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AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE NATION PAY HOMAGE TO 'CAPTIVE NATIONS' AS GOVERNORS OF MANY STATES ISSUE SPECIAL PROCLAMATIONS — 'IZVESTIA' ATTACKS 'CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK' OBSERVANCES

NEW YORK, N.Y.—On July 14, 1963 in several American cities and towns solemn observances were held in commemoration of the Fifth Annual "Captive Nations Week," as proclaimed by President Kennedy on July 5, 1963 at Hyannis Port, Mass. In every major community festive rallies, manifestations, and meetings, as well as religious services were held, while editorials and radio broadcasts in a number of localities stressed the importance of "Captive Nations Week" observances.

At this writing special proclamations of "Captive Nations Week" were issued by the Governors of New York, Iowa, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, Michigan, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Ohio, New Mexico, Mississippi, Oregon, Delaware and Massachusetts.

Special observance were held in Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, New York, Buffalo, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Passaic, Syracuse, and other cities.

In Philadelphia the observance of "Captive Nations Week" was sponsored by a special committee consisting of representatives of Ukrainians, Poles, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Cossacks, Armenians, Slovaks, Hungarians, Byelorussians and Chinese. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, was the principal speaker and was introduced by Ignatius M. Billinsky, UCCA secretary. Other speakers at a special program at Independence Hall were the Secretary of Commerce of Pennsylvania John Taber, Mayor James Tate of Philadelphia, and Republican Candidate for Mayor, James McDermott.

In Detroit a special Captive Nations Committee headed by Michael Bazansky, president of the Metropolitan Branch of the UCCA, brought 14 ethnic groups together and secured a proclamation by Governor George Romney. At a special observance held at the Ukrainian summer resort "Dibrova," Joseph Lesawyer, president of the UNA, was the guest speaker.

Congressman Derwinski Calls Again for Captive Nations Committee

WASHINGTON, D.C. Congressman Edward J. Derwinski (R., 4th Dist., Ill.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the leading spokesman for the establishment of a special House Committee on the Captive Nations, is maintaining a heavy schedule of personal appearances during Captive Nations Week observances throughout the country.

Derwinski spoke at a rally sponsored by the Free Friends of the Captive Nations in St. Louis on Saturday morning, July 13, and on Sunday afternoon was the principal speaker at the Pittsburgh Captive Nations Week observance. On Saturday evening, July 20, he will address a Captive Nations rally in Boston, Massachusetts, and on Sunday afternoon, July 21, will participate in the Washington, D. C. commemoration which will be held at the foot of the Washington Monument.

In addition, in conjunction with Congressman Dan Flood (D. of Penn.), E. J. Derwinski led the House of Representatives in the observance of Captive Nations Week in a special program held on the floor of the House of Representatives on Monday, July 15.

In keynoting this year's Captive Nations Week observances, Derwinski has stated, "This

year more than ever before, the oppressed captive peoples of Communism are a definite factor in the international scene despite deliberate attempts of the Communists to erase this issue from public attention, and since the captive nations and their citizens are the true Achilles' Heel of the Soviet Union, the Communist fears are to be expected.

"We should constantly support the captive peoples not only as a practical step in cold war strategy but also because of the moral principles and historic aspirations by which all the victims of Soviet imperialism hope to regain self-determination for their oppressed lands," Derwinski has emphasized.

Governor Scranton Signs 'Captive Nations Week' Proclamation

On July 11, 1963 a delegation of the Philadelphia Captive Nations Committee, consisting of eight ethnic representatives, visited governor William W. Scranton in Harrisburg, where he signed a special proclamation of "Captive Nations Week" throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Seated at the table: Governor Scranton (center), and Ignatius M. Billinsky, UCCA secretary (left), and Walter T. Darnoprav, UCCA Vice President (right); from fourth from the right is Dr. Bohdan Hnatuk, chairman of the UCCA Branch in Philadelphia, and next to him is James Taber, Secretary of Commerce, and William Nyzowy, UCCA public relations, John Odezynsky, UNA supreme advisor, is third from the left.

On Tuesday, July 16, 1963 the Hon. Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr., Deputy Mayor of New York, read a special proclamation designating the week of July 14-20, 1963 as "Captive Nations Week" to be observed in the City of New York. The proclamation, signed by the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of New York, who was prevented from attending the ceremony at City Hall by other duties, was presented to Dr. Antonas Trimakas, of the Lithuanian Supreme Liberation Committee, who was chairman of the ceremony.

The Ukrainian group was the largest of the ethnic organizations participating in the ceremony, and it included Joseph Lesawyer, Walter Dushnyk and Stephen J. Jarema representing the UCCA, and a large delegation of the United Ukrainian American Organizations, headed by Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, and including Dr. V. Palidvor, Dr. I. Wasylshyn, Daniel Kuzyk, Esq., Irene Slyvka, V. Charuk, V. Myhal and Mrs. Alexandra Braznyk.

The NY SUMA group, which carried the Ukrainian flag was led by its head Cornel Wasyluk, and included Maria Shmyga, Orysia Shmyga, Olya Prokopiv, Petar Polny, Andrew Makar and Taras Prokopiv, all of whom wore SUMA uniforms.

Mayor Wagner Proclaims 'Captive Nations Week'

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Ukrainian Group Largest in 'Captive Nations Week' Observance in New York City



On Sunday, July 14, 1963 the Ukrainians from New York constituted the largest ethnic contingent at the Fifth Annual observance of "Captive Nations Week" at the U.N. Plaza in New York City. The group is shown here after singing the Ukrainian national anthem. Appearing with them are Congressman William G. Bray of Indiana (gray-haired gentleman in center) and to the left of him (in photo) is Congressman Joseph Addabo of Queens. Mrs. Bray is directly in front of Congressman Bray and in the center between the two ladies in Ukrainian costumes.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—The Ukrainian group of the metropolitan area of New York was the largest national ethnic group participating in the Fifth Annual Observance of "Captive Nations Week" on Sunday, July 14, 1963. Led by Walter Dushnyk, representing the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, chairman of the Committee of United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, which is the N.Y. Branch of the UCCA, the group consisted of PLAST and SUMA members who came in uniform, members of the New Dance Ukraine, in costume, led by Ted Carpluk, and several individual Ukrainian citizens. The Ukrainian group, carrying the Ukrainian national flag, participated in the Mass celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and subsequently met with Francis Cardinal Spellman, who presided over the Mass. Mrs. Mary Dushnyk presented the Ukrainian group to the Cardinal.

