

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Eugenia Zareska, World-Famed Ukrainian Mezzo-Soprano, To Appear in the United States

Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada will soon have an opportunity to hear Miss Eugenia Zareska, famed Ukrainian mezzo-soprano, who is on her way to North America for a series of recitals. Her debut on the American concert stage will take place on Saturday, October 25, 1958, in New York's Town Hall.

That this Ukrainian singer is an accomplished artist with broad international recognition and renown is attested to by Miss Zareska's triumphal successes which she has attained in Europe in recent years.



Eugenia Zareska, as "Carmen"

Musical Background

Eugenia Zareska, one of today's leading mezzo-sopranos, was born in Rava Ruska, in Western Ukraine. Her father, a Ukrainian, and her mother, a Viennese, were both accomplished musicians, which in great measure contributed to the musical interest and education of the talented Eugenia. Her parents lived in close and friendly association with such noted Ukrainian composers as Mykola Lysenko, Vasyl Barvinsky, Stanislav Ludkevych and Anatole Vakhnianyn. Her father was the founder of the "Boyan" musical society in Stanislaviv, while her mother was an excellent pianist.

The young Eugenia, while still in gymnasium in Lviv, attended the Lysenko Music Institute, where she studied the violin. Later, while attending a philosophical faculty at the University of Lviv, she began her voice lessons at the Lviv Conservatory. Among her teachers was the great basso Adam Didur. After graduating from the Lviv Conservatory, where she won the Gold Medal for singing, Eu-

genia went to Vienna to participate at the International Concours, where she won the first prize and enough money to enable her to continue her studies in Milan, Italy.

In Milan, after her exciting debut at La Scala as "Dorabella" in *Così fan tutte* she was greatly acclaimed and was immediately engaged by the principal opera and orchestral managements of Italy. One of her most memorable appearances was with the St. Cecilia Orchestra in Rome, when she had a unique prestige of performing at a Christmas concert in the Vatican before Pope Pius XII in 1945.

Film Career Abandoned

In addition to her appearances in various operatic roles at La Scala, in Rome, Naples and Venice, Miss Zareska also appeared in Italian motion picture productions with such known Italian stars as Vittorio de Sica and Anna Magnani.

(Concluded on page 3)

UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONALS HOLD OUTING

The Ukrainian American Professional Association (of New York) held its first outing at Soyuzivka, the UNA Estate, October 11th and October 12th, and climaxed the week-end with a business session which was open to guests as well as members.

Mr. John H. Roberts, President of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America, addressed the gathering. Mr. Roberts discussed the general aims and objectives of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America, the Ukrainian American Professional Association, and the ideal objectives, aims and programs of all Ukrainian American Professional societies.

Some of the highlights of Mr. Roberts' talk were:

Ukrainian Professionals, organized or as individuals, have responsibilities to their respective professions, to the Ukrainian youth who may some day become professionals, to the nation, to the Ukrainian organized community, to the American and Canadian public and to the Ukrainian people throughout the world...

To their respective professions they owe the responsibility of maintaining the highest of skills, standards and ethics. They cannot permit the laxity of even the smallest numbers of them to cause anyone to conclude that Ukrainian professionals are no less qualified, no less competent, nor of a lesser standard of unimpeachable integrity than professionals of other nationalities.

The Ukrainian professionals have the obligation of inspiring, encouraging, advising and assisting in every way students

of Ukrainian descent to complete higher levels of education and to educate the parents of these students with respect to the necessity of sending their children to colleges, universities and professional schools; thus raising the general educational level of the Ukrainians in the United States and Canada.

Ukrainian Professional organizations can and should establish workshops which will train and provide leaders and leadership in Ukrainian political, cultural, fraternal and other organizations. To a great extent Ukrainian professionals as individuals have recognized and accepted this responsibility as is evidenced by the presence of such professionals in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the national and local executive boards of the Ukrainian fraternal and other organizations. They are in the forefront in every drive, campaign and Ukrainian Community endeavor. This they have accomplished as individuals. Imagine how much more effective their contributions of their time, effort, energy and skills could be if they were properly organized and united.

To the American and Canadian public and to the Ukrainian people held in bondage, the Ukrainian professionals owe the duty of making the true story of the Ukrainians, their aspirations, their history, culture and their sacrifices for freedom fully known, and to correct the distortions, the suppressions of truth and fact about the Ukrainians and the outright slanderous and libelous misrepresentations concerning the Ukrainians. Ukrainian Professional organizations can and should train their qualified members to render this valuable service on behalf of the Ukrainian people.

Ukrainian Catholic School In Milwaukee, Wisc. Dedicated

ATTENDED BY METROPOLITAN BOHACHEVSKY AND WISCONSIN GOVERNOR THOMPSON

Last Sunday's dedication of the newly acquired parochial school of the St. Michael's Ukrainian Church in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was graced by the presence of Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky of Philadelphia, and attended in an official capacity by Wisconsin Governor Bernard Thompson at the banquet following the school's dedication. The latter was introduced by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, of Marquette University.

Governor Thompson, in his talk, — and calling upon the remarks of Professor Smal-Stocki,—recalled the early relations between the Ukrainians and the Scandinavian countries, the role the Swedes played under King Charles the XII in Ukrainian Kozak Hetman Mazepa's effort to free Ukraine of Russian dominance in the Battle of Poltava in 1709, and he told too about how the Norsemen descended down the Dnieper river and helped to establish the ancient city of Kiev.

During the church services held in connection with the dedication of the school, Me-

tropolitan Bohachevsky delivered a sermon about the value of raising children of the Catholic faith in a true religious fashion and in imbuing them with a knowledge of their Ukrainian descent, history and culture, and the Ukrainian aspirations for national freedom.

Responses during the Divine Liturgy were delivered by the Choir of St. Mary's Church of Chicago, directed by Prof. Omelian Pleshkevich.

The procession from the church to the newly-founded school was led by the march songs played by the SUMA (Ukrainian Youth Association of America) Band of Chicago, conducted by the famed Prof. Ivan Barabash, known well for his band which played at the Chicago World's Fair back in 1933, at the Ukrainian Week program held then.

The dedication of the Church was officiated by Metropolitan Bohachevsky, who was assisted by the Reverend I. Olesniuk, the Milwaukee Ukrainian church parish priest, and the Reverend Fathers H. Khmiliara of Chicago and I. Prokopovich of Detroit.

Prominent Ukrainian Canadian Queen's Council Dies

The son of a Manitoba farmer, who became a leading Windsor, Ont. lawyer and a Q.C. died Monday, October 6th last, at Grace Hospital of that city. He was John Yatchew, Q.C., who was 63—reports the Windsor Daily Star.

The late Mr. Yatchew contributed his translation of Ukrainian poetry and articles to The Ukrainian Weekly in the earlier years of its existence. He leaves a wife and two children who live at the family's home at 474 Victoria Avenue. He conducted a law practice from his office at 363 Victoria Avenue.

Born in Brokenhead in Manitoba, where his family owned a family homestead, Mr. Yatchew attended Ladywood Public School, and later Teulon High School.

From there he went to the University of Saskatchewan, where he obtained his B.A. degree. Subsequently, he obtained his M.A. degree after studies at the University of Alberta and was awarded his LL.B. and admitted to the Bar in Manitoba.

Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus Well Received in Philadelphia Concert

The following is reprinted from the Philadelphia Inquirer (October 9th last), concerning a concert given on the night previous by the Ukrainian Bandurist chorus in the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, Pa.:

The male choruses that engender the greatest resonance or the most decibels per singer — and that display the lowest bass and highest tenor ranges — all seem to be of foreign extraction. Those that come to mind first are, of course, the Don Cossack Chorus, Philadelphia's own German-American choruses led by Leopold Syre are also in this class.

Last night at the Academy of Music another such group performed — the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of 34 singers, half of whom (while singing) play the bandura, a relative of the lute which may be termed the national instrument of Ukraine.

Different Sizes The bandura has six long and from 6 to 18 short strings, which are plucked or sometimes tapped. The instrument is rather flat, somewhat oval-

shaped but straight on one side, with a long neck. Like that of other family of stringed instruments, the viols, the bandura comes in different sizes (so do the players).

The well-trained chorus, singing in two changes of gaily colored costumes, were roundly applauded for a great variety of folk songs that ranged from tender love songs to lusty patriotic numbers and the inspiring "Bayda," a historic ballad of the 16th century.

Sing From Memory The chorus, which sang every number from memory, gave further evidence of its Slavic inheritance with a characteristic "Church Bells" song and Bortninsky's "Cherubim Hymn." There were many incidental solos, and one would gather that nearly each of the 34 voices is of solo caliber.

Hryhory Kytasty and Wolomyr Boshyk each conducted half the program. The chorus leaves later this month for a West European tour. Most of its members, though born in the Ukraine, now live in Detroit or New York.

