

... It would be surprising and also contrary to American traditions if our citizens of Ukrainian descent failed to retain interest in their former homeland or to show concern for the fate and future of Ukrainians there...
JOHN KENNEDY

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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CARDINAL MONTINI ASSUMES PONTIFICATE AS PAUL VI NEW POPE VOWS TO FOLLOW IN JOHN XXIII'S FOOTSTEPS — WILL PRESS FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY — POPE PAUL VISITS METROPOLITAN SLIPY IN HOSPITAL

VATICAN CITY, June 21—Giovanni Battista Cardinal Montini, 65, Archbishop of Milan, was elected Pope by the College of Cardinals. He assumed the name Paul VI, a name which is regarded as symbolic of a "fighting, love-inflamed, unity-seeking" Catholic Church.

The new Pope is son of an Italian lawyer and he has a reputation of a liberal prelate, with monastic and ascetic habits. He has 30 years of experience with the Vatican Secretariat of State and nine years as archbishop of the industrial city of Milan in northern Italy. He was known there as a "bishop of the working man," who not infrequently with a miner's helmet went into the pits to see how men labored with their hands.

Pope Paul VI was trained by Pius XII, who made him Undersecretary of State and entrusted many questions relating to foreign affairs to him. There was indication that Pope Pius made him a Cardinal "in pectore" (in the heart), but Pope John XXIII made Montini a Cardinal at his first consistory.

It is generally believed that the new Pope, who was Pius' heir and is a successor to Pope John XXIII, would combine the best qualities of both pontificates during his own reign on the throne of St. Peter.

On Saturday, June 22, 1963 Pope Paul VI made a firm pledge to continue the policies of his predecessor, Pope John XXIII.

The new Pontiff, in his first message to the world, said he would carry on the great work for Christian unity begun by Pope John and would strive towards achieving international peace and social justice.

He made it clear that the Ecumenical Council would reconvene.

"The pre-eminent part of our pontificate will be occupied with continuing the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council, upon which the eyes of all men of good will are fixed," he said.

Pope Paul VI did not say whether he will continue Pope John's negotiations for eased relations with the Communist bloc, but expressed cautious and guarded optimism that the Church behind the Iron Curtain will eventually regain full freedom.

Without mentioning Communism by name, the Pontiff stated:

"We wish the brothers and children in those regions where the Church is impeded from using its rights feel themselves near to us."

Later in the day the Pope, escorted by six Italian motorcycle policemen, visited three ailing Catholic prelates: Enrique Cardinal Play Daniel of Toledo, Spain, Msgr. Angelo Rotta, former Nuncio to Hungary, and Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, Primate of Ukraine.

The election of Pope Paul VI was greeted with joy and happiness throughout the entire world, and congratulations poured into the Vatican from every corner of the globe, including the Soviet government and the Russian Orthodox Church.

In his message to the new Pope, President Kennedy stated: "We wish you long years of leadership in the cause of peace and good will so nobly advanced by your great predecessor."

President Kennedy will have an audience with the new Pope during his visit to Rome in a few days.



PAPAL ADDRESS—Pope Paul VI reads an address to the diplomatic corps on the feast of St. John the Baptist in Vatican City. The newly-elected Pontiff promised that the Vatican would not interfere in the affairs of world states. President John F. Kennedy, the first Roman Catholic U.S. President, will have audience with Pope Paul VI when he arrives in Rome.

UCCA Hails Pope Paul VI

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter to the newly-elected Pope Paul VI was sent by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA, on June 21, 1963.

Your Holiness: In behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which represents over two million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, I humbly express our prayerful felicitations on your glorious elevation to the 262nd Supreme Pontificate.

With joyous hearts and Christ-filled minds, we offer our fervent prayers for God's eternal blessings on your forthcoming coronation and your many years of accomplishments, in His Name, towards Christian Unity, the freedom of all captive nations, and world peace with justice. In the eventful period ahead, we shall nurture the profoundest hopes that your efforts will be charitably directed at the surcease of Soviet Russian genocide perpetrated against the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches, thus bringing into reality freedom of worship in Ukraine, the largest captive non-Russian nation behind the Iron Curtain.

Holy Father, we beseech your blessings for the week of July 14-20, 1963, when, in accordance with Public Law 86-90 and by Presidential Proclamation, millions of Americans will observe Captive Nations Week both in prayer and ceremony.

The UCCA president's address covered the spectrum of Moscow's image, from the philosophical-ideologic component to athletics. Dealing with the political component, "USSR: The Global-Appealing Potemkin Village," Dr. Dobriansky emphasized "that the Soviet Union is a prison house of nations, a basic empire which forms the foundation of the expanded Soviet Russian Empire, and that colonial exploitation in this substrate empire is rife and widespread."

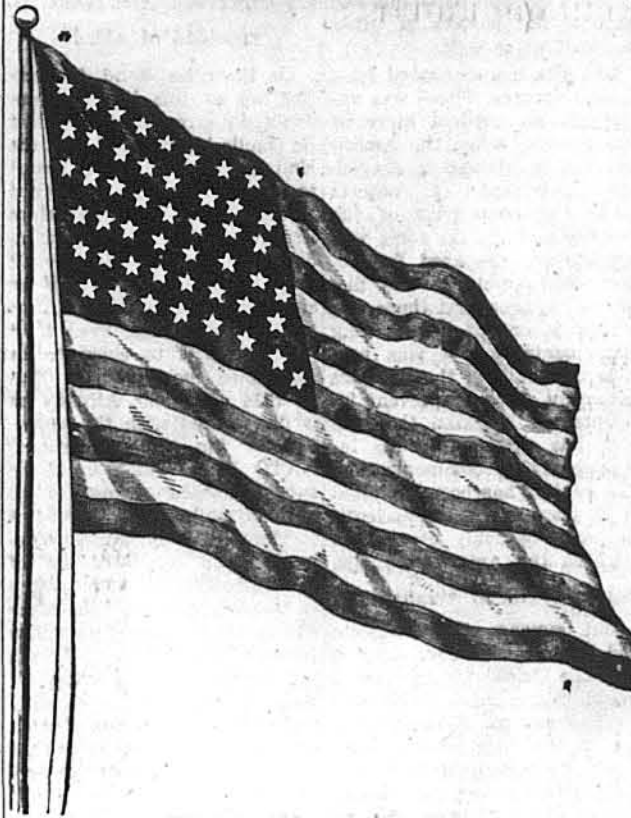
Additional information on this all-important conference, which through the permanent Governors' Conference may bring about the study of communism in the school of all fifty states, will appear in the July 1st "UCCA Washington News."

Senator Yuzyk Elected Head Of Canadian Slavists

Senator Paul Yuzyk was elected President of the Canadian Association of Slavists, which held its annual conference June 11-13 at the Laval University, Quebec City, during the conferences of the Learned Societies of Canada.