At 12:30 P.M. after the rain stopped, a special program was held at the UN Plaza, in which several ethnic groups took part. Chairman of the program was Dr. George M. Dimitrov, general secretary of the Assembly of the Captive European Nations, while the principal speaker at the ceremony was the Hon. William G. Bray of Indiana, author of the recently published book, "The Russian Frontiers: From Muscovy to Khrushchev, in which he presented the case of Ukraine in a true historic light. Other speakers at the ceremony were Rep. Joseph P. Addabo of Queens, Christopher Emmet, chairman of the American Friends of the Captive Nations, and Pamfil Riposanu, representing CACEED.

At the UN Plaza ceremony, at the conclusion of the program, Dr. Dimitrov announced that the Ukrainian group would sing their national anthem, inasmuch as the Ukrainian anthem was not played together with the anthems of nine satellite nations, and the assembled stood at attention while the Ukrainian group sang "Shche ne vmerla Ukraina."

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"Ukrainian Day" Proclamation By Gov. Romney of Michigan



The Hon. George Romney of Michigan (seated at the desk) signs the proclamation on "Ukrainian Day," coinciding with "Captive Nations Week." Members of the Ukrainian delegation, left to right: Mr. Laska, UCCA Branch Hamtramck—Detroit East; William Dowhan, vice president of the Metropolitan Branch of UCCA; Michael Wichorek, English secretary and Mrs. Anastasia Volker, vice-president, and Michael Bazansky, president of the Metropolitan Branch of UCCA; Mrs. Emilia Zaporozhets, public relations director and Yuriy Yuzych, representative of the ABN.

U.S. Senator Denounces Secretary Freeman's Visit to Moscow During 'Captive Nations Week'

Sen. Milward L. Simpson, R., Wyo., denounced Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman's tour of Communist countries during Captive Nations Week as "a shock of brutal proportions" to peoples held captive behind the Iron Curtain according to N.Y. Herald Tribune of July 16, 1963.

His Senate speech assailed the Administration for sending Mr. Freeman, his wife and aids to Poland, Russia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria "at the very time that we in America are dedicating ourselves to the freedom of those captive peoples."

The Republican Senator also criticized President Kennedy's proclamation of Captive Nations Week as an "emasculated" one, issued "only with extreme reluctance."

"The President's proclamation, coupled with events of recent months, leaves little doubt that we are witnessing the Administration's acquiescence to Communist control of millions of once free people who look vainly to the United States for assistance," he declared.

'Izvestia' Scathingly Attacks 'Captive Nations' Observances

MOSCOW, USSR (Special).—On July 14, 1963 the Soviet government's official organ, Izvestia, in a two-column front-page editorial scathingly attacked the United States for observing "Captive Nations Week." Titled, "Captive Countries and Peoples," the editorial derided "American imperialists" and enumerated such areas as Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal, the Virgin Islands, Santa Cruz, Guam, Eastern Samoa and a series of islands of Polynesia which are allegedly under the domination of "A-

Boys' Camp at 'Soyuzivka' Enters Second Week

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (Special).—On Saturday, July 13, 1963 the girls' camp at Soyuzivka was closed, when some 30 boys took over the premises for their summer camping which will last until August 3, 1963.

SUAST Tennis and Swimming Competitions at 'Soyuzivka'

NEW YORK, N.Y. The tennis tournament as well as the various swimming events enjoy a great deal of popularity among Ukrainian athletes from the eastern area of the country, inasmuch as Soyuzivka offers excellent facilities (Olympic size swimming pool, five tennis courts, volleyball court, soccer field) precisely for such athletic competition.

'UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA' To Be Completed November 12

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special).—The Ukrainian encyclopedia, Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, published by the University of Toronto Press for the Ukrainian National Association, will be released on November 12, 1963 and will be mailed out to all subscribers. The first volume of the encyclopedia will contain over 1,200 pages and over 1,000 maps and illustrations. Its preface was written by Prof. Ernest J. Simmons, foremost American Slavist and former head of the Slavic Institute at Columbia and the jacket was drawn by Jacques Hnizdovsky, noted Ukrainian artist. The book can be purchased from UNA for the reduced price of \$30.00 to October 31, 1963. After November 1st the price will be \$37.50.

Prof. Kubiyovych Departs For Paris

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—Prof. Volodymyr Kubiyovych, editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia, left for Paris on July 17, 1963 by a Pan-American Airways airplane after spending five months in this country. He completed the final revision of the English-language, Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, which is now being printed by the University of Toronto Press in Toronto. Prof. Kubiyovych has also prepared the basic outline for Volume II of the Ukrainian encyclopedia in English, which should be completed by the middle of 1964.



Vith SUSTA Congress-Bohdan Futej President

The Vith Congress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America took place in Cleveland on July 6 and 7, 1963. Approximately 100 guests and 61 delegates took part in the sessions which were conducted by a presidium composed of K. Sawczuk (chairman) B. Sasiuk (1st vice chairman), A. Masluk (2nd vice chairman) and T. Cubyk and O. Bohachevsky (secretaries). One of the most interesting moments of the Congress was a speech delivered by Dr. Z. Wynytsky, one of the original founders of the organization, who presented in a brilliant manner a short analysis of the founding of the organization. Other highlights of the Congress were: the report of the retiring President, W. Prybyla, the report of the head of the Auditing Committee, K. Sawczuk, the discussion about CESUS, which was led by the President of CESUS, E. Hanytsky, the discussion about the Ukrainian Studies Chair and the election of the new executive organs of SUSTA. B. Futej was elected President of the Executive Board, M. Pryshliak became head of the Auditing Committee, while K. Sawczuk was elected chairman of the Board of Appeals.

Moscow Starts New Campaign To Woo Anti-Communist Emigres

The Moscow radio announced on July 15, 1963 new plans to encourage communication between Soviet citizens and their countrymen abroad. The broadcast said a committee for "Cultural Relations with Fellow Countrymen Abroad" had been set up "in response to numerous requests from people of Soviet extraction living in various countries."

