

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.

СВОБОДА UKRAINEAN WEEKLY SECTION SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

Address UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. Henderson 4-0257 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. Henderson 4-1016

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

PIR LXII 4. 179 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1955 SECTION TWO No. 179 VOL. LXII

THE WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

STUDY AND LEARN WELL

We can well imagine from our own school days, a way back, the mixed reactions of the youngsters who went back to school last week. Some students, to whom learning is a bore, will groan and start hookey playing plans. Then there will be many others who, eager to learn, will go happily. The in-betweens will go to learn what they must and ignore the rest. These attitudes are the rough draft of different personality patterns. They apply not only to the September Swirl of the school house door, they indicate the manner in which the lessons of life will be faced. It is truly lamentable that individual attention is not feasible in the "red brick building." And it is deplorable that psychiatrists cannot afford to live on the salary of satisfaction of a job well done and add digits to the number of useful citizens—instead of their bank balances. In our classrooms their tasks would be greatly simplified. These young behavior routines are not yet set in the cement that calls for so much unlearning before corrective treatments may begin to straighten out lopsided personalities. But, instead, these human molds are taking shape and hardening, under the helpless glance of underpaid and overworked school teachers who spend many lessons in vain. They offer their wisdom with regret and sympathy to students who resist it. Though there is no way to prove it to children, teachers well know that a stern master named Experience waits outside the graduation hall for the stubborn who have chosen to play instead of work, and ignore the trial and error of past generations, making their efforts also in vain.

ence will beat these lessons into them.

Sample Punishment a Forewarning

Staying after school is merely a sample of punishment. It's a forewarning of the penalties when an indignant society demands payments from one who is guilty of one thing or the another. The Ten O'clock Scholar outwits no one else but himself. He will pay for the time he filched from discipline when he didn't show up at school until noon. He has not escaped learning, he has merely put it off. He has shortened his learning time, and the lessons will be harder. He fools himself and perhaps his fellowmen, but not his God who expects him to play a fair game. For all who run away from learning there awaits a great catch-all called the law of averages. It has not loop holes.

If we were to give advice to children, we would tell them that their school teachers are handing them the needle and thread for the most important stitch in time. They should learn now while their eyes are clear with youth, their minds agile and flexible with newness. They are being offered more than knowledge of the three R's. They are being offered practice in a basic, necessary art that will serve them well if mastered. It is the art of learning—the process of observing and applying so that their tears need not be shed or heartaches endured. It is a valuable tool to level off a rough spot in the plank of success, to pry open a way to the goal they seek, or hammer the loose board through which their energy is leaking. But that their energy is leaking. But that learning must be applied or it will rust like any tool that is cast aside or forgotten.

Putting a Detour to Right to Happiness

The students who shut their eyes to the experience of learning, are putting a detour in their natural right to happiness. They are starting down a one way road to mental misery. The High Justice is trying to teach them at their early age that it is never never easy to do the best things for them. It is easy to be dishonest, selfish, ignorant and vain. But when your bodies wither, youth and energy fade, health evaporates and memories replace hope, a widened mind is a comfortable thing. There is plenty of room there for the peace and satisfaction that a narrow mind cannot hold.

The choice when we learn is ours. But, learn we must. It is the reason for life—and the fate of fools to learn it through the most painful of mediums. It is taught by the most thorough of teachers, the helpless regret, and waits 'til last like the Ten O'clock Scholar... to arrive when it is too late.

SOVIET FARM BUREAUCRATS HAVE LEFT FOR HOME

The so-called Soviet farm delegation, in reality a team of high-ranking Soviet bureaucrats, which has been touring various parts of the United States and Canada for the past two months, has finally left

Pan-American Ukrainian Conference to Hold Meeting in Toronto

A general meeting of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference (PAUC) will be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on Saturday, September 24, and Sunday, September 25 at the King Edward Hotel.

The Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, founded in 1947 in New York City, is composed of nationally representative organizations of Americans, Canadians, Brazilians, Argentinians, Paraguayans, Uruguayans, and Venezuelans—of Ukrainian descent.

The Toronto Branch of the nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee will be host.

The following delegates of the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America have been designated to attend the PAUC general meeting:

Professor Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman, Messrs. Dmytro Halychyn, President, Anthony Batiuk, Vice-president, Michael Piznak, Treasurer, Ihnat Bilynsky, Secretary and Stephen J. Jarema, Executive Director.

On behalf of Canadian Ukrainian Committee: Very Rev. V. Kuzhmir, Honorary President of UCC and President of

PAUC, Mr. Antin Yaremoych, President of UCC, Very Rev. Semen Savchuk, First Vice-President of UCC, Mr. Ivan Synnyk, Secretary of UCC and Chairman of Poljey Committee, Mr. Michael Pohoretsky, Executive Member of UCC, Hon. Ivan Solomon, MP, member of Executive Council and Chairman of Committee on By-Laws of UCC, Mr. Volodymyr Kozhan, Executive Director of UCC.

On behalf of PAUC: Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, Secretary General and Dr. Vincent Shandor, Director.

The following program has been adopted for the meeting:

- 1. Opening; 2. Report on activities and financial condition of PAUC; 3. Election of new Secretariat (Executive Board); 4. Activation of PAUC on the forum of the United Nations (paper read by representative of Ukrainian Canadian Committee); 5. Consolidation of Ukrainian political forces in the emigration (paper read by representatives of the UCCA); 6. Resolutions; 7. Motions.

After adjournment of the meeting, community rallies will be held in Toronto and Montreal on Sunday afternoon, September 25, 1955.

RELIGIOUS CURB IN SOVIET UNION RAPPED

There is not now and never has been religious freedom in the USSR since the beginning of the Communist regime, the convention of the Ukrainian Baptists in the United States of America has charged, the Philadelphia Inquirer reported last Monday, September 12.

In a statement released last Sunday in Philadelphia, site of the convention, the Rev. L. Zabko-Potapovich, of Chester, Pa., who is editor of the Ukrainian Baptist Magazine, scoffed at the recent Soviet exchange of clergymen with the West and said that in reality religious freedom in the USSR "is only on paper."

Nothing But a Show

"It is true that religious freedom is demonstrated to tourists and to Baptist leaders from the United States of America by showing them Baptist worship services in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev," the Chester clergyman said.

"It is nothing but a show. Yet even these shows speak to us. In Moscow in a congregation of 1000, there were only older men and older women. There are no Bibles, no hymn-books. There are no Sunday Schools. There are no conferences."

Mr. Zapko-Potapovich said the translators that were assigned to tourists by the Government can not be trusted by the Soviet Baptists. He said an American Baptist asked the members of the Moscow congregation: "What message shall I bring from you to your brethren in America?" After a

the hospitable shores of our country. Headed by Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the USSR V. V. Matskevich his team boarded an Air-France plane at Idlewild International Airport on Monday, September 12, 1955.