Senator Yuzyk was also recently appointed to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Centenary Council to represent Manitoba. The Council is in charge of preparing plans for the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Confederation in 1967.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY



JULY 4, 1776 — JULY 4, 1963

Kennedy Asked for Leadership In Fifth Captive Nations Week Observance

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 21—President Kennedy was asked today to lead the Nation in the Fifth Captive Nations Week Observance by departing from "established procedure." In an appeal for an early Presidential Proclamation and one stressing the need for popular study of all the captive nations, the National Captive Nations Committee held that the procedure of previous years has created the widespread impression that "our Government seeks to play down the Week for fear of how Khrushchev and his puppets would react."

Following up the appeals made for an early proclamation by several Senators and Congressmen, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the committee and professor of economics at Georgetown University, stated that an early proclamation would dispel this impression. Senators Douglas, Humphrey, Javits, Keating, and Lausche have received White House replies declaring that there are "no plans to depart from the established procedure this year."

The President was also urged to underwrite in the proclamation the need for popular study of all the captive nations in order to "advance immeasurably our country's interests in cold war education."

Dobriansky stated these "interests are not helped, for example, when our Secretary of State states the USSR is 'an historical state' and Armenia, Georgia, and Ukraine are 'traditional parts' of this empire, followed by a sharp contradiction by our UN Ambassador." The Rusk views were expressed in August 1961 in a letter to Congress, in which he stated his reasons for believing that the Congress should not establish a Special Committee on Captive Nations. Stevenson's view was given in the UN in November 1961.

The NCNC appeal to the President also pointed out that "these vital interests are not served by the myth provided by one of your advisers for your recent American University address, wherein you stated that 'no nation in the history of battle ever suffered more than Russians suffered in the course of the Second World War.'" Dobriansky observed that it is "a matter of scholarly record that the heaviest brunt of the Nazi invasion was suffered, both in lives and treasure, by the captive non-Russian nations of Byelorussia, Ukraine, Lithuania, and North Caucasia."

"Like the Irish," he said, "these non-Russian nations in the USSR will resist every misguided attempt to submerge their national identities and the truth of their suffering under an imperialistic-colonial yoke." He added, "We cannot hope to win the cold war on the basis of anything but truth and well-founded action."

Summer Season Opens At Soyuzivka Today

Martha Kobryn-Kokolsky, Ivan Kernytsky and Mykola Ponedilok to Appear on Program

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (Special).—The summer season at the Ukrainian National Association Estate will officially open today with an elaborate entertainment program featuring three well-known Ukrainian artists and performers. The program, "An Evening of Song and Word," will feature Mrs. Martha Kobryn-Kokolsky, soprano of the New York City Opera, and Ivan Kernytsky and Mykola Ponedilok, well-known Ukrainian humorists. Mrs. Kokolsky will be accompanied by pianist Halia Klym.

After the program a dance will be held in the new and spacious "Veselka" ballroom overlooking the swimming pool. The management of Soyuzivka expects a record-size attendance as all accommodations have been booked well in advance.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association and read 'The Ukrainian Weekly'

PRESIDENT KENNEDY PLEDGES UNQUALIFIED DEFENSE OF EUROPE

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 25.—President Kennedy told Europe today that the United States "will risk its cities to defend your freedom because we need your freedom to protect ours."

At the same time President Kennedy warned that Europeans must sacrifice too or the grand alliance would disintegrate.

In his first major foreign policy speech of his European tour, Mr. Kennedy leveled out against French President de Gaulle and others who have questioned America's commitment to the Atlantic Alliance. "Those who would doubt our pledge or deny its indivisibility—those who would separate Europe from America or split one ally from another—would only give aid and comfort to the men who make themselves our adversaries and welcome any Western disarray..."

"Hundreds of thousands of our soldiers serve with yours on this continent as tangible evidence of that pledge," President Kennedy declared.

He urged action to "strengthen the spirit" of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain and warned the USSR that the United States would not bargain its commitment to the cause of freedom in any cold war negotiations.

Dr. M. Zarytsky, Dr. B. Olesnytsky, Chosen President and President-Elect, of Ukrainian Medical Society

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (Special).—Dr. Myron Zarytsky of Brooklyn, N.Y. and Dr. Bohdan Olesnytsky of Newark, N.J. were elected President and President-elect, respectively, of the Ukrainian Medical Society of North America, at the 10th annual convention, held at Soyuzivka over the weekend of June 22-23, 1963. The convention was attended by 62 delegates from the branches of the Society and 187 doctors with their families from the United States and Canada.

After reports by officers of the executive board, an election of new board was held, to which, in addition to Dr. Zarytsky and Dr. Olesnytsky, the following were elected:

Dr. Peter Hlibovych and Dr. Ilarion Cholhan—vice-presidents; Dr. Oleh Woliansky—secretary; Dr. George Kushnir—treasurer; Dr. Volodymyr Huk, Dr. Mykola Kryzaniuk and Dr. Vasyi Kinal—members of the executive board;

Dr. Rostyslav Sochynsky, Dr. Michael Holnatiy and Dr. Paul Taraschuk—Auditing Board; Dr. Joseph Oryshkevych, Dr. Taras Hanushevsky and Dr. Alexander Sushkiv—the Board of Appeals. Dr. Thomas Lapychak was appointed an interim editor of *The Medical Herald*, organ of the Society.

During the banquet, held on Saturday night, in which over 300 persons took part, several representatives of Ukrainian organizations delivered their greetings, among them Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president of the UNA, Prof. Eugene Vertyporokh, general secretary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Bohdan Krawciw of *Svoboda*, and others. Dr. Bohdan Shebun-chak, toastmaster at the banquet, read a letter from Metropolitan Joseph Slipy in Rome, who expressed his heartfelt thanks for \$4,385.00 collected and sent to him by members of the Ukrainian Medical Society in the metropolitan area of New York.

There was an entertainment program during the banquet featuring singers Ivanna Kono-niv and Valia Kalyn, and the well-known humorists, Ivan Kernytsky and Mykola Ponedilok.

Summer Camp Opens At Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N. Y.—The American and Ukrainian flags were hoisted to the mast at the villa "Lviv" at Soyuzivka last Sunday, June 23, marking the official opening of the summer camp for girls between the ages of 7 and 12. The camp will last for three weeks, and then the boys will take over the premises for the same period of time. The annual summer camp at Soyuzivka is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association during the summer vacation.

Thirty girls reported on Saturday, June 23, to their quarters where the camp supervisor and ten counselors took charge of the unpacking, group-arranging and assigning places to the campers. This year's camp at Soyuzivka is supervised by Mrs. Y. Snylyk, a young teacher from Jersey City. Mrs. Snylyk, who was born in Western Ukraine, completed her high school and college education in Chicago where she resided prior to her arrival in Jersey City. She has been employed as a teacher in both the American and Ukrainian schools for children.