Mary Lesawyer and William Shust To Be Featured at Program At 'Soyuzivka'



SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (Special).—Mary Lesawyer, the well-known Ukrainian American soprano, and William Shust, prominent American stage actor, will appear as special guest performers on the concert program today at Soyuzivka. Another attraction will be the dances of Nusia Stashynsky, young Ukrainian American dancer.

Mrs. Lesawyer will sing a number of Ukrainian songs of such known composers as Ly-senko, Stepyov, Ouhlytsky and Hayvoronsky. Mr. Shust will recite fragments from the works of Shakespeare and will be the dances of Nusia



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Editorials

DOES 'FREE EUROPE COMMITTEE' WORK FOR FREEDOM OF ALL EUROPEANS?

The operations and activities of the "Free Europe Committee" should certainly be given a closer look and analysis in view of what happened in Philadelphia on July 1. During the "World Freedom Day" program (cf. The Weekly, July 9, 1963), representatives of the said Committee refused to include in the roll of captive nations Ukraine and other European captive nations, despite the fact that it professes to work for a "Free Europe" and toward that purpose it publicly solicits funds and donations from the American people. Many Americans who donate generously to the "Free Europe Committee" believe that they actually are helping all captive European peoples, as listed in Public Law 86-90, which is an impressionistically derived from the much-publicized activities of the "Free Europe Committee" and "Radio Free Europe." But it appears that the leaders of the "Free Europe Committee" support the cause of freedom of only nine European captive nations. This, in our opinion, seems to be a serious misrepresentation by an organization which uses the all-inclusive name "Free Europe Committee, for it definitely can mislead the American people who are solicited for financial support.

This self-evident and self-proclaimed limitation of the "Free Europe Committee" is sufficient cause to challenge the right of this group to publicly solicit funds, which are subsequently used to help only a limited number of captive European nations to the exclusion of other well-deserving and suffering nations of Europe.

It would be well for all public spirited citizens to take a second look at the operations of the "Free Europe Committee" and decide whether its narrow policy is worthy of support by the general public. It certainly is contrary to the American spirit of fair play and common justice to benefit a select group with funds generously given by the American people in the belief that they are helping all of Europe's captive nations.

Of course, if the Committee will change its name, advertise its program properly, and receive no support from the government, they are more than privileged to do what they please.

However, events have proved and are proving that the cause of freedom is indivisible. Only the naive can hope to solve the problem of world peace by liberating some captive nations in Central Europe, leaving other captive European nations in the clutches of Russian imperialistic communism.

And yet it is exactly what the leaders of the "Free Europe Committee" appear to believe in and apparently practice.

THE FUTURE OF SOCCER IN THE USA

The annual meeting of the United States Soccer Football Association (USSFA) was held in New York during the July fourth weekend. James McGuire, a leading light of the Association, spoke on professional soccer and the future of soccer in the U.S., and advised the Association to "get rid, once and for all, of the foreign character of soccer." He claims that soccer clubs must eliminate the various ethnic designations in the names of their clubs, before soccer can become a popular sport in the USA.

It is worth noting, first of all, that American soccer and its Association is indebted for its 50 years of existence solely to various nationality groups, just as the United States as a whole is indebted for much to its immigrants from various countries. This should not be a cause for shame, but a matter of pride, as it is to second, third and further generations of Americans, as evidenced by the recent visit of President Kennedy to Ireland.

If Mr. McGuire and his friends are sincerely concerned with the future of soccer in the U.S., and have no other ulterior motives, then instead of denying the right of a club to choose its own name and attracting fans and players from their nationality groups, they should look to other remedies. We know for a fact that more than 75% of all soccer players and fans are grouped in the so-called ethnic clubs. Denying them the right to ethnic designations will not profit American soccer, but, conversely, it might deprive these clubs of both players and fans, and thus weaken the sport in this country. We have, for example, well-organized clubs of Ukrainian and other ethnic groups in the U.S. as well as German, Italian and other nationality leagues. Knowing this, can one begin to build up American soccer by hamstringing these successful clubs and leagues?

Soccer leaders in the U.S. should devote more time and effort to furthering interest in this sport by building up a player-and-fan potential at the school level, because the current American interest, vested largely in professional teams with their purely financial investments, does little to popularize the game.

American soccer, which is still in the diaper-stage of development as compared to soccer in other countries, makes the mistake of not training its youth. Instead, it tries, with the help of imported players and by methods beyond their strength and financial capacity, to compete with other countries. In addition, soccer in the U.S. is in a serious condition because it does not receive the necessary support from the press, radio or television, since these sources of information and public opinion are in the hands of aficionados of baseball, who welcome no rivals.

Finally, soccer supporters of purely American clubs should be advised that rather than attack the ethnic clubs and cause harm, they should establish more new clubs with American names, if they feel that this would serve the cause of soccer. These new clubs could enroll such American youth as would not join an ethnic group. However, we know that our Ukrainian youth is not ashamed of its Ukrainian clubs and is ardently active in them. We Ukrainians do not have the problem that "troubles" Mr. McGuire, but rather, we are currently faced with the need of more clubs and more leaders to give our Ukrainian youth interested in soccer the opportunity for training and playing experience. That is why we want to keep our Ukrainian soccer clubs, regardless of whether this displeases anyone or not. And we ought to defend our right to call them Ukrainian clubs.

THE THREATENED RAILROAD STRIKE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The threatened railroad strike poses a severe crisis for the American economy at a crucial moment in the cold war. It is a unique strike for it is only indirectly concerned with wages or fringe benefits and it goes directly to the heart of the general railroad problem—the right of the railroads to introduce a modernized form of the work rules which have been developed by a series of compromises through the last half century and are now obviously antiquated, although there is no general agreement as to the changes that need to be made. On the other side the railroads feel themselves menaced by newer forms of transportation which only increase the financial burden on the railroads, while government regulation removes possibilities for the railroads to improve on their own responsibility their financial condition.

The crucial point in the workrules is the question of the elimination of "featherbedding," the use of unnecessary workmen and trainmen in the running of the railroads. This affects particularly the Firemen's Union for their functions have become largely unnecessary with the substitution of diesel engines for the old coal-burning locomotives. Naturally the Firemen's Union does not want to see itself eliminated. In the past years it has been greatly reduced in numbers with the elimination of many branch lines and the increased use of trucks for hauling everything from perishable goods to the mails. But the elimination of firemen from diesel engines will be but the beginning of other far-reaching changes and so the Firemen are supported by all of the operating unions.

