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D. D. Eisenhower

# СВОБОДА

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# СВОБОДА

## UKRAINIAN DAILY

### The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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PKR LXIX 4, 206 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1962 SECTION TWO No. 206 VOL. LXIX

### PRESIDENT KENNEDY ORDERS ARMS BLOCKADE OF CUBA — O.A.S. THROWS FULL SUPPORT BEHIND THE UNITED STATES — MOSCOW CHALLENGES U.S. IN U.N., MOVES TROOPS TO EAST GERMANY — CASTRO CALLS U.S. "A PIRATE NATION" — AMERICAN TROOPS PUT ON COMBAT-READY ALERT ALL OVER THE WORLD

U.S. NAVY PLANES ORDERED TO HUNT RED SHIPS, SINK ON REFUSAL TO ALLOW SEARCH FOR ARMS; — WORLD CRISIS DEEPENS; — NATION BACKS J. F. K. TO THE HILT

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22 (Combined Reports). — President Kennedy went before the nation to state that deliveries of Russian arms and nuclear weapons to Cuba constitute a grave threat to American security and to warn that the U. S. might use force to block them.

The President, grim and grave, appearing on all TV and radio networks and armed with intelligence reports, stated that Communist Russia has already built sites in Cuba for 1,000-mile-range missiles, capable of hurling destruction upon North and South America. He warned the Kremlin that any atomic missile attack launched from Cuba against the Western Hemisphere would be regarded as an attack against the United States, requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24. — A dramatic radio warning to stay clear of Cuban waters went out to all merchant ships as a powerful U. S. armada officially clamped America's tight arms blockade around the Red-held island of Cuba.

Defence Secretary Robert McNamara confirmed last night that at least 25 Soviet ships are steaming toward Cuba. The U. S. Navy was given orders to stop and search them for arms and other war materiel, and an implicit order from Washington is to fire upon and sink the Soviet ships in the event they refuse to be searched.

At the same time, the U. S. Government ordered a combat-ready alert for U. S. troops on a global scale, and began concentrating large units of army troops, U.S. Marines and Air Force squadrons in the southern states of the Union. All U.S. civilian personnel from the U. S. naval base at Guantanamo in Cuba were hastily evacuated, as new reinforcements of U. S. Marines were pouring in to Guantanamo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Organization of American States (O.A.S.), by a unanimous vote of 19 to 0, with one abstaining, gave its approval to the U. S. blockade of Cuba.

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union challenged the right of the United States to impose a blockade on the shipments of arms of any type to Cuba. Warning the United States that its move to blockade Cuba was a way toward a "thermonuclear war," the Soviet Defence Ministry cancelled all leaves of its military personnel and deferred the discharge of senior age groups

in the strategic rocket and anti-aircraft forces and in the submarine fleet.

It was also announced that Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty forces, had called an emergency meeting of all satellite chiefs of staff.

BERLIN. — West Berliners braced themselves for a possible Soviet move as retaliation against the U. S. naval and air blockade of Cuba. It was reported that a vast concentration of Soviet and satellite troops has been noticed throughout East Germany.

In Bonn the government of the Federal Republic of Germany was first to approve President Kennedy's order against Cuba.

THE UNITED NATIONS. — The United States charged in the Security Council that the USSR has converted Cuba into "a bridgehead and staging area" in the Western Hemisphere. Adlai E. Stevenson, U. S. Representative to the U. N., urged the Security Council to call for immediate removal of missiles and other offensive weapons from Cuba. He warned that the United States is deeply serious over the nuclear threat from Cuba, and said that "the action we take may determine the future of civilization."

Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet representative, denounced the United States, saying it was trying to "force" the Security Council to endorse retroactively its "practical" action against Cuba.

### UNA Backs President Kennedy On Cuba

(Text of the UNA telegram to the President)

THE HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

On behalf of the Ukrainian National Association and its 83 thousand members I wish to express our wholehearted support of your emergency program which you announced last night for the protection of our national independence and security which are being aggressively threatened by Soviet-installed missile bases and military personnel in captive Cuba. As descendants of Ukrainian immigrants who had experienced bitter persecution by Moscow we wish to stress that we fully agree with your characterization of Communist Russia as a slave empire seeking world domination. You have complete support not only of Americans of Ukrainian descent, but I am sure also of free Ukrainians outside captive Ukraine, and of those captive Ukrainians, who are being dominated by Russian Communist imperialism and whose natural resources and labor are being exploited by the Kremlin for such imperialistic ventures as the present arms build-up in Cuba and elsewhere. We assure you, Mr. President, of our unqualified backing in every move you make in order to avert the Russian threat from Cuba and to bring about defeat of communism everywhere so that our captive brothers behind the Iron Curtain can enjoy a peaceful life in free and unfettered nations. We pray to God for the final victory of truth and decency over deceitful and enslaving Russian Communism. God bless you, Mr. President.

JOSEPH LESAWYER, President  
Ukrainian National Association

### UCCA Fully Endorses President Kennedy's Action on Cuba

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following message to President Kennedy was sent on October 23, 1962, by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA:

THE PRESIDENT  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

This committee and its nation-wide membership fully endorses your speech last night. We heartily applaud your firm action on the Soviet Russian build-up in Cuba, and we shall support every subsequent action you may take to enforce the Monroe Doctrine in this hemisphere and to liberate the Cuban people.

Your courageous action is particularly satisfying to us in view of our demands in the Captive Nations Week observances of both 1961 and 1962 for methodic steps towards Cuba's liberation. We had no doubts then, and we have none now, that the Russian imperio-colonialists could seriously challenge such an action. In the sea of the captive world Moscow cannot afford to wage any global hot war.

We commend you for your forthright reference to the latest captive nation as the "captive people of Cuba." Since the captive status of Cuba is essentially no different from that of any non-Russian nation in Moscow's Eurasian empire, we urge that greater emphasis be placed in the U.N. and elsewhere on the captive nations in Europe and Asia. Such emphasis now, with peaceable steps of implementation, would disarray Moscow's expected barrage of denunciations and threats. We also urge that special VOA broadcasts be beamed to the Polish, Ukrainian, Czech and other captive "technicians" now stationed in Cuba.

Mr. President, I take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude for your wonderful message to our recent convention in New York. Its impact was tremendous; it's the best on record issued by any President to our people.

With the certainty of our fullest support and God's blessings upon your valiant leadership,

Sincerely,  
LEV E. DOBRIANSKY, President  
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

### Governor Rockefeller Meets with Representatives of Nationality Groups

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special). — More than six hundred guests from 22 nationality groups attended a reception sponsored by the All-American Division of the New York Republican State Committee on October 20, 1962, at the Metropolitan Club in New York City to honor Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and his team mates on the Republican State ticket. The Ukrainian group, numbering over 50 persons, was headed by Michael Piznak, Esq., chairman of the Ukrainian Division of the N. Y. Republican State Committee. Chairman of the Reception Committee was Spyros P. Skoupas, noted American film producer and leader of the Greek American group.