Fate of Ukrainian Bishops Behind The Iron Curtain

"Catholic Action," a monthly published by The Ukrainian Catholic Council of Western Canada, in its August-September 1955 issue (vol. VI, No. 83-84, Edmonton, Alberta) describes under the above title confirmed reports on the fate of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in the Soviet Union. Thus:

The Most Reverend Yosyf Slipy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of Lviv is still working as a miner in the coal mines of Vorkuta. Most Rev. Yossaph Kotylovsky, Bishop of Peremyshl died in prison in Kiev on August 21, 1947. Most Rev. Hryhory Khomyshyn, Bishop of Stanyslaviv, died in a concentration camp in Siberia on January 17, 1947. Most Rev. Nicetas Budka, the first Ukrainian Bishop of Canada (1912-1928) and Auxiliary Bishop of Lviv, went insane as a result of tortures and died in prison. Most Rev. Hryhory Lakota, Auxiliary Bishop of Peremyshl is still alive in a Siberian concentration camp. Most Rev. Ivan Latshevsky, Auxiliary Bishop of Stanyslaviv is alive in a Siberian slave labor camp. Most Rev. Rev. Mykola Char-

nysky, Apostolic Visitor of Volynia is in a slave labor camp in the Northern Urals. Most Rev. Theodore Romzha, Bishop of Mukachevo (Carpatho Ukraine) was killed on October 27, 1947, allegedly accidentally struck by a Red Army tank. Most Rev. Ivan Shirmak, Bishop of Kryzhavets (Yugoslavia) died as a result of tortures by Tito's secret police. Very Rev. Petro Verhun, Apostolic Visitor of Ukrainians in Germany was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1945 and it is not known whether he is dead or still alive in a concentration camp.

In addition, hundreds of the Ukrainian Catholic clergy died in prisons and concentration camps in various parts of the Soviet Union, and those who are still alive are scattered throughout the infamous slave labor camps of the Arctic and Siberia.

Nothing, however, is known about the subsequent fate of Monsignor Auhustyn-Voloshyn, President of Carpatho Ukraine, who was arrested by the MVD on May 17, 1945 in Prague and disappeared without trace.

A.F.L. President Receives Message Concerning Ukrainian Liberation

The recent warnings made by President George Meany of the American Federation Labor against a complacent attitude toward Russian communist aggression, now camouflaged under smiles and politeness, evoked a letter sent to him by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on September 2nd last, signed by Mr. Stephen J. Jarema of New York City, Executive Director of the UCCA.

Text of Letter "Dear Mr. Meany: "Your numerous recent public utterances warning the free world against entering into a period of uncritical coexistence with the communist Russian oligarchy of oppressors are very heartening and encouraging to organizations, like ours, which has been sounding similar warnings for many years. "It is particularly inspiring that in your public discussions of problems of peace and rights of human beings, you make

specific mention of Ukraine, the most numerous non-Russian nation oppressed by the Russian communist regime, the nation for whose liberation our large group of Americans of Ukrainian descent has been waging a long and uphill fight. "At the same time we wish to call to your kind attention that our organization, through its Sixth Triennial Convention held in New York City, May 29-31, 1955 adopted among its resolutions point XVII titled "Union Labor" which endorses without qualification your Federation's struggle against undemocratic and subversive communist elements. A copy of this resolution is enclosed herewith for your kind information.

"We wish to assure you and your membership of our unflinching support in all your noble undertakings aimed towards the liberation of oppressed, enslaved and exploited people and nations."

Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, Astoria, L. I. Parishioners Strive to Build New Church

In the heart of a small suburban community on the outskirts of metropolitan New York City, stands a small white building. The upper half of this building houses one of the loveliest little churches of the Eastern Rite, Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The parishioners of this lovely little church are proud to call Holy Cross Church their own, but, they realize the inadequate seating capacity therein. With some 400 families scattered throughout Astoria and surrounding communities, there is a great and urgent need to build a new and larger church, and Astoria's parishioners are working hard toward this goal.

The Holy Cross Church Building Fund was started some four years back by the League of the Sacred Heart, which is comprised of the younger generation parishioners of the Church. Since that time, the youth has interested the "elders" of the Church in this project as well, and now both the youth and the elders are working hand in hand to build the new church. Many functions have been run for the benefit of the Church Building Fund, and inch by inch the Fund total has gone up. But, the road ahead is still a long one.

The newest fund-raising campaign is the third Annual Picnic of Holy Cross Church to be held at Bohemian Hall and Park, 24-19 24 Ave., Astoria, L.I., on Sunday September 18, 1955. Holy Cross parishioners extend a hearty welcome to the members of their "sister" churches throughout metropolitan New York and New Jersey to attend their fund-raising picnic. They guarantee, as always, a wonderful time.

"SOYUZIVKA" SUMMER SEASON CLOSING MOST ENJOYABLE

The formal closing of the 1955 summer season at the "Soyuzivka," the UNA Estate, located in the Catskill Mountains near Kerhonkson, N. Y., was attended last Sunday, September 11th, by around one thousand persons, who came in eight excursion buses and by some two hundred autos.

The threatening weather did not scare them away from coming, and the showers did not dampen their enthusiasm for all the comforts that the "Soyuzivka" offered them.

The ceremonies began with a Field Mass, conducted by Rev. Zenon Bachinsky of Jersey City.

After dinner, the American and Ukrainian banners were raised aloft, in front of the "Veselka, to the accompaniment of the singing of American and Ukrainian national anthems.

Mr. Michael Piznak, UNA vice-president and chairman of the N. Y. - N. J. Metropolitan committee in charge of the affair, greeted all those in attendance, and presented to them the following UNA supreme officers: Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president, Mr. Roman Slobodian, treasurer, Mr. Gregory Herman, secretary, Mr. Peter Kuehna, member of Auditing Committee, and D. Yaroslav Padoch, member of the Board of Advisors.

Mr. Halychyn addressed the gathering, stressing the various constructive activities of the Ukrainian National Association.

Date Fixed For Trial of Suspected Soviet Agent

ATTEMPT TO LURE MAJOR ROLIN BACK TO SOVIET UNION BASIS FOR KIDNAPPING CHARGE

New York, September 13.—The trial of Woldemar Dorster on a charge of attempted kidnapping of Major Alexander Nicolayevich Rolin, a former Soviet army officer who fled to the West and became active in the Coordinating Center for the Anti-Bolshevik Struggle in Munich (KTSONR), has been set for September 26 by the Bavarian attorney general's office, according to information received today at the New York offices of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc.

Officials of the American Committee called attention to the fact that this case closely resembles an attempt in August, 1954 to lure Boris Yakovlev, Director of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, back to the Soviet Union, a crime for which a Soviet agent, Elisabeth Reinold-Klyuchevskaya, was sentenced last March to 18 months' imprisonment.

Samaritan Shot as He Goes To Boy's Aid

An elevator operator was shot in the back and critically wounded last Tuesday evening, September 13, in New York City, when he went to the aid of a 14-year-old boy who was being pummeled by four young toughs, the New York Daily News reports.

The operator, John Didyk, 28, of 1758 Third Avenue, Ukrainian by descent, was rushed to Mount Sinai Hospital on Fifth avenue, and operated on immediately. Police said that a bullet from an Italian automatic entered his back and passed out through his stomach.

Punished and Kicked About 7.40 P.M., for no apparent reason, four youths set upon Michael Garvey, of 1513 Lexington Ave., between 97th

The entertainment section of the program featured the popular "Four Happy Vagabonds" male quartet: E. Chorniy, J. Zadorozhny, J. Stetsura, W. Baransky, with B. Perfetsky at the piano.

Very well received also was the performance of stage actor and director, Mr. Joseph Hirniak, in the humorous "Hryts Zozulia" monologue, prepared especially for the occasion by Mr. Edward Kozak. Master of ceremonies was Mr. John Kedryn, associate editor of Svoboda.

Various field events were held that afternoon, enjoyed by both the participants as well as the onlookers.

Throughout the weekend, the "Soyuzivka" was to put it in hotel parlance, a "full house," with all rooms and dormitories filled to the capacity.

Among those present were a large group who earlier in the week had come directly from 22nd Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, also members from the MUN, ODWU, and dancers from Brooklyn headed by Roman Petrina, who gave a performance.