The opening ceremonies were brief but impressive. Sunday morning the campers attended the mass at the Soyuzivka chapel, and in the afternoon, with parents, guests and UNA representatives in attendance, they assembled before the flagpole for the official ceremony. They sang "Bozhe veliky," and recited the Pledge of Allegiance. Subsequently Joseph Lesawyer, UNA supreme president, Russel Huk, UNA supreme advisor from Hartford, Conn., Bohdan Krawciw, associate editor of *Svoboda*, and Leonid Mol-Molodozhanyan, Ukrainian Canadian sculptor, and Mrs. Y. Snylyk, camp director, delivered brief addresses stressing the educational value and importance of summer camp for children.

Mary Beck Portrays Bleak Picture Of Ukraine, Finds Ukrainians Have No Freedom or Independence

DETROIT, Mich.—(Special).—Miss Mary Beck, Member of the Common Council of Detroit, returned recently to her chair at the Council after a seven-week tour of Europe, including the Soviet Union and Ukraine.

According to her interviews in *The Detroit News* (June 18, 1963) and *The Detroit Free Press* (June 18, 1963), Miss Beck is happy to be back.

"I believe I always had a full awareness of our free society before, but believe me," she declared, "I really appreciate it after being behind the Iron Curtain."

The high point of her trip was an 18-day swing through Soviet Ukraine. She also visited West Germany, Austria and France. But Ukraine made the biggest impression on her.

"After being there, I appreciate more than ever the freedom that we enjoy as Americans," she said.

"Ukraine is supposed to be a free and autonomous state within the Soviet Union, but it's just another example of Russian imperialism."

Miss Beck explained that twice when she wanted to make minor changes in her itinerary the Intourist guides who accompanied her had to wire Moscow for authorization. One change involved taking a train during the day instead of at night. She finally took an airplane. The other change was Poltava, a historic Ukrainian town. Her guides denied her request to visit a collective farm outside Poltava.

Miss Beck said she met a number of artists, poets and writers, engaging in polite debates with them, often defending the democratic way of life. In one instance, when her hosts accused the United States of



Mary Beck

discrimination against Negroes, Miss Beck replied that the Ukrainians and the Ukrainian language are being discriminated against on an unparalleled scale in their own country.

Miss Beck also found Ukrainian women were "drab" in their dress.

"Except for a few of the young girls, the women wear no cosmetics and dress in baggy, cheap clothes. Many of the women wear bulky shawls and look depressed," she added.

Miss Beck was born in Pennsylvania of Ukrainian parents, and in her adolescent years she attended a Ukrainian gymnasium in Western Ukraine, and she reads, writes and speaks Ukrainian fluently.

She concluded that although the Russians put a "Romanov and Juliet" act into space, they still cannot make a chic dress or decent-fitting man's suit.

As far as Ukraine is concerned, Miss Beck stated, it is a bleak picture of misery and enslavement.



Dr. Myron Zarytsky

Dr. Bohdan Shebun-chak, toastmaster at the banquet, read a letter from Metropolitan Joseph Slipy in Rome, who expressed his heartfelt thanks for \$4,385.00 collected and sent to him by members of the Ukrainian Medical Society in the metropolitan area of New York.

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Yaroslava Snylyk

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Editorial

THE NEW POPE

The election of Giovanni Cardinal Montini, Archbishop of Milan, to the Throne of Peter as the 262nd Pontiff, has been acclaimed by the world as an indication that the Catholic Church will continue on the road of the later Pope John XXIII.

The new Pope, as Paul VI, publicly asserted his adherence to and championship of John XXIII's policies before the conclave of Cardinals opened. He stated that the Church cannot deviate from the path of ecumenicalism.

As Archbishop of Milan, Cardinal Montini was an intrepid enemy of Communism, but his aim has been one of converting Communists rather than annihilating them.

"We feel that the threat of atheistic communism is incumbent also over our country..."

"This threat has in fact spread everywhere... it troubles every social class, it affects every form of activity. One might have thought that this was a passing phenomenon of the post-war years, that peace, public order, the recuperated prosperity might have caused it to recede and vanish. But it has not been so..."

Highly reliable Vatican sources indicate that Cardinal Montini could not have been elected Pope unless he were committed to a discontinuance of the "soft line" toward Communism, as more than two-thirds of the Cardinals are unalterably opposed to a "policy of coexistence" with the atheistic Communist world.

It is significant that in Moscow the election of Pope Paul VI should have been received with mixed feelings. Moscow radio reported that the new Pope has declared that he intends to adhere to the policy pursued by his predecessor.

Vatican observers report that Pope John XXIII was the only Pontiff ever to have been praised by the Kremlin. They point out that the Communist-Vatican rapprochement was set forth with the release of Ukrainian Metropolitan Joseph Slipyi after 18 years of detention.

As Cardinal, Archbishop Montini was known as a "liberal" among the Cardinals. He is known as a protector of the poor and an advocate of social justice.

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERANS: A NEW FORCE IN OUR COMMUNITY

The 16th national convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans which was held on June 14-16, 1963 at Soyuzivka (cf. The Ukrainian Weekly, June 22, 1963) has amply demonstrated that a new force is emerging in the Ukrainian American community.

But in reading the resolutions issued at the last convention we see a spirited resurgence of the activities and projected work of the Ukrainian American veterans. We see that new efforts are being made by the veterans' leadership to make their organization a powerful and instrumental cog in the intricate machinery of Ukrainian American life.

Therefore, we should like to see Ukrainian American veterans spearheading the drive for the establishment of a special committee on the captive nations in the House of Representatives; they should be in the vanguard of the Shevchenko statue and the Shevchenko "Champion of Liberty" postage stamp campaigns, and the like.

THE "HOT LINE"

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

President Kennedy has hailed as the only accomplishment so far of the Disarmament Conference the signing of an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union for the setting up of a "hot line" of communication between the two countries to prevent war by accident.

The idea has emanated from several sources. There was apparently an incident more or less recently when the American radars showed a suspicious movement of objects along the boundaries of the country and the air force was alerted and prepared for action.

But suppose those objects had been real. Can we suppose that the United States defense would have been postponed until President Kennedy had spoken to Khrushchev who would have been already in a state of emergency and in the proper shelter?

Another source of the idea came from the telephonic communications between President Kennedy and Khrushchev at the time of the Cuban crisis. It is said that these brought it about that the Soviet ships carrying more men and weapons turned back and did not run the risk of being attacked.

It is thus very evident that the idea of a "hot line" is one that will appeal at first sight to all men of good will. There is no need to doubt that it can be set up technically and that it may prove a more rapid method of communication than the previously existing methods.

exaggerate the value of this new agreement. It is posited on the belief that under no conditions will Moscow or the United States resort to a nuclear war deliberately.

Position of Allies

On the other hand, the setting up of this line will undoubtedly strengthen President de Gaulle in his belief that the United States will never resort to nuclear warfare to defend Europe and that therefore France must have its own independent nuclear defense.

