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"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER OPENED IN VIRGINIA

BOSTON, Va. — The Freedom Studies Center, a privately sponsored school of psycho-political warfare, was opened here last Sunday, September 25, with more than 1,000 persons taking part in the dedication ceremonies.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, one of the Center's strongest advocates and member of its Board of Directors, addressed the gathering that included dozens of high-ranking officials of the U.S. Government as well as Senators and leaders of private and public organizations.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky

Train Leaders

The Center was established through the cooperation of 55 educational institutions and major organizations to help close the Cold War educational gap. This cooperative venture is operated by the tax-exempt Institute for American Strategy.

Its main objectives are to train Cold War leadership for all segments of society in the free world, to study Communist strategies and tactics, and to develop and recommend programs for defending and extending the sphere of freedom.

Dr. Dobriansky, in his remarks, hailed the institution as one that will pave the way "in the knowledge, science and art of psycho-political warfare — the one field in which the Red totalitarians posses a virtual monopoly of advantage and use."

The 34 initial United States cooperating agencies of the Center include educational institutions such as the Illinois Institute of Technology and Northeastern University, and school systems such as the Cook County (Ill.) Schools and the Massachusetts Department of Education.

International in Scope

The 21 initial international cooperating agencies include representation from many countries in Africa, Europe, Asia and Latin America. Additional agencies will be added as the Center grows.

Among numerous outstanding individual leaders cooperating in the development of the Center are 13 heads of colleges, 11 deans of university schools, 13 state commissioners of education, 20 professors, 21 business leaders, 12 U.S. Senators, 33 U.S. Congressmen and 11 state governors.

The Center will initially operate as a residence school conducting programs for free world leaders in both private and public sectors. These con-

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Spirit of Independence Prevails in Ukraine, Says Sztul-Zhdanovych

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Opposition to Soviet policies of "Russification" and historical disintegration of great empires will lead to eventual independence for Ukraine, a Ukrainian nationalist leader said in St. Paul, Minn.

The account of Mr. Sztul's talk at a press conference here on September 15, appeared in The Minneapolis Tribune of September 18th. The story was written by Neil Gendler, Tribune staff writer.

Oppose Russification

Speaking through an interpreter, Oleh Sztul-Zdanovych, 49, editor of the weekly newspaper Ukrainian Word in Paris, France, said the recent attempts of the Soviet regime to unite all of the Soviet Union with one language and culture was being vigorously opposed by Ukrainians, particularly the Communist bred youth.

Sztul, in addition to editing the Ukrainian-language newspaper, is president of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), and was in the Twin Cities as part of a tour of United States and Canada.

He made his remarks at the home of university Prof. Emeritus Alexander A. Granovsky, 2101 Scudder St., St. Paul.

Sztul and his interpreter, Youry Pundyk, chairman of the Department of Social Sciences at Hibbing (Minn.) Junior College, explained that the OUN and similar organizations around the world existed to preserve ties among people of Ukrainian descent and to keep alive the hope of Ukrainian independence, in Ukraine itself and abroad.

Since ascension of Leonid Brezhnev to Soviet power, Sztul said, the regime has tried to bring the many Soviet nationalities together by imposing Russian as a common tongue and by eliminating the cultural heritages of the nationalities.

Youth Rebels

Ukrainian youths, raised under and supporting communism itself, have resisted this, he said, and have been encouraged by the separatist moves of Poland and Romania.

If the west is interested in curbing Soviet power, he said, it should encourage such nationalist movements.

Ukrainians want independence, not autonomy, he said, because "we don't trust the Russians."

The Ukrainian desire for independence is fanned by a feeling Sztul said was preva-

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SVOBODA, WEEKLY HAVE DAY-AND-NIGHT TELEPHONE SERVICE

In seeking to further improve the quality of its service, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly have instituted a 24-hour telephone service. A special tape recorder connected to the telephone, installed in our offices, now makes it possible for callers to leave urgent messages and news items at any time during the after-office hours.

The number to call is (201) 434-0212. Those who wish to use this new method of contact with Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly should remember to have their message written out beforehand so as to avoid wasting valuable time. After dialing the number, wait until you hear a tone following a short recorded announcement, and then read your message. You must state your name and address. Messages of unidentified callers will be disregarded.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER: (201) 434-0212.

PROGRAM

NINTH CONGRESS OF AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT
New York Hilton Hotel, 53rd & 6th Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1966:

8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.: Advance Registration.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1966:

8:00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.: Registration.
10:00 A.M.: Opening of the Congress. Presentation of Colors. American and Ukrainian National Anthems. Invocation. Adoption of Congress Agenda Report of Registration Committee.
10:30 A.M.: Election of Presidium. Election of Committees: Credentials, Resolutions, Press and Information. Report of Nominating Committee.
11:00 A.M.: Greetings from the Mayor of New York City.
11:15 A.M.: Reports: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President; Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice-President; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Treasurer; Dr. Edward Zarsky, Chairman of Educational Council; Roman Rohoza, Youth Coordinator; Dr. Walter Dushnyck, Editor of UCCA Publications; Roman Huhlevych, Chairman of the Auditing Committee.
1:00 P.M.: Luncheon.
2:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M.: Discussion on Reports.
8:00 P.M.: Panel of Youth Organizations: Orest Szczudluk, Moderator; Ihor Chuma and George Kuzma, Panelists.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1966:

8:00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.: Continuation of Registration.
10:00 A.M.: Addresses: (1) "Tasks and Objectives of the UCCA in the Future" — Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky (30 minutes); (2) "Scholarship" — Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki; (3) "On the 50th Anniversary of the Ukrainian War of Liberation and National Statehood" — Dr. Matthew Stachiw; (4) "The Liberation Problem of the Ukrainian People" — Anthony Dragan; (5) "The World Congress of Free Ukrainians" — Ignatius Billinsky; (6) "The Problems of Youth" — Mrs. O. Kuzmowych; (7) "Problems and Methods of Work of UCCA Branches and the Ukrainian National Fund" — Ivan Bazarko.
12:00 noon: Discussion on Addresses.
1:00 P.M.: Luncheon.
2:30 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.: Report of Credentials and By-Laws Committees.
3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.: Continuation of Discussion on Addresses.
8:00 P.M.: BANQUET. Outstanding Guest Speakers. Program of Entertainment.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1966:

8:00 A.M.: Masses in Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches.
11:00 A.M.: Election of New Executive Board and Other Organs of UCCA.
12:00 P.M.: Luncheon.
2:30 P.M.: Adoption of Resolutions. Closing of the Congress.

Leading American Legislators To Address UCCA Congress

Sen. Paul J. Fannin

Rep. William G. Bray

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Senators Thomas J. Dodd and Paul J. Fannin, Congressmen William G. Bray, Leonard Farbstein, Barrett O'Hara and Edna F. Kelly will be among the guest speakers addressing the Ninth Congress of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, scheduled to begin here next week at the New York Hilton Hotel.

More than 400 delegates from across the nation are expected to attend the three-day Congress which will mark the 25th anniversary of this national representative body of Ukrainians living in America.

Among dozens of American and foreign dignitaries scheduled to appear during the sessions will be the Hon. Nguen Duy Lien, Ambassador from South Viet Nam to the United Nations, and Ambassador Liu Chieh from the Republic of China.

Sen. Dodd, a long-time friend of the Ukrainian people, is vice-chairman of the Special Sub-Committee on Internal Security, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. He also serves on several sub-committees, including the Sub-Committee on Trading with the Enemy. One of the most powerful Senators, and a strong supporter

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd

of President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam, Mr. Dodd is an outspoken foe of communism. Considered a liberal on domestic issues, his views on foreign policy are closer to the conservative wing of the Democratic party.

Senator Fannin (Rep.-Ariz.) was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1964. He is a member of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. A former governor of Arizona, he served as chairman of the Western Governors Conference in 1963. He was member

(Continued on Page 3)

POPE RECEIVES CARDINAL SLIPYJ AT AUDIENCE IN ROME

ROME. — Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, Archbishop Major of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, was received by Pope Paul VI at a private audience here Friday, September 2, at the Pontiff's summer villa in Castel Gandolfo.

The news of the audience was reported by the Ukrainian Press Bureau in a special communique published in the September 25th issue of its Bulletin.

Warm Exchange

In what was described as a "warm exchange of opinions," the Ukrainian Cardinal touched on a number of questions relating to the life and work of the Ukrainian Church and laiety. The Archbishop-Major was accompanied by his personal secretary, Very Rev. M. Marusyn, who presented the Pope with one of his recently published books.

The Pontiff, in his remarks, assured the Cardinal of his constant prayers and concern for the fate of the Ukrainian Church and the entire Ukrainian people.

He reminded that the proper course for the Ukrainian people is to persevere in their faith, to preserve their rite, language and culture under the leadership of their Cardinal who manifested his loyalty to the Church by his suffering as a prisoner in the Communist concentration camps.

Repeats Message

"Have faith, be strong and brave, love and trust each other," said the Pontiff as he once again repeated the message offered last year at the installation ceremonies of Cardinal Josyf.

At that time, the Pope addressed a throng of Ukrainian well-wishers who came to Rome to witness the ceremony on February 27. The Pontiff's remarks were delivered at a public audience following the Archbishop's installation as Cardinal of the Catholic Church.

The Bureau reports that following the 30-minute audience the Supreme Pontiff imparted his Apostolic Blessings for the entire Ukrainian people.