Mrs. Kvitka Stetsiuk had admirers enough to buy flowers to crown her as "Miss Soyuzivka," but, as she is employed in the "Svoboda," her runner-up, Mrs. Tamara Sahaydashny, won that title.

All in all, it was a grand and a very enjoyable affair.

and 98th Sts., as he passed the northeast corner of 97th St. and Lexington Ave. They began punching and kicking him. Garvey was fighting a losing battle when Didyk came along. Recognizing Garvey, Didyk waded in.

Someone grabbed Didyk, spun him around, and a shot rang out. Didyk fell to the ground.

Suspect Caught

Radio Patrolman John Taldone and Thomas Seanlon, attracted by a crowd of nearly 100 persons, arrived as the four youths were fleeing. They collared one suspect, and took him to the E. 104th St. station for questioning. The automatic was found under an auto near the corner.

## UKRAINE, RUS AND MUSCOVY AND RUSSIA

(2)

### The Name Ukraine a Symbol

During the 19th century the battle between the powerful forces of a Government and the vital forces of a people fighting for self-preservation went on. Interest in the ethnography of Ukraine, a literature in the language of the people, awakened in the Ukrainians a keen realization of the differences which exist between them and the Muscovites.

The very name Ukraine became a symbol of the past traditions and a guide for the future. Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet, made the name synonymous with a people's aspirations and desire for freedom. In his writings, he called his people's attention to Ukraine's past, he wept over her present, scored the country's selfish leaders and its foes, prophetically saw into the future. For Ukraine he'd lose his soul in sin. In Ukraine he asks his countrymen to bury him. He bids them to look at Ukraine.

To love with heart sincere  
The Great Ruin!

Imprisoned by the Russian Government for his liberalism as well as his Ukrainianism, for "writing dangerous verses," Shevchenko was sent away to serve sentence. Far from Ukraine he mused over his unhappy lot:  
Death stares from the steppe.  
I know not why, O God,  
But just the same  
'T is her I love,  
My own Ukraine!

He wrote,  
How horrible to perish  
In this desert land,  
But worse to gaze  
Upon Ukraine,  
To live, to weep,  
And silent remain!

In Western Ukraine  
The names Rusny and the Latinized Ruthenian by which

### Poet's Corner

#### THE UNICORN IS SLAIN (A Medieval Tapestry)

Proud nostrils that once boldly  
flared with wrath  
Are still. Sharp hooves that  
churned the forest moss  
No longer can print star-tracks  
on wood-path.

Rich-gleaming azure eyes are  
glazed with dross;  
Sea foamy flanks are stained  
with streaming gore;  
The flying mane clotted with  
blood and dust.

The sacred horn, robbed of its  
magic store,  
In iron-bound goblet will be  
prey to rust.

The clear-eyed virgin weeps  
with bitter shame  
Her power that tamed him;  
purity defiled

A greater purity, quenched  
living flame.  
Dream-etched she sees white  
majesty reviled:

Capering greyhounds leap  
around the corpse  
As bull-necked huntsmen blind  
it on a horse.  
George Burke Johnston

the Ukrainians living on the territories that had come under the rule of Austria-Hungary were called, continued to be used for some time in Western Ukraine. Whereas in the Ukraine under Russia all names derived from the old name of Rus tended to strengthen the Russian Government's unity propaganda, in East Galicia, in Bukovina, and in what is now known as Carpatho-Ukraine, the old names were sufficient to distinguish the people from their immediate neighbors, the Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Rumanians and Slovaks.

This did not mean that the Rusiny or Ruthenians of East Galicia, for example, considered themselves Russians, as one writer so inaccurately stated in a recent history of Russia. It would be ridiculous to say that because Markian Shashkevich or Ivan Franko called themselves Rusiny that they felt one with the Russians.

Nor did the organizations Prosvita or the Society of Shevchenko or the many other organizations and institutions claim allegiance to the "family of Russian people" because as late as the nineties of last century they were known as Rusky organizations. It would be just as inaccurate to speak of them as Russians as to say that the organizations, first founded by early immigrants from Western Ukraine, were Russian because they called their Associations Ruthenian or Little Russian.

On the contrary, the Ukrainians of East Galicia, though calling themselves Rusiny or Ruthenians, names derived from old Rus, were, if anything, imbued with a spirit of separatism from Russia, more so, perhaps, than the Ukrainians of Kiev. For one thing, they had a better opportunity and greater freedom to express themselves on the subject. East Galicia became the Piedmont of the Ukrainian movement. When the Russian Government issued its decrees against the Ukrainians, the work of carrying on was transferred to East Galicia, where the more liberal Austrian Government made it possible for the Ukrainian movement to grow and intensify itself.

#### Decision of Petersburg Academy of Science

The beginning of the 20th century marked a break with the old conceptions of Rus, Rusin, Ruthenian, Roosian, Little Russian, South Russian and so on. Outstanding Russian scholars, guided by a search for truth rather than expediency, admitted that which the Ukrainian scholars had always contended, that the two different and distinct Slav nationalities, each with a different language, different historical background and traditions, a different literature.

These points were well brought out in a treatise prepared by members of the Petersburg Academy of Science in 1905. Questioned as to science's findings with regard

to the differences in language between the two peoples, if any, a Committee from the Academy, consisting of Russian scholars of standing, such as T. Korsh, A.F. Famintsy, F. Fortunatov, A. Shakhmatov, A. Lapo-Danilevsky, S. Oldenburg, issued the well-known decision with regard to the question. Perhaps nothing will better illustrate their view point than the following paragraphs, taken out of it:

#### Text of Decision

"As far back as the prehistoric times the 'all-Rus' language presented, in various branches, certain dialectical differences which offer a basis for supposing that the Rus tribe was even at that early age divided into three groups: the North-Rus, Central-Rus, and South-Rus. The South-Rus records of our old literature of the 11th and 12th centuries, as our distinguished co-member academician A.I. Sobolevsky first proved, represent a series of typical distinctions characteristic of the Ukrainian language. One may deduce from these that even in the pre-Tartar days there existed considerable difference between the South-Rus (Little Russian) dialects and those of North-Rus and Central-Rus. This separation could not be bridged even by the political union of the Rus tribes, which took place in the 10th and 11th centuries.

"On the contrary, the falling apart of the Rus land into several divisions, the growth of a new political center around the Oka and the upper Volga, the fall of Kiev in the second half of the 13th century—all this contributed considerably toward the separation of Southwest Rus from the rest of the territory, while the invasions of the Tartars culminated this separation.

"Later, within the boundaries of the Lithuanian-Rus State the South-Rus people found suitable opportunities for a rapprochement with other Rus tribes, especially with that western branch of Central-Rus tribes that went into the making of the White Russians. The eastern branch of Central-Rus, united through Moscow with the North-Rus tribes, entered with them into the making of the Great Russian nation. Only the later colonization of the 17th and 18th centuries made it possible for the Great Russians and Little Russians to come together in the regions of Sejm, Donets and Don.

"All these factors have brought about the historical differences between the two languages, the Great Russian and the Little Russian."

#### Hrushevsky's Comment on Decision

It may not be amiss to quote Michael Hrushevsky, Ukraine's foremost historian, with regard to the decision of the Petersburg Academy of Science. He wrote:

"It is to be regretted that the Petersburg Academy of Science did not assume this

## INTEGRATION OR ASSIMILATION IN CANADA

By WILLIAM STANLEY

(1)

One often finds among our fellow citizens of British stock a strange attitude toward those Canadians who have foreign sounding names and whose background is different from their own.