The British position is more complicated, for there is a strong movement there to ban the bomb and it is very likely that at least in words the Labor Party will oppose the extension of the British capacity for nuclear warfare.

It is only West Germany that seems to be for the United States position and that is because it has been the dream of Chancellor Adenauer to bind West Germany so closely to the Western powers that it will be impossible for it ever to break away and try to play an independent policy.

It is thus very evident that the idea of a "hot line" is one that will appeal at first sight to all men of good will. There is no need to doubt that it can be set up technically and that it may prove a more rapid method of communication than the previously existing methods.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

in Review

Ukrainians over the entire world are observing this year a sad and tragic anniversary: the 30th anniversary of the Great Famine, which turned Ukraine into desolate and hunger-ridden desert.

During World War II in many villages in Ukraine—after the retreat of the Soviet troops—Ukrainians built graves and memorials dedicated to the victims of Stalin's genocide in Ukraine.

But Ukrainians in the free world are marking this sad anniversary with a redoubled resolve to help their countrymen, enslaved by Communist Russia to regain their freedom and independence.

One-Sided Pacifists

In the weekly supplement of The York Times of June 9, 1963 there appeared an open letter signed by over a thousand educators from such well-known universities as Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, University of California, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and others.

Regrettably, the appeal of the American educators fails to mention such things as the cause of international tension today, which is motivated by the avowed desire of the Kremlin to conquer the entire world for communism.

ful if there is to be a sneak attack on the Pearl Harbor pattern. It is to be used to prevent war by accident and to favor the aggressor in a premeditated assault.

thing depended on Washington, and not on Moscow.

Therefore, this appeal of some 1,200 American professors is a sad and distorted document attesting to the decadence of certain American intellectual circles.

Craving for Peace

The outstanding address of President Kennedy at the American University in Washington was permeated with a strong desire for peace, which is constantly being threatened today.

The address constituted a dramatic background for the President's announcement of the suspension of atomic testing. It is to be recalled that in 1958 President Eisenhower also announced a moratorium on atomic testing.

Soviet Espionage The Soviet Union is continuing its espionage aggression against our country to an unprecedented extent unknown in history.

According to his testimony, there are today in the United States 761 Soviet diplomats and officials, the majority of whom are serving the Soviet espionage apparatus.

In 1962 these "diplomats" made 14 national tours visiting many strategic regions of our country. Moreover, 95 Soviet diplomats took part in 65 technical, scientific and military conferences, where they collected a mass of important material and made personal contacts with possible candidates for the Soviet espionage system.

In such an open society as America, trained Soviet spies have no difficulty at all in securing the most vital information regarding our security.

KEEP THE UNA IN MIND!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

One of the reasons why many American-born Ukrainians are not members of the Ukrainian National Association is the fact that they are insured elsewhere.

How did such a situation come about? Well, the UNA has no paid or salaried agents to go from house to house to look for new business.

Yes, we are very familiar with the fact that you have lots of insurance. But we are not asking you to dump this insurance and take out UNA certificates.

It is not easy for the UNA to get new members. That is why our organization pays cash rewards to all of its organizers, whether they be branch officers or ordinary members.

Get interested in the UNA and in Svoboda and in The Ukrainian Weekly. Keep in touch with Ukrainian community life. Do not neglect your nationality group.

Ukrainian Scholars Participate At Canadian Scholarly Meetings

QUEBEC CITY.—About 40 learned societies of Canada comprising historians, philosophers, humanists, geographers, linguists, etc., held their annual conferences at Laval University in Quebec City from May 29 to June 15, 1963.

U.S. foreign policy switched overnight from an anti-Russian stand taken by President Roosevelt during the Soviet invasion of Finland, to a pro-Russian sentiment after the German attack on the USSR in June 1941.

But these attacks did not deter Professor Manning either in his pursuit of studies of Ukraine or in his determination to fight against the totalitarian forces that enslaved so many Christian peoples of Central and Eastern Europe.

Clarence Manning and His Role In the Ukrainian American Community

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

(Address delivered at the observance honoring Prof. Clarence A. Manning on his 70th birthday, June 1, 1963, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, New York City).

On July 29, 1954 Radyanska Ukraina, the official organ of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, carried a long article on Professor Manning by Alexander Kasymenko, director of the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, who called our distinguished American scholar an "American ignoramus, falsifier of the history of Ukraine."

Again, the January 1961 issue of Komunist Ukrainy, which is a "theoretical and political journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine," a Soviet writer, R. Symonenko, accused a number of Ukrainian and American writers, and The Ukrainian Quarterly, for their alleged falsification of the "great October Revolution."

"The forger, Clarence Manning, particularly in his article, 'Shevchenko's Caucasus,' printed in English in The Ukrainian Quarterly (No. 4, 1960), a publication of the self-appointed Ukrainian Congress of America, does his utmost to explain the poem 'Caucasus' in the spirit of inciting people to hatred and war hysteria..."

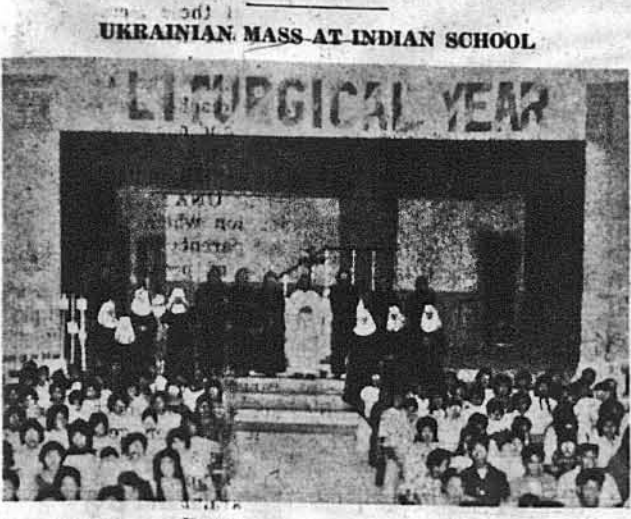
On March 9, 1962 Radyanska Ukraina again assailed Professor Manning for his article on Shevchenko's "Caucasus" in The Ukrainian Quarterly. It also attacked the UCCA, its organ and the then Prime Minister of Canada, John G. Diefenbaker.

Incidentally, Shevchenko's poem, "The Caucasus," which Professor Manning analyzed in The Ukrainian Quarterly is largely an epic defense of the Caucasian peoples, such as the Georgians, Azerbaijanis, Ingushes, Chechens and others, who were slaughtered by Czarist troops in the middle of the XIXth century.

Professor Manning has been for more than quarter of a century an honored member of the Ukrainian American community. He lectured on Ukrainian literature and history at Columbia University.