UYL-NA Board, Foundation To Meet Jointly in Pittsburgh

By GEORGE PANKRATH

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The first meeting of the newly elected Executive Board of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America takes place this Saturday and Sunday, October 1st and 2nd at 1 p.m. at the Pittsburgh Hilton, Gateway Center in downtown Pittsburgh, Pa.

Newly-elected President Robert Hussar urges that all members plan to attend this all-important first meeting.

One of the main topics of business to be discussed will be ways to raise funds for the League programs. Among efforts already contemplated would be to re-issue the Ukrainian Arts Book which the UYL-NA published in 1952 under presidency of William Polewchak.

Among those expected to attend, besides President Hussar, are vice-presidents Elaine Kurko and Taras Herbowy, recording secretary Pat Danielson, corresponding secretary Carol Andrews, financial secretary Danny Bobeczko, treasurer Ray Karbiwnyk, publicity director George Pankrath, advisors Jean Lisko, Doris Darmopray, Nadia O'Shea, John Kuchmy, Bill Polewchak, district organizers Pat Blaschak, Pat Kochirka, Lee Tarnasky and Sonny Potoshnik, art director Pat Dackiw, Trend Editor Mary Pressy and UYL-NA Foundation members Eugene Wadiak, Walter Bodnar, Walter Bacad, Joseph Smindak and Eugene Woloshyn.

On Sunday morning at 9 p.m. the UYL-NA Foundation will hold its meeting.

FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN JOINT CONFERENCE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — High-ranking representatives of the four Ukrainian fraternal benefit societies met here last week in a joint conference to discuss ways of stepping up the diversified development of the Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada.

The conference, first of its kind, was called on the initiative of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, the second-largest Ukrainian fraternal organization with headquarters in Philadelphia. The host association's Supreme President, Very Rev. Myroslaw Charyna, opened the meeting and acted as its chairman.

Serve People

In a joint declaration, issued after day-long discussions, the representatives reaffirmed their organizations' long-standing objective of striving to serve the Ukrainian people on the North American continent and of "assisting the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom and independence."

The declaration further states that while the primary function of each of the four organizations is to provide their membership with the best in life insurance programs, and other related benefits, their concern with the welfare of the entire Ukrainian community and the aspirations of the Ukrainian people for freedom and independence continue to be of paramount importance.

The representatives acknowledge the fact that "a substantial part of the Ukrainian community remains still outside of the framework of our fraternal system" and indicated that organizational efforts will be constantly intensified.

It was agreed to arrange similar meetings annually with each of the fraternals taking turns as host of the conference. The Ukrainian National Association, the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal benefit society, will serve as host of next year's conference.

Attend First Conference. Seated, left to right, are: Dr. M. Stachiw, Rev. Dr. C. Berdar, J. Lesawyer, Rev. M. Charyna, A. Batiuk, W. Mazur, Dr. J. Padoch. Standing, left to right: M. Dolnycky, A. Nykonczuk, S. Sprynsky, Dr. A. Bilyk, L. Futala, W. Sochan, S. Wochok, T. Mynyk, J. Kokolski, E. Popil, T. Kulchytsky, S. Hawrysz, A. Dragan.

Taking part in the conference, held here Wednesday, September 21, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, were the following officers: Very Rev. M. Charyna, President, Rev. Dr. Constantine Berdar, Spiritual Moderator, Dr. Alexander Bilyk, Supreme Vice-President, Stephen Sprynsky, Supreme Secretary, Teofil Kulchytsky, Financial Secretary, Mrs. Stephanie Wochok, Supreme Treasurer, Mstyslaw Dolnycky, America editor, all representing the Providence Association; Anthony Batiuk, Supreme president, Theodore Mynyk, Supreme Secretary, Edward Popil, Supreme Treasurer, and Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Narodna Volya editor, all representing the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; Wolodymyr Mazur, President, Lew Futala, Vice-president, Ananiy Nykonczuk, Organizer, representing the National Aid Association; Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President, Walter Sochan, Supreme Vice-President, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary, Svoboda editor, representing the Ukrainian National Association.

UNA Hudson County Committee Hosts Supreme Officers

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Supreme Vice-President Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer John Kokolski, as well as UNA's Regional Organizer S. Hawrysz, were the guests speakers at the UNA Hudson County District Committee's meeting held here at the Ukrainian Community Center on Friday, September 23.

The meeting was opened by the committee's chairman Anthony Sharan, who called on the secretary, Dmytro Dydyk, to read the minutes of the last meeting.

New Plans

Mr. Sochan informed the branch officers of several recent innovations in the work of the UNA Home Office, particularly those relating to the recording department which he heads.

The Vice-President also suggested ways of utilizing UNA's new policy plans in the officers' organizational work. He offered suggestions on how to avoid losses in membership and indicated that efforts should be stepped up to attain the assigned quota of new members for the district by the end of the year.

Mr. Kokolski reviewed the financial status of the Association, analyzing profits, expenditures and investments since his assumption of office in July of this year. He also discussed briefly the loans and mortgages granted in recent months.

The Treasurer then informed the members of UNA's plans to build a new home office on the Hudson River. The building would be erected next year as part of the vast redevelopment project in downtown Jersey City.

Worthy Efforts

Mr. Hawrysz reviewed the status of the current organizational drive in the Hudson County District. In this respect, said Mr. Wawrysz, the efforts of Mr. Dydyk, Mr. M. Woloszyn and Mrs. K. Steciuk were particularly noteworthy. The Organizer also pointed to the need of merging some of the smaller branches which have been dormant for some time now. He said that larger units show greater activity and initiative in both UNA and local community affairs.

All speakers stressed the need for greater participation of individual members as well as the entire branches in community programs. Such activity is conducive to organizational efforts and results in greater gains for the Association in every respect.

The speeches engendered a lively discussion which continued after the meeting was formally adjourned by the chairman.

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Editorial

Freedom Center, At Last

At long last a major center solely devoted to the study of communism's Cold War tactics has come into being. The Freedom Studies Center is now a reality.

A private institution, it has been established through the efforts of countless individuals in response to requests from many quarters, from people who are concerned with the dangers of communism and are determined to combat it on all fronts. It has been appropriately dubbed a private "West Point" of psycho-political warfare.

Its purpose is simple: to train Cold War leadership in the free world, to study Communist strategies and tactics, and develop programs for maintaining and extending the sphere of freedom everywhere in the world.

Much of the turmoil in the world today stems from ineffectiveness in deterring the Red Forces in their subtly devised schemes of subverting, infiltrating and otherwise undermining the established institutions of law and order that are the essential bulwarks of democracy as the free world knows it. But the effort of merely deterring communism is as inadequate as was the attempt to containt it. A spawning, insatiable menace, it must be pushed back if freedom is to prevail in a peaceful world. Thus the urgent need to study the schemes contrived in Moscow, Peking and other centers of Red aggression which have cropped up in recent years in various parts of the globe.

This is what the Center is for. It will train leaders who will know danger when they see it and not merely try to explain it a way. They will be equipped to cope with anything that the enemy might throw at them and they will have the weapons to mount an effective counter-offensive against communism. This we have been lacking sorely. And this, we have no doubt, the center will strive to do in an effort to bridge the educational gap in psycho-political warfare.

As Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky stated in his dedication address, the Center will have an "enormous impact on the captive nations, not only those in Central-South Europe, but many crucial ones in the Soviet Union itself."

It is only just to state that if there is any one person who deserves credit for the Center finally coming to life, it is Dr. Dobriansky. For him and for many others it has been an uphill struggle. But in the end, they will have won out.

DECLARATION

of the

CONFERENCE OF UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS

Representatives of the Ukrainian fraternal benefit societies — the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, assembled at a joint conference at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, September 21, 1966, having discussed a number of problems, state the following:

1. The joint conference of the Ukrainian fraternal benefit societies is a further step toward their greater contribution to the diversified development of the Ukrainian community on the North American Continent and its assistance to the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom and independence;

2. Since their inception, the Ukrainian fraternal orders have pursued activities that go beyond their essential role as insurance-benefit societies; as in the past, they will continue to act as primarily national civic institutions which play a vital role in the organization, enlightenment and diversified development of Ukrainian life on this continent;

3. Regrettably, only a small portion of the vast Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada has recognized the value and significance of life insurance and the decisive role of Ukrainian fraternal orders in our organized life. Only in this manner can we explain the fact that a substantial part of this community remains outside of the organizational framework of our fraternal system;

4. Representatives of the Ukrainian fraternal benefit societies assembled at this conference agree that such joint meetings and discussions are useful and necessary, and resolve to meet annually, in the deep conviction that this will be in the best interests of these societies, the Ukrainian community, and the Ukrainian people at large.

THE UCCA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On the occasion of the Ninth Triennial Convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, it may be valuable to look back over the past and present of the organization and from that point of view look forward to its future. As a person who has throughout its entire existence been more or less in contact with it, certain facts stand out with striking emphasis.

Uneasy Status

It is often forgotten that the movement which was to culminate in the formation of the Committee commenced at a very unpleasant moment in Ukrainian American life. There had been more or less united action for Ukrainian purposes existing on an uneasy status in various localities, while at the same time the larger Ukrainian fraternal organizations were beginning to gather strength and resources, and learn to cooperate.

