчасовим провідом. Переговорити з ними можливість членства в Муну. Приплинуйте, щоб вони знали вимоги членства і запитайте, чи вони є згодні переходити через 8-ми тижневий членський курс. Живіть весь час ідеєю і так само укажіть, щоб Ваші нові члени так само мали трохи запалу. Як Ви все зробили, що у Ваших силах, щоб переконати людей у Вашій околиці про важливість існування нового відділу, то починайте Вашу роботу. Будуть деякі, що не хочуть приєднатися. Не силуйте їх. Працюйте з тими, які насправду хочуть відділу Муну і виявляють охоту до роботи. Краще мати 8 енергійних членів замість 50, яких треба провадити, як овець.
2. Знайти місце на ведення класу і будучі сходи. Краще, але не кінче, мати власну „Мунівку“. Де Ви стрічаєтесь, залежить від Вашої околиці. Винаймування є коштовна річ і її не вказано пробувати, коли в касі нема досить грошей, щоб заплатити чини на один рік. Залі Українського Народного Союзу або Українського Робітничого Союзу, а також приватні приватні були уживані з успіхом нашими відділами. Будьте терпеливі і виберіть місце на доміжку осторожно. Найважливіше впертися, чи ті люди, де Ви матимете відділ, який буде існувати тільки на папері. Як Ви будете тримати тісні зв'язки з крайовою управою і будете виконувати Вашу працю, то це буде великою користю для Муну. Передусім пам'ятайте, що Ваш відділ буде першим відділом у Вашій околиці. Від праці Вашого відділу буде залежати майбутнє існування і розвій Муну у Вашій місцевості.

мівку з огляди, щоби Ви могли там організуватися і щоб відділ міг там залишатися.

3. Дістаньте від Муну організаційні матеріали. Національна екзекутива Муну дасть Вам все потрібне для ведення діяльності. Як будете писати до головної управи, то прошу подати число нових членів.
4. Почніть класи. Ваша програма буде така: чотири тижні української історії, два тижні „Небезпека комунізму“, один тиждень „Значення Муну“.

Крайова екзекутива приготує письмени іспити, які будуть передокувати по червтам і сьомим тижнів науки.

5. Підготуйте прийомну парадну. Зробіть якусь церемонію, на якій нові члени будуть прийняті. Бенкет або урочисті сходи із промовами покаже, що членство в Муну мусять бути заслуговані. Відзнаки Муну і дипломи повинні бути роздані новим членам.
6. Зробіть перші сходи. Коли буде прийнято всім або більше членам, то відділ дістане належну грамоту. Під час перших сходи Ви повинні полагодити такі речі: а) вибрати провідників Відділу; б) вивипити членські аплікації. Аплікації повинні бути вивипнені подвійно. Одну аплікацію має зберігати секретар відділу, а друга аплікація має бути вказана до крайової управи Муну. Як крайова управа дістане Ваші формуляри, то вона дасть Вашому відділові членську грамоту і число відділу; г) думайте про будуче. Зробіть план будучої праці.
7. Будьте активні. Не маючи причин організувати відділ, який буде існувати тільки на папері. Як Ви будете тримати тісні зв'язки з крайовою управою і будете виконувати Вашу працю, то це буде великою користю для Муну. Передусім пам'ятайте, що Ваш відділ буде першим відділом у Вашій околиці. Від праці Вашого відділу буде залежати майбутнє існування і розвій Муну у Вашій місцевості.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING COURSES

Sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Federation 130 Frood Rd., Sudbury, Ont., at Zaporizhia Camp Richard Lake, from Sun. Aug. 12-19, 1962.

Under direction of Prof. J. Rozumny of Laurentian University of Sudbury.

The Kitchen supervisor was Miss Vera Hrysenko.

The camp was attended by 12 high School Students from the ages of 13 to 18.

Participants were responsible for preparing their own food and organizing specific events.

Their Program included the following lectures and seminars:

1. LEADERSHIP
 - a) Traits of a good leader
 - b) Groups and their responsibility toward a leader
 - c) Interrelationship within a group
2. EDUCATIONAL
 - a) History of Ukrainian immigration in Canada
 - b) The necessity of Ukrainian education in Canada
 - c) Ukraine to-day
 - d) Some aspects of psychiatric illnesses
3. ORGANIZATIONAL
 - a) Organizational ethics
 - b) Effective Meetings
 - c) Program Planning
 - d) Techniques of discussion
 - e) Importance of grouping
4. ADMINISTRATIVE
 - a) Organizational book-keeping
5. PERSONAL ETIQUETTE
6. LIFESAVING
7. FIRST AID
8. CAMP FIRE SESSION ORGANIZING

The camp was a great success, and it served to show the foresight and initiative of the Sudbury branch. We hope that by next summer more branches will be able to hold summertime leadership camps.

What is the 'Trident Quarterly'?