U.S. foreign policy switched overnight from an anti-Russian stand taken by President Roosevelt during the Soviet invasion of Finland, to a pro-Russian sentiment after the German attack on the USSR in June 1941, Professor Manning was also the subject snide and scurrilous attacks by pro-communist writers and radio commentators who denounced him as pro-German, simply because of his association with the Ukrainians who were then, as they are now, the uncompromising opponents of Communist Russia.

Ukrainian Mass at Indian School Mission in Arizona



Rev. Michael Horoshko surrounded by Fathers and Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, members of the teaching staff, and the class.

By RAY SUTTER

Rev. Michael Horoshko, the pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary has, since his arrival in the Valley of the Sun in 1961, become well known to many Arizonans. He has celebrated Mass in many Catholic Churches in the state and has delivered several sermons on the Eastern Rites and the persecution of the Ukrainian Catholics by Soviet Russia.

Thousands of Catholics have received Holy Communion under both species of bread and wine, and admired the beauty of the Ukrainian Byzantine Rite. But the most thrilling experience of all was on the 10th of May, 1963, when Father Horoshko was invited to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass of St. John Chrysostom at St. John's Indian Mission and School at Komatke, Arizona.

St. John's Indian Mission was founded in 1896 by Rev. Nowatus Benzig, O.F.M., who baptized the first Pima Indian, and it was here that in 1910 a mission school was founded by Father Bonaventure Oblasser, O.F.M. The high school was organized in 1941 for Pima, Papago, and Apache Indians. The Pima are native Americans who survived their struggle with the Apaches in more modern times, their struggle with the Apaches. (In the Pima language, "Apache" means "dirty enemies").

The school and mission are situated between two ranges of mountains on the beautiful Indian Reservation Valley. The Director of School Activities, Father Jude Ruettgen, O.F.M., welcomed with the senior class this occasion to have a Ukrainian Mass for the first time in the history of the Indians during the period when the school was celebrating the Liturgical Year.

In the modern gymnasium the Franciscan Fathers set up a beautiful altar for the occasion. Father Horoshko was assisted at Mass by Father Yaroslav Haymanowych of Mont-

Zoya Lebed Writes a Play, Presented at the University Theater

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). Miss Soriana Lebed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Lebed of New York City, has written a one-act play for the University of Illinois in Urbana, Illinois, where she is a senior student in the Department of Theater and English. The title of the play is *There Are People Who Live Upstairs*, which was presented at the University Theater on April 25, 26 and 27, 1963.

The theme of the play revolves around three characters, two men and one woman. The director of the play, Stephen G. Langley characterized it by saying "the validity of the play lies in its thematic attempt to capture the futility of ideal temporal love."

In its scope the play is an experimental approach to love, and the characters are presented by the author with an experienced pen, although the play is Miss Lebed's first dramatic work.

Miss Lebed, who is known to her friends as Zoya, is currently working on a play, *A Tale of the Willow*, which is an adaptation of Lesya Ukrainka's *Song of the Forest*.

Zoya is now in her senior year and will get her B.A. degree in English and Theater in February, 1964.

Miss Lebed and her parents are all members of the Ukrainian National Association, the "Prolog" Branch, No. 389 in New York City.



Zoya Lebed

Hawrylko Graduates from Columbia

On June 4, 1963, Warren Paul Hawrylko was graduated from Columbia University. He received his Bachelor of Arts from Columbia College in June of 1962 and his Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering at this commencement.

He was active on the campus and participated in several organizations. He was Chairman of the Student Branch Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Vice-President of Theta Chapter of The Tau Professional Engineering Fraternity which he was instrumental in organizing.

A member of Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, he was commissioned an officer. Now, Ensign Warren Hawrylko is assigned to the Destroyer Noa for active duty.

His older brother Dennis Joseph Hawrylko graduated from Rutgers University, a Mechanical Engineer in 1959. He served two years in Korea as Lieutenant in the United States Reserve. Presently he is connected with Pratt and Whitney in Hartford. His younger brother, Gary John Hawrylko, graduated from Bishop Laughlin Memorial High School and will continue studies in the fall at St. John's University. Warren is the son of Joseph and Irene Hawrylko of Branch 435 in New York City.



Warren Paul Hawrylko

Rosemary Lord Wins 'All-Scholastic Honor' of 'The Tablet' of Brooklyn

Rosemary Theresa Lord was selected by the Brooklyn Catholic paper, *The Tablet*, to the "All-Scholastic High School Team for 1963." She studied at St. Joseph's on a scholarship and is also winner of a New York State Regents, New York University and St. John's College scholarships. Rosemary recently received a Mayor's citation for scholastic achievement and a Pitman stenographic award. As a major in mathematics, she plans to attend St. John's in the fall.

President of the senior class, Rosemary has given her talents to the glee club, mission club, bowling league, student council and student court as well as belonging to the Leo Honor Society. As one of her hobbies she takes great pleasure at Easter time in painting fancy Ukrainian Eastern eggs.

She is the grand-daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Zawojuk, Brooklyn, members of the Zydaczew Social Club, branch 393 of the Ukrainian National Association of Jersey City. Her parents Mr. & Mrs. Albert Lord are also members.



Rosemary Theresa Lord

Eugene Lashchuk Awarded Fellowship by University of Pennsylvania

Eugene Lashchuk, lecturer in Philosophy at St. Francis College, Brooklyn, New York, was recently named a Bacon Fellow for the academic year 1963-64 by the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The award covers full tuition plus a stipend of \$2,000.

Mr. Lashchuk, an alumnus of Cardinal Hayes High School, Bronx, New York, received his Bachelor of Arts degree with honors in Philosophy from CCNY, the City College of New York, in 1961. During the following two years Eugene Lashchuk pursued graduate studies in Philosophy leading to the Master's degree at the City University of New York on an assistantship awarded to him by the philosophy department of CCNY. For the spring semester of 1963, Mr. Lashchuk joined the faculty of St. Francis College, from which he will now resign in order to continue his graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

The young scholar's activities and achievements are not limited solely to the academic realm. Eugene Lashchuk is married to Vera, nee Smulka, also of CCNY and both are members, currently on leave of absence, of the Ukrainian Chorus "Dumka." A member of the Ukrainian Boys Scouts, Plast, he has served as head of their camp in Illinois. A former president and vice-president of the Ukrainian Student Society



Eugene Lashchuk

Ukrainian Day in Johnson City

Annual Ukrainian Day is celebrated by St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Johnson City, N. Y. will be held on Sunday, June 30th. The festive day will begin at 1:00 P.M. and continue until 10:00 P.M. in the spacious Memorial Center.