At the same time, Ukrainians in the United States were beginning to recover from the depression, but as World War II approached, all the Ukrainian enemies raised again that same storm of Nazi influence that had been used with intent during World War I and the early movements for independence to check Ukrainian progress. The daily newspapers and radio were filled with denunciations of everything Ukrainian and in some quarters many Ukrainians who were reservists in the American army were summarily dismissed as unreliable. Old books on the Peace of Brest-Litovsk were reprinted and re-edited to fit the situation of 1939 and everything possible was done to make life miserable.

In this situation there were several meetings and discussions among the more reliable and responsible leaders of various Ukrainian groupings, and finally out of these developed the first convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and this soon arranged for the publication of The Ukrainian Quarterly and, in a different form and scope, of The Ukrainian Bulletin.

Both of these publications still appear although with a somewhat modified staff and purpose. The Bulletin was intended to provide short items of information to a rather large audience. The Quarterly sought to provide popularly written but serious and intelligent comments on all the varied Ukrainian developments and culture in the more recent past, and it was very soon indexed in the leading guides to periodicals.

Filled Vital Need

The combination of these purposes in a single journal surprised even many of the better informed Ukrainians in Europe. It filled a vital need and it was by no means the first time that a group of emigress in the United States had set themselves such a purpose, although it is possible to say that it has been the most successful, for we must remember that at the time World War II was still going on and there were relatively few educated Ukrainians or Ukrainian with a good American education in the country.

Later, after the new immigration had arrived following the war, other groups arose as the Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Sciences with its publications on a completely scientific pattern. As a result, The Quarterly shifted its goal somewhat and has come to incorporate article of a more or less serious character dealing with the efforts of all enslaved nations to recover their lost fredom and to strengthen the patriotic feelings of their brothers in their native land as well as to inform the American officials of many points which they might be tempted to overlook.

The period after the War saw a great change in the composition of the Ukrainian colony in the United States and also in Canada. At first this change created many problems, for despite the high education of many of the new emigres, they were often compelled from ignorance of English to repeat, although more rapidly, the experiences of the first immigrant before World War I. This led at once to the creation of many new societies, some based on Ukrainian sources and others an the attemps of the new emigration to organize themselves and to stress points that had been dropped by those who had lived for many years in the New World.

Yet year by year the two groups are becoming more closely connected and we find that in all of the larger fraternal organizations, which have still retained their basic role in Ukrainian American life, men and women of both groups are serving as officers and there is now far less danger of a definite split between them than there was fifteen or twenty years ago, when it often semmed that the interests of the two groups were running in opposition.

Real Spokesman

In the UCCA many, perhaps most, of the original inspirers and planners have either passed away or have definitely gone into retirement. But successors have been found with the same vision and the organization is still prospering and holding its position as a vital and real mounth piece of Ukrainians in American.

We need only allude to the work that the Committee and its present president have done in sponsoring the passage by Congress of the resolution setting up the Captive Nations Week and in furnishing the leadership with the Shevchenko Scientific Society to erect in Washington a monument to the great Ukrainian writer and patriot, Taras Shevchenko, and to preventing any interference by the Soviets in the brilliant program that was carried out on that occasion. This and the publication of many volumes in English are items that will long be remembered and not only by the Ukrainians themselves. We can also mention the establishment and contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund, and if this has not reached the amount dreamed of by its founders, it has given the Committee a sound if slender base on which to plan its activities.

It is very obvious that in the changing conditions of the present day, no such organization can hope to remain stationary, and it is perhaps time at this Triennial Convention to review some of the regulations governing the Committee, while still remembering the problems that the Committee has faced and is still continuing to face, problems that of themselves change with every swing of popular attitude whether for peace or hostility to the Communist world in Europe and Asia.

Struggle Against Tyranny

For the one certainly so far as we can see, is the still unrelenting hostility to freedom of the dictators, open or scarcely veiled, of the Communist countries and their efforts to separate and embroil the free countries for their own interests of infiltration, disorganization and conquest, whether in the name of peaceful coexistence along with wars of liberation, such as the North Vietnamese are waging in South Viet Nam with the support of both Moscow and Peking.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has passed through its first quarter of a century. It has accomplished much but it has merely scratched the surface and we can only hope that at this triennial convention, it may be so guided in its deliberations as to make the next twenty five years even more fruitful and profitable for Ukrainian freedom, development and recognition here and the people's native country.

FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER: A GREAT HISTORIC EVENT

(Address by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of economics, Georgetown University, and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at Dedication Ceremonies of the Freedom Studies Center, Boston, Virginia, Sunday, September 25, 1966).

I am greatly honored to be afforded this precious opportunity for a strong expression of warmest greetings and best wishes for the solid success of this Freedom Studies Center. With all passion and guiding reason I convey them on behalf of the National Captive Nations Committee, all its associated branches and groups, here and abroad, and also the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its supporters on almost every continent of our earth.

Indeed, it would not be presumptuous to say that my words of greeting, hope, and determination also measure and express the suppressed voices and hearts of close to a billion fellow humans trapped in the captivity of over 27 nations in the Red Empire. The vehement and vitriolic denunciations by their totalitarian Red captors against the Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90) and our conduct of the annual Week furnish more than adequate negative support for this.

Without an iota of exaggeration or rhetorical pretense, it can veritably be said that the dedication of this Center is a singularly historic event in the glorious annals of our Nation's history. Yes, there are numerous institutions and foundations in this country devoted to the study of freedom, but this Center is unique and unprecedented. For here will be generated the embryo of a Private Freedom Academy which, in its concentration on the intricate field of psycho-political warfare, will be of fundamental, institutional value not only to the security interests of our own country but also to those of every non-Communist state in the Free World. For those of us who for over a decade have struggled to overcome this perilous cultural gap by advocating a public Freedom Academy, only to find ourselves still bogged in the morass of bureaucratic insularity and legislative imbroglio, this event is a supremely happy one. And I for one believe it to be manifestly proper and institutionally symbolic and wholesome that the alert interests in the private sector of our society pave the way in the knowledge, science, and art of psycho-political warfare — the one field in which the Red totalitarians possess a virtual monopoly of advantage and use.

If in the course of its studies this Center achieves, among its many objectives, the one practical end of transporting into the minds of most Americans the idea, the concept, the scope and extent of professional Red revolutionism, this in itself would be worth unlimited billions of dollars of security and safety. The very idea of a professional Red revolutionary is incomprehensible in this day and age to most American minds. And yet it is this idea and its decades-long realization that, fundamentally, have enslaved close to half of mankind in the far-flung Red Empire. Once our people grasp this idea, all else will inevitably fall into place and this Center, after a period of expansion, will still face an acute housing problem.

Unquestionably, too, this dedication, followed by years of systematic implementation, will produce an enormous impact on the captive nations —not only those in Central-South Europe, but also the many crucial ones in the Soviet Union itself (Lithuania, Byelorussia, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Cossackia, Turkestan, and Idel-Ural, too) as well as in Asia, North Korea, Red China, Tibet, Outer Mongolia, North Viet Nam, and in our own hemisphere, Cuba. There is much to be studied and uncovered here, particularly in the non-monolith state of the USSR itself; and here, too, this Center can pioneer intellectually in our American environment and for expansive freedom throughout the world.

My friends, as in everything else human, there will be bumps and bruises in the early development of this indispensable Center, but these will be readily ironed out. As life is more mysterious and miraculous than death, so it is a miracle in itself that this Center has finally come to life, thanks to the tremendous assistance given by you and others throughout the country. Yet all of this assistance would not have congealed into this reality without the painstaking leadership provided by the versatile president of the Institute For American Strategy, Mr. John M. Fisher, to whom I pay our highest tribute and esteem.

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Shop for Insurance

Thanks to the automobile and numerous highway shopping centers, the average family today no longer depends on the neighborhood merchants when it comes to buying food, clothing, furniture, or anything at all. Housewives read the newspaper advertisements for good buys and then drive miles to make their purchases. They do not do all of their shopping at one place, but drive from one store to another seeking out the advertised "specials." Highway shopping centers have huge parking areas, but there are times when they are filled to capacity.

Write For Information

It would be interesting if the average family would shop for insurance the way it shops for other things. Of course, we do not mean the family should visit the various insurance companies and look for bargains. What we have in mind is that the family should consider the fact that there are many companies, not just the one with which it does business, and that it may be to its advantage to see what they have to offer. We have observed that there is a tendency for a family to "stick with one company" when it comes to insurance. But, since there is a difference in rates among the various companies, it seems to us it would pay a family to actually shop for its insurance needs. This shopping could be done without driving the car; simply write to the companies for information.

The Ukrainian National Association should be included in any insurance shopping list. It has rates which compare favorably with the rates of the commercial companies. It has certificates (policies) for children in amounts ranging from $500 to $5,000 on the following plans: Term To Age 16; 20 Payment Life; Paid-Up At Age 65; Endowment At Age 18; 20 Year Endowment; Endowment At Age 65. Except for Term To Age 16 all certificates are available with the Payor Benefit Contract, which stipulates a waiver of dues (premiums) should the payor-beneficiary die before the child reaches age 21; the waiver is effective until the child reaches age 21. There are adult certificates ranging from $500 to $50,000 on the following plans: Whole Life; 20 Payment Life; Paid-Up At Age 65; 20 Year Endowment; Endowment At Age 65, Double Protection To Age 65 is also available, from $1,000 to $50,000. The UNA now issues 5 Year Term and 10 Year Term certificates from $5,000 to $50,000. All certificates are available with the Double Indemnity Contract. And all certificates mentioned above earn dividends after ONE calendar year.