UYL-NA Executive Board Decisions Reached at Its First Meeting

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America executive board held its first meeting at Rochester, N. Y. over the October 4th week-end. The fine hospitality of the Rochester group did much in establishing good relations between the UYL-NA and the host city for the next, 1959, convention, reports Mr. Walter Bodnar.

The board meeting was presided by Taras Szmaga of Cleveland, President of the UYL-NA. A convention report from Cleveland was given and minutes of the convention were discussed. It was decided to get the "Let's Get Acquainted" booklet published. It was also decided to issue additional listings to the UYL-NA directory and begin work on the next directory.

The "Trendette," official publication of the League, was to appear in the publications of our fraternal organizations if a workable format could be developed.

The "Trend" magazine deadline dates were set so that four issues would appear during the coming year.

The official UYL-NA banner with the trident emblem was to be made. Jewelry items containing the UYL-NA emblem was set in motion.

A report from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America representative was given, in addition to the report on the Ukrainian cultural courses held at the Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association Estate up in the Catskill Mountains.

Preliminary plans were discussed for the UYL-NA Sports Rally, which will be held next May 17 in Troy, N.Y. In addition, the Rochester convention committee was presented, for the UYL-NA convention next Labor Day, headed William Hussar — member of the Board of Advisors of the Ukrainian National Association — in preparation.

Additional personnel was selected in order to fill out the executive board; namely, John Wachna, Toronto, Canadian vice-president; LaVerne Korduck, Chicago, Trendette editor; Mike Lepak, Auburn, Sports Director; Zenia Stechishin, Toronto, Publicity Director.

The UYL-NA Foundation conducted its elections with Joseph Gurski, Detroit, re-elected as chairman of the board; Walter Bacad, New York, vice-chairman of the board; Joseph Smindak, Brooklyn, secretary; and William Polewchak, Elizabeth, treasurer.

After the meetings were over, the Rochester delegation conducted a guided tour of the Ukrainian clubs in town; namely, the Ukrainian American Club, the Ukrainian West Side Club and the Ukrainian Civic Center.

Next executive board meeting was set for Pittsburgh in January.

Escorts Give Soviet Diplomats "Selling" on Democracy Here

Two men—looking more like businessmen of the USSR—visited Buffalo and Niagara and found themselves the objects of a "soft-sell" campaign by Buffalo for democracy, reports Walter V. Chopyk, Ukrainian, public relations official for the United Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York.

Michael A. Menzhikov, Soviet ambassador to the United States, and Yuriy A. Filipov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy down in Washington, D. C., seemingly had left their political opinions in Washington.

At the same time the Ambassador showed that he was a stranger to American history and events that happened in Buffalo some fifty years ago, noting that "President (Theodore) Roosevelt was appointed here" after President McKinley was shot.

Didn't Know of A-Tests The comment came after Lincoln Harter, director of public relations for the University of Buffalo, acting as guide, pointed out statues of President Cleveland and Fillmore in front of the City Hall.

Asked by a Buffalo Evening News reporter about Russia's resumption of the nuclear tests, tests, Mr. Menzhikov stated that he did not know that they had started again and for that reason he could not comment.

Before leaving on his tour, the ambassador breakfasted on

hard rolls with butter and two orders of coffee.

The group left the hotel at 9:40 a.m. with the ambassador sitting in the front seat of a blue convertible car Detective Frank E. Dougherty of the police Subversive Squad was assigned to the group also.

Before the car pulled away, Walter V. Chopyk attempted to approach the ambassador to "protest his political conduct," as the local press reported. Unfortunately, he was unable to speak to the ambassador or get close enough to register his protest. Still, his attempt was most commendable.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, PROFESSIONALS ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association held recently on Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, the following members were elected to the executive board for 1958-59.

President—Mr. Morris J. Pezrosak, Vice-President—Dr. M. J. Lazarowich, Secretary—Mr. George Swarchuk, Treasurer—Mr. N. Dzulinski, Financial Secretary—Mr. Bohdan Cirka.

The outgoing executive body headed by Mr. John Morley, lawyer, as president, were given a vote of thanks for their past successful term in office.

A short discussion ensued concerning the coming year's program and a consideration of the clubs aims and policies which included plans for university clubs.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith Lauded By All at Newark Banquet Held in His Honor

The testimonial banquet tendered to U.S. Senator H. Alexander Smith, Saturday, October 11th, at the Ukrainian Center, 180 William street, in Newark, N. J., which was arranged in honor of him as one of the most distinguished United States Senators in the history of our country, as an advocate of and fighter for all the fine principles upon which American life is founded, and one who has distinguished himself down through many years in his official and personal capacity as a man who has championed the Ukrainian Cause, which stands for the liberation of the Ukrainian people of Soviet Russian enslavement—turned out to be not only just a routine local affair, but one of national scope in importance.

Congratulatory messages poured in on him, on this occasion from his fellow Senators, members of the House of Representatives, from various parts of the country, and particularly from President Dwight D. Eisenhower Vice President Richard M. Nixon, and Secretary of State Foster D. Dulles.

The banquet was arranged by a group of Ukrainian leaders representing the state of New Jersey, who felt Senator Smith's keen understanding and his unselfish efforts to promote the Ukrainian cause deserved a personal tribute from all.

The banquet was begun with a prayer, and the singing of the American national anthem. Toastmaster was Mr. Romanitio, Assistant Prosecutor of Essex County. Main speakers were U. S. Senator Clifford Case, Mr. Dmy-



Sen. H. Alexander Smith

tro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, UNA Supreme Vice President Joseph Lesawyer, and Mr. Andrey Keybida, secretary of the committee which arranged the affair.

Entertainment was furnished by brother and sister Osadchuka and Mr. Yurkevich. The banquet was concluded with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

Acknowledging the tribute being paid to him in form of the testimonial banquet tendered him, Senator Smith declared that the longing of the Ukrainian people for national freedom and their struggle for it won his admiration when he first learned of it all. The Ukrainian nation's struggle for freedom, he said, is based upon the very same principles upon which the American Revolution was fought. He expressed full confidence, talk that Ukraine will regain national independence.

Soviet Painters Work On Sly, For Art's Sake

Art in the Soviet Union has gone underground. Artists who dub a few Communist guided pictures in public, do their creative work in secret and face punishment if caught, according to Nikolay Nikolenko, former Ukrainian painter now living in New York City.

The New York Daily News (October 12th last) ran the following story about Nikolenko, written by one its columnists, Edna Ferguson:—

The artist, banned in his homeland because of his religious icon paintings, said that his friends still behind the curtain bootleg their works among a trusted group.

"They live in constant fear of that kick on the studio door which means the secret police have arrived."

Nikolenko was caught by police one bitter midnight in his cellar studio near Kiev and banished to a Siberian concen-

tration camp from February 1934 to July 1940, when he was released for war work against Germany.

Injured during a bombardment, he received a medical discharge and was captured by the enemy while trying to walk to his home in the Ukraine. Eventually, the man who had been graduated from the Kiev Art Academy with honors, was forced into a slave labor group working in a Dresden munition factory.

During the razing of Dresden in 1945 the factory was demolished by Allied planes and Nikolenko escaped to southern Germany, where he labored as a farmer till V-E day.

The beleaguered painter entered the U. S. in 1950, under the refugee act and exhibited at Fordham University. In 1956 he was represented in an exhibition of Byzantine art in Washington, D. C.

Ukrainians Took Part in All-Canadian Festival



Daria Dublyanyia

Ukrainians took part in the United Appeal All-Canadian Festival held last Thursday, October 16, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The festival took place as part of the Metropolitan Toronto's current campaign for \$8,750,000, the slogan of which is that Need Knows No Creed.

The Toronto Globe and Mail daily featured prominently photos of a Ukrainian maiden, Daria Dublyanyia, demonstrating an intricate Ukrainian dance step.

Miss Dublyanyia represented the Ukrainians. Other ethnic group which participated in the festival were French Canadian, Chinese, Scottish, Hungarian, Austrian and Estonian.



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POPE PIUS XII

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The great outpouring of expressions of sympathy that after the death of Pope Pius XII was but a slight recognition of the position which the late Pope had held throughout the world. It was only natural that his passing should plunge the Catholic world into deep mourning but the death of no Pope in recent centuries has called forth so many expressions from the world outside of his Church. It was a sign that he had become more than the head of the Roman Catholic Church and that he was by common consent the chief representative and spokesman for the free world.

No one can estimate how far the Pope's position helped him to attain this, for it is always difficult to disentangle a man and the position which he holds and to balance with any degree of accuracy the personal official significance of his accomplishments. Yet there can be little doubt that Eugenio Pacelli personally was one of the outstanding men of the present period by his own abilities and we can be very sure that he would have left his mark upon the modern period, no matter what career he had chosen for himself.