Present were John Roosevelt, chairman of the All-American

Division; John Lomenzo, Republican Candidate for Comptroller, and Louis Lefkowitz, who is seeking reelection as Attorney General, and Licia Albanese, Metropolitan Opera star.

Present were John Roosevelt, chairman of the All-American

### WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS PROTEST AGAINST MOSCOW-INSTIGATED MURDERS OF UKRAINIAN LEADERS

BONN, Germany, Oct. 19. The West German government today charged Moscow has taken a "monstrous" step in ordering political assassination in West Germany.

The Soviet Union has completely disregarded all human laws in passing such summary judgments, government press spokesman Karl Guenther von Hasse told a press conference.

Von Hasse said Bonn is considering taking diplomatic steps in the matter. He was commenting on the sentencing by Germany's Federal court of Soviet secret service bulletman, Bogdan N. Stashynsky, who murdered Dr. Lev E. Rebet, outstanding Ukrainian nationalist writer, and Stepan Bandera, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), on direct orders of the Soviet government.

Von Hasse said, "It is a monstrous fact that a foreign power has deemed it necessary, with complete disregard of all human laws, to pass summary judgments in this country."

He said the government will closely study the court's decision and then consider diplomatic action.

German Judge Calls Soviet Government Real Murderers.

KARLSRUHE, Germany, Oct. 19. — Dr. Heinrich Jagusch, the presiding judge of the Supreme Court, in reading the sentence condemning Bogdan N. Stashynsky to 8 years of hard labor, said that the real murderers were those who planned the killing of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev E. Rebet, and that they are in Moscow, and therefore could not be apprehended and brought to justice.

He further said that it was "depressing" that the Soviet government, despite its nominal diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, has resorted to political murders on German territory. He concluded that the fact that after the killing of Bandera Stashynsky was awarded the "Order of the Red Banner" by the Supreme Soviet, by an ukase signed by Voroshilov, proved conclusively that the Communist leaders in Moscow view political murders as something honorable and proper for a government.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is recalled that the 8th Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held on October 12, 13 and 14, 1962 at the Commodore Hotel in New York City adopted a special resolution regarding the assassination of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev E. Rebet by the Soviet agent in West Germany. The pertinent resolution read as follows:

"To empower the newly-elected Executive Board of the UCCA to make appropriate demarches before our government in Washington to bring the matter of these crimes of the Soviet government to the forum of the United Nations for international condemnation."

To make appropriate demarches to the U. S. Government in Washington to prevail upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn to make a formal protest to the Soviet government in Moscow against these crimes committed by a "Soviet agent on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Copies of the said resolutions were sent to the Hon. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, in Washington, and to the Hon. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, in Bonn.

### UNA BEGINS A NEW MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

THE GOAL — 2,700 NEW MEMBERS BEFORE END OF 1962

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special). — A new and vigorous membership drive of the Ukrainian National Association as well as the strengthening of the moral and material resources of the Ukrainian American community were the principal topic of discussion at the executive committee's meeting which was held on Monday, October 22, 1962. Present at the meeting were Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslav Padoch and Supreme Treasurer Roman Slobodian.

As a result of the discussion, and also taking into consideration the resolutions of the 25th convention of the UNA, it was decided to launch a new membership drive for the purpose of acquiring at least 2,700 new members for the UNA before the end of 1962 and thus attain the quota assigned for this year — a total of 6,000 new members. The task of recruiting new members depends upon the supreme officers of the UNA, all branch officers,

delegates to the last convention of the UNA and on District Committees of UNA Branches throughout the country. It was also decided to retain in force all organizational rewards which existed before the last convention. It is to be recalled that in the pre-convention membership drive some 300 persons took part in the campaign.

For the purpose of a more effective membership drive it was decided to hold another course for organizers and secretaries at Soyuzivka from November 30 to Dec. 2, 1962, and to assist branch officers and organizers in their work on the local level with increased publicity about their work in the UNA publications. At the meeting it was stated that the Ukrainian National Association through various contributions and services to the Ukrainian American community has become one of the greatest factors in our life in the United States and Canada. One of the UNA's greatest contributions to Ukrainian cultural life is Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, which is now being published by the University of Toronto Press.

### METROPOLITAN SENYSHYN ELECTED TO IMPORTANT COMMISSION OF ECUMENICAL BODY

"TWO UKRAINIANS ABROAD" ALSO ELECTED TO COUNCIL PANELS

YATICAN CITY, Oct. 20. (UPI). — The Ecumenical Council announced today the election of 160 church leaders, including Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia and several American prelates, to important posts on commissions which will guide the concave in its deliberations.

Metropolitan Senyshyn, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, was elected to the Commission for Eastern Churches. Another American prelate elected to this commission was the Most Rev. Bryan Joseph McEntegart, Bishop of Brooklyn.

Other American Catholic prelates elected to various commissions are: The Most Rev. John Francis Dearden, Archbishop of Detroit; The Most Rev. John J. Wright, Bishop of Pittsburgh; The Most Rev. James Griffiths, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; The Most Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; The Most Rev. William E. Cousins, Archbishop of Milwaukee; James Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles; The Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Joseph E. Cardinal Ritter, Archbishop of St. Louis; the Most Rev. Lawrence J. Shehan, Archbishop of Baltimore; the Most Rev. Joseph T. McGuiken, Archbishop of Sacramento; the Most Rev. Francis F. Reh, Bishop of Charleston; the Most Rev. Edward C. Daly, Bishop of Des Moines; the Most Rev. Joseph McShea, Bishop of Allentown; and the Most Rev. Patrick L. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington.

In a special article from Rome to The New York Times on October 22, 1961, correspondent Paul Hofmann reported the national distribution among the 160 prelates elected to the Council panels as follows:

Latin America — 26; Italy — 22; U.S.A. — 18; France — 16; Asia — 12; Germany — 11; Spain — 11; Canada — 8; Africa — 7; Belgium — 4; Britain — 4; Poland — 4; Austria — 3; the Netherlands — 3; Australia — 2; Ukrainians abroad — 2; Eastern Church — 1; Ireland — 1; Luxembourg — 1; Portugal — 1 and Switzerland — 1.

"Ukrainian Prelate"

Under the above title, The Philadelphia Inquirer, on October 21, 1962 featured the following article on Metropolitan Senyshyn:

Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn some 100 parishes in the Eastern United States and extends from the western borders of

also, was a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, and a member of the editorial staff of The Medical Herald, published by the Ukrainian Medical Society of America.