Compare Rates, Benefits

The UNA also issue the Accidental Death And Dismemberment certificate, $5,000, at very reasonable rates.

All adult UNA certificate holders who qualify may apply for benefits from the Indigent Fund in the event of long-standing illness, permanent disability, blindness, or amputation.

Interested insurance shoppers are invited to write and ask for the "UNA Facts" booklet, available in either English or Ukrainian. This booklet contains additional information about the UNA and descriptions and rates on all certificates at all ages. Address the UNA, P.O. Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. Please mention our column.

When comparing UNA rates of other companies be sure that exactly the same certificates are involved at exactly the same ages. Remember, the UNA pays dividends after only one calendar year (ADD certificate excepted). Remember, the UNA pays benefits to deserving members from its Indigent Fund.

Remember, too, that the UNA is a fraternal benefit society and that only certificate holders are members. All business is done through branches scattered throughout the United States and Canada; members elect their own branch officers. Main officers are elected at conventions attended by delegates from the branches.

In the UNA it is the member who is important. If you are Ukrainian, Ukrainian American, Ukrainian Canadian, or related in any way to a person of Ukrainian extraction, the UNA is for you.

'CITIZENSHIP GIVES MUCH AND EXPECTS MUCH'

(2)

(ADDRESS DELIVERED BY TOM C. CLARK, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, AT THE 21ST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP IN WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 13, 1966).

As a result, the ranks of the law-breaking and the law-abiding have become mixed and confused. Law and its authority are defied — local governments are confronted with staggering problems of maintaining peace and safety — and we agonize over the sight of individual liberty run riot.

And another thing we forget is that this orgy of crime and riot is seen around the world. Who knows but what its image has accentuated the present low ebb in our standing in the community of nations? It was the German publicity chief, Goebbels, who said a quarter of a century ago that no country had so many social and racial tensions as did we. And he added: "I shall play upon them as on many, many strings." Others are now taking a lesson from his bow.

But let us reason together on the causes of this lawlessness. First of all, it is deep-seated and we cannot, therefore, expect to cure it overnight. Certainly the many federal and state programs now in progress to eliminate slums and ghettos, to reduce poverty and to equalize opportunity, should be of great assistance. Likewise, the youth programs should prove most beneficial. And the national manpower conservation program of the Selective Service System, the Public Health Service and the Department of Defense should do much to remedy the health and physical defects of these young men who, because of these deficiencies, are not able to participate in their country's fight for world peace.

We have forgotthen that in World War II some 5,000,000 young men could not respond to their country's call because of physical and mental defects. And, we have massive educational programs. Indeed we have forged a new educational system. We spend 38 billion dollars on it, 30% of which is for higher education. The federal government alone poured two billion dollars last year into universities for research and development. That is almost a fourth of the operating income of all of the colleges and universities in the United States. Research grants are engulfing the universities and the whole education system is on a mass production basis. As a consequence there is little attention given the individual student, especially the average one. These knowledge factories have become faceless and machine like.

I stand up with Amory Houghton, Jr., Chairman of the Corning Glass Works, who declared recently in an address at Centre College: "Our problem today is not in producing more technology; our problem is in using it. Our problem is not science, it's democracy." We have forgotten about teaching democracy in our homes, in our schools and in our colleges and universities. A family used to be more than a blood-relationship. It was a special place we all loved and were taught standards of behavior and democratic living that stayed with us the rest of our lives. And our grade and preparatory schools supplemented this homework by teaching about our heritage, our goverment, the respect that we each owe to law and constituted authority and other basic principles that govern a democratic society.

Our great President touched upon the problem in his Citizenship Day and Constitution Week Proclamation. He said, in part, that "It is very important that every American understand our system of government, cherish the fundamentals of freedom and be always ready to defend our heritage for which so many have given so much." I submit that one cannot "be ready" unless he knows of his heritage, has been taught to cherish his freedom, and understands his system of government.

Sophocles said that truth is the strongest argument. And it still is. The truth is that millions of our citizens know little or nothing about the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the nature of our government and the distinguished heritage that is theirs.

You read about the citizen who, a few years ago, tore the Bill of Rights from a bulletin board in a public building and denounced it as subversive material; you heard of civil rights leaders denouncing court orders and refusing to obey those that did not suit their mood; you know that we have 15 million functional illiterates in our population and that some 65 million citizens over the age of 18 years do not have a high school education.

Our problem today is our failure to teach our people democracy as written in our fundamental law — individual rights rather than individual riot — respect for law and constituted authority and the personal relationship that each of us must maintain with our great heritage and the government that it represents.

These principles must be brought home to all Americans. This is the challenge that this Conference must meet. With its 700 affiliated organizations and their millions of members, it can perform this job. We must bring the problem to the attention of all Americans, especially educators and youth organizations so that our educational system may be alerted and steps taken to correct these deficiencies.

It is vitally important that our country produce more citizens who are alert to these fundamental concepts of our society. This is especially true with youth. I am happy to say that one-third of the attendance at this Conference is made up of young citizens. We who are of an older generation are proud of them. We feel that we have improved upon ourselves. As has been said, "Youth is not a time of life, it is a state of mind." And the state of mind of youth as a whole today is far more knowledgeable than their years. They say it is a young man's world but I like to think at age 67 that we grow old only when we desert our ideals; we are as young as our faith; as strong as our self-confidence and as happy as our hopes; we grow old only when we are overcome by our doubts; when we nourish our fears and practice our despairs.

It is true that our future is in the hands of those of younger years. We are fortunate in having such a good crop. I have explicit faith in them. As I have said, some get out of line but percentagewise it is small. We must enlist them in a great campaign for good citizenship. That is our salvation. In this challenging age we must think of them as being "of us" not just "with us." Properly trained they will continue to improve our society and its processes. Their dedication to this goal depends upon our actions. Together we must develop a living democracy in which we all partake in perfect harmony.

It has been my good fortune to be permitted over a lifetime to be and to work with the Boy Scouts. Each year they have a Jamboree at which over 50,000 boys attend. At its close they have a very impressive ceremony. As they stand in mass on a hillside, each boy lights a tiny candle — 50,000 candle power lights them and the earth about them. No dark place can be seen.

We see many dark places in our social structure today. But all that we need are candles — you and I and millions of others must be like candles bringing light to dark places, here and there and everywhere — you in your place and I in mine. Never forget. "It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness."

(The End.)

Ogilvie-Zadrozny Headquarters To Open October 9th in Chicago

Richard Ogilvie

Dr. Mitchell Zadrozny

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Ukrainian Republican Association of Illinois will officially open the Ogilvie-Zadrozny headquarters at 2435 W. Chicago Avenue at 1:00 P.M. on Sunday, October 9th. Present for the opening will be Richard B. Ogilvie, candidate for President of the Cook County Board and Dr. Mitchell Zadrozny, candidate for Cook County Commissioner. Free coffe and cake will be served between 1:00 and 3:00 P.M. and all Ukrainians are urged to come and meet the candidates.

The American Ukrainian Republican Association sponsored a $10-a-plate banquet honoring Messrs. Ogilvie and Zadrozny on September 24th at the Sherman House Hotel. Over 200 were present at this affair which was sponsored in an effort to raise campaign funds for Dr. Zadrozny.

A former president of the Ukrainian Arts Club in Chicago, Dr. Zadrozny was born and raised in Chicago. He attended schools in Chicago and then went on to receive a Ph. D. degree in geography from the University of Chicago. Since 1955, he has been teaching at Wright Jr. College. Listed in "Who's Who in the Midwest", Dr. Zadrozny was an officer in the American air force in World War II and is the author of many books dealing with the geography of Southeast Asia. He is one of the few Ukrainians to ever run for public office in the Chicago area and thus joins the ranks of Walter Darmopray and John Odezynsky in our effort to place qualified Ukrainians in the American political arena.

Sheriff Richard B. Ogilvie, a long time friend of Ukrainians and a candidate for the presidency of the Cook County Board was one of the Republicans most instrumental in supporting Dr. Zadrozny's candidacy in the Republican party.

All Ukrainians in Chicago are urged to spend a few minutes on October 9th at 2435 W. Chicago Avenue to indicate their support for Dr. Zadrozny.

Freedom Center...

(Concluded from p. 1)

centrated courses will vary in length from four-day weekends to two-week and six-week sessions. The first school will be conducted for key congressional staff members.

Eventually, the Center will undertake graduate study programs with the cooperation of participating colleges and universities. Study leading toward advanced degrees will be taken partly on the campus of a cooperating university and partly while in residence at the Center.

The dedication ceremonies at the site of the Center, located in Virginia some 90 miles south of Washington, D. C., were opened by Wallace R. Fanning, Jr., of the National Broadcasting Corporation, who acted as master of ceremonies. Following the playing of the National Anthem by the U.S. Navy Band under the baton of Lt. Comdr. Anthony A. Mitchell, the invocation was offered by the Rev. Daniel E. Powers, Georgetown University's Director of Public Affairs.