History of American Railroads

The history of American railroading is a heroic if often a lurid story. It required men of vision, of powerful leadership and of reckless courage to build the railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the face of the wilderness, the mountains, hostile Indians and an empty country but the job was done and if the leaders took possession of large areas of the country and feathered their own nests, they hastened the settlement of the West and the development of the entire country and built roads to make large areas accessible to settlement and agriculture. Later and it was really later bankers and financiers secured the predominance over the empire builders and seriously interfered with the solvency of the roads.

Then the government saw itself compelled to interfere and the Interstate Commerce Commission was set up and gradually set the rates for the entire industry. It put a stop to many abuses but in the long run it controlled the income of the railroads but not the expenditures for labor, etc.

The trainmen worked out and forced upon the railroads many concessions and a rough equation of the hours spent on passenger trains, where the pay was dependent upon mileage and on freight trains

where times was the controlling factor for at the beginning of the century there were practically no fast freight trains or even regularly scheduled freights but they meandered along over definite routes but not on schedule times. These became the definite work rules which have gradually lost their meaning as freight service has improved and been put on schedule and the speed rates of major passenger trains has increased, although strange to say some of the speed records set in the early part of the century have never actually been broken. To make them faster more than one fireman was assigned to a locomotive and various adjustments were made.

The railroads proved their value in two World Wars when they carried an unprecedented amount of freight and other materials but since World War II, the roads for which the railroads were made responsible have now been standardized themselves and the trucking industry has profited by this to secure the transportation of many perishable articles and much of the valuable freight, except in the depths of winter when the burden on the railroads is greatest.

Plane and Bus Competition

Airplane travel has cut into the passenger service and that is supervised not by the Interstate Commerce Commission but by the Federal Aviation Authority, again without any co-ordination with the railroads. So in effect the railroads are today struggling with increased expenses, out of date work rules and the difficulties of commuter service in competition with buses and private automobiles. This has seriously handicapped the railroads and forced upon their managers the feeling that there must be a thorough revision of the entire railroad structure. After years of litigation, they have received permission to do it from the Supreme Court but this does not solve the problem of a strike which would seriously hamstring the country, so that the arguments of the firemen are only a small part of the general problem of readjustment.

The railroads and the workers have gone about as far as they can in their own immediate sector of the transportation problem. In their dispute each side has put forward its own case without concern for the entire problem and the tradition of avoiding compulsory arbitration which is written in the laws of many of the unions now serves merely as another stumbling block to prevent a broad settlement of the entire question.

Sooner or later, much against the will of Congress, that body will have to review all the boards, commissions and other groupings which it has set up in the transportation industries. This will include also some consideration of the amount of taxation that local communities and states can impose, because if it is dangerous to have but one man permanently in the cab of a diesel engine, it is equally ridiculous to tax the railroads to build



in Review

President Kennedy's Trip

The ten-day tour of President Kennedy in Europe was undoubtedly a success for the United States and a personal triumph for the President. But it yielded little concrete results.

Not counting Ireland, which does not play an important part in world politics and which President Kennedy visited principally for sentimental reasons, only the visit of the President to West Germany, Great Britain and Italy and the Vatican must be considered. In West Germany, and especially in Berlin, the President made a few sharp anti-communist barbs which eventually he had to tone down along the lines of his speech at American University a few days before his departure for Europe. In London there were only consultative talks with Macmillan and members of his government, while the reaction to Mr. Kennedy's visit in Italy was rather lukewarm. Most probably, in the near future President Kennedy will have to make another trip, this time to visit President de Gaulle of France, without whom any strengthened Western coalition seems impossible.

The Great Week

On July 14, 1963 begins the Fifth annual "Captive Nations Week," which was enacted by a special act of Congress in

1959 and which became the law of the land. President Kennedy issued a special proclamation designating this week as "Captive Nations Week."

There is no doubt that "Captive Nations Week" is convincing proof that the great American ideals are not museum relics, but a powerful and living force. Another importance of "Captive Nations Week" is that it is officially designated and proclaimed not only by the President of the United States of America, but by governors of states and mayors of major cities.

"Captive Nations Week" has a great significance not only for the captive peoples themselves, but for the American people as well. President Kennedy stated in his Proclamation that "this nation has an abiding commitment to the principles of national self-determination and human freedom."

Last but not least, "Captive Nations Week" is a reminder to tyrants that their victims are not abandoned and that the most powerful nation in the world, the American nation, and the President of the United States of America will issue "a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world."

Ukrainian History and the 'Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia'

For over forty years the Soviet commissars, well trained in the Russian imperialistic ideology, have been extremely busy and articulate in re-writing Ukrainian history and eliminating from it all heroic pages dealing with the struggle of the Ukrainian people for freedom and national independence.

A classic example of this falsification of Ukrainian history is the so-called Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia, recently published by the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. The 11th volume of this work includes several references to the struggle of Hetman Ivan Mazepa and the national liberation struggle of Ukraine in 1917-1920. In contrast to all known facts, the Poitava debacle of King Charles XII of Sweden and Hetman Mazepa of Ukraine is characterized as a victory not "only of the Russian people, but of the Ukrainian people as well." Mazepa is depicted as the "enemy of the Ukrainian people, who wanted to sell out Ukraine to the Swedish feudal lords," while Czar Peter I is presented as a great statesman "who liberated Ukraine from the threat of Turkish and Swedish domination."

The Ukrainian liberation struggle of 1917-1920 is described under the section of "Petlurivshchyna," and is presented as a "counter-revolutionary" movement supported

CAPTIVE NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the remarks of Hon. William G. Bray of Indiana at the Fifth Observance of "Captive Nations Week" held on July 14, 1963 at U.N. Plaza, New York City:

Our country is failing to utilize our greatest and strongest weapon in the cold war. For too long we have allowed the Soviets to take the initiative, to keep on the offensive. For too long we have merely tried to answer their false charges, to repair the damage made by the Soviet blasts against the dike of freedom. We have remained on the defensive, gradually yielding to Russian aggression. Our leadership has apparently believed that if we yield and give enough to the Russians, the Kremlin would change and become exponents of freedom.