General Chairman of the day is the president of the parish, Michael Dobransky, Sr. Assisting him are the members of the Church Committee, Sisterhood, Choir and Youth Groups. Special features of the day will be a cake sale of traditional Ukrainian pastries and baked goods under the general chairmanship of Mrs. John Mihalko—Ukrainian foods such as *pyroh*, *holubtsi*, *nalysnyky* will be served along with the other popular picnic food under the capable leadership of the Sisterhood of the parish, with Mrs. Michael Tarcha Sr., heading the work force for the day; a sale of Ukrainian arts and crafts will be had, as well as a display of Ukrainian arts under the duo-leadership of Mrs. William Badowitz and Miss Wilma Klysh; a highlight of

Polish Atheist Magazine Carries Report on Church in the Soviet Union

BERLIN, June 6—Most of the Soviet Union's Catholics live in Lithuania, according to the Polish atheist quarterly *Zeszyty Argumentow*.

The magazine, which carried a report on the Catholic Church in the Soviet Union, said that there are some 700 active churches in Lithuania. Smaller concentrations of Catholics exist in Western Ukraine, Byelorussia, Latvia and Estonia. Also "among the million Poles dispersed all over the territory of the Soviet Union, a certain number are Catholics," according to the magazine.

There are four archdioceses in the Soviet Union: Vilnius and Kaunas in Lithuania; Riga, Latvia; and Mohilev, Byelorussia. But the atheist organ adds: "There is no Roman Catholic Episcopate in the Soviet Union, neither on a country-wide scale nor in individual union republics. Apostolic administrators head the metropolitan chanceries. They participated in the (first) session of the Vatican Council." (In fact there are five bishops in the Soviet Union, of whom only one is free. Only two Lithuanian priests went to the council's first session.)

According to Soviet atheist publications, the Catholic clergy is loyal towards the state and the socialist structure. At present priests supposedly en-

couage people to work on collective farms, in spite of the fact that in the past they called them *satan's work*. Priests in Lithuania are very active among the young people. They organize choirs, orchestras and athletic events. These priests also speak out as advocates of patriotism and national interests. They try to retain the frequency of pilgrimages to traditional shrines. The atheist organ claims that pilgrimages to these shrines, for instance to the chapel of Our Lady of Ostrabrama, bring large income to the clergy. Therefore priests "try to organize new centers of miracles." Furthermore, according to the report, priests carry on "illegal trading in religious articles alongside churches"; and in Lithuania they "buy up atheist literature and destroy it, so it will not reach the people... The clergy in the Soviet Union—as never before—to adorn the churches, so that their appearance might be as magnificent as possible." The authorities sometimes permit the building of new churches. The periodical cites only two such instances, which both ended with the arrest of the priests, who used "illegal financial manipulations" to get funds. Activity is also shown by former priests and faithful of the Greek Catholic Church.

Sports Scene

Snylyk Reflects on Pan-American Games

By OLEH ZWADIUK

Zenon Snylyk is a unique personality in Ukrainian sport circles. He is only 29 years old but has already distinguished himself in this country as an outstanding half-back. Recognizing his ability as a soccer player, the selection committee has nominated him an unprecedented three times to the United States national team participating in the Pan-American and Olympic games.

The last nomination came in January this year. Snylyk made the trip to Sao Paulo, Brazil, where the games were held in April-May, and participated in all the matches played. In the following interview with this reporter he reflects on this year's soccer competition there.

The first obvious question that came to mind was why did the US soccer team do so badly in Brazil (they lost all the games) as compared to four years ago in Chicago when the selecta captured a bronze medal for third place and beat the favorite Brazilians in what was considered an upset.

American Amateur Players

Snylyk gave several reasons for the downfall of the caliber of American amateur players. The most important reason was lack of training. He compared the Brazilian eleven who trained for the games three months in advance whereas the US side had only seven days to get in shape. Another factor was the many injuries suffered in the training camp in St. Louis just before departure and that no replacements were provided. Some players failed to report injuries prior to the camp to officials and went to Brazil just the same. This type of thing would be unthinkable among the other participating teams, Snylyk said.

He also said that the players reporting for trials were of poorer caliber than in previous trials, that there was not much to choose from. Snylyk said that he believes there is a much better caliber of players in the United States than the type reporting for Pan-American games. But there seems to be lack of enthusiasm among the clubs to cooperate with the selection committee in sending these players to the trials. He cited the example of some players who are perhaps among the best in this country but who could not participate because they signed professional forms barring them from any amateur competition. The rules say that a participant must be a citizen of the United States and an amateur.

That's A Good One
A soccer game between Vila Nova de Gaia and Salgueiros came to a premature end in Oporto, Spain, when a spectator ran off with the only ball. The friendly match was stopped temporarily while the referee scolded the players for rough play. While he was talking, a fan broke up the game entirely by running off with the ball.

Faulty Selection System
What does he think of the selection system? Snylyk thinks

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Clarence Manning and His Role in the Ukrainian American Community

(Concluded from Page 2)

and citizen that any country would be proud to have him. Professor Manning's articles in *The Ukrainian Quarterly*, from the very inception of this important journal in 1944—have been a source of solid and reliable thought for many students of Ukrainian and Eastern European history. In recognition of these outstanding services, Professor Manning was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science by the Free Ukrainian University in Munich, Germany, in 1947.

We believe that it is his keen interest in humanity that compelled Professor Manning to explore the historical truth on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. In one of his books, *The Story of Ukraine*, Prof. Manning said on the subject:

"No historian will be able to accept the old thesis that Ukraine is only a rough name for some Russian province, that Ukraine was invented as a convenient tool for the destruction of two empires (Russian and Polish — W. D.) and that it has no existence in fact, in history, or in reality..."

"What of the future? That is dark and uncertain but the trend of humanity toward the winning of freedom can hardly be stopped for long. For a thousand years Ukraine has shared in the vicissitudes of European and Christian civilization. It will continue to do so and if in the future Ukraine does not receive its just dues, if the Ukrainians fail to win the benefits of the Four Freedoms, it will be only because history has reversed itself and mankind in the midst of unparalleled scientific development has lost its hopes, its aspirations, and its power of moral advancement."

"Today the name of Ukraine is once again upon the map of Europe. There it will stay. The Ukrainian spirit is not yet free but it has proved itself imperishable in the past and it will continue to remain so in the future. That is the point

of the study of Ukrainian history and of this attempt to picture the past and the present of the country's life, in the hope that it may throw some light upon the future..."

And in the concluding paragraph of the same book, Prof. Manning said:

"The problem of Ukraine lies today as one of the great problems of the world. Here is a nation of forty million people that is sealed off from its natural contacts and deprived of its natural rights and desires. The tragic events of the last half century have shown that alone it cannot throw off the yoke that is upon its neck. Yet that does not mean that it must forever suffer."

"Once the free nations awake to the situation and bend their efforts to establish that freedom and dignity that is the right of every man, they will realize that they will have no more devoted friends and allies than the Ukrainians and then it will be possible to re-establish a free and independent Ukraine as one of the free nations of the world..."