In addition to Dr. Dobriansky, the following speakers delivered brief dedication remarks: Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Rep. John O. Marsh, John M. Fisher, president of the Institute for American Strategy, Dr. James D. Atkinson, Alan G. Grant, Dr. Walter H. Judd, former member of Congress, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, Admiral Arleigh Burke, Director of the Center of Strategic Studies, Kenneth D. Wells, Vice-President of the Freedoms Foundation, John W. Piercy, Department of State, Lt. Gen. J. L. Throckmorton, Department of the Army, Admiral James F. Calvert, Department of the Navy, Lt. Gen. Jack G. Merrell, Department of the Air Force, Brig. Gen. Earle E. Anderson, U.S. Marine Corps, Admiral Felix B. Stump, William C. Dougherty, American Institute for Free Labor Development, Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO, John P. Fraim, Mutual Broadcasting System, Rep. Dante B. Fascell, National Commander John E. Davis of the American Legion.

The closing remarks were delivered by the Center's president, John M. Fisher.

More than two dozen prominent Ukrainian leaders were present at the ceremonies, including Rev. Dr. Wojnar, Rev. Dr. Berdar, Prof. Smal-Stocki, UNA Vice-Presidents Mary Dushnyck and Walter Sochan, Svoboda editor Anthony Dragan, and others.

Sztul-Zhdanovych...

(Concluded from p. 1)

lent in the republic — a feeling this richest of Soviet republics was being exploited by Moscow to develop other parts of the Soviet Union.

But independence will have to be evolutionary, he said, because the Soviet regime exercised great control over Ukraine through the Communist party, economic planning, education, the army and state police.

"The lesson of Hungary has made revolution unfeasible," he said.

Sztul also cited history for his belief in eventual independence of Ukraine.

"No major empire has survived very long," he said, adding that the USSR could not halt growing unrest among the nationalities, brought about by Russification.

Sztul left the Soviet Union in 1943 when he was captured and imprisoned by the Germans. He said he had been assistant chief of the Ukrainian underground, which was fighting both the German and Soviet armies.

He said that in the event of another major war involving Russia, Ukraine again would seek to become independent. In this regard, he said that the greatest fear in the Soviet Union today was not fear of war with the United Sates but of Red China.

With the Soviet government under threat from the East, the United States could greatly aid the cause of Ukrainian independence by agreeing to coexist with the Soviet Union only if the latter gave more freedom to its nationality groups, Sztul said.

Leading Legislators...

(Concluded from Page 1)

of the President's Civil Defense Advisory Council, and is an advocate of strong foreign policy vis-a-vis the Communist bloc.

Congressman William G. Bray has been Indiana's Seventh District Representative since 1950. A Republican, he is member of the House Committee on Armed Services and the ranking minority member of two other sub-committees. He has been active locally and nationally in many business, patriotic and civic affairs.

Congressman Leonard Farbstein, a Democrat from New York's 19th Congressional District, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1956. Since that time, he has been reelected to each succeeding Congress. Last week, in a primary run-off, Congr. Farbstein won a narrow victory over Theodore S. Weiss, a Reform Democrat and a strong critic of President

Rep. Leonard Farbstein

Johnson's policy in Viet Nam. Mr. Farbstein is member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and chairman of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Economic Policy.

Most of the speakers will make their appearance during the banquet and luncheon. Delegates and guests are reminded that tickets can be ordered now at the UCCA office at $7.50 (Lucheon) and $12.50 (Banquet).

Doroshenko Receives Award at Conferment Exercises

LINDEN, N. J. — Michael Doroshenko, agency manager, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was awarded the coveted Chartered Life Underwriter designation at National Conferment Exercises of the American College of Life Underwriters in Boston, Mass., on September 8.

The American College of Life Underwriters grants the C.L.U. or C.L.U. Associate designation to persons in the life and health insurance who pass a series of professional examinations and meet the stringent experience and ethical requirements of the College. This year, 1,600 men and women will be awarded the designation, bringing to 15,631 the number of people who have received it since the College was founded in 1927.

Mr. Doroshenko started his career with Metropolitan Life in 1956 and was promoted to the position of agency manager in 1958. He is a member of the Central Jersey Chapter of Chartered Life Underwriters. Mr. Doroshenko is member of UNA Branch 217 in Newark, N. J.

The C.L.U. program was established to meet the professional education needs of the men and women who provide life and health insurance service for the public. The courses cover such areas as: fundamentals of life and health insurance; group insurance, health insurance and pensions; law, trusts and taxation; economics and finance; and business insurance and estate planning.

The typical candidate for the C.L.U. designation enrolls in a special study class at a college or university and spends four to five years in the program. Locally, classes are taught at Rutgers University. Persons who attain the Chartered Life Underwriter designation are privileged to use the term or its abbreviation (C.L.U.) after their names and to wear the C.L.U. key.

Called to Sea Duty

NEW CASTLE, Pa. — U.S.M.M. Cadet Allan W. Yedlinsky, son of Mr. & Mrs. Walter Yedlinsky, in 1965 graduated with honors from Baldwin High School, Pittsburgh, Pa., and was appointed by Congressman James G. Fulton of Pittsburgh, to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

After successful year of study, Allen will spend next six months at sea duty. Allan is a grandson of Rev. Fr. and Mrs. Anthony Stangry of New Castle, Pa.

The entire family are members of Branch 50 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Cadet Allan W. Yedlinsky

Rochester's Ukrainian Clubs Stage Billiard Competition

By WILLIAM POPOVYCH

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—What at first seemed like a casual remark turned out to be the real thing that led to two evenings of keen competition in billiards here.

Following a friendly conversation between two UNA members, both belonging to two different social clubs, William Hryniw, of the Ukrainian American Club, and Myron Blahyj, of the Ukrainian West Side Club, agreed to form two teams of seven men each and compete in a match of 8-ball. This much smaller pool table seems to be popular in many a social club.

It was decided that the first of two matches would be played at the Ukrainian American Club on August 17, with the return match scheduled for August 24 at the West Side Club.

Both teams proved their superiority on home grounds, as the Hudson Avenue group chalked up a 4-3 victory in the first match, while the West Siders won by a score of 6-1 in the return match, thereby winning the series by an aggregate score of 9-5.

The billiards matches, while nothing new in Rochester and elsewhere, offered much in the way of socializing and better relations between the two centers. The players were evenly matched, although the names of the opponents were drawn by the captains of the respective teams from two separate boxes. Two best out of three games determined the winner.

After the matches both teams shared in the food and refreshments provided by the host clubs and the players themselves.

We were quite happy to learn that all of the competitors are members of the UNA. The teams lined up as follows: West Side Club was represented by E. Daszczyszak, S. Jarish, N. Łylak, R. Kucil, M. Blahyj, A. Charambura, T. Kotlarchuk and E. Kulyk; playing for the Ukrainian American Club were: P. Dick, G. Kols, J. Grybalsky, W. Popowych, J. Strilec, W. Hryniw, W. Velitovich, and M. Wozniak.

'Kholodnyi Yar' is SUMA Youth's Summer Mecca

Happy girl campers pose for a picture in front of their tent.

You wouldn't believe it, but there is a River Trubailo in America. Or so, at least, the SUMA youth claims.

And you would have a hard time convincing them that the stream's real name is Wiscoy River and that it runs across a part of New York State, merely skirting the Ukrainian Youth Association's camp site near Pike, N.Y., some sixty miles southwest of Rochester.

One of eight SUMA sites in the country, "Kholodnyi Yar" is the name of this expansive and beautifully located camp that is the youth's mecca during the hot summer months.

Youth Not Alone

But youth is not alone in taking advantage of the fresh air and eye-catching scenery that stretches for miles.

Several dozen families, enchanted by the beauty of the rolling hills and the green fields, have turned this place into a permanent vacation spot. As you approach the SUMA camp along the downhill dirt road, you see a little colony of tents of all colors and sizes on the bank of the quiet river. This is "Zelenyi Klyn" (The Green Wedge), named possibly after a Ukrainian colony in Asia, or simply because the stream cuts into the valley in a wedge forming a natural semicircle ideal for camping.

The enterprising vacationers, mostly parents of the camp's youngsters, have built a makeshift dam above the wedge that makes the water deep enough for swimming. To be sure, there's no resort-like comfort at "Zelenyi Klyn" but nothing replaces the natural beauty of outdoor life in the seeming wilderness. And after all, what's vacation for if not to get away from it all.

Fun, Learning

The SUMA camp "Kholodnyi Yar," like others in the complex of this large national organization, combines outdoor life with education. The dual role requires dual leadership and a degree of cooperation between the two. While the camp's leadership is wholly in the hands of youthful counselors, the educational phase is tended to by the elders.

"We find this arrangement to be most beneficial to the campers," said Roman Tschip, 18-year-old camp commandant from Buffalo, N. Y. Others in the camp's supervisory staff include Zenon Karpyshyn, 19, from Syracuse, N.Y., Bohdan Sharabura, 17, also from Syracuse, and Luba Czuczman, 19, from Buffalo. They are responsible for the daily program of activities for some 100 youngsters who come here every summer.

The camp's spiritual moderator is Fr. Matthew Litwak, deacon of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Buffalo. He takes care of the children's spiritual needs, teaches them religious songs and engages them in group discussions on the problems of the day. He also celebrates Holy Liturgy every Sunday at the camp's chapel.

The teaching staff is headed by Danylo Kwasnycia, an experienced pedagogue from Rochester. Others are: Peter Czujko, Andrew Moroz and Stephania Moroz. The camp's administrator is Theodore Chornopysky from Rochester. Others assisting in varied capacities are Peter Balko and Yuriy Czuczman.