We have a weapon that will throw the Soviets on the defensive in the cold war if we have the courage to use that weapon to the fullest. This weapon is to demand that Russia give to the Captive Nations freedom of choice—allow these peoples to vote for the kind of govern-

ment they want and to elect the officials they want.

Russia is constantly demanding that we negotiate with her. Our leaders apparently refuse to recognize that negotiations with the Kremlin mean that Russia will keep what she has and negotiate for what we have.

When Russia wants to negotiate, let's give her a strong answer. "Yes, we will negotiate. Let's negotiate as to when you will give freedom to the Captive Nations. When will you allow them the right to vote? When will you allow them the rights guaranteed in the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta Declaration, both of which you accepted?"

One of the greatest fallacies in international thinking today is that Russian control has benefited the various peoples that she holds by armed might.

GIFT SUGGESTION - INSURANCE!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

It is not unusual for the Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association to receive applications for juvenile insurance signed by grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins, wherein it is indicated that the insurance is a gift for the child and dues will be paid by the applicant. Such gift insurance certificates are applied for in connection with the birth of a baby, or with a birthday anniversary, wedding anniversary, Christmas, and the like.

It may strike the reader that an insurance certificate is an odd gift to give to the parents of a child. However, it is practical and long-lasting and does indeed make a worth-

while gift. The insurance costs the parents nothing, since the applicant pays the dues, and the child is protected; if the insurance is on the 20 Payment Life plan the child, after 20 years, will have a fully paid-up certificate; if the insurance is on the Endowment At Age 18 plan or 20 Year Endowment plan, the child, upon maturity of the certificate, will receive the proceeds in cash, probably in time to make plans for a complete education. The gift insurance certificate is a good investment, one that will be greatly appreciated by the parents and, eventually, the child.

The question may be asked, "What happens should the applicant die? Who will pay the dues in that event?" Well, the answer to that is obvious; it would be only natural for the parents to protect the investment and take over the payment of dues obligation. Of course, they could surrender the insurance for its cash value, but this would not benefit the child and the original idea behind the insurance of the certificate would be lost. The sensible thing to do is to think of the child and carry on with the payment of dues. On the other hand, however, some applicants have neatly solved this problem by paying all dues in advance. By "all dues" we mean just that. For instance, if a 20 Year Endowment certificate is involved, the applicant would pay 20 years in advance. The annual rate is applied in this case and the UNA allows a discount of 3 1/2% compounded on the total.

Thus the enslaved Ukrainian people suffer not only inhuman persecution and exploitation by Russian Bolsheviks, but they are treated to a falsified version of their own history.

By "foreign capitalists and imperialists." Despite the fact that Ukrainian Socialist parties played a vital role in the Ukrainian liberation struggle, they are reduced to the role of a handful of "exploiters" and "oppressors."

Words Without Deeds

In connection with the observance of the fifth annual "Captive Nations Week" a persistent question comes to one's mind: What is done practically in American policy to help the captive nations, in whose honor the "Captive Nations Week" is being observed? At least, one is puzzled seriously at the stand of the United States at the U.N. forum. There the United States displays a laudable initiative against colonialism. But, regrettably, this noble endeavor is applied exclusively to the African nations, but the United States keeps silent as far as the captive nations under the Soviet Russian domination are concerned.

What can be done at the present time to effectively assist the captive nations? One of the most appropriate answers was provided not so long ago by former Congressman Judd of Minnesota. He said at the Ukrainian Congress Committee convention in Washington that the United States should persistently press for the liberation of Ukraine and other captive nations. But what we witness is quite contrary. The State Department, through the ill-advised letters of Secretary of State Dean Rusk, advised Congressman Smith, chairman of the House Rules Committee, against the establishment of a special committee on the captive nations, and made an unparadonable blunder by classifying Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine as "parts of the historic Soviet state."

Thus, "Captive Nations Week" has a great value, but it could have even greater significance if the highly idealistic words expressed in the official resolution would be backed by deeds. We must hope that these deeds will come one day.

The Endowment At Age 18 plan of insurance is very popular as it matures at just about the time the child is entering college. The child, of course, could make good use of the proceeds and the parents' financial load would be lightened. Certificates issued at the low ages, such as 0, 1, 2 and 3, are not too expensive; since the rates are computed according to ages, however, we would suggest that anyone who is contemplating this type of insurance for a child waste no time in applying for same. The age limit is 10.

The next best choice would be the 20 Year Endowment certificate. This insurance is available for children at ages 0 to 15 and the rates are comparatively low. The 20 Payment Life certificate is quite inexpensive. Issued at ages 0 to 15, it protects the child for life although dues need be paid only 20 years.

Dividends are paid on all juvenile certificates after two calendar years.

If the child is healthy no examination is required at all ages for up to \$2,000 insurance. The UNA issues juvenile certificates for up to \$5,000, but a child for whom an applicant desires more than \$2,000 insurance must be examined by a physician.

Any questions not covered here may be referred to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. When writing to the Home Office please mention our column.

that value has long ceased to exist. We only want for other people the freedom and dignity enjoyed by our own people.

The demand for free elections is one that Russia cannot openly refuse and yet one which she knows she can never accept and still keep the people of these Captive Nations under her dictatorship. Russia will know that if freedom of choice were given the people of these nations that they would vote overwhelmingly for freedom. The demand that Russia allow her captive peoples the right of free choice will put her on the defensive as nothing else will. The right of the free ballot is inherent in the Atlantic Charter and in the Yalta Declaration, both of which Russia accepted and cannot repudiate.

Let us lead from our strength to Russia's weakness. Our greatest strength, the strength that has made America what it is today, is the recognition of the freedom and dignity of man. It is the recognition of freedom and dignity that has made America so strong economically that our problems are those of surplus while the

Communists' programs are those of continuing scarcities.

Our freedom has been so successful that we must regulate the number of those who would come to America, while Russian Communism must erect walls of stone and barbed wire backed up by bayonets to keep her inmates within.

The denial of the freedom and dignity of man is Russia's greatest weakness. As those behind the Iron Curtain become more aware of the advantages of freedom that have been denied them by Russian autocracy—first by the despotic actions of the Czars and later by the despotic actions of the Commissars—the demands for freedom will become overwhelming and will rock the Communist world.