He is survived by his wife, Halyna, a daughter Olga, and a brother, Dmytro Andrievsky, who is an outstanding Ukrainian political leader and a member of the Ukrainian National Rada in Munich.

Funeral services took place on October 24, 1962 at the Ukrainian Orthodox cemetery in Bound Brook, N. J.

Dr. Borys Andrievsky, Noted Ukrainian Leader, Dies In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special). — Prof. Dr. Borys Y. Andrievsky noted Ukrainian scientist and political leader, died on Saturday, October 20, 1962 after a prolonged illness at the age of 64. He was born in 1898 in Eastern Ukraine, where, after completing his medical studies, he became professor at the Medical Institute in Dnieppropetrovsk, and later at the Medical Faculty of the Lviv University in Western Ukraine. After World War II he was chief physician in the hospitals of Regensburg and Munich-Schwabing, Germany. He left over 30 scientific works in the field of his profession; he

also, was a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, and a member of the editorial staff of The Medical Herald, published by the Ukrainian Medical Society of America.

He is survived by his wife, Halyna, a daughter Olga, and a brother, Dmytro Andrievsky, who is an outstanding Ukrainian political leader and a member of the Ukrainian National Rada in Munich.

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### RECIPIENTS OF "SHEVCHENKO FREEDOM AWARD"



The Hon. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) on the left, and the Hon. Edward J. Derrwinski (R-Ill.), right, receive the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" plaques from Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky (center), UCCA president, at the 8th Congress of the UCCA.



# 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

## WASHINGTON ACTS ON CUBA!

After a long period of indecision and hesitation, dating back to the debacle of the Cuban freedom fighters in the Bay of Pigs in April, 1961, the United States has finally begun to act. President Kennedy disclosed in a nation-wide TV address on Monday, October 22, 1962, that the Russian arms build-up has turned Cuba into a clearly offensive base capable of delivering destruction into the heart of North and South America. To halt that build-up of Russian arms in Cuba, the President ordered a seven-point program, including a strict naval quarantine on all shipments of military supplies to Cuba. In addition to the quarantine, Mr. Kennedy enumerated a series of "initial" steps, such as increased vigilance of Cuba, a declaration that any nuclear attack from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere will be considered "an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union"; an emergency session of the U.N. Security Council; an urgent meeting of the Organization of American States; the strengthening of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo and a statement to the Cuban people to the effect that the United States is their friend and neighbor, while Communist Russia is the colonial oppressor.

These emergency measures by the President are long overdue. Ever since the deplorable failure of the United States to give a solid support to the anti-Castro underground in Cuba, Moscow has taken for granted that we will not fight for our convictions, and proceeded in building a powerful military base only 90 miles from our shores. In 1961 we could have destroyed the puppet Castro regime within a few hours. Today the Russians have implanted their nuclear warheads in Cuba, which are capable of firing more than 1,000 miles.

The situation is extremely serious, and Khrushchev has been served notice that his reckless thirst for world conquest may find a definite halt in Cuba, whatever the risk may be.

## THE VERDICT IN KARLSRUHE

On October 19, 1962 the German Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, Germany passed its final verdict on Bogdan Stashynsky, the confessed KGB (Soviet secret police) killer of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev Rebet, outstanding Ukrainian nationalist leaders and patriots, by imposing an 8-year sentence of hard labor on him. The presiding judge, Dr. Heinrich Jagusch, in pronouncing the sentence on Stashynsky said that the trial irrefutably demonstrated and proved that he killed two innocent men with a secret weapon. He also said that the trial proved beyond a doubt that the real criminals who killed the two Ukrainian leaders are the Soviet government leaders in Moscow, who could not be brought to justice in Germany. Furthermore, he expressed regret that the Soviet government which recognizes the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, resorts to such methods as killing political opponents by specially trained agents, like Stashynsky, who was supplied a false passport and other falsified documents, money and the fatal weapon: a spray gun loaded with cyanide poison.

Perhaps, the verdict against Stashynsky is exceedingly mild per se, and Ukrainians in the free world and all believers in freedom will be critical of German justice. After all, German laws demand life imprisonment for premeditated or planned murder. Stashynsky was also tried on charges of spying against American and other allied troops in Western Germany, and for that crime, too, he should have been punished.

But, from a broader viewpoint of the Ukrainian persecution by Communist Russia, killer Stashynsky really does not matter much. What is important is the fact that the German court recognized the true inspiration and source of the crimes committed against the Ukrainian patriots. The court unequivocally pronounced that the real criminals are members of the Soviet government in Moscow who act like gangsters and send trained executioners to murder Ukrainian patriots in a foreign country.

Moreover, an expert of the German government testified that the orders for killing anti-Soviet leaders in foreign countries could be given only by the chief of the KGB or the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In this case Stashynsky admitted that he received the order to kill Dr. Rebet and Bandera from General Shelepin, then the chief of the KGB. But evidently, Shelepin could not act on his own in such a highly important matter as the murder of Ukrainian political leader on the territory of Western Germany with which the USSR maintains normal diplomatic relations. There is no doubt that Khrushchev gave his final approval for these barbarous murders.

Thus, the verdict in Karlsruhe is the conviction of Moscow and its heinous regime, based on terror, genocide and perverse morality. By killing Bandera and Rebet Communist Russia unwittingly demonstrated that these leaders constituted a mortal threat to the Soviet Union and its shaky rule in captive Ukraine. In a way, by these gangster-like acts Moscow gave evidence that it fears Ukrainian nationalism more than ever, and that it risked international exposure of its criminal conduct in order to silence forever these Ukrainian leaders whose influence in Ukraine Moscow dreaded and feared.

In addition, Stashynsky also testified that immediately after the commission of his crimes he was told that new assignments were lined up for him in Anglo-Saxon countries. He was to study the English language and learn the ways of life of the English-speaking countries. It was only when he married a German girl that his "education" was discontinued.

This is also a warning that perhaps other Stashynskys are already operating in this country and elsewhere.

Finally, the world at large has ample opportunity to learn about Russian communist methods in dealing with those who oppose its tyranny and oppression. For though the German court condemned a murderer, the verdict in Karlsruhe was against Moscow, the oppressor of Ukraine, and the enemy of mankind everywhere.

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## THE CUBAN CRISIS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The scope and seriousness of the Cuban situation was suddenly and dramatically revealed to the American people and the world on October 22, 1962, when President Kennedy delivered an address at almost no notice, describing the nature of the Soviet buildup in Cuba and outlining in quite specific terms the policy that his administration was going to adopt. It put an end to the rumors and speculations that had been circulating for some weeks and it made clear that even the wildest of these speculations was well below the truth of the situation.