Speak Ukrainian

The campers, both boys and girls, are here for periods from three to six weeks. The camp's purpose is to provide relaxation and teach the children something about Ukraine, its history, geography and culture. Of course, Ukrainian is the official language here.

What was an old farm purchased by the SUMA organization in 1960, it is now a natural camp site with lodgings and accommodations, including a modern kitchen, brand new tile-covered washrooms with showers for boys and girls, stock rooms for equipment and food supplies, as well as fresh water from a natural spring-well. The 153-acre property is administered by a 10-member board elected each year for that purpose. The camp serves SUMA youth from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Auburn.

The camp's activity includes all phases of outdoor life: hikes, games, sports with emphasis on itergroup competition, bonfires every night and, as if to break up the monotony, an occasional night alarm. Instruction in Ukrainian is given daily in groups.

"There's no doubt that much of what they learn here is retained permanently," said Mr. Kwasnycia, who is also a teacher at the Ukrainian Saturday school in Rochester. "They learn songs, poetry, Ukrainian embroidery and handicrafts — and all this supplements their book knowledge of Ukraine."

Camp Grows

And the youngsters like it. You can see it in their faces and you can sense it from their comments. But the best proof of the camp's success is the fact that every summer the number of campers grows. Some of them have been coming here every summer for the past five years.

They all take pride in being members of SUMA and in having a place like "Kholodnyi Yar" to spend their summers in relaxation and enjoyment. Plus a bit of learning on the side.

For them Trubailo is not merely a name out of a book It is the name of a river, a real river.

PROF. MANNING TO SPEAK AT COLLEGE

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Prof. Clarence A. Manning, one of the first and most respected Slavists in this country formerly associated with Columbia University, will be the guest lecturer at John Fisher College in Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 4.

The topic of the lecture, scheduled for 8:15 p.m., will be "The Ukrainian Situation."

Prof. Manning, who writes a commentary each week for The Ukrainian Weekly, will dwell on current problems confronting Ukrainians here and in their native land.

Ukrainians in the Rochester area are urged to attend this lecture.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk

Nats Dominate Play, Beat Inter 3-0

The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, reigning champions of the United States, blanked Inter Sports Club, 3-0, in an American Soccer League match at the Metropolitan Oval in New York.

The victory, second in three starts, moved the Nats to within one point of the league-leading Newark Ukrainian Sitch who were held scorless by Hartford S. C.

N. Y. Ukrainians Lose

In The German-American Soccer League, the defending champion New York Ukrainians suffered its first defeat this season. The German-Hungarians outlasted USC 2-1 in the second match of a doubleheader. The first game was between the Nats and Inter.

The Ukrainian Nationals dominated play against Inter throughout and the score could have been much higher. Inter, the terror of the ASL last season, was absolutely unable to cope with the Nats defense and at the same time was unable to stop the Philadelphia forwards' thrusts at goal.

The first tally came at the 25-minute mark on a curious shot by Ismael Ferreira. Ferreira brought the ball to the corner line and then sent a cross shot which somehow eluded Inter goalie's grasp and landed in the netting.

Nats forward Heinz Wagner accounted for the final two goals of the game. The first came at the 43-minute mark on a powerful kick into the lower right corner of the cage from 14 yards out. His second tally was registered at the 20-minute mark of the second stanza. It was a bullet-like shot into the upper left-hand corner from 18 yards out which gave the goalie no chance at a save.

Tarnawsky is Back

Wolodymyr Tarnawsky, the sure-handed goalie of the Ukrainian Nationals was back on duty. Tarnawsky seemed to have fully recovered from an injury sustained in a game three weeks ago as he stopped several good kicks at his goal.

The match was marred midway in the second half when Jorge Benitez of the Nationals and Mario Paz of the Inter team decided to settle matters with their fists. Referee John diSalvatore thumbed both players out of the game.

In the Sitch-Hartford game it was primarily a battle of the defenses. Sitch was unable to break through for a score, although several good opportunities were there. The Newarkers, playing with three key team members injured (Walter Czyzowych, Zenon Snylyk, Walter Kazdoba) did not have that solid punch that means goals.

Three definite chances were missed when Czyzowych shot over the bar. Zenon Snylyk hit the crossbar, and Peter Short broke through alone but kicked the ball into the goalie's hands.

Formidable Team

Hartford, a formidable team in the league, has some known players who at one time played for local Ukrainian teams. Two of them are Frank Hopkinson, formerly with New York and Alan Harvey who once played for Sitch.

It appeared that Hartford, using a 1-3-4-3 system, was dominating play in midfield while Sitch, relying on the 4-2-4 setup, was stronger on defense and in the forward line. A spokesman for the Newark club said that the team will try, in cases like these, to have a more flexible system of play meeting all situations.

The New York Ukrainians came up against a team, unusually well fit for the beginning of the season and went down to a 2-1 defeat with minor complaints.

The German-Hungarians have just returned from a ten-game tour of West Germany where they met amateur opposition and came out with a good record. They won 6 games, lost 3 and tied 1. Against USC they played an outstanding game and won. There was a complaint when referee Staino disallowed a goal by outside left Richard Skora at the seven minute mark.

Scores Again

Skora's goal would have tied matters at 1-1 since the German-Hungarians' Louis Karbiner scored the first goal at five minutes after the starting whistle. Skora scored again at the 20-minute mark to tie the game at 1-1, but Harold Juenger kicked in the winning marker at forty minutes.

New York is still experimenting with playing personnel in the front and back lines. The team expects to have John Young back in the lineup soon, but players like Frank McColgan and Peter Smethurst are not comming back. McColgan was sold to Roma of the Eastern Canada Professional Soccer League and Smethurst is reportedly not interested in playing soccer anymore.

***

Ivan Borodiak, an autstanding defenseman for several seasons with the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals, has been signed by the Newark Sitch of the ASL. Borodiak made his debut last Sunday against Hartford S C.

VIRSKY DANCERS TO VISIT U.S.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The 100-member Ukrainian State Dance Company, under the direction of Pavel Virsky, will begin its second North American tour in New York on October 13th.

The ensemble, including a full symphony orchestra, will perform in 28 U.S. and Canadian cities during the three-month tour.

The company was founded by Virsky in Kiev in 1937, and began its international tours in 1955. An appearance in New York four years ago drew large audiences and wide critical acclaim.

Conductor of the symphony orchestra is Ihor Ivashchenko.

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ВИШКІЛЬНИЙ ТАБІР ВПОРЯДНИКІВ СУМА В ЕЛЛЕНВІЛ, Н. Й.

28-го серпня закінчився тут Вишкільний Табір Впорядників СУМА 1-го і 2-го ступеня.

Офіційне відкриття відбулося 14-го серпня в пополудневих годинах в присутності всіх членів Головної Управи СУМА на чолі з головою Левом Футалою, які в тому часі відбували своє звичайне засідання Після відчитання наказу Головної Управи і покликання Команди Табору, табір передано Євгенові Курилові — відомому акторові, що очолив Команду.

Це вже сьомий рік, як сумівська молодь збирається в таборі, щоб поглибити своє знання з тих ділянок, які конечні для успішного ведення виховної праці з молодим юнацтвом на місцях.

В праці молодечої організації найбільшою турботою є справа підховування постійно нових кадрів виховників. В початках, із старшими виховниками, вистачало відбути декілька короткореченцевих курсів, то тепер для вирощення кваліфікованих виховників з молоді, родженої вже на чужині, потрібно довшого часу Тому влаштовується тепер кожного року вишкільні табори впорядників з молоді від 15 до 18 років життя, які пройшовши вишкіл в двох ступенях та після відбуття практики на місцях під наглядом досвідчених виховників, стають самі виховниками в повні того слова значенні.

Цього року на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі Вишкільний Табір Впорядників відбувався вперше паралельно в двох ступенях, тобто для кандидатів на Впорядників 1-го ступеня (початківці) і для кандидатів на Впорядників 2-го ступеня, тобто тих, які в минулих роках здобули перший ступінь та мають за собою практику з праці у своєму Відділі Юнацтва напротязі року.

Під організаційним оглядом табір творив одну ціліть, на чолі стояла Команда Табору в наступному складі: маестро Євген Курило, Зенон Галькович — бунчужний, Таня Красій — писар, д-р Михайло Кушнір — головний виховник, п-ні Софія Дифренко — медична опіка, о. проф Любомир Гузар — духовний опікун для греко - католиків, о. прот. Іван Ткачук — духовний опікун для православних Табір носив назву: „ім. 30-го Червня ч. 2", бо перший мав місце цього року на Оселі СУМА в Барабу, Висконсин, щоб в цей спосіб відмітити 25-ту річницю Акту Відновлення Української Державности у Львові 1941 р.

Табір поділявся на два Коші, Кіш Юначок очолила Виховниця 1-го ступеня Іня Гікава з Шикаго, а Кіш Юнаків очолив Виховник 1-го ступеня Ігор Цішкевич з Клівленду Кіш Юначок поділявся на Курені, і так: 1-ий Курінь Впорядниць ім. Шухи очолила Оксана Еліяшевська з Бінґгемтону, 2-ий Курінь кандидаток на Впорядниць ім. Олени Теліги очолила Олянка Тилко з Ню-арку, 3-ий Курінь канд. на Спорядниць ім Ольги Басараб очолила Галя Лев з Ню Йорку. Кіш Юнаків також поділявся на три курені, а саме: 4-ий Впорядників ім. М. Міхновського очолював Мирон Мельник з Ютики, 5-ий канд на Впорядників ім. С. Петлюри — Володимир Курило з Бінґгемтону та 6-ий курінь канд. на Впорядників ім І. Франка — Ярослав Чорній з Рочестеру. Відтак ввесь табір розподілявся на рої, вибираючи з-поміж себе ройових та видаючи собі назви, нав'язуючи до річниць, які цього року відзначаємо, як 50-річчя з дня смерти Івана Франка, 40-річчя трагічного загину от. Симона Петлюри та 20-річчя відновлення СУМ'у на чужині.