The first issue of Trident was published in April of 1960 at a cost of over \$600.00. Financial support for the first year came largely from two sources: a \$2,000 contribution from Mr. Stephen Kurupas and a \$1,000 contribution from Mr. Michael Panasiuk.

Trident's purpose was twofold:

- 1) To reach influential Americans and to provide them with illustrated material about Ukraine and Ukrainians.
- 2) To provide an English language Ukrainian journal that covered all aspects of Ukrainian life.

In our efforts to reach as many Americans as possible, we decided to mail out complimentary copies of Trident to various American religious leaders, institutions, libraries, newspapers and magazines. We enclosed a letter which stated that if the recipient was interested in Ukraine and in Ukrainian affairs we would be happy to place him on our complimentary mailing list providing he wrote to us and asked to be placed on such a list. The response thus far has consisted of fourteen newspapers, 17 organizations, 12 magazines, 20 libraries, seven educators, 15 clergy, and 10 miscellaneous individuals and organizations.

Altogether we mailed some 1,500 complimentary Tridents. Considering the fact that we only started mailing complimentary copies in 1961, we can be proud of the fact that so many American institutions have been reached. The very fact that American newspapers and magazines have quoted us is proof positive that our efforts have not been in vain. The following newspapers have used our material:

Business, History, Science and Sports, etc.

During the past 2 1/2 years we managed to publish 7 issues of Trident. As in everything else, our two biggest problems were finances and people willing to contribute material. Trident has so far cost us over \$6,000 and 90% of this has come from the Chicago area. Our problems in this area would not have been anywhere near as large had all areas co-operated to make Trident truly a project of MUN of America.

Similarly, the bulk of material which appeared in Trident was written by 3 people — Oleh Riznyk, Andrew Gregorovich and myself. Others who have submitted news material occasionally are Marie Berejan, Julie Sabor, Ihor Kuryliw, Joseph Lesawyer, Edward Popil, Vera Strawniak, Irene Lyzen, and Osypp Zinkevych.

Special thanks are also due Christine and Marie Berejan who did such a marvelous job with addressing and mailing all Tridents and Vera Gojewych who served as business manager of Trident for the past year.

The Trident Quarterly is well on its way to be coming a substantial force in the fight to gain American friends for Ukraine. We have already established a distinguished American reading public and we are fast gaining a reputation for informative and entertaining reporting. Before Trident can become completely accepted, however, it must come out regularly and it must come out for a longer period of time. Two years is not enough time to judge the worth of a magazine. Two years is not enough time for a journal to establish itself. If Trident is to survive, the following is needed:

- 1) 100% support of Trident by all of MUN and all of OD-WU.
- 2) At least 8 regular contributors that can be depended upon to come up with 4 articles per year.
- 3) A business manager that will take over the financial end of the magazine and see to it that Trident always has plenty of ads and at least 500 subscribers.

If these three requirements are met, Trident's stature will increase, the cause of Ukraine will be helped, and MUN will have still another accomplishment of which it can be proud.

Myron B. Kurupas

Meet the New MUN Queen

My name is Larissa Hrynevych and I was born in a little town in Ukraine. Although only ten months old, my family, which consists of three older brothers and a sister two years younger than I, took refuge in Germany where refugee camps sprang up overnight in order to accommodate the influx of immigrants seeking shelter.

At last, our papers were cleared and we prepared ourselves for the long journey to a strange land. I was eight at that time and my memories are surprisingly vivid. Our transportation was a huge hulk of a ship, the S.S. Sturgeon. It was filled to capacity with refugees of all ages. I remember that throughout the fourteen days of our trip I was seiseick twelve of the days. Late one night we spotted the harbor lights of New York. None of us had ever seen so many bright lights. Naturally, we were all awestricken.

We took a train to Chicago and met our sponsor for the first time. Arrangements were made to stay with my uncle. We children were immediately sent to school. As it is so often true with children, we had no trouble picking up a completely new language, even though we already spoke Ukrainian and German fluently. Going through several grammar schools (I thought I'd never graduate), I finally entered in 1957 an all-girl school, Josephinum H. S. Again I looked longingly forward to graduation. The four years of studying and exams sped by and the day finally arrived. I had always high hopes of entering college, but



Larissa Hrynevych

my enthusiasm seemed to wane. I am presently considered a white collar-worker.

When MUN was again being reorganized in Chicago, new members were being recruited. My sister and I, plus several other members were considered pioneers of our organization and I am happy to say we still have our original members. I was appointed editor of MUN MOODS, which was a local informative magazine, but unfortunately our funds evaporated and MUN MOODS was discontinued. In July 1962, I was named Queen of Nationalities, at a contest which was sponsored by a convention of former nationals of countries behind the Iron Curtain. As a member of the MUN dance group in Chicago, I participated in the contest in Pennsylvania and appeared several times to audiences. Our dance group is considered to have a great future. I pray to God that MUN has a long and lasting existence.

