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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UYL-NA Twenty-third Anniversary Convention Held On Labor Day Weekend at Buffalo

ALEX D. PRONCHIK ELECTED UYL-NA PRESIDENT

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Last weekend, over the Labor Day holidays, the UYL-NA Executive Board headed by the Canadian Convention Committee, sponsored the 23rd Anniversary UYL-NA Convention at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, N. Y. that was most successful artistically, socially, culturally, financially and last, but certainly far from least, politically.

WALTER WARWICK
UYL-NA Convention Chairman

Friday—

Starting off the Labor Day weekend festivities was the Friday nite "Tsigany Nite" at the Hotel Statler. This affair was really packed with conventioneers, due mainly to Canadian and up-state New Yorkers plus a large proportion of people who have learned the value of taking their vacations during these annual Labor Day conventions. This dance rated high for a Friday nite affair and was quite a feather in the hats of the Canadian Convention Committee.

Saturday—

The convention was held under the commission meeting procedure combined with plenary sessions. The meetings of the four commissions, namely the Policy and Procedure, Financial, Cultural and Sports were well attended by the delegates. Reports of them were made by the commission chairmen at the plenary session of the convention followed by discussions and constructive recommendations.

After the Saturday afternoon business sessions, the special feature sports attraction—the soccer game between the Philly Ukes, the Eastern champs, and the Rochester Ukes Eastern contenders,—ended in a 3-3 tie before a crowd of over 500 spectators. We hope this type feature grows with each successive convention from now on and that both the native born and recently arrived Ukrainian youth continue to cooperate more and more in all fields of endeavor, in order to present a more solid Ukrainian youth front.

The Saturday evening "Welcome Dance," despite a flash storm that left many Buffalo street intersections and underpasses flooded, was attended by a full house at the "Ukrainian Home — Dnipro." Here the conventioneers had a great time doing the kolomeyka, fox-trot, etc. with the Detroit Convention Committee acting as hosts. The preliminary phase of the "Miss Ukraine" contest was executed here, also.

Sunday—

On Sunday afternoon, after the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Church services, a great concert with varied Canadian Ukrainian talent was held at the beautiful Kleinhans Music Hall in Buffalo.

Here the Surma Male Chorus of Toronto, violinist Josephine Chuchman, singers Sonia Sachno-Klymetz and Cecil Semchyshyn, and UNYF dance groups from Windsor, W. Toronto and Montreal really put forth a combined effort that produced a really fine concert that was enjoyed immensely by the large crowd of viewers.

Sunday evening, the banquet and ball at the Hotel Statler Grand Ballroom afforded our Ukrainian "guys and dolls" a chance to really strut their stuff and display their finest evening wear. Ohio acted as hosts. Besides the introductions of the various UYL-NA convention committees and executive board, several Ukrainian organizational and Buffalo city dignitaries plus the short address of Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the Ukrainian National Association and Mr. Joseph Lesawyer from the UCCA, the main speakers were Mr. William Hultay of Toronto, president of the Ukrainian National Federation, who, speaking in Ukrainian, called for the liberation of Ukraine and Senator William Wall of Winnipeg, the latter's talk being the high-light of the entire convention.

I only hope that Sen. Wall's speech urging a Ukrainian youth crusade for a free Ukraine, could be heard by every Ukrainian alive today, especially those Ukrainians (so called) who seem to be ashamed of their Ukrainian background. We hope to see Sen. Wall's great 20 minute talk published in as many Ukrainian American Canadian publications as possible in order to reach as many Ukrainians as possible.

In Senator Wall, we Ukrainians have a great man who tops in the educational and political fields and who has never lost sight of his ancestry too, and who is a leader in our valiant (but some day soon to be crowned successful) fight for a free and independent Ukraine.

Incidentally, this UYL-NA convention, with its constant urging in every quarter for a free Ukraine, was very well publicized in the Niagara frontier area of Buffalo and Toronto, and thus was a successful affair politically, too. We urge other Ukrainian leagues to note and to follow.

The ball was highlighted by the choosing of "Miss Ukraine" from a bevy of Ukrainian beauties as the misses Ann Stec (Elizabeth, N. J.), Ann Fay and Zena Strilchuk (Toronto, Ont.), a Windsor, Ont. entry whose name we hope to have for next week's column and the eventual winner, Rose Sushinsky of Detroit, Mich. As one of the three judges, along with Walt Bodnar and Walt Hubchik, all I can say is that each of the gals was worthy of winning as they are all "lookers" in the grand Ukrainian tradition.

Monday—

After the Monday business sessions, which included elections, the Farewell Dance at the hotel brought to a close a most successful convention.

The entire UYL-NA Convention Committee and Executive Board is to be commended for their endeavors on behalf of UYL-NA in producing a successful convention.

It is sincerely hoped here that new UYL-NA Executive Board, headed by new prexy Alex D. Pronchick of Philadelphia, Pa. (how about some new member clubs, Philly) will continue to put the Ukrainian Youth League of North America in the forefront in Ukrainian youth activities and the fight for a free and independent Ukraine.