In this tribute we shall not try to evaluate in any degree the influence that he exerted upon the Church of which he was the head. There can be no doubt that he did much for its development and progress and that he adopted many measures which have proved beneficent in the extreme. So much can be expected of any Pope, for during the past centuries they have been carefully chosen and each in his own way has inaugurated policies needful in accordance with his own experience and personal understanding.

Yet coming at this time of war and strife and the attack upon the established principles of civilization, Pope Pius XII was preeminently fitting to assume a position of world leadership. From the time of World War I and the disturbances that came after the defeat of Germany, he was brought into close contact with the fight that the Communists were making against religion and civilization and his wide training in scholarly and administrative fields taught him how to meet the challenge.

It was of course true, as Stalin once declared sneeringly, that he did not have army divisions at his back to oppose Communism but on the other hand, on their way to conquest in the world the Communists have prated much of their philosophy which they allege can solve all the problems in the world. They boastfully claim, even Khrushchev in his pleas for peaceful coexistence, that Communism is the ideal of the future and until the moment for conquest comes, they work under cover and put forward the philosophical pretexts for their claims, of peace through hate and of freedom through slavery.

Almost from the time when he became Papal Secretary of State and during the whole of his term of service as Pope, Pius XII made himself the active world leader in the philosophical and religious opposition to Communism and all that it implied. At a time when far too many would be religious leaders are still soft-pedaling the crisis and indulging in fond hopes of having conferences for peace and cooperation with the Patriarch of Moscow and such Communist Protestant theologians as Prof. Hromadka of Czechoslovakia, Pius XII boldly stated the

truth as he saw it and affirmed the total conflict between the ideals on which Christian civilization has been constructed, and the new slogans that have been put forth by Moscow. He saw that even in the intellectual sphere there could be no meeting point of minds between the two positions and though he was the Pope of peace, he sadly recognized that there was no peace in the world around him and would not seek that peace by any compromise or modification of his ideals, the teachings of the Church and of the human conscience.

The Pope won his moral position by this unflinching stand and by his refusal to accede to the compromises and concessions offered either honestly or dishonestly by the leaders of the Communist block and their satellites. He early realized the seriousness of the crisis and he made no secret of his belief that more than one of the leaders of the Church in Communist lands would meet with martyrdom and it is a tribute to his knowledge of human nature that none of the men whom he has nominated for high posts has betrayed his trust.

Yet side by side with this, Pope Pius XII realized that the Church and indeed the civilized world was entering a new period of its existence through the accomplishments of modern science and that there was no sense in leaving modern science out of account. He did not in his reverence for the past traditions of the Church desire that it be turned into an archeological museum as many conservatives, fearful of innovations, are tempted to do. From the time when as Secretary of State he toured the United States by airplane, he showed no hesitation in adapting to the needs of the Church the inventions and advances of modern science, the perfection of ways of communication, of medicine and of production.

A large part of his time was spent in audiences not only to the faithful but in all the various scientific congresses of professors and scholars that were held in Rome. His addresses at all these revealed his surprising grasp, if not of the details of modern science, at least of the principles on which it is based and his sincere belief that there is nothing in these principles, if rightly understood, that is contrary to the age old faith of the Church.

He saw clearly that there have been times in the history of the Church when it has had to choose between a slavish adherence to the old at the risk of an antagonism of the new and a proper adjustment of the two periods with an acceptance of the newer scholarship and a receiving it into a proper place in the order of things. This was necessary in the early days when Christianity had to absorb and transform the pagan civilization of the Roman Empire. It happened again shortly after the year 1000 when the theology of the Church took its standard form. It may well be doubted whether the Church rose to its full responsibility at the time of the Renaissance when religious disputes broke out along with the rediscovery of classical antiquity.

Under the pontificate of Pius XII, he at least laid the groundwork for the rapid development of a modern science couched in Christian terms and guided by the ageless Chris-

PASTORAL APPEAL TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL

ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF PIUS XII

On Wednesday, October 8, at 10:45 P.M. (New York time) the news of the death of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII saddened the world: the Supreme Pontiff departed, leaving behind the flock of Christ for which he had lived and worked. The beat of his heart—so great in its love for mankind—ceased, his voice which reached all corners of the world, preaching peace and fraternal charity, was stilled forever. The hands of this Pastor, which, offering moral and material support, have dried the tears of millions, now lay cold in death.

Although His Holiness, Pius XII, has gone to his eternal reward, his activity as an apostle, teacher, and man of charity lives on—not only within the fold of the Catholic Church but in the entire world. His life and achievements will long remain a guidepost, pointing out for future generations the path of life and labor or the glory of God and good of mankind.

The secular press, radio, and television have expressed their amazement and paid homage to Pius XII and to his all-embracing work of the past two decades. Recently his life and many labors were the subject of several works. In all his activity and accomplishments, Pope Pius XII was the father of Christendom, the guardian of international law, a grand champion of peace and justice, a leader, a scholar, a lover of men, defender of the oppressed, benefactor of orphans and a sterling example of Christian life.

His Service to the Ukrainians The Supreme Pontiff, as the 262nd successor of Peter, left

among the Ukrainians a cherished, pleasant, and unforgettable memory. He was the first who raised his voice in defense of the persecuted Ukrainian Church and people. It was he who appealed to the statesmen of the free world to open the doors of their countries to homeless refugees. We Ukrainians, coming to the American shores, have reaped the fruits of this hospitality. It was the Holy Father who spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to save our brothers.

In regard to the Ukrainian Catholic Church the Supreme Pontiff will forever remain a loving father, a great protector, and patron, who, by the creation of new bishops has developed exarchies, eparchies and metropolitanates. Through his reform of liturgical books, Pope Pius XII strengthened our Church and rite. All Catholics mourn the passing of the Supreme Pontiff, but we Ukrainians feel especially the loss of our Holy Father who, during his twenty year pontificate, has done incalculable good for our Church and for the Ukrainian people.

Though we cannot pay our debt of gratitude to His Holiness for his loving and fatherly heart, let us, in this sad moment, lay on his grave, a spiritual wreath of our prayers.

I end this appeal with the words: "Among your saints, O Lord, give rest to the soul of your servant Pope Pius XII."

From the Bishop's Chancery, + A. SENYSHYN Bishop of Stamford

Khrushchev: 'There Were Too Many Of Them and Not Enough Places To Send Them' — The Ukrainians

A fine commentary upon the plight of the Ukrainians under Soviet Russian domination appears in the September issue of the "Christian Anti-Communism Crusade News Letter" ("Evangelistic, Educational, Dedication") published in Long Beach, California, with correspondents reporting to it from the USA, Australia, China, India, and Africa. The editor of this publication is Dr. Fred C. Schwartz.

In his leading article, entitled "Washington Discusses Communism," Dr. Schwartz tells of his recent address, delivered in Washington, D.C., titled "Will the Kremlin Conquer America by the Year 1973?"

In the question session that immediately followed, the first Secretary of a Communist Embassy asked him the following question: "When Communism has conquered the world, what do you think it will be like? Will it be Communism as we have known it in the past, or will it have changed?"

In reply, Dr. Schwartz writes: "That thus far Communism is under restraint. In his moments of maximum pow-

er, Joseph Stalin was conscious that there did exist in the world a force great enough to destroy him. The power of the Western World was obviously greater than his own. He had to be careful lest he provoked it to the point where this force would be exerted against him. Within Russia his power was absolute. He could then make a few phone calls and limitless horror would become the experience of millions of peoples. Frequently, he would decide that some class or nationality should be destroyed by deportation to Siberia. At his wish and command, the troops would move into the designated area. The troops would go from house to house herding the women and children into one group, and the men into another. Families would be broken up, never to meet again on this earth. Like cattle they would be loaded in boxcars. A hole bored in the center of the floor for excretory purposes was the only facility in these cars. The long journey to Siberia would begin. Without food or water throughout the entire day, sweltering in the packed steamy carriages; beneath the blazing summer sun, they would journey across the Russian plains.

There will of course need to be great development but it was his energy and knowledge that laid the basis for a mutual understanding that had all too often previously been lacking.

It is too early to place Pope Pius XII in his final place in the history of the Church and of modern thought but we are already able to see that he was one of the great Popes and can stand comparison with those of the ancient and medieval periods who have been more than mere religious leaders but who have played an important role in the entire life of the age. Pius XII will go down among those men and in an age which has produced a large number of secular leaders he will take his place not only as one of the greatest of religious leaders but also as one of the great statesmen and one of the great men of the twentieth century. He was a great maintainer of tradition and also a great adapter of the modern world to that tradition and of that tradition to the modern world. His loss will be keenly felt not only in his own Church and in the Christian world but throughout the world as a whole where there is a sore lack of men of good will and of ability. May he rest in peace!