When Castro swept down from the mountains of eastern Cuba and overthrew the dictator and tyrant Batista, he was welcomed by nearly all the Cuban people and by the vast majority of the people in the United States and elsewhere in the Americas. It was confidently believed that he would introduce a new and better system of free government, even though there were some who looked askance at the Communism or suspected Communism of his brother Raul and the avowed Communism of the Argentinian, Dr. "Che" Guevara. Yet these critical voices found no reflection in the masses.

In the first few months little happened and then gradually rumors and announcement of mass arrests and executions in the Soviet style began to percolate in the Americas. Some of the outstanding democratic leaders of Cuba began to appear as refugees in Miami and in other centers outside of the island. Their numbers grew rapidly and soon it became evident that a large part of the professional classes were seeking to escape and join the victims of Batista rule in the United States and exile.

Then Castro became still more open and avowed himself an exponent of Marxism, while he drilled more and more intensively a militia on Soviet patterns and attempted to recruit volunteer labor for the harvesting of the sugar cane, the main crop of the island and when an embargo was put on this by the United States, he sold the entire crop to the Soviet Union and commenced to secure arms from the Soviet bloc. This has gone on steadily and at an ever accelerating rate of speed, while agents of his have endeavored to spread revolution throughout the entire area of the Caribbean.

An ill-fated attempt by some of the Cuban refugees to return to their country and overthrow the new dictator failed disastrously at the Bay of Pigs in the spring of 1961, apparently largely due to lack of air support which the patriots had some reason to expect from the United States. Over 1100 of the group were captured and Castro, after sentencing them to long terms of imprisonment, has been trying to secure ransom for them, first in the form of machinery and then of money, drugs, etc..

**Arms from the Soviet Bloc**  
All the while and especially during the summer of 1962 the supply of arms from the Soviet bloc has been continuing, the shouts of Castro against the United States both over the air and in the United Nations have

been increasing and Nikita Khrushchev not to be outdone has declared that an attempt to overthrow the Marxists will be met by long range rockets against the United States. As a result the question of Cuba rapidly became a question of American politics. Demands grew and not only from Republicans but that the government take some action to prevent the establishment of a Communist military base only ninety miles from the American mainland. One senator after another has spoken on that subject but they seemed to have no effect, although again there were rumors that some counter-action might be taken beside expelling Cuba from the Organization of American States, from which Castro had himself withdrawn and which he denounced.

### The U. S. Acts

Then on the evening of October 22, 1962, after a week of intensified conference and discussion by the heads of the administration, President Kennedy spoke out in clear and definite words. He announced that the United States despite the false statements of the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and the words of other high Soviet officials, had definite proof that Moscow was installing offensive and middle distance rockets on Cuban soil and that these rockets could reach any spot on the American continents. He added that he would appeal to the Security Council to order and see to it that these rockets were withdrawn from the island and that their bases be dismantled or the United States would undertake the task itself. He ordered the navy and air force to intercept and search all ships carrying supplies to Cuba and turn back all that are carrying weapons capable of offence. He put the American base at Guantanamo on a war footing. Further he announced that the firing of any such rocket against another American state would be regarded as the attack by the Soviet Union on the United States and would be met with retaliation against Moscow.

It was the most scathing address delivered to the representative of a major power since Secretary Hull belabored the Japanese Ambassador who came on diplomatic business after the attack on Pearl Harbor of which he had apparently not heard and handed him not only a declaration of war but a lecture on international honesty as well. A lecture that was far over the head of murderers and liars like Nikita Khrushchev and his gang.

It was also the first time that in any international gathering the United States has definitely charged and threatened action against the Soviet Union if it continued its lawless policy of treating peaceful coexistence as a mere device for aiding revolutionary movements in foreign and neutral countries as justifiable, while it attacked all the actions of the free world as imperialist and colonialist. It opens the way for the United Nations to declare the Soviet Union an aggressor against another of the major powers and if the United Nations refuses to accept the challenge and condemn Moscow, it will doom itself to an infamous end as did the

## The Wrong Time - The Wrong Place

By DIMITRI HORBAV

The 8th Congress of the UCCA, held at Hotel Commodore in New York City on October 12-13, 194, was no more meant to be a display of inter-party political pyro-technics than a trip to the moon is meant to be a light-hearted lark before dinner.

But on Sunday, at 5:45 P.M., only fifteen minutes before the Congress would have ended, thus becoming still another impressive historical fact attesting to modern day Ukrainian unity and progress in America, there took place a senseless, vicious, planned disruption of the orderly proceedings which had it been permitted to run its course, might well have set the Ukrainian movement back some twenty years.

Up to 1940, when the UCCA was founded, Ukrainian aspirations for independent statehood were at the mercy of political diversity. Having become politically sophisticated, Ukrainians grouped themselves into several political entities, each pulling in a different direction.

A condition of this type can even be harmful to a strong, independent nation. But to a nation for centuries dominated by one or more foreign powers, struggling to regain its independence, this condition is equivalent to self-inflicted national genocide.

A dominated nation can never attain its independence without having its nationals war amongst themselves over political dogma and ideology. Necessary as they are, there are times when, for the good of the nation and its people as a whole, mature minds must relegate them to a secondary position. There will be plenty of time to think of drying our clothes once we have swam the swift and treacherous river;

old League of Nations which fiddled around with shadow boxing and only found the courage to denounce Moscow, when World War II was already on.

President Kennedy has shown himself well aware that Moscow may not only retaliate directly but take action also in other of the troubled spots as Berlin, Iran, Asia and many more by ordering an alert in all sections and fields of American interest. The answer now depends upon Khrushchev. Moscow has already denounced and repeated its denunciations of the United States but it remains to be seen what action he will take, once the navy and air force seriously stop a Soviet or other ship carrying offensive weapons to Cuba. It is evident now that if he persists in his attitude, he will have to fight or back down. If he withdraws the weapons of offence, he will have to consider whether he can still master the Muscovite Communist juggernaut and carry it safely with his loss of face. He will prove himself what the Chinese Communists have charged him to be and he will risk the final overthrow of Castro as a Communist Muscovite satellite and the loss of one satellite will give hopes to the oppressed people in the other lands and so menace the monolithic structure which he along with Stalin and Lenin has worked long and bloodily to build up.

The choice is up to Khrushchev and no one can predict his answer. There is no clear sign of it on the afternoon of October 23 but there can be little doubt that there is impending one of those decisions on which the future of freedom and the free world depend. Most of the American allies in NATO and the Organization of American States have agreed to support the United States while Khrushchev has ordered the heads of the armies of the Warsaw Pact to Moscow. If the clash comes, there will be vast damage but in the end Muscovite imperialistic Communism will perish along with its stooges in Europe and Asia and the world will resume its slow and painful steps toward freedom for all men and nations, the ideals so proudly held by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army during World War II.