This article is written for their consideration with the hope that it will in some small way promote a better understanding of their neighbour and thus bring closer that long sought for and much desired goal of national Canadian unity.

In attempting to answer the question posed in the title, one must consider what is contained in the concept of citizenship, what is meant by integration and in what way does it differ from assimilation.

As a fairly young nation, Canada has not yet developed a clearly defined cultural pattern around which New Canadians might be integrated.

#### Cultural Interpretation

Apart from speaking about ethnic groups, there appear to be three main cultural groups: British-Canadian, French-Canadian, and Canadian. These groups do not see eye to eye. To complicate matters further, there is the significant cultural pull exerted on Canada by her neighbour to the South.

New Canadians, assuming that they wish to become Canadians, must find themselves confused regarding the direction of their cultural integration.

Then we are confronted with a whole series of ethnic organizations, publications, etc. Do they retard or facilitate the process of integration? To what extent are the leaders of the ethnic groups conscious of, and prepared to expand the emerging Canadian concept and the building of a united Canada? Is this process of Canadian nationhood a product of historical determination or a result of conscious effort on the part of Canadians? If it is the latter, then does it not pose the problem of finding ways and means of moulding diverse cultural and ethnic groups toward a common goal?

#### What Forces Change a Nostalgic European into a Canadian

And then we come face to face with problems of a sociological and psychological na-

position with regard to our national problem sooner, in the days when our voices in defense of our national rights and our national development met with ridicule, continuous bickering and insinuations and, with a few exceptions, with a determined silence on the part of Russia's authoritative men of science? Such a statement by the Academy at that time would have been of no small importance. Now, when national relations are decided not by means of scholarly disputes but by other factors, this decision does not produce the same effect, though, of course, it will not be without its due importance." (M. S. G.)

ture. What are the social forces which tend to change a nostalgic European into a Canadian? Some have integrated well and rapidly, while others were left at the sidelines in complete isolation of their locked ethnic groups. What is behind that phenomenon? Is it a question of language, of extreme devotion to their native land? Or is it a result of a number of unfortunate social experiences with established Canadians such as racial discrimination suffered at the hands of prejudiced individuals and groups?

Let us see if any sense can be made out of the concept "citizenship." The word means different things to different people.

At one extreme, bordering on the absurd, are those who regard citizenship as that which must be taught to New Canadians. Others equate citizenship with civics, but though voting in elections may be one indication of good citizenship, it is clearly not the criterion.

I like the definition offered in a book entitled "Society, Democracy—and the Group."

Prof. Alan Klein wrote: "Citizenship is not knowing what is good, but doing what is good. It is an attitude about other people, government and society in general. Citizenship is a Christian principle in action. Citizenship implies participation in one's neighbourhood and communal affairs."

Citizenship, then, is a social responsibility. Like democracy, it is best learned through experiencing it. Rarely can it be taught, for it is a way of life and not an intellectual concept. It will be learned through integration—which is a process of adjustment by which persons and groups lose their differences by achieving unity in respect of common ways of doing things.

Unfortunately, it is often viewed as a one way process—the newcomer is to be swallowed up and assimilated into the society. This is the concept most have of the process that should be followed with respect to our New Canadians, meaning thereby, that they should lose all their distinctiveness, shrug off their own culture, and be like us.

Several years ago one group on Citizen's Forum expressed the conclusion that in return for the privileges of living in this country, the newcomer should learn our ways and act as we do. This implies smug judgment that our ways are perfect and static, that his have no value to us. I think that every reader will readily perceive the fallacy of this notion.

(Courtesy "Pace" magazine)  
(To be continued)

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE?  
JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY!

## A Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir!

As a special correspondent for the Ukrainian desk of Radio Liberation, the anti-Communist refugees' radio station in Germany, I recently attended the National Press Club luncheon for the Soviet farm delegation in Washington. At that time I charged that Mr. Vladimir Matskevich, the leader of the delegation, had been an official of the terrorist Ministry of Internal Affairs—better known as the NKVD. In connection with this affair I would like to state the following:

I met Mr. Matskevich on two occasions in 1937-38 at his offices in the secret police headquarters in the so-called "new building" on the Malaya Lubnyanska street in Moscow. At that time he was in charge of the Agricultural Department of the NKVD's Economic Administration and I was section head of the Institute for the Study of Fiber Plants, in addition to serving as professor of genetics and plant breeding at Moscow University. Matskevich's department served as the "eyes and ears" of the Economic Administration to prevent sabotage and counter-revolutionary acts in agriculture research stations, state farms and collective farms.

During each of these years Sergei A. Ishkov, the Institute's Director, and I submitted our annual financial production plans to Matskevich in order that the Institute be granted the necessary operating funds for the following year. Upon our arrival at Matskevich's offices in the "new building" we were received by his assistant, Ismailov, who went over our plans in detail, checking on the amounts of money involved. He then escorted us to Matskevich's private office where Ismailov briefed his chief on the Institute's plan, after which Matskevich signed the document as an authorization for the Institute to receive the necessary funds. It was abundantly clear that he was the man in command of this department.

Hence, I consider the Soviet Embassy denial a brazen attempt to try to erase with barefaced falsehoods my exposure of this NKVD agent based on my personal knowledge of Matskevich's role as an oppressor of the Soviet peasants. I knew Matskevich too well for there to have been any mistake. Furthermore, I knew even better other members of the delegation.

In my capacity as advisor to Soviet agricultural and scientific institutions, I frequently came in contact with the following members of the so-called agricultural delegation from the USSR: Andriy Shevchenko, —counselor, Ministry of Agriculture, USSR, known to me as agronomist-chairman of a sovkhos (state farm) near Moscow; Boris Pavlovich Sokolov —chief of laboratory for selection of corn, Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Grain Agriculture; Alexander Ivanovich Tulupnikov, —member of collegium, Ministry of Agriculture, USSR, director of All-Union Scientific Research

## New School Year and Parents

"School day, school days, dear old golden rule days..." are upon the school boys and girls once again this month.

There is much confronting them during the coming year—studies homework, and the like. It will also mean trudging from classroom to classroom, the mental application to the subjects which they will study, the welcome gymnasium exercise class, the respite in the playground, and, with it all, the general anxiety to bring home a report card showing passable, fair, good, very good or excellent grades, to get a pat on the shoulder from the father, a kiss from the mother, if the report card is good, or an admonition or even a spanking from either one of them if it is not so good—the latter an "incentive" to at least a bit more attention to better school work.

Now, I wonder what the report card for the parents of these school children would read at the end of each month, what grades they will be getting from the conscience school teacher of their own, particularly in the field of their parental responsibility.

During vacation time, home life is quite different from that of school time. The children are on their parents' hands throughout the day. With the change of season, there comes to my mind an old gag in vaudeville about the great wind that comes in September, being the big sigh of relief from parents on being rid of their youngsters for most of their daylight hours.

To be sure, there is quite a sharp shifting of the center of child training and care beginning the school year. Still in whatever degree the parents and homes take this as an excuse for a washing-of-hands of the continuing and major responsibility for children, is a matter for serious consideration.

## "HEMA TO ЯН НА СОЮЗІВКІ"

(THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE THE SOYUZIVKA)

A few days ago, I returned to my home in Miami after a month at Soyuzivka, and I honestly say that I wish I were still there. Not only did I learn Ukrainian culture, but I also made many fine friends.