NAMES OF NATIONS and IMPERIALIST INTRIGUE

By DIMITRI HORVAY

Nations are like human beings, only possessing a longer life span. They experience the same passions of love and hate. When faced with a war-like foe, sometimes they back down, and sometimes they fight. One day they may jubilantly be celebrating some holiday or taking part in a gay festival, and on the morrow they may be in deep mourning.

They marry one another, only in diplomatic language they call it 'federation.' Indeed, some nations even alter their names, as do human beings, and often for precisely the same reasons.

This latter we know to be so, for history reveals that many of today's nations were known, at one time or another, by names other than those which they now possess. Thus in ancient times the name of England, for instance, was Albion; while Greece was known as Hellas; Italy was once the Roman Empire; the Russia we know today was first known as Muscovy; while France at one time went under the name of Gaul. Some nationalities have, or did have, only one or two other names besides the one that they prefer to live under. While others may have more. The Germans, for example, have more than half a dozen names, of which the more widely known are Germans, Teutons, Goths and Dutch.

While for one reason or another a nation may alter its name over a span of centuries or more rapidly, still its local population retains its historical national identity; i.e., history accedes that the French of today are the Gauls of another epoch; that the Greeks of this day are direct descendants of the Hellenes of long ago; that Italians are the issue of ancient Romans.

But not all nations change their names of their own volition. Some are forced to accept a change of name, admittedly only on the surface, by foreign imperialist powers bent on illegally aggrandizing their own territorial size.

Such has been the experience of Ukraine. Because her foes have perverted the meaning of her present name, with an eye on making her subjugation easier to accomplish, and because her ancient name "Rus," or Russia, was stolen from her by Muscovy, we feel the reader should be made familiar with the Ukrainian side of the story in what till very recently was a very spirited controversy.

To begin with, many Russian and Polish publicists, imbued with a greater degree of false patriotism than academic propriety, have overstepped the bounds of truth so far as to credit Germanic political expediency with being the mother of the Ukrainian nation: "invention," as well as of the name "Ukraine" itself. While not in harmony as to just when this "invention" occurred, some placing it at time of the first World War and the economic Rohrbach, others tracing it to Bismarck, all are unanimous in their assertions

that the name "Ukraine" existing solely in the writings and plans of German Kulturtragers, and only from the date when it was supposed to have invented by them.

They completely and conveniently ignore the fact that there exists a wealth of historical data contradicting their rash pronouncements. Some of the most accomplished men of letters of the past, who were not of German birth or orientation, looked upon Ukraine as a distinct, once independent nation and so termed it in their writings. Among these we find Adam Smith, Gibbon, Voltaire, Beauplan, Crull, Bjoernson, and Adam Smith, Gibbon, Voltaire, Beauplan, Crull, Bjoernson, and the Great Russian political thinkers and writers, Herten, Bakunin and Gorky.

During the very early phase of her history, Ukraine was known by the names of what may be termed forerunners of the Ukrainian predecessors; the Cimmerians, Scythians, and the Sarmatians. Therefore on early maps, and in ancient historical writings, the territory now populated by Ukrainians was referred to first as Cimmeria, then Scythia, and later as Sarmatia.

Frequently these three names were used alternately with one another and later, after the second half of the 12th century, were universally employed as synonyms of the name Ukraine itself.

Of the above names, by which Ukraine and the aborigine Ukrainian predecessors were known, Sarmatia survived the longest, although long after even Sarmatia was out of general usage, Adam Smith, in his book "The Wealth of Nations," published in 1776, used the name Scythia, by which time it was totally obsolete. However, in this work Smith also employs the name Ukraine, which by then was the proper designation.

Climaxing its evolution from its Cimmerian-Scythian-Sarmatian epoch, Ukraine came to be known simply as the "Kievian State." Then, in the 9th century, she acquired a new name, "Rus." Whether the name Rus was brought by Varangian adventurers from Scandinavia, or whether it sprang from a native tribe (Rokhs), or local topography (the river Ros), is still a matter of academic contention. Both schools, i.e., the Normans and the anti-Normans, have strong supporters, although of late years—particularly from the time when German influence in Tsarist Russian governmental and academic circles was destroyed, an influence that seriously hampered the anti-Normans in their research—the latter have greatly strengthened their position.

Oriental writers have their own theory concerning the name Rus or Russia. They claim it is derived from the fourth son of Japheth, whose name was Russ, and also credit him with the founding of the Rus nation.

(To be continued)

LET THE UNA SERVE YOU

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Children, teenagers and young adults do not think very seriously about death. Kids play cowboys and Indians, shout "Bang! You're dead!" but nobody is really dead and they have a lot of fun. When a child is told "Grandma is dead" it usually does not register and makes no impression. This same child may ask "When is Grandma coming?" weeks after the grandmother died. Teen-agers are too busy having fun and going to school to think about death; but it makes them pause and reflect when it strikes down a member of the family. Young adults are busy people, faced with the problems of settling down and raising families; realizing their responsibilities, they obtain insurance for themselves to protect their families.

It is not pleasant to think about death, and it is a morbid thing to write about, too. Within a comparatively short time, we lost three relatives and several friends. Two of the friends were of the American-born generation. One cannot go through such experiences and not think about death.

The father of one of the friends said to us, after we offered our condolences, "What can we do? We all have to go, sooner or later."

"Sooner or later." Some people die much too soon. Recently we passed through a cemetery and saw a large area which was described to us as the eternal resting place of "children under two years of age."

There isn't very much we can do about death. It can't be stopped. But we can do something about protecting our loved ones. We can do that through membership in the Ukrainian National Association, our leading fraternal benefit society. We should also sign up our children, not only because sometimes death strikes at a child, but also because when they become of age they will receive money with which to continue school. The UNA has endowment insurance for this purpose. A parent may apply for a special contract in his child's insurance certificate, which stipulates that the child need not pay any dues if the parent should die before the child is 21 years of age; the child pays dues after age 21, if the insurance has not matured in the meantime.

We all should have insurance in the thousands because of our loved ones. Think of the UNA for your insurance needs. The UNA is at your service—let it serve you.

Nine Lessons to Live By

Bob Considine, of the Hearst papers, one of the best newspapermen and columnists in the business, so to say, who wrote an excellent column about the last Congress held in 1951 in Washington, D. C., of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and, in the process, revealed himself to be a friend of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement, wrote recently a column which could well serve as a catechism for not only newspapermen but for everyone else as well.

Here is what he wrote: On the back of an envelope found among his effects after his death last Summer in a plane crash, former Atomic Energy Commission chairman Gordon Dean had scrawled:

- Lesson Learned 1.—Never lose your capacity for enthusiasm. 2.—Never lose your capacity for indignation. 3.—Never judge people, don't type them too quickly; but in a pinch never first assume that

a man is bad; first assume always that he is good and that at the worst he is in the gray area between bad and good.

4.—Never be impressed by wealth alone or thrown by poverty.

5.—If you can't be generous when it's hard to be, you won't be when it's easy.

6.—The greatest bulwark of confidence is the ability to do something—almost anything—well.

7.—When that confidence comes, then strive for humility; you're not as good as all that.

8.—And the way to become truly useful is to seek the best that other brains have to offer. Use them to supplement your own, and be prepared to give credit to them when they have helped.

9.—The greatest tragedies in world and personal events stem from misunderstandings. Answer: Communicate. Gordon Dean lived by that splendid testament.

Scientists Termed Politically Naive

An international gathering of political experts, gathered in Rome, Italy, were warned by an American against the "political naivete" of the space age's scientists.

The American is Prof. James K. Pollock, of the University of Michigan. Opening the fourth world congress of the International Political Science Association, held during the week of September 15th last, Dr. Pollock, president of the organization, declared that "foreign and military policy is hardly the task of the nuclear physicist."

He also declared that: "In our present scientific revolu-

tion when scientists are playing a perilous game with nuclear power and astronautics, it behooves all of us who are trained to understand influence, power, control and authority to apply ourselves to problems the solution of which will determine the future of the civilized world."

Delegates from the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia were among the 500 members of Dr. Pollock's audience.

Soviet participation in the congress had been doubtful until almost the last minute, because the three Soviet delegates ran into difficulties in obtaining Italian visas.