### REDS CLAIM HIGH CORN YIELD

(AP). — A Soviet cooperative farm in Ukraine has produced a yield of 111 bushels of corn to the acre, a farm machine operator has reported to Roswell Garst, the Coon Rapids, Iowa, corn grower.

TASS, the Soviet agency said the machine operator, Alexander Gitalov, told Mr. Garst in a letter that the yield, amazingly high for the USSR, was turned in by his cooperative farm in the Kirovograd region.

### U. S. Policy Toward the USSR

Basically, the problems of Cuba, mainland China, Berlin and others are inextricably related to the foremost problem of an effective and positive U.S. policy toward the USSR. Such a policy is for us the most fundamental issue. Our energies and resources are concentrated on this issue. The present policy of patched-up containment cannot win the cold war for us. The record of the past 17 years, covering new containment and now its patched-up version, clearly proves this. Apart from the 40's, Moscow's rate of acquiring three captive nations per decade is quite impressive.

The theme of this Eighth Congress expresses the type of policy we have been fighting for—Liberation and Emancipation of the Captive Nations. In thought we are convinced that a policy of emancipation is the only alternative to disaster in the cold war. As Mr. Gromyko just recently indicated in the 17th General Assembly of the United Nations, Moscow's overriding objective in the past five

years has been to gain our acquiescence to the permanent captivity of its non-Russian nations. The myopic policy of patched-up containment lends itself to such betrayal of freedom.

In the field of action we have pressed on both sides. While striving for a win policy of emancipation we press hard on the "accommodationists" to prove their own theses on time, education, democratization, cultural exchange, and the melting of the Soviet Russian imperio-colonialists. Persistently we seek concrete measures aimed at the non-Russian nations in the USSR for the fulfillment of these theories. As each of us knows, a mellowed Kremlin would mean a swallowed Soviet Union—swallowed by history itself. Again, either way, we cannot lose if we soberly recognize the opportunities open to us and the necessity for organizational reinforcement and growth in UCCA itself.

More Firsts, New Projects, and Greater Support  
Whether in these critical

## UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

### Double Protection

Some time ago we reported that the Ukrainian National Association has an insurance plan called Double Protection To Age 60. This type of membership certificate, available to applicants 16 to 50 years of age, provides for a death benefit of \$1,000 until age 60; after 60 the benefit is \$500. The dues are extremely reasonable. This insurance is available in higher amounts, plus Double Indemnity coverage if desired.

Since some people may not be familiar with double protection insurance, we wish to explain that it is designed to provide double protection (\$1,000 instead of \$500, \$2,000 instead of \$1,000, \$4,000 instead of \$2,000, and so forth) until the member attains age 60. Since the member's children are grown up and self-supporting, and he would soon be eligible for Social Security and retirement benefits, his insurance needs are not urgent after age 60, when the insurance loses its double protection feature. Considering the double protection angle and the reasonable dues involved, the certificate may be classed as a good insurance investment. It earns dividends on the face (or higher) amount after two calendar years and has all withdrawal features. Rates at all ages will be supplied on request.

### Term To Age 16

We had also reported a comparatively new certificate for children 0 to 15 years of age. Called Term To Age 16, it provides for a death benefit of \$1,000 and the dues are only 50 cents monthly (higher amounts are available at the rate of 50 cents monthly per \$1,000). The certificate earns dividends after two calendar years. Because of the extremely low dues it does not provide for withdrawal values. A considerable number of parents have endowment and payment life insurance for their children with Term To Age 16 certificates included for added protection.

**One Payment, Full Protection**  
The UNA is now issuing

juvenile certificates which provide for the payment of the full value in the event of the death of the insured, following the payment of the dues for the initial or first month, at all ages from 1 to 15. The same is true of all adult certificates at all ages.

The UNA has already paid a number of claims in full involving members who died shortly after being admitted. A child, insured under the Term to Age 16 plan, was killed by a car after only ten months of membership; the total dues paid amounted to \$5.00. The UNA paid the beneficiary \$1,000.

### Examination May Not Be Necessary

Organizers and applicants keep the following in mind: a healthy child need not be examined by a physician for up to \$2,000 insurance; a healthy adult need not be examined for \$2,000 up to age 40, \$1,000 up to age 50, or \$500 up to age 55 (including insurance already in force with the exception of paid-up insurance and insurance about to become paid-up within five years). All other applicants have to be examined. The UNA pays the doctor's fees.

### Keep Up Your Membership!

A word to members whose certificates have matured or will mature soon: please continue your UNA affiliation by applying for a new certificate. The UNA is losing some of its members because their certificates are maturing and they failed to apply for new insurance. The UNA needs its members, so think about it and sign up for a new certificate.

### Increase Your Coverage!

Since a child may be insured for as much as \$5,000 and an adult for as much as \$50,000 (depending on age), a considerable number of members are increasing their UNA insurance. Even a member who is 65 years old and is healthy may apply for additional insurance for a grand total of up to \$2,500. This gives organizers the opportunity to work with members as well as with non-members.

## 45th Annual Session of Ohio Fraternal Congress Held in Cleveland, Ohio

The 45th Annual Convention of the Ohio Fraternal Congress took place on October 8 and 9, 1962 at Hotel Sheraton in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Ohio Fraternal Congress has a membership of 71 fraternal organizations, 46 were represented by 71 delegates at this session. Mrs. Josephine Olinkewych and Mr. Dmytro Szmaga, UNA Supreme Advisors were the delegates representing the Ukrainian National Association.

Mr. Sigmund T. Brinsky of the Greek Catholic Union of USA was the presiding President of the two-day sessions. Reports and greetings were given on Monday morning and the afternoon session was a forum on Youth Activities and

Family Security. Nineteen of the fraternal organizations had displays and exhibits in which the delegates took great interest. The Ukrainian National Association was included in this number. A reception and cocktails honoring the delegates of the Congress was held Monday evening prior to the banquet. Rev. Nicholas Pavlick, O.S.B., pastor of St. Gregory's Byzantine Catholic Church gave the invocation. Honorable Earl R. Hoover, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, was the guest speaker and the juvenile members of the Slovene National Benefit Society entertained. Nicholas and Mary Bobeczko were present at the banquet representing the UNA as guests.