Ukrainians in this country, Canada, and in the enslaved homeland—and all the Slavic nations as well, including the Russian people—all stand in eternal gratitude to Professor Manning for his enlightened, brilliant and incredibly rich contribution to the knowledge and general study of the Slavic nations in the United States. His is most of the credit for the introduction of Ukrainian literature into the English-speaking world. Unique is the bold and intrepid spotlight of truth that he trained on Slavic literature and history.

We admire his traits of the genuine scholar; we marvel at his virtuosity, industry and erudition; but most of all, we cherish him as a human being, a champion of the oppressed, a man whose broad sympathy for mankind has charged all his works with meaning, vitality and undying sense of universal dignity.

Constituent Meeting of UCCA Branch in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(Special)—The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has called a constituent meeting of representatives of all Ukrainian American organizations and individual donors to the Ukrainian National Fund with the purpose of establishing a branch of the UCCA in Washington, D.C. The meeting will take place today, Saturday, June 29, 1963 at 7:00 P.M. at All Souls' Church Hall, Alliance Room, 16th & Harvard Streets, N.W. in the nation's capital.

The meeting will be attended by three representatives of the Executive Board of the UCCA: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Matthew Stachiw, UCCA secretary, Scranton, Pa. and Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, from New York City.

The UCCA Executive Board invites all Ukrainian organizations to send their representatives to, and all individual citizens to take part in the meeting.

COMMUNISM AND YOU

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter is being circulated by the Wackenhut Security Review, for May, 1963:

Nikita S. Khrushchev "played an outstanding role in rallying the Communists of U-

kraine for the solution of tasks in the sphere of economic and cultural development and raising the welfare of the workers."

(Official Biography of Nikita Khrushchev).

The crude, clumsy peasant, waving a cheap cloth cap for Communism, was gone. Now, as Premier of all Russia, Nikita Khrushchev wore a felt hat, a sable-lined overcoat, a fashionable tailor-cut suit. The serious mien was replaced by the friendly smile and the spirit of happy camaraderie which he presented to Soviet and American citizens alike.

"Forget the past; look to the future," Premier Khrushchev was saying, as he promised better times at home and "peaceful coexistence" abroad. But for millions of people there was no forgetting the lifetime of crimes that had brought Khrushchev, finally, to the top. This is the record of Nikita S. Khrushchev:

As Stalin moved forward with his collectivization program in the early thirties, he completely subjugated the Soviet workers under his tyrannical dictatorship. His brutal methods were strongly resisted in the agricultural Ukraine, where the peasants' anger and resentment at the loss of their personal freedom and possessions were wide-spread. In retaliation, Stalin sent his lieutenant and executioner, Khrushchev, to crush the rebellion. One of the blackest crimes in history was the result.

Khrushchev solved the problem simply and directly. He ordered the confiscation of the wheat crops, taking them from the threshing machines and shipping them outside Ukraine. During the freezing winters, with little or none of the food which they themselves had produced, the people were left to perish.

Men, women and children roamed the famine land, dying of slow starvation. Thousands came from the country to the cities in search of food. In their insanity from hunger, many turned to cannibalism.

"First, I observed covered wagons moving along the street on which I lived and also on other streets in Kiev," an eyewitness reported. "They were hauling corpses for disposal. My personal friend, a surgeon at a hospital in Ukraine, put a white frock on me and we went outside to a very large garage in the hospital area. He and I entered it. When he switched on the light, I saw maybe 2,000 to 3,000 corpses laid along the walls."

All had died of starvation. Yet records later revealed that the wheat crop in 1932 had been sufficient to feed all Ukrainians for more than two years. Between six and seven million people died of starvation in the man-made famine of 1930-33. As his reward for the genocide of the Ukrainians, Nikita Khrushchev was made a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Still, the anti-Communist resistance of the Ukrainians survived and again the killer Khrushchev was sent to Ukraine in January 1938. He arrived in Kiev with a large force of the NKVD, the secret police. Khrushchev immediately staged a special meeting of the Ukrainian government. One official, suspecting the trap, slipped out at the noon recess and went home, where he shot his wife, tried to kill his son and shot himself. Shortly after, the secret police surrounded the meeting and arrested the officials en masse and later executed them.

So, Khrushchev became First Secretary and absolute ruler

of Ukraine for a decade. He said forthrightly, "We will smash their heads in once and for all," and this he proceeded to do. The atrocities began again and terror swept the countryside as four hundred thousand persons were tortured and killed.

The bitter Ukrainians did not forget and, when the Germans arrived in Ukraine in World War II, they were welcomed as friends and liberators. During the period of German occupation, graves were opened in 1943 revealing the horror story of Khrushchev's mass murders. In Vynnytsia alone nine ty-five burial plots were discovered containing the bodies of nearly thousand Ukrainians, including several hundred women, packed in mass layers. Hands of the victims had been tied before they were shot in the back of the head. Autopsies revealed that many had been buried alive.

Khrushchev, in turn, did not forget and when the Germans had left he returned to Ukraine in 1944 to seek revenge on those who had "collaborated" with the enemy. Now, a new and even more terrible purge began. Great masses of the population were deported, the churches were liquidated, leaders were arrested and executed, the people persecuted and tortured. The horrors of torture with hot irons and knives "were applied not only to prisoners in interrogation cells, but also in public places, forcing people to get together to witness those atrocities," residents reported.

In 1954 Khrushchev suppressed strikes of political prisoners, including five hundred women, in concentration camps by shooting them down with army tanks.

In 1954-55 under his Virgin Land Policy, Khrushchev forced resettlement upon hundreds of thousands of men, and children from Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Baltic states. They were shipped to forced labor camps in Siberia and Turkestan, where they became slaves of the State. In many cases it was the sentence of death. In the frigid winters, without adequate shelter, food or clothing, thousands upon thousands died. Others, who refused discipline, were starved and murdered.

In 1956 it was Khrushchev who crushed the Hungarian revolt of the Freedom Fighters with his infamous treachery and his artillery tanks, which he turned against helpless people in the streets, against homes, apartments and churches.

These are some of the crimes of Nikita S. Khrushchev, the masquerader of many faces, the "Hangman of Ukraine," the "Butcher of Hungary," the Premier of the Soviet Union, who smiles and speaks of negotiating "peaceful coexistence" with the United States of America.

The Wackenhut Corporation is a national security and investigative organization with operations extending from Puerto Rico, throughout the United States, to Hawaii. Acutely aware of the threat of Communism, it presents this series of articles to its friends and employees as an educational service. Copies may be secured by writing G. Ralph Kiel, Director of Public Relations, The Wackenhut Corporation, 3280 Ponce De Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, Florida.

"Zarevo" in Utica Holds A Meeting

On March 31, Utica branch of "Zarevo" held the meeting in the hall of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to which public was invited. The purpose of the meeting was a speech by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Matthew Stachiw, UCCA secretary, Scranton, Pa. and Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, from New York City.

The UCCA Executive Board invites all Ukrainian organizations to send their representatives to, and all individual citizens to take part in the meeting.