FROM CAMP TO CAMP

By SLAVA MYKETEY

(3)

But it was time to get the wagon rolling again, so saying fond farewell to our pleasant hosts we went on our way. This time our car was not headed for another camp, but it pulled happily along towards home. Cleveland was a two-day stop but time was lacking and father's responsibilities were calling him home. After a 14 hour trip we arrived in New Haven. While the head of the family went for a visit to his place of employment his travel-weary daughter, washed, ironed and in other words prepared herself for the final phase of the inspection trip. Come Friday, father, first daughter plus 2nd daughter (thing being my sister Anna whom we took along because it was just a short trip and she couldn't get into trouble) were off to East Chatham, New York. This time the distance was so short that in order to make me feel more at home in the car father got lost. This is not father, but our sense of

direction was befuddled because a new highway which stood where the entrance of the camp ought to be. After an hour of country roads, dead end streets and complete bafflement a kind of justice of the peace told us the way. But at night it was a bit difficult to follow directions such as these: go straight, second right, take small country road to left, under new highway, turn around then turn right and then turn left, you'll see sign showing in what direction the camp is. I'm sorry to say we did not find those signs. So we kept on turning and turning and turning until we found what looked like arrow. It was, written: "PLAST." Greatly relieved, we went on again, this time on the right road. We arrived at 11:45 p.m. and I and my sister were assigned to an empty room below a floor of young boys. (They are not the most quiet things on earth). This time I divided my time between helping the

counsellors take care of the few girl campers who had remained to rest after their regular camps stay, which had just finished and that of keeping track of my younger sister. My time was well taken up because I did not get to bed until 1:30 p. m., and by then we had to break into our rooms, which had been locked by the ladies who had arrived to visit their sons. That weekend was special because it was "The Day of the Scout." The celebration took on many forms—competitions of running, jumping, setting up tents, tying knots, and everything and anything else that is taught in practical scouting. The young set of boys had learned gymnastics to be performed to the rhythm of song and the girls also took part by acting out with their hands the story told by a song. The most imposing part of the ceremonies was the launching of a replica of the boat "Pobidonosets."

This year commemorates the raising of the Ukrainian flag over the Black Sea fleet of Ukraine, 40 years ago. At three o'clock in the afternoon, everyone, parents, visitors, the teen-

age boys, the junior boys and the left overs of the girls' all assembled by the pool. There in one corner stood the small replica of the Ukrainian warship "Pobidonosets" which had once sailed the Black Sea. At the honorary post at the far end of the pool stood four junior scouts dressed in the Ukrainian seaman's uniform. They were proud to wear the white trousers, white shirts, and white berets with black tassels and to hold the four guns which would latter salute the memory of our own fleet. After a few words of introduction by the commandant of the junior camp the song of the Ukrainian junior scouts was heard and as the ship slowly made its way across the water, the flag of the Ukrainian fleet was raised, and the cannons resounded with the shot that saluted the seamen and the ships which had once belonged to our greatest Ukrainian nation.

The commemoration illustrates what the Ukrainian scouts have tried to teach the young generation reared in America. Through work, play, hiking and camp-fires we have

tried to keep alive in them the memory of their native land so that they will never forget that their ancestry is of Ukrainian heritage.

These fires of heritage are burning and a good job is being done by all counsellors. This then is what my trip showed; that Plast is not letting our Ukrainian boys and girls forget that they are Ukrainians.

My trip ended at East Chatham and as we travelled home I realized that whatever the different environment whatever the different problems, our Ukrainian Scouts will always find mischievous ways of making camp-life fun as well as memorable. It is no wonder that "Plast" has lasted for so long and cannot be suppressed. It is the youngsters themselves who are the backbone of the organization and it is they who will not let the ideals die. For they have promised to be strong and united in any battle for a just cause, to be loyal to their native country and to their friends and to be firm in their belief in God and Country.

People-to-People Activities At Home and Abroad

People-to-People Committees in the USA.—After the People-to-People Foundation, Inc. was dissolved early in June, many of its 41 Committees continued to operate independently. Ten of them in Washington, D.C., area have formed a Coordinating Committee to exchange information and to cooperate on projects of mutual interest. General Melvin J. Mass, chairman of the Committee for the Handicapped, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C., is the leader of the group. The Nationalities Committee of the People-to-People Program, whose co-chairman, Judge Juvenal Marchisio, resigned in May, 1958, plans to resume its activities.

Trainees from Finland in the USA.—The Finlandia Foundation, Inc., in cooperation with the American Scandinavian Foundation, is now helping the new Finnish Trainee Program, through which young Finns are given an opportunity to work in America for one year in specialized branches of various industries and professions, such as shipping, radio, hotel administration, banking, architecture, etc. Seventeen such trainees have arrived in the U.S. by March, 1958. Fifteen are waiting in Finland for their assignment in the United States. The purpose of the Foundation, founded in 1953, is to advance American culture in Finland and Finnish culture in America. Through the Sibelius Scholarship Fund and the Vaino A. Hoover Student Aid, the Foundation assists more than a score of students to attend American and Finnish universities. The Finlandia Foundation arranges lectures on Finland, exhibits, concerts and plays which help Americans to become acquainted with Finnish art, sports and Finnish people in general. With national headquarters at 2205 N. Beverly Glen Place, Los Angeles 24, California (Y. A. Palohelme, President), the Foundation has 18 chapters and 7 associate societies in 15 cities. It is financed by membership dues, donations, and income from special events arranged by individual chapters and associate societies.

Chinese Center for New York Area.—The Chinese Americans in New York City, under the leadership of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (49 Mott Street, New York 13, N.Y.; K.G. Lee, President), are building a new Community Center at 64 Mott Street, in the heart of New York's Chinatown. The old building of the Center has already been torn down, and a modern building will be erected on the same site. Contributions for this purpose have already amounted to more than half a million dollars. The building will house a huge auditorium, a reading room, and conference and club rooms. It will continue to be the center for cultural and social activities aiming at better understanding between Chinese Americans and other groups of the New York community. The Benevolent Association, which will have offices in the new building, will also continue its present people-to-people program and other activities. The upper floors of the Center will be devoted to a Chinese Public School, where as many as 500 children of Chinese origin will study the Chinese language and culture after their regular school hours.

Hazardous Occupations Orders To Exempt Student-Learners

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced that certain hazardous occupations orders have been amended, to exempt student-learners enrolled in cooperative vocational training programs. These orders set an 18-year age minimum for employment in occupations declared by the Secretary to be hazardous for minors and are issued under the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The new amendments, affecting Orders Nos. 5, 8, and 12, will permit 16- and 17-year old student-learners to work part time under specified safeguards in cooperative vocational education programs in industries using certain wood-working and metalworking machines. Order No. 5 covers woodworking machines and Or-

Soviet Public Told of Award to U.S. Scientist, Native of Ukraine

Radio Liberation Informs Listeners in USSR of Presentation Of Medal to Dr. Stephen P. Timoshenko

NEW YORK.—The forthcoming presentation of one of the scientific world's highest honors—the Elliot Cresson Medal—to a noted scientist of Ukrainian origin was the subject recently a Radio Liberation broadcast to the Soviet Union.

The Ukrainian-born scientist, Dr. Stephen Timoshenko, now a professor of theoretical and applied mechanics at Stanford University, in California.

The Elliot Cresson Medal, first awarded 110 years ago, is presented annually by the Benjamin Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. Dr. Timoshenko will receive the award at a special ceremony October 15, the Institute announced, for his outstanding teaching of applied mathematics and mechanics.

News of the award is being broadcast to all parts of the Soviet Union by Radio Liberation because of the interest on the part of the Soviet public in the activities of former countrymen abroad.

Radio Liberation, which is the voice of former Soviet citizens, broadcasts around the clock in Ukrainian, Russian and sixteen other languages used in the USSR.

Interviewed by Radio Liberation, Dr. Timoshenko observed that while the Soviet Union has made remarkable scientific advances, it has lagged far behind in its political development.

"Technological development cannot be an end in itself," Dr. Timoshenko declared. "The

Eugenia Zareska...

(Concluded from page 1)

However, she abandoned her music.

Brilliant Success in England

After her successful career in Italy, Eugenia Zareska moved to London in 1946, and subsequently became a British citizen. Her debut in London in Mahler's *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* (The Songs of a Traveller) with van Beinum and the London Philharmonic Orchestra was received with great enthusiasm by both the press and the audience. She instantly won recognition as a greater Mahler interpreter.

In England Eugenia Zareska appeared at Glyndebourne, the Edinburgh Festival, the Royal Opera House, with the Halle Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli and others. She has also appeared in London's Covent Garden (and other opera houses) as "Carmen," a role for which she is widely acclaimed.

In 1958 Miss Zareska's Wigmore Hall recital in May confirmed the previous superb notices by the press, which expressed its opinions in laudatory notices. As a direct result of her performance she was engaged to sing at the Royal Festival Hall on September 30, 1958, with William Steinberg, American conductor, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra in Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde* ("The Song of the Earth").

On the European continent Eugenia Zareska has appeared in most of the European Festivals, including the Venice (Alban Berg's opera *Lulu*), Lucerne, Aix-en-Provence (two successive years), Paris (20th century music) Festivals. Stravinsky and Hindemith and other contemporary composers have repeatedly invited Miss Zareska to perform under their masterly baton. She has also appeared with the greatest conductors of our time, including Furtwaengler, de Sabata, Barbirolli, Mitropoulos, Ormandy, Schuricht, Boult, van Beinum and others.