Tuesday morning was devoted to reports of committees and a Junior Activities Symposium was given by James Krakora of the Czechoslovak Society of America. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Memorial Services were held. A Pastas was sung by Rev. Nicholas Pavlick, Pastor of St. Gregory's Byzantine Catholic Church, Lakewood; Rev. Joseph Bodnar, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Cleveland, and Rev. Joseph Pecak, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, Fairport, and responses were sung by St. Mary's School children. These annual sessions benefit the fraternal member organizations by the exchange of ideas, understanding other people and it gives the delegates a chance to tell other delegates about their own society. These sessions made me realize what a wonderful organization the Ukrainian National Association is.

Mr. Rudolph Schiller of the Czechoslovak Society of America was elected President for the coming year. The 46th Annual Convention will be held at the Hotel Manger in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 7 and 8, 1963.  
Mary Bobeczko

(To be continued)

## 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.

(2)  
It is for these and other reasons that at this Eighth Congress we shall proudly honor the Cuban scholar and dynamic patriot, Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila. His address, as indicated, the presentations of others, will underscore our program of integration in thought and action.

### China, Ukraine, and U.S.A.

In another part of the world the tragedy of captive mainland China is also of fundamental interest and concern to UCCA. By direct experience, lecturing and consulting in the Republic of China, I can readily attest to deep Chinese interest in Ukraine and the other captive non-Russian nations in the USSR. There is a vivid awareness that the problem of

liberating mainland China is intertwined with the general prospect of liberation of all the captive nations, including those in the Soviet Union.

UCCA's policy has consistently upheld the liberation of mainland China. It has consistently opposed the admission of Red China to the United Nations. We fought hard last year to prevent this, and we shall join in the fight this year.

At this Eighth Congress it will be our privilege to hear the Ambassador of the Republic of China, Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, discuss these and other matters with us. We shall never forget Ambassador Tsiang's superb address in the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations on the subject of Soviet Russian colonialism.



John O. Flis Elected to Dzus Fastener Board

WEST ISLIP, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1962. — Mr. William Dzus, founder and chairman of the Board of Directors of Dzus Fastener Co. Inc., has announced that John O. Flis, Esq., was elected a Director of the Company at a meeting of the stockholders held at West Islip.



Mr. Flis is a well known New York Attorney with offices at 98 Second Avenue, New York City. He is a graduate of New York University and of New York University Law School. During World War II he served in the Field Artillery.

Mr. Flis has been very active in Ukrainian-American cultural and civic organizations. He is Secretary of Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc.; Youth Coordinator of the Ukrainian Congress Committee; a member of the Board of Directors of Selfreliance Association and Secretary of Selfreliance Credit Union. Mr. Flis is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian National Home and serves on its Auditors Committee. He is also President of the Metropolitan Area Ukrainian National Association Branches. Mr. Flis has been active in Veterans circles and is a member of the American Legion, the Catholic War Veterans and development.

Metropolitan Slipty Is "Not Forgotten"

Miss Catherine A. Sharabura, our reader and contributor, was chagrined that The New York Times omitted Archbishop Joseph Slipty as one suffering for his Church and people, and who could not be present at the Ecumenical Council in Rome. She wrote to Mr. Paul Hofmann, The Times correspondent in Rome, who wrote to her as follows:

Dear Miss Sharabura: Many thanks for calling to my attention the omission of Archbishop Slipty in a news dispatch to The New York Times. The names mentioned in the dispatch were not intended as a full list of prelates under constraint in Communist-dominated areas, but as examples. I am afraid, a full list would have to be very long. However, to correct the

omission, I cabled to The New York Times on Oct. 11 in a dispatch dealing with members of the hierarchy who were missing from the solemn opening of the Ecumenical Council that: "Bishops known to be imprisoned or otherwise detained include Most Reverend Josef Beran, seventy-three, Archbishop of Prague and Primate of Czechoslovakia; Jozef Slipty, seventy, Archbishop of Lviv (or Lwow), now Soviet Union, and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine..." To show you that the Archbishop is not forgotten in Rome, I enclose a clipping from the front page of today's Il Tempo.

Thanks again, and best wishes. Yours sincerely, Paul Hofmann.

'Il Tempo' of Rome Calls Metropolitan Slipty A 'Great Absentee'

ROME, Italy. — Il Tempo, a large Rome newspaper, in its issue of October 19, 1962, published a picture of Metropolitan Joseph Slipty and called him "one of the great absentees" at the Ecumenical Council. A caption under the portrait of the Ukrainian Catholic martyr, reads in Italian: "Most Rev. Joseph Slipty, Primate of Ukraine, Metropolitan of Galicia and Archbishop of Lviv, is one of the 'great absentees' at the Council. He preferred the imprisonment rather than abandon Catholicism, and refused appointment to the post of the Patriarch of

Moscow, which proposition was offered to him by the communist authorities."

Ukrainian Chorus Sings at Mass

ROME, Italy. (Special)—The Ukrainian chorus from the Ukrainian seminary sang at a Pontifical Mass celebrated by Cardinal Landuzi Ricketts, Archbishop of Lima, at the Basilica of St. Mary Major. The Mass celebrated on the eve of the opening of the Council, was dedicated to the "Church of Silence" behind the Iron Curtain.

Ambrose Holowach Appointed Minister of Interior of Alberta

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 16.—Ambrose Holowach, former member of the Canadian Parliament, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of the Province of Alberta, by Premier E.C. Manning in a reshuffling of his cabinet. Observers here believe that his appointment is a direct move to woo the Ukrainian voters in Northern Alberta.



Mr. Holowach, who is 48 years of age, is a former Social Credit representative in the House of Commons before the party was eliminated federally in 1958. He speaks, reads and writes Ukrainian fluently, and was a member of the Canadian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly session in 1958.

The Hon. Ambrose Holowach

Boris Runs for State Legislature Of Pennsylvania

On Sunday, October 21, 1962, Ukrainians of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania held a meeting in support of the candidacy of John Boris of Ashland, Pennsylvania for the State Legislature.



John Boris

John Boris was the first candidate of any ethnic group in Schuylkill County to be elected to the State Legislature. He served in 1959-1962 and was a member of House Committees on 1st Class Cities and the Liquor Control Board. He represented his County forcefully and well. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Division of the State GOP Committee. Walter T. Darmo-pray, State Chairman was one of the speakers and with him also attended Paul P. Marczko and William Nezowy of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Adam Bovolack, Esq., of McAdoo, Pennsylvania chaired the meeting. Other guests were Leonard Thomas, County Chairman and Wayne Breisch, running mate of John Boris. The enthusiastic audience of several hundred came from all over the District, from Minersville, Mahanoy City, 1947 Township, Shenandoah, Butler and Cass Townships, Ashland, Pottsville and many other towns. The prognostications for another Ukrainian in the Pennsylvania Legislature are excellent.