Where and how did Russia acquire these countries and peoples that she is holding by armed might? The history of Russia during the last five hundred years, since the principality of Muscovy commenced its march of expansion, shows that Russia has devoured 46 nations speaking 61 distinct languages.

(To be Continued)

Bobeczko Brothers Graduate



Gerald Bobeczko



Danny Bobeczko

Graduation came in pairs in the Bobeczko household this year, with Gerald graduating from Allegheny College and Danny getting his diploma from John Marshall High School. Both are sons of Nicholas and Mary Bobeczko of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Bobeczko has been the Financial Secretary of UNA Branch #102, for many years. The boys have also made their grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Dmytro Szmagala, and Mr. Theodore Bobeczko very proud of their achievements. Mr. Szmagala is a Supreme Advisor of UNA.

Gerald received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mathematics from Allegheny College and has been accepted by the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School where he will receive a scholarship towards his Master's Degree.

His college activities were Newman Club, Manager of the ROTC Drill team, College Activities Committee and President of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He was also active in Intra-mural sports such as tennis and baseball.

Gerald has been active in the Ukrainian Youth League of North America serving as the Financial Secretary for two years. He attended the Ukrainian Cultural Courses for two years and was one of the students who built a bandura which occupies a place of honor in the Bobeczko home. He was also instrumental in organizing and teaching the Ohio State Youth League Dance Group which was such a success at the Penn-Ohio Bowling Banquet.

Gerald is employed at the Soyuzivka for the summer months prior to the opening of school at Pitt.

Following in his brother's footsteps, he was one of twelve receiving an "Honor Key" at the Commencement exercises which graduated 380 students. The "Honor Key" is awarded for outstanding service and achievements. Danny is enrolled at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh where he will study for a degree in Mechanical Engineering.

His many activities showed his versatility as shown in the following: Cleveland All City Band in which he played first clarinet, Drum Major of John Marshall's Marching Band, member and President of the National Honor Society, Key Club President and served as a delegate to the Key Club International Convention in Long Beach, California. Although small in stature he played well enough to receive his letter in Varsity basketball. He took part in the Senior Play and played in the Theater Orchestra and School Dance Band.

Danny won the Teen-age high game and high series trophies at this year's Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament. He has come a long way from the little blond lad who danced so well at the UNA Convention in Cleveland and was hoisted on to Tommy Shepko's accordion. His Ukrainian dancing has been enjoyed by many attending concerts in the Cleveland area.

Danny will attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka this summer and hopes to add another bandura to the Bobeczko home.

Both are members of Branch 102 and if they follow in their father's footsteps they should be counted on for future UNA activities.

Receives Degree in Medicine

On May 26, Myron Ritrosky, son of Mr. & Mrs. John Ritrosky of 2 Maple Ave., Hudson, New York, received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse.

Mr. Myron Ritrosky has started his internship at the Syracuse Medical Center.

He is a graduate of Cornell University, where he was on the Freshmen Crew, Varsity Crew, Folk Dance Club and a member of Alpha Kappa Kappa, a medical social fraternity.

Dr. Ritrosky is married to the former Miss Martha A. Traphagen of Avoca, New York. They have a daughter, Madelyn Marie, who is 15 months old.

Myron's father is a member



Myron Ritrosky

of 476 Ukrainian National Association in Hudson, New York.

St. George's Buglers Win 'Stand Still' Championship

On July 13, 1963 in Farmingdale, L. I., the St. George Drum and Bugle Corps (Knights of St. George) won the non-association stand still championship of New York State. This is the first time that a drum and bugle corps championship has been won by a Ukrainian organization.

The Corps upon returning to the city, staged a parade in celebration of their victory. During the victory march the

director, Mr. S. Atamanchuk and the trophy, were carried on the shoulders of jubilant supporters. The parade ended in front of the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church. Here the Knights gave a concert, dedicating it to the justly proud and happy moderator, Rev. G. Chylar, OSBM.

In the words of an enthusiastic fan present on the scene, "This is only the beginning."

Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

UNA ESTATE, Kerhonkson, N. Y. August 4, 1963

NAME:
 ADDRESS:
 Age:
 Member of UNA Branch:
 Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight fair good
 Enclosing deposit of \$
 (Total fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application).

CARDINAL SPELLMAN GREETES GROUP AFTER 'CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK' MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL



Pictured from left to right are: Two Baltic women, Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, in Ukrainian costume, Mrs. Alice Lexa in Czech costume, Msgr. Vincent J. Raith, His Eminence Cardinal Spellman, Msgr. Stephen Krasula, Congressman William G. Bray of Indiana, who was principal speaker at the Fifth annual "Captive Nations Week" observance at the U.N. Plaza, Mrs. Bray and Walter Dushnyk, UCCA representative.

Congressmen O'Neil, Sisk Pledge Support in House Rules Comm.

Editor's Note: In the following letters received by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia on June 27, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Massachusetts, and Bernie F. Sisk, California, both members of the influential House Committee on Rules, announce their support of House Resolutions 14 and 15, establishing formation of a Special House Committee on Captive Nations. The legislation, advanced by Congressmen Flood and Derwinski, has been held up in the Rules Committee. Both letters appeared in the July 4, 1963 issue of The Hairenik Weekly, published in Boston, Mass.:

Thank you for your letter with reference to House Resolutions 14 and 15, to establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations.

You may be assured that I shall continue to use my best efforts to secure favorable action on these measures both in the House Committee on Rules and on the Floor of the House of Representatives.

With every good wish,
Sincerely,
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Member of Congress

Thank you for your letter of June 21 with reference to H. Res. 14 and 15, to establish a Special Committee on Captive Nations.

You may be assured of my support of this legislation and I will do what I can to get it out Rules Committee and to the Floor for a vote.