History of the Detroit Branch

In January of 1960, through the initiative of ODWU and UGC, MUN was organized in Detroit. The club got started under the leadership of Miss I. Lyzen and later Mrs. O. Karalash, both of whom were previously members of MUN in Canada. The first elected officers were the following: Leo Kalnichenko, president; Bill Yavorsky, vice-president; Wanda Suchowich, secretary; Luba Smoly, treasurer.

The first event planned, which brought many generous donations, was a "Sviachene" taking place on May 14, 1960.

Taking advantage of ODWU's picnic on the Ukrainian estate "Dibrova" on August 11, MUN sponsored a dance. That summer Leo Kalnichenko was sent as delegate to the Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton, Pennsylvania.

At two of the fall meetings, professor V. Bilinski gave worthwhile lectures on Ukrainian history and geography.

On October 2, 1960, MUN's dancing group performed at a concert given by UGC.

In March of 1961 at the Ford Auditorium, members representing MUN attended an academy in honor of Taras Shevchenko and sold pamphlets.

For the first time with no outside help, the club successfully sponsored a "Sviachene" on April 30, 1961.

Detroit joined Windsor MUN in celebrating its 25th anniversary on August 10th. Participating in the program

was the dancing group with "Holubenchok" and a musical trio.

During Christmas time, the members went caroling. In 1962, at the annual meeting in January, the election of new officers took place. They are as follows: Val Chertkov, president; Luba Smoly, vice-president; Leo Kalnichenko, secretary; Maria Pochna, treasurer.

The other meetings were spent in planning future events, practicing Ukrainian dancing, and listening to readings of Ukrainian history and MUN's history from the "Saga" and "Trident".

The club would never have gotten started without the sacrifice and financial help of the ODWU Br. 24 and UGC Br. 14, especially the generous donations of the following people: W. Skowron, S. & A. Lewkut, M. Chobotar, M. Struzovskiy, and others. Time and effort were put forth by J. Varyvoda, P. Zaluba, W. Yavorsky, I. Kalnichenko, and J. Stasyk. A problem the club still has to face is that it has no special place of its own to hold meetings.

Dance Group Auditions
- CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1962.
- The Chicago MUN dance group has been asked to audition for the Ted Mack Original Amateur Hour. They have been practicing anxiously for the big event. We wish them the greatest luck in their dancing.

MUN OF CANADA

One of the largest Ukrainian youth organizations in Canada is the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada. The UNYF of Canada, like the UNYF of America, is also called MUN.

In 1934, at the time of the first Ukrainian National Federation (UNO) convention in Saskatoon, a decision to form a youth organization was made. It came to be known as "Natsionalistychna Ukrainski Molod" with the Ukrainian initials MUN. The name was subsequently changed to "Molodi Ukrainski Natsionalisti" and the letters MUN were adopted. Today the MUN of Canada has a total of fourteen branches: Edmonton, Fort William, Hamilton, Montreal, Moose Jaw, Oshawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Toronto, Toronto West, Windsor, and Winnipeg.

Although MUN of Canada and MUN of America have separate constitutions and separate executives, there is a strong bond between the two organizations. When we were busy re-organizing our MUN — it was MUN of Canada that came through with invaluable suggestions and technical assistance. When we were looking for Trident subscribers — it was MUN of Canada that came up with cold hard cash and subscribers. When we had our 29th MUN Convention — MUN of Canada came across a championship volleyball team and a dance group. MUN of America is grateful that it has such strong friends north of the border.

Chicago MUN Orchestra

The Chicago MUN branch has an orchestra which goes under the name of the MUN "Mello Tones." The orchestra was organized about four years ago by John Levkovich, who is its leader. There are four musicians in the orchestra, all of whom are hovering about the age of twenty. When they first started, they rehearsed as much as eight solid hours at a stretch. They made their first public appearance as a group in 1958 after six months of practice and rehearsals. Since then they have played at dances, Malankas, christening, weddings and picnics. During the summer, they also do a lot of traveling among the hotels and resorts

of Wisconsin where they have their engagements. The longest trip they made to fulfill engagement was on Labor Day, when they made the 1600 mile round trip between Chicago and Lehighton to play at the Welcome Dance and President's Banquet and Fall which were held in conjunction with the 29th National MUN Convention.

The boys are constantly gaining popularity, especially among the younger set because of their unique and versatile playing style. They can produce music ranging from Peter Gunn to Strauss' famous waltz "White Women, and Song" in the key of E. They are the only Ukrainian orchestra in Chicago composed exclusively of young men. We know they have a great future ahead of them with their talents, and we wish them the best of luck in all of their future endeavors.

The Muse in Prison
Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists
in translation
by
AR SLAVUTYCH
Price \$1.00
Order from SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
1111 Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.

Чи Ваш син, як
підросте, піде
до КОЛЕДЖУ?
ЗАБЕЗПЕЧИТЬ ЙОГО ВЖЕ ТЕПЕР
КОЛЕДЖОВОЮ ГРАМОТОЮ УНС!

Він одержить гроші, як закінчить 18 рік життя, а якщо Вас не стало, він буде звільнений від вкладок!