I think that the most important thing that I, as well as the other students, derived from the course was a desire to continue our studies in Ukrainian and to learn more about the history and geography as well as the language of Ukraine. I didn't realize how little I really knew about it until I took the course. Than I was fascinated by everything I learned. Aside from reading the lives of Taras Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, and others, we learned geography;

Institute, Agricultural Economics; and finally Yuriy Fedorovich Golubash, Deputy Minister of State Farms of RSFSR.  
Nestor E. Korol  
Sept. 7, 1955.

by many parents is that they consider that in sending their sons and daughters back to school, they have unloaded them on teachers and school system in general.

Actually, the beginning of the school year calls for higher standards of parental responsibility. Failure to do so merely aggravates juvenile problems. And juvenile delinquency is the most common of them.

The schools are not supposed to relieve the parents of their responsibilities to their children. On the contrary, during the school year, they are challenged by new, bigger responsibilities. Moreover, the parents should not suppose that the school supplants the home in the preparation for adult life and citizenship.

It would well for the parent to familiarize himself with every phase of the school program, associate himself with the parent-teacher organizations and other auxiliary school groups in his community, participate in the studies and recommendations of civic bodies, for the encouragement and support of enlightened educational programs.

To put it in a nutshell, the unwise parent, and the real delinquent, is the one who considers that the start of the school year is his excuse not to perform his duty which may have been unwelcome and which he has probably been bungling anyway.

Schools have to adhere to their basic purpose, namely, the shaping of the next generation of Americans to the pattern of their task. They achieve the highest degree of success in child training when the parents cooperate, and they fall short of that success on the account of the lack of it.

These thoughts, I believe, are worth bearing in mind with the opening of this new school year.

Josephine Gibbajo Gibbons

about the mountains, the different minerals in Ukraine, and the land itself. We also learned the history of Ukraine, which to me was the most interesting subject.

Another thing I enjoyed very much was the Ukrainian singing and dancing. The songs were very nice, and the dancing was fun to do, although hard work, especially for the boys.

The courses were by no means all work and no play. I met some very wonderful boys and girls at Soyuzivka; and I have already received letters from most of my friends. After classes, we went hiking, swimming, played tennis, and a dozen other things. In the evening we danced in the casino, and some nights there were movies and on other nights we had a bonfire.

As for speaking Ukrainian, we always tried to, although the sentences usually came out half English and half Ukrainian. At the dinner table it was

(Concluded on page 3)

## The Bell

By WILLIAM PALUK

(2)

His tears made the scene swim as though it were part of a dream soon to disappear. "My Maria!" His voice was deep and hoarse.

As he had done for scores of years whenever he was deeply troubled he began to walk—away from that scene, away from the sight of his daughter looking after the departing man.

He strode past the stable from where came the warm smell and subdued noises of drowsing animals and fowl, past the grove of birch-trees that sheltered the farm build-

ings, and approached the edge of the poplar grove that fringed his property. His walk was stiff, a little jerky, so that his jowels shook. He felt old and tired, and on his face was a look of bewilderment.

"I am going to lose her," he said, his lips hardly moving. Something rose in his throat, and he felt it easier to keep his mouth open. A wind sprang up and blew fiercely and unabated across the endless prairie, flinging particles of cold rain against his face.

Disconnected thoughts came

to his mind. He remembered walking like this in the rain on another occasion, in another country. He was going to ask Odarka for her hand. He was alone then; he was alone now. The intervening period seemed like a vision in a dream.

"Alone! Alone!" His mind clung to the word. It beat in his brain like a pulse, and he found himself marching in time with it. He stumbled on and on, the leaves rustling and damp beneath his feet.

Only when the rain came down in biting torrents did he think of turning back, but his steps were slow, as though he were going not to a place of rest, but away from it.

Stepan was a changed man the next day. He spotted the young man whom he had seen

before, and for a long time could not bring himself to look him in the face. He was a young man of twenty-two or three, of medium height, with narrow sloping shoulders and a way of holding his head to one side when he worked.

"A silly habit," thought Stepan. "Only a fool holds his head to one side like a duck."

Stepan's first impulse was to warn the youth to stay away. But his experience with seven children had convinced him that such a course of action was unwise. Helen, his third oldest daughter, had run off to marry a man whom he had strongly disapproved of, and he had never heard from the couple since.

Every night Maria would stand fingering the gate, and keep the youth long after the

others had gone home. At lunch time, the old man could not help noticing that her smiles and glances were now directed at the other man. Stepan was too old to feel envy or anger, and instead, his heart ached with bitter disappointment and a sense of futility.

Moreover, it seemed to the father that the suitor ignored the conventional phrases of greeting and respect that were so dear to the old man's heart. His pride smarted every morning when John (for that was his name) would greet Maria warmly, and not even notice the puzzled Stepan.

"He is very shy," Maria's eyes danced when she spoke of him. "He works in the General Store on Saturdays and he wants to put up a store of his own some day."

That Sunday, Stepan carried his grief to church, as he had done many times before. There he could often find consolation and the peace that he craved. The sermon was on the subject of Job, but the old man was listless, for his problem weighed heavily on him and he was distracted by the voices of young people outside the church building, the noise of cars on the nearby highway. When he walked out into the bright but cool sunlight and set off for home along the sandy loan road, the air must have acted as a sort of tonic; for out of nowhere the words of the priest came to him, words spoken in the crowded, incense-scented church: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Stepan dwelt on the thought, and by the time he had reached home, he firmly believed that it had been sent from heaven. He felt relieved, and smiled for the first time in six or seven days.

At supper, Stepan chanced to see Dmytro's vacant stare, and he looked at the hired man as though he had just seen him for the first time.

"I will have to live with this man to the end of my days," he thought. "Perhaps I will come to be like him."

"You are not yourself these days," Maria whispered in his ear as they were preparing to go to bed. "You never used to quarrel with Dmytro, and today you scolded him something terrible."

Discussion of the bell roused childhood memories in Stefan's mind, recollections of days in a mountain-rimmed sunny village two thousand miles away. He remembered the joyous pealing of the village church bell. He experienced that onrush of feeling that comes when a long unused chord of memory is unexpectedly sounded.

Stable. He is getting lazy in his

old age," he answered, and his voice was pitched and harsh.

Three weeks went by. The suitor's visits became more frequent, the old man's loneliness more profound.

THE SECOND INDEPENDENT UKRAINIAN NATION

(3)

Many Foreign Adventurers in Kozak Forces

The Kozaks were Knights who quartered themselves below the Dnieper rapids. They were men who had learned to expect nothing from their oppressors, the Poles; they were the vanguard of the ploughmen who lived near Kiev, in Volynia and in Kholm. They were men to whom arms represented the only profession who revived in themselves the smouldering traditions of Prince Svyatoslav who fought the Bulgarians; of Ihor who went against the Polovetses "to bail the distant Don with a helmet"; they were men whose aim was the defense of Christianity against the Mussulman. That was the law of these eastern Knight-Crusaders. Brought up in Spartan fashion, they made their courageous raids over boundless steppes covered with grass that could hide a man on horseback; in their light vessels they would drift down the Dnieper River into the Black Sea and attack the Turkish galleys, free the slaves who were being carried to the markets, and attack Trebizond and other Turkish cities. They would rather go through the discomforts of their wandering warrior or life with the prospect of ending their life on a Turkish stake than live in slavery. From their fathers they had inherited the proud feelings of independence—from those fathers who left to their children only a sword with the advice "conquer or die," "gain victory or never return." Although the Ukrainians made up the bulk of this force there were among the Kozaks many adventurers from Scotland, Venice and other European countries. It is no wonder that among the Ukrainians one may find even now such names as O'Connor, O'Rourke etc. Harmsworth's "History of the World," writing about this fraternity says, "the Ukrainian race seemed qualified to put into practice the idea of universal equality and freedom; the science of war was then brought to high perfection. All the Slavonic world will be proud of this free state."