Програму вишколу для обох вишкільних груп випрацювала Центральна Виховна Рада СУМ, згідно з якою переводиться вишколи на всіх теренах діяльности СУМ, в 11-ти країнах її опрацьовували такі відомі педагоги і виховники як д-р Михайло Кушнір, проф. Зенон Саган, проф. д-р Едвард Жарський, д-р Григорій Васькевич, д-р Богдан Стебельський і мгр. Євген Гановський Програма зложена так, щоб в першу чергу поглибити знання самих учасників вишколу в різних ділянках українознавчих дисциплін, як історія, культура, література і економічна географія України, далі познайомити їх з найновішими досягненнями психології, дидактики і педагогіки, та вкінці з формами і засобами виховної праці в юнацтві СУМ. В цей спосіб зложена програма, проведена під кутом її практичного застосування у праці з молодшим юнацтвом мала б всесторонньо підготовити молодих кандидатів до виховного діла.

Для переведення цієї програми на Вишкільному Таборі в Елленвіл, Головна Управа СУМА яка безпосередньо відповідає за табори на терені ЗДА та їх організує, заангажувала наступних інструкторів: д-ра Михайла Кушніра — голову Центральної Виховної Ради СУМ, який проводив зайняттями з української літератури і культури; д-ра Григорія Васьковича для викладів з психології, проф Василя Калиновича — для історії, мгр. Євген Гановський — економічна географія д-р Петро Мірчук — соціологія, Ананій Никончук — практичні зайняття і методика праці, мгр. Іванна Кононів — спів. Інструктори були присутні цілих два тижні і на зміну відбували свої зайняття з окремими групами. В рямцях програми вишколу окрему доповідь виголосив проф. д-р Роман Смаль - Стоцький з ділянки франкознавства.

Ввесь табір нараховував 147 учасників, а в тому 87 юначок та 54 юнаків, які розміщувались в двох окремих підтаборах. Вони прибули з таких місцевостей: Асторія, Бостон, Бофало, Балтіморе, Байон, Бінґгемтон, Бруклин, Вашингтон, Йонкерс, Філядельфія, Кентон, Клівленд,, Коговз, Лорейн, Ню Бронсвік, Ню Гейвен, Ню Йорк, Парма, Рочестер, Трентон, Ютика та Торонто. Учасники табору голосились добровільно в своїх Відділах, але щоб бути прийнятим до табору, вони мусіли відповісти певним передумовам, а це бути взірцевим юнаком чи юначкою СУМА, а що найголовніше — володіти добре українською мовою в слові і письмі, що є самозрозумілим, бо ж вони мають стати виховниками молодших поколінь в українському дусі.

Більшість учасників можливо вперше стрінулись на цій Оселі, бо на виховно-відпочинкових таборах вони бувають звичайно на своїх поблизьких Оселях. Але в скорому часі вони всі познайомились, подружили і життя в таборі пішло нормальною ходою. Дехто, хто перший раз був в таборі, почуваючись спочатку незручно, скоро привик до таборового порядку, дисципліни і таборових звичаїв, вже по двох днях спільного побуту витворився таборовий дух, кожний був веселий, життєрадісний, а що найбільш, задоволений, що попав в число вибраних кращих з кращих. Минулорічні учасники вишкільного табору, поінформувавши новоприбулих, що на цього рода таборах, Команда і інструктори не жартують, і що хто мріє стати впорядником, то мусить також працювати над собою, тобто вчитись І це бажання бути чимось, осягнути ступінь Впорядника причинилось до витворення атмосфери праці і суперництва, бо в кожного витворилась амбіція не тільки відбути цей вишкіл, але також, здобути якнайкращу оцінку.

Поруч гутірок і викладів інструкторів, що тривали кожного дня від 4 до 5 годин зобов'язував таборовий порядок. Раннє вставання до зорі, ранній прорух, апель і молитва рано і вечором, перегляди чистоти, купання в озері, спортові гри, виповняли увесь вільний час аж до вечірньої зорі. Та вчитись треба було також, бо не все те, що подавали інструктори, можна було запам'ятати від першого разу. До того треба було підготовлятись до практичних зайнять, бо кожний в старшій групі мусів перевести гутірку, одну гру чи забаву, навчити пісню і т.п. рій молодшого юнацтва із відпочинкового табору, який існував побіч нашого вишкільного табору.

В загальному табір проходив під кличем „Ум гостри, пасталюй волю", що нам його залишив як дороговказ Іван Франко. Кожний день проходив під окремим кличем, що ще раз пригадував обов'язки юнацтва, які випливають із сумівських законів. Тому на ранніх апелях, кожного дня хтось з учасників табору давав коротке пояснення значення даного клича, а на вечірніх апелях відбувалась коротка мистецька програма з відповідним гослом головного виховника.

В часі таборування, 20-го серпня делегація УККА у складі: Йосип Лисогір — екзекутивний віце - президент, мгр. Іван Базарко — директор канцелярії, інж Роман Рогожа — референт молоді, проф. Михайло Лисогір — заступник голови Шкільної Ради, мгр. Богдан Мисько — представник „Америки" і д-р Зенон Снилик — представник „Свободи" відвідали табір. Учасники делегації живо цікавились працею, програмою й зайняттями Юнацтва СУМА розмовляючи з Командою, інструкторами та учасниками табору Вони взяли також участь у вечірньому апелі, де з привітами і словом виступили п. Й. Лисогір і інж. Р Рогожа

Другого дня в неділю ранком з табору виїхала окрема група юнаків і юначок у відвідини пластового табору на Оселі в Іст Четем. Зустріч відбулася в приязній атмосфері. Відбулась спільна дефіляда, змагання відбиванки і копаного м'яча, а далі товариська зустріч, розмови, співи та жарти.

Час скоро проминув. Надійшла субота, іспити з пройденого матеріялу, прощальна ватра з участю великої кількости батьків і гостей. В неділю, після Богослужень в таборових каплицях, останній апель, відчитання вислідів іспитів, роздача посвідок і офіційне закриття табору. Зворушливі моменти — побажання успіхів і прощання команданта, інструкторів, голови Головної Управи Л. Футали, а далі плачі юначок, бо тяжко розставатись з добрими приятельками „Будемо переписуватись", обіцяють собі друзі з різних місцевостей, а наступного року стрінемось знов на цій Оселі.

Добре сталось, що в цьому році представники нашої найвищої громадської централі в Америці поцікавились тим, що наша молодь робить літньою порою, відвідуючи табори молодечих організацій. Напевне дехто змінив свій песимістичний настрій, побачивши не десятки, а сотні нашої молоді, яка свій вільний час від науки посвячує не тільки на розваги, навпаки, на те, щоб бути корисною для власного народу. Ще краще було б, коли б і інші наші установи цікавились цими справами і не тільки словом, але і ділом допомагали молодечим організаціям в їхній часто недоцінюваній а так важливій праці.

Е. Гановський

УЧАСНИКИ ВИШКІЛЬНОГО ТАБОРУ ВПОРЯДНИКІВ НА ОСЕЛІ СУМА В ЕЛЛЕНВІЛ, Н.Й.

В першому ряді по середині: Євген Курило — командант табору. По лівій стороні: д-р Михайло Кушнір — головний виховник, проф. Василь Калинович — інструктор, мгр. Євген Гановський — інструктор. По правій стороні: проф. д-р Роман Смаль - Стоцький — голова НТШ, д-р Ананій Никончук — інструктор, д-р Григорій Васькович — інструктор, Зенон Галькович — бунчужний. В другому ряді по середині: Таня Красій — писар., Іня Гікава — кошова, Галя Лев — курінна Ярослав Чорній — курінний, Володимир Курило — курінний, Мирон Мельник — курінний, Оленка Тилко — курінна, Оксана Еліяшевська — курінна, Ігор Цішкевич — кошовий.

СУТТЄВЕ ЗАПИТАННЯ

„Совєтська влада розкріпачила жінку від розподілу на чоловічі і жіночі професії", — пише спеціяльний кореспондент „Молоді України" (часопис з 2 вересня) у статті „За" і „проти" дівчини механізатора".

Тут же кореспондент подає такий факт. Комсомольського інструктора, який проводив чергову кампанію „Дівчата — на трактор!" запитали:

— А ви б свою дружину послали працювати на тракторі?

— Ні, не послав би . . .

Леся Лисак

КОЛИ ЦВІЛИ ЧЕРЕМХИ...