UNA HOME IN FORD CITY, PA. Left to right: Nick Panchik, chairman; Hon. Albert R. Pechan, State Senator; Mike Turko, Branch Secretary; Msgr. Victor J. Pospisil, J.C.D.; Morris Lukowski, Branch President, Dmytro Szmagala, UNA Supreme Advisor; Andrew Julia, UNA Supreme Advisor; Mr. Michael Hnatow and Metro Turko, co-chairman.

U.N.A. District Committee of Philadelphia to Hold Annual Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special).—On Sunday, November 4, 1962 at 1:00 P.M. the UNA District Committee of Philadelphia will hold its annual meeting at the Ukrainian Citizens' Club, 847 N. Franklin St. The agenda of the meeting will include reports of officers, discussion, planning of new activities and the election of new officers. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary.

Meeting of U.N.A. District Committee in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich. (Special).—On Saturday, November 3, 1962, at 7:00 P.M. at Ukrainian National Home, 4655 Michigan Street, Detroit, the annual meeting of the UNA District Committee will take place. The principal speaker will be Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme

Ukrainians of Rossford and Toledo, Ohio Organize

ROSSFORD, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1962. — A new organization called the "Ukrainian Cultural Society of Rossford and Toledo" has been formed by the Choir, Members and Dancing group. The first meeting was held on October 9, 1962 and the following officers were elected: John Bobak — President; Peter Eshola — Vice-president; Madeline Aleksander — Secretary-Treasurer. Board of Advisors: Michael Baber; Myroslaw Jurkewicz; Mary Peleshaty and David Korowa.

Jersey City Parish News

A large delegation from Jersey City, N.J. attended and supported the annual Church Picnic held Sunday, September 16, 1962 at Bohemian Park, Astoria, L.I. under the auspices of all organizations of Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church. Proceeds from this outdoor function went towards the Church Building Fund in that locality of the metropolitan area. Earlier during the same day, members of the ever-active HNS of the 2nd oldest Ukrainian Catholic Parish were also present at the last Picnic of the season sponsored by the BVM Assumption Church in Bayonne, N.J.

On Nov. 11th next, the annual Jersey City HNS Orphanage Fund reception will be held in the lower hall of the New Ukrainian Center. As in the past, all proceeds realized will benefit the St. Basil's Orphanage in Philadelphia, Pa.

The 75th Anniversary of the SS. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City will be celebrated on Sunday November 18, 1962. Scheduled activities on this historic day will include the solemn Blessing and dedication of the newly built 4-story Parochial School by His Excellency Metropolitan Ambrose Seneshyn of the Philadelphia Eparchy.

The Jubilee Banquet will be held at the new Ukrainian Community Center. Advance reservations must be made to Michael Steblecki, Publicity Director.

"New Dance Ukraine" to Hold Annual 'Open House'

In accordance with its yearly tradition, the "New Dance Ukraine" will hold its 4th Annual Open House on Saturday, November 3, 1962. It will be held at the Brooklyn Ukrainian National Home, sponsor of this affair, which is located at 216 Grand Street. The group's director Ted Carpluk and assistant, Mirosława Karp, together with their members, are endeavoring to make this year's program as successful as in previous years. Beside performance by the Senior and Junior host groups, the guest group, The Hungarian Rhapsody dancers, will present their folk dances in native costume. Because of the previous year's overwhelming response to this function only a limited number of tickets will be available (to insure tickets, contact Ted Carpluk at RA 1-8672). It is through the proceeds of this annual affair that the "New Dance Ukraine" was able to donate the sum of \$100 to the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Fund this past year.

USC Wins, Nats, Sitch Tie

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The New York Ukrainians registered their fourth straight victory last Sunday, when they defeated the very fast Brooklyn S.C., 1-0, at the Ukrainian Field in Astoria, Sitch, playing the second match of the doubleheader, tied with its American Soccer League competitor Hakoah at 1-1 and remained in the fourth place of the league standings.

Nearly 2,000 spectators turned out to see these two exciting games. USC played in the first match. They started out strong and kept up the pressure throughout the first half. Brooklyn goalie, Edes, had to muster extra strength in order to hold the Ukrainian onslaught. On few occasions the German forwards succeeded in breaking away and threatened Patterson in the USC nets but they could not penetrate for a score.

It was not until the second half that the New York Ukrainians managed to score. Outside right G. Piotti took a free kick, awarded to the home team, and sent a screamer from 30 yards out into the right upper corner of the net. Edes managed to touch the ball but could not stop it from going in.

This victory placed New York Ukrainians firmly in first place of the German-American league. At this point it is fairly safe to predict that USC has better than an even chance of gaining the league championship and, looking through the records of previous years and the opposition in both leagues this year, a very good chance of talking the Challenge Cup away from the New York Hungaria. Whether they will capture the cup or not, it is safe to predict also that the cup will remain within the German American league ranks.

The doubleheader gave a good comparative view of the competitive strength in both leagues, and it is clear, as was last year, that the German-American Soccer League is competitively stronger than their rival, American Soccer League.

Sitch Strong For Novices The New York Hakoah-Sitch encounter in the second game of the doubleheader left much to be desired. Hakoah went ahead in the first five minutes of the game when inside right

Avner Wolanov scored into the left corner of the net. Sitch tied the score at 30 minutes of the second half on a hard shot by inside right Ed McLeod.

Newark Ukrainians could have scored two more goals when outside left Rada sent in two shots that hit the upright and bounced out of the danger zone.

Newark Sitch could have won this game easily if their forwards could control their shooting properly. The former-Philadelphia Nationals, Gaika-Falk, was very disappointing. He had several good opportunities to score but in the excitement he banged the ball way over the bar, once from a few yards away.

The outstanding players were E. McLeod in the forward line and R. Edwards in the defense. Alex Holub made his debut with the Newark Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Nationals lost a very important point last Sunday when they were tied by the underdog Fall River S.C., 2-2, in Philadelphia.

Tom Connell, soccer reporter said last Monday that the tie actually could be considered a "mild upset."

The contest was marred by many injuries, one of them being sustained by Mike Noha. The Fall River club held the Nats to a 0-0 tie at halftime and then managed to bounce back in the second half to again tie the score at 2-2.

The scorers for the Ukrainian Nationals were Mike Noha and Walter Czynowych. Fall River scorers were John McCollum and William Silva.