Ascendancy of Term Ukraine That was the time when the old name of "Rus" began to disappear giving place to the more popular name, Ukraine, the name which to a Russian or Pole suggests frontier but to the Ukrainian the country where he is at home. In this blood resurrection the name Ukraine gained glory and further popularity and, as a nom de guerre, became endeared to the Kozaks and all the popula-

tion on both sides of the Dnieper. Dmytro Vyshnevetsky (popularly called "Baida" founded, in 1552, on the Dnieper isle called Khortytza, a "Sich" or stronghold—a name which in short time was lauded throughout the world. The defenders of this Ukraine the Kozaks, writes the French geographer, Beauplan, "are very strong of body; endure well heat and cold, hunger and thirst. In war they are persevering courageous and even carefree, because they do not value their lives." The Polish writer, Starowolski, at the beginning of the 17th century, says that the Kozaks "always consider it better to die in battle than to run away or surrender, and because of that, even when outnumbered, they do not give up the battle and often overcome the enemy."

Foreign Powers Send Representatives to the Kozaks

On one side the fame of the Kozak name and on the other the danger from the Ottoman world led the sovereigns of Europe to send their representatives to the Kozaks, as to an independent state, seeking help from the Knights of the Dnieper rapids against the fear of the world-warring Islam. Thus the emperor Rudolph II in 1594 sent an ambassador, Lasota, as did the Polish kings and the Muscovite tsars. Nominally subject to Poland the Kozaks often helped her fight against the Mohammedan avalanche, and often saved her from annihilation. Thus in 1621 the Kozak Hetman, Sahaydachny, saved the Polish army which was surrounded by a large Turkish army near Khortytyn. Not only did Sahaydachny save the Poles but he scattered the Turks that he ended the Crescent's sway over eastern Europe.

A similar part was played came to the aid of Jan Sobieski, defeating the Turks near Vienna in 1683.

After a long intermission during the 16th and 17th centuries Ukraine again began to expand systematically southward and eastward into the steppes, despite the raids of the marauders from the bandits' growth of the Ukrainian colonies the threat of Crimean horde was finally broken and in the 18th century its complete downfall was brought about.

Bearers of a New Idea

It seems that a whimsical fate decided to turn the awakened energies of the Kievites into another channel. Fate decided to make the Kozaks the bearers of a new idea of great

WHAT I LIKED ABOUT THE 22nd UYL-NA CONVENTION

By DR. ANTHONY WACHNA

1. The congeniality and the hospitality of the convention committee and the efficient chairmanship of it by John O. Mitchel and Peter Kochirka.

2. The relative absence of rowdiness, and the evident maturity of our league (22 years old).

3. The perpetual enthusiasm of our American and Canadian Ukrainian Youth who have followed the league's activities for years.

4. The noticeable progress during the past year of the executive board under the leadership of our able president Michael Solomon who instituted the commission type of convention.

5. Seeing the "father" of our league, Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, still attending the sessions and watching attentively that the league be neither misled nor misfied.

6. At the same time admired the contribution that the Ukrainian Professional Association has been making and is still making to the league, with so many of its members in the executive board each year, as pointed out by Mr. Michael Piznak at the pro-Saturday night.

7. Perhaps the greatest satisfaction came from the beautiful banquet Sunday afternoon at the air-conditioned Nixon Theatre, which was a real tribute to our cultural heritage, thanks to chairman Mr. Michael Komichak and his committee and to all those wonderful performers.

8. The Banquet Sunday evening was of course the climax with our charming Ukrainian ladies overwhelming our non-Ukrainian guests. This banquet has always been "our finest hour" or 2 or 3 hours. One can-

not help but be impressed by all its charm and dignity and especially after hearing our special guest, Mr. Malone, District Attorney, who presented the Ukrainian problem in an eloquent fashion, after hearing Mr. Dmytro Halychyn and Mr. Joseph Lesawyer. Mr. Malone understood the present Soviet "defrosting" period, just as the editor of the "Svoboda," Mr. Antin Dragan, does.

9. Then, of course, there was our friend, Joseph Yaworsky—who with his violin played in true Ukrainian fashion our famous wedding songs, first in the elevator and lobby and, then, when he joined our able artist Tom Shepka with his accordion to serenade our famous September "babies" birthdays.

10. I was extremely happy to see for the first time that our league had the American, Canadian and Ukrainian flags displayed beautifully at the sessions, concert and banquet. Likewise pleased to hear the national anthems at the opening and closing of the official sessions. Only wish more Canadian Ukrainians would be present to help sing O' Canada.

11. I was impressed by the solemn tribute paid to our deceased, beloved member, Walter Danko, who passed away during the past year.

12. Sorry to have missed the Friday reception, which I understand was most unique and congenial. After registering at 6.15 P.M. Saturday, I found myself in a room I thought to be that of a UYL-NA session, but found out it to be a friendly Ukrainian National Association gathering, attended by UNA Branch representatives and executive officers of the organization. I was happy to meet so many friends there and to listen to talks about those fine Ukrainian cultural courses at the "Soyuzivka." It was my pleasure also to bring good wishes and greetings from the Ukrainians in Canada.

All in all, it was truly a pleasure for me and my "better half" to attend the convention. (Windsor, Ont., Canada)

importance to European civilization. This idea, the seeds of which had been planted in Holland, which burst forth into full bloom in America two hundred years later in Europe, was that of national self-determination as opposed to the idea of the divine right of Kings. The Dutch, the first European champions of this new idea, had risen against the monarchy of Philip II of Spain in the name of the not clearly formed but well felt principle of national self-determination. Some score of years later Ukraine again brought up this principle and heralded it into the limelight.

(To be continued)

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE THE SOYUZIVKA

Concluded from page 2)

not unusual to hear someone say, "прому pass the масло," or "я є дуже hungry." Though it sounds funny, at least we were trying, and that's the most important thing

And so, although the summer is over, I have many wonderful memories, and friendships that I will never forget. Also I have a greater knowledge of Ukrainian culture, and next year I want to go back and learn even more.

And meanwhile, I agree with Danny Slobodian when he says, "Nema to yak na Soyuzivtsi!"

Karen Lachowitch



...with JAMES C. INGEBRETSEN President, Spiritual Mobilization

From Paterson, N.J., via The New York Times, comes this news story:

"For the last few weeks the station wagon used by the Passaic County Sheriff's office to transport prisoners has been stalling.

"Mechanics... found in the (gasoline) tank: some marbles, candy mints, soap, paper, steel wool, stones, scrap of sheet metal, thumbtacks and sugar.

"... Sheriff Norman E. Tattersall pointed out that prisoners in the county jail were assigned to wash the car. He sent out for a gasoline cap with a lock on it."

While our government hasn't yet completely stalled in its primary job of protecting the lives and property of its citizens, there have been times when it has sputtered and coughed pretty ominously.

I wonder if the addition, to its basic task, of such foreign

PUBLICIZE YOUR BRANCH

The Ukrainian National Association has 500 branches in the United States and Canada. Almost all of these branches have some members who were born in North America. The Ukrainian Weekly is published for these members and all interested non-members.

Despite the fact that the youth of the UNA has its own newspaper, very few of the 500 branches are publicized in it. The old folk see to it that the branches are regularly publicized in the Svoboda, but it is clearly up to the young people to promote the branches via the Weekly.