In his opening remarks Mr. Klyyn posed the question, how valid is our belief that Ukraine was not recognized as an independent state by the West because the Western Powers were lacking information about Ukraine. He stated that the aim of the meeting was to give partial answer to this question and later appealed to the Ukrainian students and graduates of Western universities to look into this problem and to find out whether leaders of the Western Powers were as misinformed as we think they were.

The speech, which was based on *Peace Handbook* prepared by the British Foreign Office, followed: These books, which in fact were the summary of the British Military Intelligence Reports served as the source of information for the British diplomats about the newly created states and dependent territories whose future was discussed during the Peace Conference.

To the surprise of the listeners the information the British diplomats had about Ukraine was wide and quite accurate. They were correctly informed about the history of our

country, our language, our people, and our land. They knew that Ukraine had difficulties with the neighboring countries about the bordering territories; they were well informed about our press, our political parties and our potentialities in the political and economic life of the entire Eastern Europe.

But the British diplomats were also informed that Ukrainian people at that time were not prepared to govern themselves. The Ukrainians themselves participated very little in the administration of Ukraine in economic and cultural life. Industry, banking, foreign and domestic trade, communication, mining—practically all economic fields were in the hands of foreigners and there were few Ukrainians prepared to replace them. Intelligentsia, which assumed the leadership of the Ukrainian Independent Government, were not sufficiently prepared to take political, economic and military control of the new state and to retain it. Also the masses though they enthusiastically supported the independence of Ukraine, based their support on economic rather than political reasons.

On the basis of this information, the speaker came to the conclusion that the main reason why Ukraine was not supported and was not recognized as an independent state in 1917-1919 by the West was not because the Western Powers were misinformed about us. The main reason was that they did not believe we were sufficiently prepared to govern ourselves. H. A.



Georgetown University TV-Radio Forum carried in the week of June 9-15 over two TV stations in Washington and 285 radio stations across the Nation. Left to right: Richard Morgan, moderator; Honorable William G. Bray of Indiana; Mr. Neil A. Martin, Graduate School of Russian Area Studies, G. U.; and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor at Georgetown University and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Radio Free Europe Visiting Professorship

Radio Free Europe announces the establishment of a Visiting Professorship at its Munich headquarters. This position will give a highly qualified professor the opportunity to spend six months to one full year in Munich for research on East European and Soviet affairs, or studies in the application of social science techniques to Eastern European problems.

Radio Free Europe is primarily interested in encouraging scholarly research and publication in affairs concerning the Soviet Union's European satellites. However, applications from scholars interested in international relations, mass communication, propaganda analysis, content analysis, collective behavior, cultural anthropology, etc., will be seriously considered. Radio Free Europe hopes thus to provide competent scholars the opportunity to exploit its extensive research facilities of source material and analytical studies. Applicants are invited to outline a specific program for research dealing with one or several of the nations of East Europe, including the Soviet Union, or making use of social sciences methodological and analytical techniques which may be usefully applied to the work of Radio Free Europe. Research topics dealing with contemporary matters of direct interest to the broadcasting operations of RFE will be accorded preference. Application forms and further information may be obtained from Mr. Charles B. Kaufmann, Jr., Radio Free Europe, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., or Dr. R. V. Burks, Radio Free Europe, 1 Englisher Garten, Munich 22, Germany.

Detroit Hosts Seventh Congress of TUSM

DETROIT.—During the weekend of May 18 and 19, at the beautiful McGregory Conference Center of Wayne State University Campus, Ukrainian Student Organization of Michigan (TUSM) held its annual Congress. Fifty delegates, representing members from such cities as Philadelphia, New York, Newark, Cleveland, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto and Detroit participated in the discussions about work already done as well as the work still to be done in the future.

The TUSM Congress was presided over by Ihor Chuma (Philadelphia) — chairman, Ihor Kunash (Cleveland) — vice-chairman, Zenia Sokhar (Philadelphia) and Tamara Duzhey (Detroit)—secretaries.

Over sixty greetings, among them from Metropolitan Joseph Slippy, Archbishop Ivan Buchko, Bishop Cornelius Platon, George E. Romney, Governor of Michigan, U.S. Senator—Pat MacNamara and Philip A. Hart, Jerome P. Canavagh—Mayor of the City of Detroit, Ukrainian National Association, Plast, Ukrainian Free University (Munich, Germany), as well as international and regional offices representing organizations which make up the Liberation Front, made the Congress a huge success. In addition, personal greetings were extended by Rev. John Prokopych, representing national offices of the Providence Association, Michael Duzhey—on behalf of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, Eugene Hanovsky—Ukrainian Youth Association of America (SUMA), and many others.

Among the numerous guests attending the Congress, either representing a sector of local Ukrainian life or just being there to familiarize themselves with goals and ideals of TUSM, were Rev. Patrick Pashchak, OSBM, and Rev. Jerome Barnych, OSBM. Fathers from the Parish of Immaculate Conception, Father Pashchak led the delegates and guests in the prayer thus opening the Congress.

The first day of the Congress was mainly devoted to the discussions following four addresses: "Ukrainian Nationalism in Theory and Practice"—Volodymyr Budziak; "The UN and the ABN"—Askold Skalsky; "The Participation of Ukrainian Students in the American Social Life"—Taras Kohut; "Ukrainian Student Organization of Michigan"—Bohdan Kulchycky. This day was concluded by a formal dance at Detroit-Leland Hotel.

Following the participation in the morning Masses, the second day of sessions continued on Sunday with regular reports of the Committees and reading of the constitution, culminating in the election of a new slate of officers: Executive Board—president—Bohdan W. Kulchycky, Philadelphia; 1st vice-president in charge of ideological and political affairs—Constantine Savchuk, Newark; 2nd vice-pres. in charge of internal affairs of TUSM—Taras Kohut, Detroit; 3rd vice-pres. in charge of external affairs—Askold Skalsky, Philadelphia; 4th vice-pres. and representative of Canada—Roman Hutzal, Montreal; press—Tamara Duzhey, Detroit; finance—Volodymyr Budziak, New York; L. Chornobryva and R. Sharan—secretaries, both from Philadelphia; Members of the Board: Ihor Kunash—Cleveland, Zenia Sokhar—Philadelphia, Zarka Kolinko—Philadelphia and Martha Savchak—New York. Auditing Committee: chairman—Ihor Chuma, Philadelphia; vice-chairman—Bohdan Futey, Cleveland; members—Ihor Ivanytsky, (Detroit), Paul Krutiak (Chicago) and N. Fylypovych (Philadelphia). Grievance Committee: chairman—Nataika Bandera, Toronto; vice-chairman—Bohdan Valkiv, Montreal; members—George Kulchycky (Cleveland), Marie Podgurska (Detroit) and Ihor Skubiak (Chicago).

The Detroit Branch of TUSM under the leadership of its energetic president Taras Kohut undertook the responsibilities and preparation for the Congress.

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