With kindest regards and best wishes,
Sincerely,
Bernie Sisk,
Member of Congress

Immigrant Leaves Estate To Philanthropy

A frugal immigrant with a thirst for knowledge, a love for his adopted country and a respect for his Ukrainian heritage, has turned his life savings to philanthropic services here, most of it for education. The quiet, soft-spoken man who left \$17,800 of his \$29,041 estate for scholarships at Youngstown University was Joseph Potochny of 903 Washburn Ave. He died at 66 on July 24, 1962 of cancer. Potochny had no wife, no relatives, but many friends and much love for everything American, especially education. Thus, for the education of needy young men and women of Ukrainian background, Mr. Potochny left the \$17,880. His will directs that any money not needed immediately for scholarships be invested and the income used to increase the scholarship fund. The university is to handle this fund. As an added incentive, a Ukrainian scholarship committee has been formed to add to the fund which Potochny started. He worked at "Automatic" Sprinkler Corp. of America. On this committee are Michael Yarosh and Atty. John Chudik, Michael Gerchak, Peter Gulick, Michael V. Kosach, Arseny Melnick, Michael

Yurchison and Charles Zubyk. Potochny's will. He bequeathed \$2,500 to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Youngstown Branch; \$1,000 to the Mahoning Valley Council Boy Scouts of America; \$1,000 to Tru-Mah-Col Chapter, Multiple Sclerosis Society and \$2,500 to Radio Free Europe for its continuing crusade against Communism. His household furnishings, including two rooms of well-worn books, and his clothes go to the Christ Mission Good Will store. The residue, after claims such as funeral expenses, went to Y.U. for the scholarships. Potochny was described as having a love for American history, but so great was his enjoyment of reading that his selections ran all the way from Plato to Mickey Spillane. He was quite and unassuming, generous when generosity was of genuine help, and was the type who "didn't have an enemy in the world because he never saw fit to make any." He was active in the Ukrainian Holy Trinity Catholic Church, working with the choir and church plays. Over the years he accumulated his money by savings, most of it in U.S. Savings Bonds. (Courtesy: The Youngstown Vindicator, July 4, 1963).

Chicago Famine Committee Publishes "A Letter from Zina"

"Please Uncle, Do Take me to Kharkiv... I'm Young and I Want So Much to Live." Thus begins "A Letter From Zina," a four-page leaflet recently published by the Committee for Commemorating the Famine in Ukraine. The leaflet, designed to inform the American public about the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine was written by Myron B. Kuropas, UNA Advisor, and is based on an authentic letter written by a 10 year-old Ukrainian girl during the height of the famine. It originally appeared in The Black Deeds of the Kremlin, edited by S. O. Pidhainy. Commenting on the unusual title and the lack of horror pictures, Mr. Kuropas stated: "It's difficult to get Americans to read literature that screams 'Horror, Murder, Genocide, Death' and is illustrated with gruesome, starving skeletons. Our aim here was to interest the reader from a human point of view of first and then to

introduce information about the famine." Organized since March, the Committee for Commemorating the Famine in Ukraine is located in Roman Smook, a well-known Ukrainian lawyer. Other members of the Committee include: T. Shpikula, UNA Advisor, Vice-Chairman; M. Semchshyn, Vice-Chairman; W. Nychay and I. Lysenko, Ukrainian secretaries; M. Shpikula, English secretary; and W. Braznyk, Treasurer. Organizational, Political, Press and Financial Committee heads are A. Antonowych, W. Kostun, M. Kuropas, and M. Chariw, respectively. The auditing committee consists of Messrs. Mychalchewych, Fedorenko, and Pochevnik. Almost all Chicago Ukrainian organizations are represented on the Committee which plans a giant protest rally on Sunday, September 29 in Humboldt Park. Copies of "A Letter From Zina" will be

Metropolitan Hermaniuk Observes Silver Jubilee

WINNIPEG—A Solemn Pontifical Mass of Thanksgiving was celebrated by Archbishop Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk, Archbishop of Winnipeg and Metropolitan for the Ukrainians of Canada at St. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral, Sunday, June 23, of mark the 25th anniversary of his priesthood.

Assisting the Metropolitan were Bishop Neil Savaryn of Edmonton, Bishop Andrew Roborecki of Saskatoon, Msgr. Basil Kushnir and members of the Winnipeg Clergy. Bishop Neil Savaryn of Edmonton delivered the jubilee sermon in Ukrainian, and Bishop Andrew Roborecki of Saskatoon spoke in English. The SS. Vladimir and Olga mixed choir under the direction of Mrs. Olga Hawryluk sang the Jubilee Mass.

Hon. Erick F. Willis, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, was also present at the Mass. A jubilee banquet took place the same evening in the new Immaculate Heart of Mary School auditorium.

Congratulatory messages were delivered by The Hon. Erick F. Willis, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Hon.

Walter Weir, Minister of Public Works, who represented the Provincial Government, Ald. S. Rebchuk on behalf of Mayor Stephen Juba, Mr. Peter Taraska, representing Metro Council, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Basil Kushnir, V. G., John M. Kozoriz, who brought greetings on behalf of the Ukrainian Catholic organization of Manitoba, and John Iwanichuk, Vice-President of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Mr. John Novosad presented a sword to the Metropolitan on behalf of St. Joseph's Council of the Knights of Columbus. Greetings were received from His Excellency Archbishop Sebastiano Baggio, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Archbishop Joseph Slipy, and from Ukrainian Bishops and Archbishops all over the world.

In conclusion Archbishop Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk spoke on the priesthood and its dignity as portrayed by St. Paul. He thanked all who had participated in the celebration of his Jubilee.

Msgr. J. Pulak was toastmaster at the banquet.

Stephen Szach, Ukrainian Singer, Performs in Chicago Opera

Stephen Szach, Ukrainian tenor, appeared in Verdi's "La Traviata," presented by the American Opera Company on May 18, 1963 in Chicago, Ill. He appeared in the important role of Alfredo, one of the three principal parts in the opera.

Mr. Szach came to the United States several years ago and pursued his vocal studies under Prof. John Butynas. In 1962 he went to Europe to further his musical education and spent several months in Munich, Vienna, Rome and Milan, where he participated in a number of music contests.

We wish our new opera star best of everything in his musical career and hope he will bring fame not only to his



Stephen Szach

name but to that of the Ukrainian people as well.