Старший вчитель, що жив ще споминами про визвольні змагання, навчив дітей у селі не тільки азбуки, але навчив їх співати „Ой, у полі черемшина, з неї листок упав," хоч в цих часах влада не дуже то радо слухала, як шкільні діти співають по українськи. Коли ж в тридцятьдев'ятому році прийшли большевики, цього вчителя перенесли до іншої школи, а на його місце призначили нову вчительку, молоду, невеличку ростом, з ясним волоссям. Їй дали титул „завідувача школи", хоч получення цього титулу з її виглядом смотрика та її вісімнадцяти роками — викликало доброзичливу усмішку . . . В суконочці, переробленій із шкільного ґімназіяльного мундурика, вона ніяк не скидалась на так звану „радянську вчительку", а радше на „пйонірвожату", а це, як відомо, означає ученицю старших кляс середніх шкіл . . .

Проте молода вчителька давала собі раду з навчанням і діти її слухали. Вони поводилися в школі так само, як за часів її „старшого" колеги з минулого року. І з початку все було так само як перед вакаціями, як перед війною . . . На стіні висів хрест, а коли вчителька входила до кляси, діти вставали з місць і кликали „Слава Ісусу Христу". Наука починалась молитвою. Два тижні після приходу „нової" влади прийшов наказ: негайно усунути хрест із шкільної кімнати. Заборонили молитву і християнське привітання: „Слава Ісусу Христу" У школі почали вивчати пісню про Сталіна, про Червону Армію.

Хрест забрала вчителька до своєї хати. Діти вже не говорили „Слава Ісусу Христу", а вставали з місць і мовчали, коли вона входила до кляси. Почали співати пісню про Сталіна. Тільки з тією ранньою молитвою вийшло не так, як хотіла влада.

В цьому відношенні заіснував „дипломатичний компроміс": кожного ранку, діти самі відмовляли „Отче наш", а вчителька залишалась на той час на коридорі і „нічого не чула". Вона не тільки „не чула" — вона зовсім про це „не знала" — і дивна річ — ніколи не прийшло їй на думку, що хтось чужий може підслухати й донести . . .

Офіційно мали її звати „товаришкою вчителькою", бо ніхто з дітей в селі не міг вимовити оцього „Марія Іванівна". По імени можна кликати рівних собі віком, але звертатися так до вчительки . . . діти не могли з цим примиритись. І тому, по давній звичці, з попередніх років, таки звали її „панею". Хоч це слово не входило до нового совєтського лексикону і не вільно було його вживати. Діти відчули, що було вільно, а чого не вільно — хоч про це не говорилося.

Коли прийшла весна, діти почали приносити своїй „пані вчительці" букети квітів. Сільські школярики завжди це робили. Бо як вони могли інакше сказати вчительці, що вони її люблять? Спершу це були китиці жовтого лопушу. Потім — нарцизи. А згодом — цілі сніпки пахучої черемхи. Діти не приносять малих китичок. Тому галузки черемхи стояли скрізь на столі, на вікнах, на долівці. У череп'яних глечиках, у бляшанках, в пляшках, що їм перед тим відрізали шийки. Черімха була пахуча, могла у тверезо думаючої людини викликати закрути голови, але ані дітям, ані їхній схожій на смотрика вчительці це не шкодило. Вони любили черемху — і здається не вміли ще „тверезо думати". Бо коли б так, то напевно вчителька не розказувала б дітям того, про що не було навіть мови в совєтській програмі навчання. Скажімо — про українських князів, про козаків, про гетьманів — а зокрема про одного, що звався Мазепа. А потім — про вояків, що співали „Червону Калину". Діти сиділи спокійно, коли вчителька їм про це все розказувала. Інколи про щось запитували. Звичайно після таких розповідей співали, але не про Сталіна, а про черемшину. Там дальше у пісні говориться про „жовнярика, що йому марш припав" — і про „щасливу дорогу" . . .

* * *

Не так то вже багато років пройшло від тієї весни, коли співали про черемшину, коли знов настали зміни. На весну, що позначилася на полях слідами танків та окопами, а в календарі стояло число 1944 — ніхто до школи не ходив, бо в селі був фронт. Невеличку ростом вчительку вже раніше перенесли в інше село Та одного ранку, коли міцно запахла черемха, до вчительки прийшов один з її колишніх школяриків. На перший погляд він виглядав дивно, бо і військовий однострій і чоботи — були на нього завеликі... Проте він держався рівно й гордо. Він випрямився „на струнко" і сказав: „Я прийшов подякувати вам, пані вчителько, і попращатися з вами Йду до війська. Ви нам говорили про Мазепу і про червону калину. Вам може здавалося, що ми не зрозуміли, але ми розуміли все і не забули; тож треба йти. . ."

. . . Пахла черемшина, коли шіснадцятьрічний вояк йшов на війну . . Йому у слід ішли сердечні побажання „щасливої дороги" — як у пісні, що її колись співали у школі . . . Правда, однострій на ньому був чужий . . . Але в однострої була рада? Адже про Мазепу й про Січових Стрільців — теж говорилося „в чужій" школі — а в грудях школярів билось однак рідне українське серце. Це серце зрозуміло, що молода вчителька в клясі говорила про рідні і дорогі йому речі, про „червону калину і черемшину" . . . Зрозуміло по свойому . . .

Невеличка ростом вчителька згадує часто й тепер шіснадцятьрічного вояка, що пішов на війну тоді, коли цвіли черемхи . . .

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ СОЮЗ

ПОВІДОМЛЯЄ УКРАЇНСЬКЕ ГРОМАДЯНСТВО ПРО ДАЛЬШЕ ПОЛІПШЕННЯ СВОЄЇ 72-РІЧНОЇ СЛУЖБИ СВОЇЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНІЙ ГРОМАДІ НА ПОЛІ ЖИТТЄВОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ, ЗБІЛЬШЕННЯМ ЧИСЛА СВОЇХ ЧИСЛЕННИХ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕНЕВИХ ГРАМОТ НОВОЮ, НЕЗВИЧАЙНО КОРИСНОЮ Й НЕЗРІВНЯНО ДЕШЕВОЮ

П'ЯТИ й ДЕСЯТИ - РІЧНОЮ

ТЕРМІНОВОЮ ГРАМОТОЮ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ

[*TERM INSURANCE*]

З ДНЕМ 1-ГО ЛИПНЯ 1965 РОКУ

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ дає змогу забезпечитися на майже *НЕОБМЕЖЕНУ СУМУ;* а саме у віці 16-40 на $50,000, від 41 до 50 на $25,000, а від 51 до 55 на $15,000. Найвища сума забезпечення: $5,000.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ є *НЕЗВИЧАЙНО ДЕШЕВА.* 20-річна людина може забезпечитися часовою грамотою на $5,000 *уже за $27.85 річно;* 30-річна за $30.10, 40-річна за $41.25 і т. д., що дозволяє навіть незаможним людям здобути *ВИСОКЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЗА НЕВЕЛИЧКУ ВКЛАДКУ.*

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ забезпечує на 5 та 10 років й дозволяє перед закінченням того речення *ЗМІНИТИ ЧАСОВУ ГРАМОТУ НА ПОСТІЙНУ*, чи довше реченцеву, згідно з волею забезпеченого, без лікарських оглядин й без огляду на його тодішний стан здоров'я.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ дає змогу, за невеличкою доплатою, *подвоїти суму* забезпечення у випадку *смерти в наслідок акциденту.* Особи до 40 року життя можуть в цей спосіб здобути забезпечення навіть на суму *СТО ТИСЯЧ ДОЛЯРІВ.*

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ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ прислужує однаково *членам, як не-членам УНСоюзу.* Вона є зокрема необхідною для придбання *ДОСТАТНЬОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ для незаможних родин із підростаючими дітьми,* які потребують високого, а водночас дешевого забезпечення на час, доки діти не підростуть й не здобудуть освіти.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ дає особам і родинам незрівняну нагоду *ДОПОВНИТИ СВОЄ ЖИТТЄВЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ* до висоти, яка дійсно дає економічну безпеку на випадок передчасної смерти, особливо вдовам і сиротам, які втратили мужа і батька.

ТЕРМІНОВА ГРАМОТА УНСОЮЗУ уможливлює одиницям і родинам укласти на все життя відповідний *ПЛАН ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ,* комбінуючи численні грамоти звичайного забезпечення із грамотою акцидентовою та терміновою.

ЧЛЕНИ УНСОЮЗУ! Скористайте з цієї виїмкової нагоди, щоб *ДОПОВНИТИ* своє дотеперішнє забезпечення *ВИСОКИМ й ДЕШЕВИМ ТЕРМІНОВИМ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯМ* на час найбільшої потреби Ваших найблизьких!

НЕ-ЧЛЕНИ УНСОЮЗУ! Станьте членами найстаршої й найбільшої української установи в вільнім світі, забезпечивши себе й своїх рідних перед завжди можливим *риском* передчасної смерти, дуже дешевою грамотою термінового забезпечення.

ЧЛЕНИ Й НЕ-ЧЛЕНИ УНСОЮЗУ! Не відкладайте забезпечення свого й своїх рідних на непевне завтра. *Не вдоволяйтеся номінальним забезпеченням.* Важливим є не те, чи ви є забезпечені, але чи забезпечені *ДОСТАТНЬО!* За пару долярів місячно можете придбати високу суму забезпечення, від якої може залежати доля Ваших найдорожчих.

ГРОМАДЯНИ! Ще сьогодні зверніться до місцевого секретаря чи організатора УНСоюзу або пишіть прямо до Головної чи Канадійської Канцелярії УНСоюзу. Не забувайте віковоі народної мудрости, що *ОБЕРЕЖНОГО ГОСПОДЬ БЕРЕЖЕ!*

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