At one time the young members of the UNA were taking advantage of the publicity opportunities offered by the Weekly. In fact, so much material was being received that the Weekly often overflowed into the Svoboda. But those days are gone. Today, reports originating from young UNA members are few and far between.

The Weekly is still available for publicity purposes. Its policy in this respect has never changed. It is still the best medium the young people have to exchange news, views and ideas. And it is not true that the Weekly caters only to the grown-ups; material from children always was and still is welcome.

Branch Should Have Publicity Man

Every UNA branch should have a publicity man or a committee. There are elections to report and social functions to advertise and publicize. Without doubt many UNA members are serving in the US Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force; reports on the young people in uniform make interesting reading and publicity men should not hesitate to submit them. Some of the branches have members who are interested in sports; much can be written about them. The Weekly also welcomes items about college graduates, as well as reports on the accomplishments of individuals in all fields of endeavor.

It is important to keep in mind the fact that the local town newspaper is another good publicity medium. The

man or committee seeking publicity for the UNA branch should always send copies of the material to the local papers, stressing that the branch is part of a fraternal benefit society consisting of more than 70,000 members.

It is not necessary to have special qualifications in order to serve as a publicity man or be a member of publicity committee. Anyone who can write a letter can prepare a report (copy) for a newspaper. The important thing is to state all the facts and be sure they are right. The editor of the paper will make all necessary corrections and deletions; he may even rewrite the whole report, no matter how well it may have been written originally. If the report has any news value or reader interest it will be used. An examination of any local newspaper will reveal many items about all kinds of clubs and organizations, the work of conscientious publicity men and committees.

Publicity has value. It lets people know that the Ukrainians in town are active and that they represent a part of a large national organization. It will attract people to social and athletic functions. It will build prestige. It will bring new members into the branch. Publicity for a UNA branch helps the UNA, too.

Publicity opportunities in the Weekly and the American press are almost without limit. The space is available. Every branch in the Ukrainian National Association should get its share of publicity. American clubs and organizations, important and unimportant, large and small, have publicity men or committees sending out copy regularly, and there is no reason at all why the UNA branches should not be doing the same thing.

Very few American clubs and organizations have their own printed newspapers. The youth of the UNA have The Ukrainian Weekly, something that would make the American groups green with envy. Let us keep this in mind at all times by publicizing our branches regularly, because then we will be supporting both our branches and our newspaper. The one goes hand in glove with the other.

Theodore Lutwiniak Sec'y UNA Branch 287

CANADA'S DOCTOR POPULATION HIGH

Canada has one doctor for every 948 persons—one of the most favorable proportions of any country in the world.

There has been a great increase in the number of women doctors in the past thirty years.

More doctors are specializing than ever before, with the proportion of general practitioners ("family doctors") dropping in favor of the specialist.

Since June, 1951, more than 700 doctors have come to Canada from Europe and Britain. One third of these are in private practice, with the remainder working for hospitals and institutions.

substances as social security, farm crop price support, subsidized housing, and the promotion of labor union monopoly hasn't had something to do with its erratic performance and expensive upkeep during the past two decades.

Maybe it's time to start looking for a constitutional cap with a lock on it.

Grass Root

Swanville, Minn., News: "The measure of a man's living standard is how much he can buy with the proceeds of his labor. Taking the wages per hour of the average worker in three countries and equating them to the cost of things they buy, it is estimated that the free American can buy a suit of clothes for 15 hours work, while a Socialist-inclined Englishman works one and one-third weeks for a suit, and a Communist-controlled Russian three weeks."

Auxvasse, Mo., Review: "According to a recent survey, the average service station is open and at your service 100 hours every week. When customers were asked their reason for patronizing a particular station, the replies were: good service, location, friendship with the dealer, and the brand of gasoline sold... Over 200,000 service stations in the United States compete for your business, and 95 per cent of them are owned or operated by independent local dealers."

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OPENS NINTH SEASON

By STEPHEN KURLAK

For the ninth consecutive year, the UNA Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area opened its winter schedule. Both the Jersey City and Newark Division came back, but whereas the former lost two teams of last year's eight, the Newarkers returned stronger than ever with a full roster of ten teams.

In the opening matches, which were held on Friday, September 9th, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church team of Newark jumped to a good start in its division by winning three

games in a row from UNA Branch 272 of Maplewood. The Newark Tridens did likewise in their games with the War Veterans quintet.

The Jersey City team, from whose ranks two of last year's Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society teams are missing, also got off to a good start, with the "B" team of the Holy Name Society winning three in a row from the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, and the Jersey City Ukes winning likewise from the Ukrainian Blacksheep.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1955 JERSEY CITY DIVISION

Table with bowling scores for Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (2) and U.N.A. Branch 435 (1). Columns include player names and scores.

Table with bowling scores for Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (3) and Jersey City S. & A. Club (0). Columns include player names and scores.

Table with bowling scores for Jersey City Ukes (3) and Ukrainian Blacksheep (0). Columns include player names and scores.

NEWARK DIVISION

Table with bowling scores for Ukr. Orthodox Church (3) and U.N.A. Branch 272 (0). Columns include player names and scores.

Table with bowling scores for Tridens (3) and St. John's C.W.V. Jrs. (0). Columns include player names and scores.

Table with bowling scores for Ukr. Y. M. Club (3) and First Ukr. P.M.O. (1). Columns include player names and scores.

Table with bowling scores for Ukrainain American Vets (2) and Ukrainian Sitch (1). Columns include player names and scores.

Table with bowling scores for Penn-Jersey S. C. (2) and St. John's C.W.V. Srs. (1). Columns include player names and scores.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with team standings for Jersey City Division and Newark Division. Columns include team names, wins, losses, and total scores.

Autumn Picnic & Dance. UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE. UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA. Sunday, September 25, 1955. AT 4:00 P.M. at the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME. 214-216 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Music by JOSEPH SNIHUR and His Orchestra. Admission \$1.00, incl. tax. Dancing from 6 P.M. to? Committee Reserves All Rights.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES AS OF 1954 "THE MAP OF UKRAINE" Cartographer WILLIAM KARPA. PRINTED IN 6 BEAUTIFUL COLORS WITH OVER 3000 TOWNS and VILLAGES. 29" x 42" PRICE \$1.00 PLUS MAILING CHARGE. LEAGUE OF AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT, Inc. 2247 West Rice Street Chicago 22, Illinois

DANCING EVERY FRIDAY NITE at the new spacious ST. DEMETRIUS COMMUNITY CENTRE 681-691 Roosevelt Avenue Carteret, N. J. This week, Al Kalla and HIS ORCHESTRA Admission \$1.00 Watch for our dates for name Bands and Polka Party.

THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC sponsored by All Church Organizations of Holy Cross UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ASTORIA, L. I. Sunday - 2:30 p.m. - September 18, 1955 RAIN (indoors) or SHINE (outdoors). AT BOHEMIAN HALL AND PARK 29-19 - 24th AVENUE, ASTORIA, L. I. Music by "LITTLE TONEY and His Boys" Donation \$1.00 - Proceeds to Church Building Fund.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? - JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NAT'L ASS'N TODAY & READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!



# ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

## ЧЕСТЬ УКРАЇНИ — ГОТОВ БОРОНИТИ!

Четвертий Всеамериканський З'їзд Маніфестаційний З'їзд був одним з найкращих З'їздів Співки Української Молоді Америки. Чудова погода, що тривала три дні, притягнула на Оселю СУМА понад чотири тисячі учасників і гостей. Загалом у ці дні побувало на місці З'їзду дві тисячі осіб, а коли оркестр В. Босого почав було запарковано понад тисячу. Спеціальні автобуси привезли сумівців і відвідувачів з Нью-Йорку, Рочестера, Бофало, Востону. Разом було 10 автобусів. Щодо участі сумівців у З'їзді, то вона була однією з найчисленніших. З 33-ох Осередків заступило 16 із загальною кількістю 1200 осіб. На цьому З'їзді уперше взяли масову участь відділи Юної СУМА. Далекі віддалені Осередки, з огляду на великі кошти подорожі, участі у З'їзді не взяли.

Моральний і матеріальний успіх З'їзду перевищили усі сподівання Головної Управи СУМА. Якщо говорити про матеріальну сторінку, то її успіхові безперечно сприяла власна Оселя. На протязі двох днів одинадцять будинків були переповнені гостями, а сумівці містилися у дев'яти великих шатрах, які були закуплені та встановлені за день перед З'їздом.

Маніфестаційна частина з'їзду, що була стрижнем його політичної програми, повністю досягла своєї цілі. Шістьдесят сенаторів і конгресменів надіслали прихильні побажання українській молоді в здійсненні її політичних цілей.

Серед привітних сенаторів і конгресменів зустрічалося імена визначних американських політиків, як Герберт Лмей, Вільям Нювенд, Александер Сміт, Еверт Дірксен, Позеф Мартін, Естес Кіфнер, Йозеф Менкарті, Ірвінг Айлс і інші.

Привітали також З'їзд губернатори штату Нью-Йорк Авелер Геррінгем і штату Нью-Джерсі Роберт Майнер. Отримав привіт від голови міста Нью-Йорк Роберта Вагнера. Секретаріат Об'єднаних Націй надіслав учасникам З'їзду окремого листа. З Білого Дому отримано повідомлення, що Президент Айсенгавер з пова Вашингтону і що він сподівається, що З'їзд пройде успішно.

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## „АВАНГАРД“ — ЄДИНИЙ СУМІВСЬКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Керуючись інтересами всієї української молоді, об'єднаної в СУМА, Головна Управа Співки Української Молоді Америки, користуючись з нагоди перебування в гостях у ЗДА керівника Видавництва „Авангард“ при ЦК СУМА — ред. О. Калініна, уклала угоду на злиття журналу СУМА „Крилат“ з журналом „Авангард“.

Відтепер сумівці в 14-ох країнах вільного світу мають єдиний журнал, а також вирішальною фінансовою базою, якою є СУМА в ЗДА. Видавництво „Авангард“ перебирає на себе всі розрахунки з передплатниками журналу „Крилат“, які в рахунок своєї передплати отримуватимуть надати журнал „Авангард“. Боржники за журнал „Крилат“ розраховуватимуться з новим Видавництвом.

Приєднання СУМА до видання єдиного сумівського журналу є великою переломною подією в житті всієї Співки Української Молоді. Це не так давно в системі СУМУ було кілька журналів. КК СУМУ в Англії видавав „Голос Молоді“,

Журі, що призначило нагороду, вручило 31 відзначення. Переходову статуетку за спортивні успіхи дістав Ньюарк. Грамот першого ступеня вручено чотирьом, другого ступеня — 13 і третього — 14.

Як добре стеміло, до неба піднісся великий стовп вогню. Це запалала сумівська ватра, розложена на площі З'їзду. Довкола неї широким колом розмістилися присутні. Біля мікрофону М. Солтис із своїм черговим скетчем на тему українського еміграційного життя. Горить вогонь, до неба злітають палаючі тріски...

На екрані, під кольоровою емблемою СУМУ, з'являється напис „СУМ-ФІЛЬМ“. Довго-тривалі оплески вітають сумівську кінопродукцію. З гір потягнуло прохолодне, але глибоке, вібрані по-літньому, чекують кожен свого. Сумівці з Бофало хочуть побачити себе над Ніагарою, таборами з табору Юної СУМА, що відбувся на Оселі, очікують фільму зі свого побуту, інші зацікавлені Шостою зустріччю українців Америки й Канади в Торонто...

Метушня і гамір на Оселі не впускають цілу ніч. Перехресчують світла з авто-вих фар. Учасники й гості з далеких міст і містечок від-їжджають додому.

Святий відкрив голова Осередка Д. Рудий, а святочну промову вголосив голова ГУ В. Омельченко. Він підкреслив значення річниць СЕУ в СУМ і вплив, що його має на українську молодь процес, влаштований московськими окупантами в Харкові у 1930 році проти членів цих організацій. Москва боїться української молоді, — сказав він — і вивозить її сьогодні на ціліну в Середню Азію.

Від української Греко-Католицької Церкви склав привітання о. С. Гордещкий.

В офіційній частині Свято до почесної Президії запрошено на трибуну представників українських організацій і голову Головної Управи. Під звуки духової оркестри Осередку СУМА приступили до Св. Причасття. О. Парох М. Волянський притав сумівську молодь зі святом і побажав найкращих успіхів в роботі.

Захмарене від кількох днів небо прояснилося. Св. Петро був ласкавий для сумівців у цей святочний день. О 2-ій годині пополуноч почалася програма свята на площі Емерс Гров. Перед гарно прибраною трибуною зустрічалися сумівці з Бофало, Сиракуз і Рочестера та Відділи ЮОСУМА цих двох останніх Осередків.

На команду — „Струнку!“ під звуки американського, а потім українського гимну на щоглах замайали прапори. Командант свята М. Масловський звіт до голови Головної Управи СУМА В. Омельченкові, який наказує продовжувати програму.

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КК СУМУ в Канаді — „На Варті“, ЦК СУМУ — „Авангард“, ГУ СУМА — „Крилат“. Якщо в період організації сумівських клітин на теренах порубного поселення поява локальних сумівських журналів була оправдана, то поорганізаційний період показав, що втримання локального видання силами одного терену є не під силу. І то не лише під фінансовим оглядом, але насамперед щодо рівня друкованого матеріалу. Створився недопустимий стан. Одні Крайові Комітети надіслали свої журнали на терені інших, і було так, що, скажімо, сумівці в Америці отримували чотири журнали, на які з нього вимагано передплату!

Щоправда, ліквідація „Крилат“ мас і негативні сторони. Верує під увагу провідне становище ЗДА в світі, такий журнал на цьому терені підносив авторитет СУМА в очах американської громадськості, чого, звичайно, не вольо зроби вихідний світового масштабу. Це прогалину ГУ СУМА компенсує сторінкою „Шлях Молоді“ при Англії видавав „Голос Молоді“,

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На екрані, під кольоровою емблемою СУМУ, з'являється напис „СУМ-ФІЛЬМ“. Довго-тривалі оплески вітають сумівську кінопродукцію. З гір потягнуло прохолодне, але глибоке, вібрані по-літньому, чекують кожен свого. Сумівці з Бофало хочуть побачити себе над Ніагарою, таборами з табору Юної СУМА, що відбувся на Оселі, очікують фільму зі свого побуту, інші зацікавлені Шостою зустріччю українців Америки й Канади в Торонто...

Метушня і гамір на Оселі не впускають цілу ніч. Перехресчують світла з авто-вих фар. Учасники й гості з далеких міст і містечок від-їжджають додому.

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## ДЕНЬ СУМІВСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ

Для відзначення 30-ліття за-судування СЕУ в СУМУ на рідних землях Осередок СУМА в Рочестері влаштував 12-го червня ц. р. День Сумівської Молоді.

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