W. N.

Odezynsky Expresses Confidence In McDermott's Victory To Governor Scranton



During festivities of "Captive Nations Week" in Harrisburg John Odezynsky, City Chairman of Ukrainian Republican Club of Philadelphia, and W. Thomas Darmopray, State Chairman, conferred with Governor William Scranton on Ukrainian-American Republican affairs. The Governor received the report of the highly successful drive for new citizens being conducted in Philadelphia as a pilot program under Mr. Odezynsky. At the same time Mr. Odezynsky expressed his confidence in ardent Ukrainian support of Mr. McDermott, the Republican candidate for mayor of Philadelphia. Other activities were also discussed.

Young UNA Member Receives Scholarship

Andrew Chubick, Jr., age 17, son of Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Chubick, 514 Jones Street, with honors from Youngstown, Ohio graduated Wilson High School on June 7, 1963. He was awarded a "John Hessin Clarke Scholarship" in the amount of \$1,000.00 annually for the next four years from the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. These scholarships are restricted to the twenty freshmen whose credentials and academic promise are most outstanding. He plans to study pre-Med.

Andrew, valedictorian of his class and president of the National Honor Society, also won the rensselaer science and math award, the American Legion Essay Contest and was select-



Andref Chubick

ed the "outstanding boy" in his junior year. For his hobby, Andrew plays the accordion. Andrew, his parents, his sister Charlotte Anne and his maternal grandmother Mrs. Charles (Anastasia) Setnyk are all members of the UNA Branch 230.

Sports Scene

How To Get Information from USSFA

By OLEH ZWADIUK

NEW YORK—Recently the United States Soccer Football Association issued its annual report. Being an important document with some pertinent information which concerns us all, we tried to obtain this report from USSFA, but to no avail.

The first natural place to look for such a report would of course be the main office of the USSFA. This reporter called the organization's secretary, Mr. Barrskil, last Tuesday morning and asked him for a copy of the report of meetings held in the Waldorf Astoria two weeks ago. Mr. Barrskil said that the minutes of the meetings were not yet ready and that when they were typed up he would send one out.

Since the deadline for this column is Tuesday, this was impossible to do, so we tried further. Calling the German newspaper Staats-Herald and Zeitung we learned that such a report called the "USSFA Annual Report" DID exist but that they could not find their copy and suggested calling Mr. Barrskil.

We called Mr. Barrskil again and told him the proper name of the document. This time he said, he had such a report but that he had only one copy and could not part company with it. We suggested coming over to the office and reading it but this was not agreeable to the USSFA secretary either. He said that "I have many people in the office all day and there is no room to do that." We asked if he had a sort of outer office or a hall where we would not interfere with his work, whereupon he replied with anger "what do you think we are-millioners or something... we have only one office."

And so went the saga of "how to get information from the USSFA," and with it went out the window the myth of cooperation and good relations with the press by a struggling organization.

We admit we are not The New York Times but we must point out that the several thousand readers of the Ukrainian Weekly make up a goodly percentage of the gate at the local soccer games and they are entitled to know what is happening at the higher state of executive leadership.

ASL EXPANDS

The American Soccer League expanded to nine teams for the coming season with the admission of the New Brunswick Hungarians and the re-admission of Galicia Soccer Club of New York. Fall River asked for and was granted a year's absence.

The league also named a new president in the person of Kurt Lamm of Brooklyn. Mr. Lamm succeeds the long time president Anthony Uhrick of Philadelphia.

Other officers named were Eli Laredo, first Vice-President, Frank Andrade, second Vice-President and Alex Yaremko, president of the Ukrainian National, third vice-president.

Austria, Belenenses Suffer Defeats

In the International Soccer League last Sunday two big surprises took place. Although Ujpest of Hungary was favored to win over Wiener of Austria no one thought that the nimble Austrians would go down to a lopsided, 6-1, defeat. The big gun on the Hungarian side was 18-year-old Ferenc Bene, the Ujpest forward who registered 5 of his 6 goals.

Bene tied the league record for goals scored in one game and moved his team firmly into first place. The previous high scorer in one game was Rudolf Kucera of Dukla, Czechoslovakia.

The second surprise was the downfall of last year's winner Belenenses of Portugal. Belenenses fell victim to Dinamo of Yugoslavia. Dinamo overcame a 2-0 deficit to score a 3-2 victory.

Despite heavy rains the Randall's Island Stadium was filled with nearly 11,000 spectators. They were not disappointed. Gornik of Poland defeated Valladolid of Spain, 5-1, in Chicopee, Mass., before 6,000.

Canada

It was a gloomy weekend for the Montreal Ukrainians. They went on the road, first to Toronto and then to Hamilton, and were thoroughly beaten in both places.

On Saturday, Ukraina lost to the Toronto Ukrainians, 7-1, and on Sunday the Montrealers lost the early 1-0 lead and eventually the game to the Hamilton Steelers, 8-2.

John Pupa, UNA Member, Dies In Youngstown

John Pupa of 1105 Wilshire Drive, died of cancer Saturday June 1, 1963 in St. Elizabeth Hospital, at the age of 41.

Mr. Pupa was born April 28, 1922, in Youngstown, Ohio, a son of William and Mary Hryb Pupa. He worked in the maintenance department of the U.S. Steel Corp. and was a member and former recording secretary of St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

He also was a member of Hillman Lodge 481, F. & A.M., Sts. Peter & Paul Brotherhood, Branch 274, Zapozorka Sich Lodge, Eastern Orthodox So-

ciety, Ukrainian Orthodox League and Post 2, Disabled American Veterans.

Besides his wife, the former Marie Senediak, who he married in 1951, Mr. Pupa leaves his father; a son, Gregory at home, and two brothers, Dr. Andrew Pupa, assistant superintendent of schools in Clear Creek, Tex., and Walter of Youngstown.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday June 4, 1963 at Sts. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox cemetery.

Alice Dobransky Secretary of UNA, Branch 274

SOYUZIVKA



The Ukrainian National Association RESORT

in the Catskill Mountains NEAR KERHONKSON, N. Y.

Presents

TODAY, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1963

CONCERT

— featuring —

Mary LESAWYER

Well-known Soprano of the New York City Opera
OLYA DMYTRIV, Accompanist

AND WILLIAM SHUST

American stage actor will recite fragments from works of Shakespeare and Shevchenko.

Also
NUSIA STASHYNSKA
Modern Dance.

A DANCE

WILL BE HELD TO THE TUNES OF THE "AMOR" ORCHESTRA