Made Recordings for DECCA and Columbia

Eugenia Zareska sings lieder in several languages and has recorded many of them for DECCA. His Master's Voice and Columbia to whom she is under exclusive contract. She sang the role of Marina in the HMV recording of "Boris Godounov" which won the Grand Prix du Disque. She recently completed the recording of Offenbach's *La Duchesse de Gueldre*.

For Columbia Miss Zareska recorded fifteen Ukrainian of such known composers as Nyzhankivsky, Kolesa, Barvinsky, Vervykyvsky, Revutsky, Kudryk, Baltarovich, Stetsenko and Lysenko.

Her intense musical training and her splendid voice, as well

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER DANKO

The writer was highly pleased at the report of Miss Rose Faryna on the expanding Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago, Ill., that appeared on these pages last week.

Miss Faryna, a transplant of Western Canada (Edmonton) who flew in order to participate in the past two annual UYL-NJ Bowling Jamborees in Newark deserves a great deal of the credit for promoting this healthy, popular (for all ages) sport in the Windy City—thus creating Ukrainian youth activity—were none existed not too long ago.

We therefore fully expect to see a large Chicago representation at the 1959 annual UYL-NA Sports Rally at Troy, N. Y., tentatively set next May.

How about the other western areas as Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia? See you at Troy next May, too? Wilmington, Del.

Continuing the report on bowling and how this sport is reviving Ukrainian youth activity, we now switch to the Wilmington, Delaware area.

Miss Jenny Tyranski reports that this, the 3rd season of the still growing "Ukrainian Community Bowling League of Wilmington finds six full teams entered with five bowlers each plus a number of spares in the senior league, while three teams have started in the junior league.

The latter idea is really great, for it gets the youngsters in the habit of participating in Ukrainian youth activity. Instead of talking about "where is our youth?" and "Let's get youth into our organization"—we'd like to hear what other areas are actually doing along these lines.

The Wilmington bowlers meet every Sunday at 6:30 P.M. at the Merchandise Mart bowling lanes, on the way to Chester, Pa. All area Ukrainians (many Penn. Ukies are now living in the area for economic reasons) are invited to participate in this fine group's bowling and social program.

Wilmington has been invited to the Bowling Halloween Party sponsored by the highly active UYL-NJ, which will be held at the intimate and cozy Ukrainian Pavilion, located in back of the new Ukrainian Community Center at 691 Roosevelt Avenue in Carteret, N. J., next Saturday evening October 25, 1958.

Then the newly-organized New York City Ukrainian Bowling League will travel down to Wilmington to bowl and socialize on Saturday evening November 9, 1958 at 6 P.M.

Enlightened Wilmington, which places a high premium on friendly relationships with everyone and sees the great benefit of travelling to other areas, mixing and exchanging ideas and opinions, has also contacted Scranton, Pa. and

a Ukrainian, gives an unusual interpretation of these works, and this singer can by her special coloration render the specific atmosphere of each song. We recommend most enthusiastically this record to everyone...

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

A surprising two-game victory by the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. team over the heavy-rolling Ukrainian Center quintet in the matches held Friday, October 10th, enabled the juniors to pull themselves out of the long-held bottom position in the team standings by one lone game. Getting off to a slow start by losing the first game 790 to 735 pins, the juniors nosed out the Centerites in the second with the help of a 48-pin handicap, and came back in the third with a whipping 809 pin total to beat their opponents' 735. Most of the pinning for the St. Johnsmen was made by Steve Hrycyshyn who rolled a 502-pin set.

The Ukrainian Sitch kiegler made a comeback that night by taking all three games from the Ukrainian U.W.C. team, registering the second highest series for the evening with a pinfall of 2,527, which also included the second highest single game total of 857 pins.

The best team performance for the evening was the three-game series of 2589 pins and a single-game total of 913 pins scored by the Ukrainian American Veterans quintet which is now in tie for the top-spot with the Sitchmen. Much of the credit for this achievement goes to Veterans M. Lytwyn and Joe Kalba who both registered sets of 533 pins. Leo Zolto's 210-pin game also had a bearing on the final outcome. The Vets competed against the Ukrainian Orthodox Church five.

The St. John's Holy Name Society's team suffered a loss of two games out of three at the hands of the St. John's C.W.V. "seniors," while the kiegler from the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension dropped all three to the First Ukrainian P.M.O. aggregation, thus dropping back from the lead position to the fourth. The "brothers" were short two players that night and yet they came close to winning the second game had it not been for the P.M.O. group's handicap of 15 pins.

Luke Janich, playing on the Churchmen's team gave the best individual performance of the night when he rolled a set of 543 pins, which included the high single game total of 236.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game	High 3	Total
1. Ukrainian Sitch A.A.	10	5	907	2538	12436 829
2. Ukrainian American Vets	10	5	913	2598	12417 827
3. Ukrainian Center	9	6	890	2482	11994 799
4. Br'hood Holy Ascension	9	6	909	2458	11853 790
5. First Ukrainian P.O.M.	9	6	843	2423	11716 781
6. Ukrainian Y.W.C.	7	8	945	2562	12248 816
7. Ukr. Orthodox Church	7	8	926	2517	11871 791
8. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	5	10	842	2402	11572 771
9. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	5	10	798	2206	10242 682
10. St. John's H.N.S.	4	11	787	2277	11175 745

UYLNA Officers For 1958-1959

During the formal Business Sessions Monday, Sept. 1st in Cleveland, Ohio at the 25th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the delegates voted for the following officers to fill the posts left vacant by the previous Executive Board's expired term of office. This year's officers represent all sections of the nation and are composed of young, energetic, responsible persons capable of assuming the leadership of the League. Assisting the administration is an Advisory Board of familiar leaders of the League. Together, these younger and experienced persons will combine their intelligence and spirit into making a good workable organization. It is already evidenced that progress will be forthcoming during this term. The officers are:

President — Taras Szmagala, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice President — Myron Kurupos, Chicago, Ill.; Vice President — Jennie H. Kobut, Rochester, N.Y.; Canadian Vice President — John Wachna, Toronto, Ont.; Financial Secretary — Emil P. Dorych, Elizabeth, N.J.; Recording Secretary — Dolores Holovich, Detroit, Mich.; Treasurer — William P. Sosnowsky, Detroit, Mich.; Trendette Editors — Michael J. Bochar, Cleveland, Ohio; La Verne Korduck, Chicago, Ill.; Executive Secretary — Michael Wichorek, Detroit, Mich.; Advisors — Dr. Eugene Draginda, Detroit, Mich.; Walter Bodnar, Newark, N.J.; Joseph Smindak, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Alexander F. Danko, North Bergen, N.J.; Joseph Yaworsky, Phoenixville, Pa.; William Polewachak, Elizabeth, N.J.

Ukrainian Advance in Soccer

Philadelphia's Ukrainian Nationals soccer team defeated its rival UHrk Truckers by a convincing 3 to 1 score on September 28th before close to a thousands fans and thereby qualified for the finals in the Lewis Cup competition among members of the American Pro Soccer League.

Dr. Sas Yaworsky of New Orleans, who won national fame as an expert on American History on the \$64,000 Question TV Program, kicked out the first ball. Ed Sullivan and other soccer officials from Philadelphia who fought over a year to keep the Ukrainians out of the American League were among those who came and saw with pain that the Ukrainians do have a classy team and belong in the big league.

Captain Wolodymyr Kudenko will be presented with a trophy symbolic of his being named as the "Most Valuable

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Рік IV

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3 ПРИВІТІВ НА 25-ЛІТТЯ МУН

(ПОДАСМО КІЛЬКА ПРИВІТІВ, ЯКІ БУЛИ ВИГО- ЛОШЕНІ НА ЮВІЛЕЙНОМУ БЕНКЕТІ)

До Президії Ювілейного З'їзду Організації Молодих Українських Націоналістів в ЗДА

Друзі!

Вітаємо Вас зі славним ювілеєм Вашої Організації, що її доля випробувала на протязі чвертстоліття. Ваша організація перемогла ворогів, будучи доказом правильності і життєвості своїх засад.

Радіючі Вашою плодотворною працею, бажаємо Вам у черговому чвертстолітті досягнення того Ідеалу, що присвічував основоположникам МУН.

Ми глибоко переконані, що, змагаючись допомогти Українській Нації в освітній її заповідній Меті, Ви будете й у справах щоденного життя виявляти притаманну молоді енергію й ентузіазм, запалюватимете ними Ваше довкілля і, як приклад, гідний наслідування, високо триматимете прапор, що його 25 років тому підняли Ваші попередники.

Слава Україні!

Провід Українських Націоналістів

До Президії Ювілейного З'їзду Організації Молодих Українських Націоналістів в ЗДА

Юві Подруги і Друзі!