LISOVI CHORTY COSTUME BALL

New York (OZ)—"Lisovi Chorty" of the Ukrainian Plast are staging their second annual costume ball on Saturday, November 3, at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City. This famous group is continuing the tradition which was started in Ukraine by their fathers. This will be their second costume ball in the United States, the first one was a very successful affair last year. The spokesman for the "Lisovi Chorty" said that they expect many guests from other parts of the United States and Canada to be invited to the ball.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

W. ROZYLA ROLLS 603 SERIES By STEPHEN KURLAK

The pot-bellied maples sized for the league, Number One Vet zled at the Parkway Recreation Center in Newark, New Jersey when W. Rozyla registered a big combo of 603 pins made up of 224, 189 and 190 game totals, in the U.N.A. Bowling League of Newark matches held Friday, October 19th.

Rozyla not only took all honors by scoring the highest series for the night, but his single game of 224 was also tops, and helped his "senior" St. John's C.W.V. team score the highest three-game total of 2,516 pins, which included the high single game total of 878. For the opposing St. John's Holy Name Society quintet, which lost all three games, N. Merosh did the best bowling, registering a 500-pin set.

The Number Two team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post surprised its Number One counterparts by making a "clean sweep" of three games over them, not only scoring the second best series for the evening, totalling 2,468 pins, but getting into the top-notch spot.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY TEAM STANDINGS, OCTOBER 19, 1962

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, Game High, Pins, Avg. 1. Ukr. Amer. Vets No. 2, 16, 5, 865, 2473, 16614, 792. 2. Ukrainian Center, 14, 7, 895, 2518, 16679, 724. 3. Brotherhood Holy Ascension, 13, 8, 842, 2357, 15944, 760. 4. Ukr. Sitch A. A., 11, 10, 873, 2645, 17041, 811. 5. Ukr. Amer. Vets No. 1, 10, 11, 898, 2499, 16874, 803. 6. St. John's C.W.V., Sr., 9, 12, 911, 2517, 16889, 804. 7. 1st Ukr. Presbyt. Church, 9, 12, 858, 2416, 16276, 775. 8. St. John's C.W.V., Jr., 9, 12, 815, 2237, 14429, 687. 9. Ukr. Orth. Church, 8, 13, 797, 2319, 15440, 735. 10. St. John's H.N.S., 6, 15, 805, 2337, 15371, 731.

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В. Лисовський
МІЖ ДВОМА ВИСТАВКАМИ ТВОРЧОСТІ
АНТОНА ВАРИВОДИ

Правильно хтось з відвідувачів виставки української церковної архітектури владиславської УВАН в Нью-Йорку, назвав іж д-ра А. Вариводе метеором. Правильно до деякої міри. Погляди Вариводе з величезним науковим і графічним талантом в нашому науково-мистецькому світі в Америці — метеорна. Про нього і не знали, не було ніяких нагод познайомитися з багатогранною науковою і мистецькою працею, яку він не приривав до метеору. Навпаки. Цей науковець, крім низки наукових творів неперемінливої вартості, вносить в нашу пластичну культуру неперелічену кількість майстерних виконаних різьблених-ілюстрацій до своїх книжок, позначених рисами самобутніх мистецьких творів.

Хор „Нобзар“ у Філадельфії перед новим сезоном

Минуло літо, — час відпочинку та відпочинку. Закінчив свої добрі заслужені вакації і хор КОВЗАР у Філадельфії та розпочав підготовчу працю до нового сезону. Понад 10 років пильної праці, успіхів, деяких труднощів, вже поза хором, а нові плани, надії та цілі у будувальності. Любов до рідної землі, почуття громадського обов'язку членів хору, що протягом довгих років, залишаючи часом родинні обов'язки, коштом власного відпочинку, відержали на стійці та вислали ім'я КОВЗАР в історію українського хорного мистецтва в американській землі. За всі слова похвали і ладів хто-небудь із відвідувачів концерту уявляє собі, скільки труднощів, терпеливості, любові і праці вкладає хор з диригентом, щоб вивчити таір, який після концерту схвалити або критикують. Любителі мистецтва не здригаються деякими невдачами, але наполегливо та ще більшим завзяттям вносять новий репертуар, створюють до нового змагу. Віримо, що хор КОВЗАР останніми своїми концертами у Філадельфії та Нью-Йорку вписав своє ім'я в книгу вітій української політичної еміграції.

Нубинська криза може допомогти Ніксонові виграти вибори

Лос Анджелес. — Співробітник шведського „Нью Йорк Таймса“ Гладвін Гілл повідомляє з Каліфорнії, що кубинська криза може збільшити число голосів, які дістануть 6-го листопада Річард М. Ніксон, який кандидує на становище губернатора проти Едмунда Брауна, що старастяє про перемогу. Президент Кеннеді має вже в п'ятницю почати виборчу кампанію в користь Брауна, промовляючи в Спортивній Арені, де від 1960-го року найменований був на кандидата на президента. Кеннеді припинить виборчу кампанію, і внаслідок того демократи не зможуть зібрати соток тисяч доларів на виборчу кампанію в тих районах, що були заплиновані разом із

Українці взяли участь у передвиборчому зібранні Н. Рокефеллера

Нью-Йорк. — У ході передвиборчої кампанії республіканського губернатора стейту Нью-Йорк Нелсона Рокефеллера, який вартує кандидатури на те саме становище проти демократичного кандидата Роберта Морганта, відбулось 18 ч. в Метрополітанському Клубі при 5-ій Еве, і 80 худ. в Нью-Йорку прийняття для національних груп цього міста з участю коло 600 привинків. Між запрошеними була також дуже поважна українська група, круглою 50 осіб, — яку очолював адв. Михайло Пізнак. Прийняв

Савді Арабія нараджується з Ливаном і Йорданією у справі Ємену

Бейрут. — Новопризначений прем'єр Савді Арабії, брат короля Савда Кіяз Фейсал, відкритий з Об'єднаних Націй королем Савдом, зупинився в дорозі до Савді Арабії в столиці Ливану Бейруті, де він конферував з президентом Фуадом Чагабом про ситуацію в Ємені. Кіяз Фейсал заявив журналістам, що збройна поміч Савді Арабії єменському імаміві Мохаммеду аль-Бардові залежить від того, чи той єменський володар, проти якого змовники перевели збройний переворот і проголосили республіку звернеться до Савді Арабії формально з проханням

Короткі вістки

У Вашингтоні, Вест Вирджинія, помер колишній губернатор (1913-1917) д-р Генрі Дрорі Гетфілд, який став лікарем в віці 19-ох років, а сенатором був в роках 1929 до 1934 року, програшив вибори до 29-річного Рафа Голта. Лікарську практику виконував до 1958 року (народився 1875 р.), до 83 року життя.

Український Літ.-Мистецький Клуб в Нью-Йорку
В НЕДІЛЮ, 28-го ЖОВТНЯ 1962 р.
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Д-РА ІВАН. А. ВАРИВОДИ,
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