Не мало змоги бути серед Вас, щоб радіти з Вами братнім Організаційним святом, що ним є 25-ті роковини заснування Організації Молодих Українських Націоналістів. І коли неможливо мені бути присутнім на Вашім Ювілейнім З'їзді, знайте, що в днях 30, 31 серпня і 1 вересня я душею буду з Вами. Цим шляхом прийміть мій гарячий привіт і сердечні побажання повного успіху в працях Ювілейного Вашого З'їзду.

За Вами поважний шмат часу і жертвенної праці на гостинній американській землі. Радію Вашими дотеперішніми досягненнями, радію поважним вкладом передусім тих Молодих Українських Націоналістів, які родилися поза Україною і власними очима не бачили її, але зберігають образ її, змальований у їхніх душах батьками.

Зберігайте цей образ України і надалі в душах Ваших, щоб дождатися хвилини повороту на землю батьків Ваших і щоб навчатишся красою її. Продовжуйте жертвенні зусилля Ваші і допомагайте старшим у підготовці будови храму Самостійної Соборної Української Держави.

Хай Господь благословить Ваш труд, щоб приніс він волю і славу Україні!

20-го серпня, 1953 р.

(-) Андрій Мельник
голова ПУН

XVII З'їздові Молодих Українських Націоналістів в Лігайтоні, Па.

Рівноповажні й Дорогі Панове й Пані!
Сердечно вітаю Вас з Вашим Ювілейним З'їздом, а ще більше — з придбанням Вашої ваканційної оселі, яка дасть змогу ще одній нашій молодечій організації виховувати нашу молоддь в часі літнього дозвілля на добрих і відданих своїх українських батьківщині громадян. Сподіваюся, що між нашими двома ваканційними оселями та організаціями зав'яжуться тісні добросусідські вузли для тієї самої справи: виховання нового, свідомого українського покоління в цім краю, яке б після нас стало на захист України, її доброго імені, свободи і права на державу.

Водночас повідомляю Вас, що уповноважено секретаря Крайової Пластової Старшини, пластуна-сенйора Василя Мочулу з Пассейку, взяти участь у Вашім З'їзді та репрезентувати на ньому нашу Старшину і весь нею очолюваний пластовий загаль в цім краю.

З найкращими бажаннями успіху для Ваших нарад та з числовими високої пошани до Вас
Ярослав Падох
Голова Крайової Пластової Старшини

У своєму привіті від Братства Карпатських Січовиків проф. д-р П. Стерчо сказав: „Я складаю привіт від Центрального Проводу Братства Карпатських Січовиків. Карпатська Січ — це був наскрзьг твір Українського Націоналістичного Руху — Братство Карпатська Січ, на чолі з д-ром Росохою, членом Головної Команди Карпатської Січі в Хусті і заступником предсідника Союзу Карпатської України, не зійшло із цих позицій.
Карпатська Січ в обороні Головної Команди в Хусті одержала практичну допомогу від МУН, ОДВУ та УЗХ — великі пакети одягу та взуття, 400.000 штук збраних, спактованих та висланих до Карпатської України для розподілу, що служили барикадами під час оборони Головної Команди, бо вже ворог наступав і годі було розділяти їх поміж Січовиками. Мунівці, що збирали ці речі у ЗДА, ділом причинилися до охорони життя січовиків.
Мунівці й мунівки віддали працювати, приготували до висилки ці пакети на самий Новий Рік, коли вся Америка гучно бавилася, його зустрічаючи. Пані Павліна Різник і інші жертвенно працювали на самого Сильвестра“.



Голова ГУ МУН Р. Шрамченко промовляє під час посвячення прапора ГУ МУН на оселі ім. О. Ольжича

О. Гай

О, ЛЮДУ, МИ...

О люду мій, всіма забутий,
Чому кайданами закутий,
Присигішений, придушений,
Неславою притрушений?

Чому амираси з голоду,
Коли стоять пищені гори?
Чому старіси з голоду,
Коли с сонце, степ і море?

Чому твоєю волею
Торгують круки жовтолиці?
Чому журкою мовою
Говорять у твоїй столиці?

Відділ МУН у Рочестері

Після виступу на забаві в Лігайтоні з українськими національними танками, молоді Відділи МУН в Рочестері ще більше ваяла до роботи. Зараз таки по З'їзді МУН вступило ще кілька дітей до Доросту МУН і кілька нових членів до Відділу. Вдалося дістати приміщення в українській католицькій церкві при Гадсон Евіно на лекції української мови, які читає проф. Калінінський. Маємо вже дві групи дітей, які інтенсивно вивчають на лекції. З бігом часу Управа Відділу задумує збільшити учительський персонал. Дотеперішній інструктор українських танків п. Заблочний відішов з причини поганого стану здоров'я. На його місце підшукали іншого, званого з об'їздки Канелі Вандуристві, п. Івана Козака.

С. Павліноч

ПОДЯКА

Управа Відділу МУН в Рочестері складає щиро подяку п. Заблочному за його дотеперішню працю у Відділі. Рівнож складає подяку проф. Калінінському за заминулий шкільний рік і бажає йому витримати шкільному році.

За придбання приміщення для наших курсів української мови дякуємо о. пароху-ві Н. Волянському.

Управа Відділу МУН в Рочестері

Добрий приклад

В неділю 7-го вересня ц. р. в Рочестері у пам'ятку Карла і Степані Манківських відбувся хрестиний їхнього сина Ореста-Антоніа. Хрестиння довершив о. Николай Волянський в церкві св. Йосафата.

Хрестинні батьками були: Іван Леховський і Оксана Кричук. З цієї нагоди в домі хрещеного відбувся спільний обід, на якому на заклик кумів передано збірку на оселю ім. Ольжича в Лігайтоні, Па. Як першу щоголку від місцевого Відділу МУН в імені новоохрещеного Ореста, присутні зложили дар: \$45.00. Жертовники: К. Манківський — дол. 10; О. Барак — 5.00; М. Вілик — 5.00; І. Леховський — 5.00; О. Кричук — 4.00; В. Попович — 2.00; А. Фолосевич — 2.00; М. Хомик — 2.00; С. Прузіяк — 2.00; П. Шинка — 1.00; І. Баранович — 1.00; С. Заручевський — 1.00.

Збірку перебрала Оксана Кричук (Новоохрещеного) бажаємо багатьох літ, щастя і здоров'я, а всім жертовникам — Співробіт!



Голова ГУ МУН Р. Шрамченко передає перехідний трофей найкращому в 1953 році Рочестерському Відділу МУН у руки Голови Відділу С. Павліноч

Д-р Михайло Данилюк

У 25-ЛІТТЯ МУН

(3 доповіді, виголошеної на ювілей)

Ось знову один ювілей. Ми, українці, любимо дві речі в святкованих: панактиду і ювілей. Однак, ювілей має ту знамениту прикмету, що хоч на короткий час забувається про чвари, сварки, недовголілля. Забувається про те, чого ми не зробили, підноситься ентузіазм, груди прикрашуються медалями за те, що ми або хтось з нас зробив, і часто, після кількох бомб високопарних фраз — закінчується все із патрістичними сльозами в очах. Але ювілей все ж має той позитив, що ми неохотічно настроюємося на гармонію і прогрес, набирасмо охоти направити розбите чи недороблене. І ось, використовуючи цей настрій, хочемо зацепити наш ювілей і загорнути у жмут наших думок не тільки близькі дні пройдені, але й також химерність сьогодишнього дня та днів майбутніх. Бо не можемо ми заінтересувати тільки відпіваннями гімну. Мусимо глянути правді в очі і, коли шансуємо пройденій 25-літній шлях, мусимо накреслити реальну дорогу для наступних 25 років.

У „вик отарності“, як писав Д. Донцов, зір зупиняється на жмені гордих неспиритирців, які, виповівши віину старій українській психології, пішли у боротьбу за нову українську душу. Ці неспиритирці — націоналісти у віри боротьби відіконали від української душі стару приспану філософію „все рівно“ і кинули українську думку в вагету за гідність і відродження української людини. І вони із жмені вросли в численні лави. Відгомін боротьби за нову українську душу покотився по всіх краях, де тільки жили українські люди. Він, цей рух, відбився й тут, в ЗДА. Бо Ви, панове Грановський, Різник, Галчин, Куропас, Хардуба, Федусь, Попович, Кошуба і десятки тисяч таких, як Ви, підхопили цей подих нової ідеї і на цій землі включилися активно у великий рух українського відродження. І на полі цієї національної роботи Ви мали, крім ідеї, дві знамениті речі: шалену охоту до праці і — закарчани руками. Наші старі піонери націоналістичного руху в ЗДА мали ще одну прикмету. Вони дивлялись у майбутнє. Бо, крім планів загальної роботи, вони вже в початках дали почин і організували молоді. Вони створили МУН і тим пустили вітрила у майбутнє. Вони дали поча-

ЗРАЗНОВО ПІДГОТУЙМОСЯ ДО З'їЗДУ АКАДЕМІЧНОЇ МОЛОДІ „ЗАРЕВО“

Конференція молоді України, злого Академічного Товариства Національного Соціалізму „Зарево“, що відбулася 30-го серпня ц. р. на Оселі ім. О. Ольжича в Лігайтоні, Пенсильванія, одностайно вирішила відбутися добре підготований З'їзд Товариства протягом зимових місяців в одному з найбільших центрів американського — українського культурного життя, Нью Йорку. Безпосередньо підготову технічної сторони З'їзду доручено ньюйоркській клітині Т-ва „Смолоосипові“, яка негайно і наполегливо, з повним відчуттям важливості справи та з справжнім молодечим запалом приступила до виконання передбачених обов'язків.

Нема потреби наголошувати на необхідності з'їхатися і обговорити всі пекучі справи, зв'язані з існуванням і далішим розвитком Товариства. — Розуміють всі, в чий гурток не погас ідейний вогонь і запал, ще жеріє бажання душою жити, міцніти й рости.

Тож іде про маловажну справу чи просто бажання погурторити з колишніми й теперішніми друзями і побавитися у веселому гурті, хоч і на це мусить бути і буде місце. — Іде про бути чи не бути нашої Організації.

Ми давно не зустрічалися. За цей час наростало чимало проблем, які нас болять. Нам треба й розв'язати. Написала гора зробити рішальний крок вперед в кожній ділянці українського культурного життя — там треба спільно зважитися за цей крок. Нам необхідно вибрати Провід нашого Товариства, який допоможе планувати та наснажувати наш рух і спрямувати його в одну річку.

Всі ми прагнемо присвятити хоч частину своїх сил для праці в ім'я визволення, оновлення та кращої долі нашої далекої, але як невимовно близької Батьківщини. Ми в зобов'язанні, на волі — маємо змогу думати, говорити й писати вільно, слухаючи голосу тільки власного сумління. А наші брати — за колочинні драбини ворога!

„Зарево“ — це духово-естетичне об'єднання української свідомої академічної молоді. Воно ставить собі метою всебічне виховання кадрів, яким в слушний час можна буде доверити відповідальність за змагання в ім'я волі й долі України. Друзі, якщо Ви знаєте крапку мети — екажіть нам і ми приснажимося до Вас!

ПОБАЖАННЯ

Нашому співпрацівникові в сторінці „Промінь“ та активному діячеві в рядах МУН, проф. д-рові Петрові Стерчові та його Дружині Ірині, з нагоди народження сина Юрія Петра дня 3-го жовтня 1953 року, складаємо найкращі побажання успіхів в житті, а синові бажаємо багато, багато і многаж літа...
Головна Управа МУН
Редакція „Промінь“

ток кадрам, які пізніше мали б продовжувати роботу. Перших десять років МУН були великим успіхом в організації й усвідомленні української молоді. Це був етап, що поклав підвалини не тільки у формі, але й у змісті виховання молоді, і на тих підвалинах зривалась й зростає багато інших організацій. Війна принесла спустошення в мунівських рядах, але зміст і форми роботи залишилися, і сьогодні чимало організацій з них виростає. Якщо в воєнних роках комуністична атака на українське життя принесла розрив у рядах МУН, ОДВУ й інших організацій, то вже повні роки приносять знову відбудову, хоч і не пропорційну до спроможностей націоналістичного активу. Якщо жовтень про початкові успіхи МУН — потрібно відмітити найтіснішу співпрацю кадрів, якщо ж дивитися на недалекі відбудовні в перших роках по війні — треба відмітити розгубленість. Бо як назвати той факт, що іноді треба було переконувати європейського націоналіста, що його обов'язком є включитися в ряди українських націоналістів Америки? Не в новоторах, не в розсвареній й ерғанізованій масі треба було виладувати енергію, — місце нашої молоді, що приїхала з Європи, було і є на ідеологічному й організаційному полі української молоді Америки.

Святкування минулих років слави — це гарна річ, але коли маємо святкувати ювілей якої-будь організації це за 25 років — мусимо розбудувати молоді. В нашому випадку — мусимо розбудувати МУН. При цьому приходиться на гадку питання, яке шораз рідше, але все ще чується: чи будемо ми сидіти в Америці так довго? Видається, що врешті мусимо дивитися на справу поселення тверезими очима і укладати плани на майбутнє на реальному фундаменті. Все сьогодишнє може з певністю сказати, що у випадку сприятливих умов після розвалу комунізму лише незначна частина (і то лише старших) українців повернеться на Україну. Але молоді, яка тут народилася і тут виростає, швидко Америку за нову батьківщину, так як добру, як для життя, поляків, чехів, німців, ірландців і т. д., і виховувати її на валізах — це значить виринати її нормальне коріння. Це гріє залишити її на валізах без організаційних форм. Річ в тому, що молоді вже с, а це більше буде добрим громадянином ЗДА. І річ в тому, щоб, попри її добре громадянство, зацепити її своєрідне „сшанзілля“, щоб залишити український екстракт в її душі на довгі покоління. Таке виховання навіть в інтересі Америки, а це більше в інтересі

MUN Highlights

NOVEMBER
The month of November has become significant in Ukraine's history. It is looked upon as the month of Ukraine's Independence. This month is also significant in the history of our organization. During this month MUN in cooperation with the brother organization ODWU, Gold Cross and ZAREVO devotes all their time and efforts in obtaining funds for the Ukrainian Liberation Movement.

GOING BACK TO THE events of 1914, the outbreak of World War I found the Ukrainian people woefully unprepared for war's fortunes and misfortunes. Three million Ukrainians, Austrian subjects, found themselves suddenly within the combat zone while across the border twenty eight million other Ukrainians furnished the gun fodder for the defense of the Russian Czar.

When the Austrian Empire fell to pieces each of her subjected nationalities made a bid for independence. The hastily formed Ukrainian army units took matters into their own hands and on November First, 1918 took possession of Lviv, establishing the Western Ukrainian Republic. The two Ukrainian Republics were then united by a proclamation of January 22, 1919.

There followed a desperate struggle for the preservation of Ukraine's independence. The Ukrainian Army fought against great odds. The enemies were not numerically stronger, they were better equipped, while the national boundaries did not offer any natural protection. The Ukrainians fought against the Bolsheviks, anti-Bolsheviks, Poles, as well as against privation and disease. The defeat resulted in the division of Ukraine between Russia and Poland.

In attributing the loss of independence to the enemies, we cannot shut our eyes to the weaknesses of Ukrainians. In that struggle, especially those weaknesses which should be corrected by the Ukrainians before it is too late. It is obvious that the World War weakened and impoverished the Ukrainians before they struck for their own freedom, but the same may be said of their enemies. The disadvantage is indicated in the psychology of the Ukrainian nation.

Two centuries elapsed between Mazepa and Petlura, a period of servility, during which the people learned to fight for the oppressor but not in their own behalf. The nation and its leaders had fallen into the habit of looking up to the foreign despot for favors. The desire and love for freedom sown by Shevchenko did not bear fruit everywhere. Party politics took their toll. It was not unusual for leaders to denounce Ukraine because she was not constructed along their particular party lines. The false philosophy of socialism called for surrender to the enemies in the name of „brotherhood of mankind“ while the Ukrainian Army, the main defense of the nation, was seriously hampered in its development for fear of „militarism“.

Bearing these things in mind with the approach of November, we bow our heads to the soldiers of Ukraine, who suffered and died for Her, fighting against odds a losing fight, creating a new tradition, that is nearer to us in time, and inspiring the coming generations in the struggle for a UNITED and INDEPENDENT UKRAINE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BRANCH 4
Saturday, October 4th, MUN Branch 4 in New York City held its Annual Meeting. Outgoing president, Oleh Riznyk commented on the progress of the Branch since its inception two years ago. Although we are not of a tremendous size, the members are eager to do their jobs as well as possible, he said. This year has a very promising program. Plans for organizing a Sports Team, MUN Chorus, and Dancing Group has been discussed. The Branch made plans to participate in the Famine Demonstration, Famine Protest Manifestation, Youth Festival and the Mazepa Celebration. The new Branch executive consists of: Walter Hoszko—president; Natalie Pasniuk—vice president; Roma Shuhan—secretary; Mary Jane Stasiuk—treasurer and Cathy Maday—organizer.

SUMMER FOR MUN
Looking back on your summer vacation, do you find that it was boring, hot and containing no amusements? This was the case for thousands of city children and adolescents this year. But now MUN offers vacation of summer employment at its Ukrainian Homestead. Thus far the Cold Cross children's camp was inaugurated this year. Many MUN members found it enjoyable, healthful and helpful ways being counselors-at-the-camp.

The MUN Convention gave others an opportunity to survey the advantages of spending a vacation at the Homestead. We are also looking forward to enjoying a true Ukrainian Sviaty Vecher during the Christmas Season at the Ukrainian Homestead together with ODWU, Gold Cross and ZAREVO.

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