UKRAINIAN TRUTH AND ITS CRUSADERS

Address of SENATOR WILLIAM A. WALL *to the Convention Banquet — Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday, September 2, 1956.*

Introductory

I must admit that I experience considerable indecision and psychological strain as I wrack my brain for a suitable topic for one of my addresses.

Please note and sympathize with the speaker's problems: Who has already said what? How much time will there really be? What will be the temperament and state or readiness of the audience?

And then when one relates all this to one's own modest capabilities . . . it is this last stage that I begin to suffer most acutely.

Your President's letter, saying something about the Executive wanting us to have a good time, eased me a great deal . . . as did a kind of prophetic feeling that I would be facing a very receptive and friendly audience, in which intuition I am certainly not misled.

Your "Let's Get Acquainted" brochure proved to be most helpful in motivating a few thoughts which I wish to share with you: I read its well-summarized contents with attention and interest, and I propose to utilize some of its quotations as jumping-off springboards for my comments. You will find that some of these comments will be commendations; some will be queries some will be warnings; and some will be simple statements of my political and civic credo. It is my hope that you may find my remarks both thought-provoking and morally reassuring; in any case, they will be simple and sincere.

The Ukrainian Scene (Canada and the United States)

It is a truism that every democratically-organized Ukrainian association **dedicates itself to the safeguarding and the continued maintenance** of Ukrainian ethnic integrity — spiritually, linguistically, culturally, and historically. This is true of all ethnic groupings; and in itself, it is a most noble and satisfying endeavor. Its nobility springs not merely from the sacrifices it inevitably entails, but from its purposiveness . . . which is directed to the eventual strengthening and enrichment of the democratic social order in which these ethnic individuals and groups form a constituent and integral part. In other words, the safeguarding of our Ukrainian culture (and I am using this word in its widest sense) is never to be a closed affair, sufficient to itself alone, useful only for our own "partisan" interests; rather is this labor of love to be motivated by and directed to our greater contributions to the Canadian or American way of life. **Its "quo vadis" must be more effective because richer democratic citizenship.**

Scattered throughout your brochure are many indications that one of the main purposes of the League is "to disseminate among the youth a knowledge of the Ukraine, of Ukrainian people, and of their aspirations." Your achievements in this problem area—educational, cultural, recreational — are significant and highly encouraging to all.

Some Pertinent Observations

1. From a citizenship point of view, this preoccupation with the study of one's native language, with Ukrainian history, etc. — is definitely not antagonistic to or incongruous with our common obligations as democratic citizens of federal, multi-ethnic states. Rather is this a sequential and worthwhile endeavor in countries dedicated to the concepts of

SENATOR WILLIAM WALL
Speaking at the UYL-NA Banquet at Hotel Statler

cultural pluralism and to the belief that national unity and strength is attainable with cultural and religious diversity. The United States and Canada will be the stronger, the richer, and the more beautiful because of the creative contributions of their constituent ethnic populations.

I do not apologize for repeating before this audience the prophetic words of a great Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier—(1900):

> "Three years ago, when visiting England at the Queen's Jubilee, I had the privilege of visiting one of those marvels of Gothic architecture which the hand of genius, guided by an unerring faith, had made *a harmonious whole*, in which granite, marble, oak and other materials were *blended*. This cathedral is the image of the Nation that I hope to see Canada become. As long as I live, as long as I have the power to labour in the service of my country, I shall repel the idea of changing the nature of the different elements. I want the marble to remain the marble; I want the granite to remain the granite; I want the oak to remain the oak."

Although the acceptance of our so-called Ukrainian activities by our citizen-colleagues is much more positive now than say 30 years ago, there are times when one meets suspicion and criticism. I have found it useful to point out that every citizen (after satisfying basic and common citizenship obligations) has the right to dispose freely of his still-available time; that many of my friends spend much money and time in recreational activities, in reading detective stories, in collecting stamps and in catching fish. . . and I. . . I prefer to use this time and money to learn more about the culture and the history of 45 million human beings . . . and, within the framework of citizenship, to help them regain their God-given rights to individual freedom, justice, and national dignity?

What, I pray, is wrong with this? Who are you to infer, even by inuendo, that this is non-democratic, non-Christian, or non-Canadian?

And what do you do with your free-enterprise time?

2. I note, further, that your bulletin stresses **federative unification** of youth organizations to provide a common meeting ground and to take combined action on mutual problems. This is a most worthy purpose.

I cannot resist the impish observation that although we

(Continued on page 2)

REMEMBER UKRAINE!

Address of MR. DMYTRO HALYCHYN, Supreme President of Ukrainian National Association to the 23rd Anniversary Convention of UYL-NA, held in Buffalo, N. Y. during the Labor Day weekend.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to leave with you a thought, a slogan, if one might call it that, which could be followed up by you in your future work.

You all know from American history about that famous slogan "Remember the Alamo" where a handful of brave and patriotic Texans fought until they perished, giving Sam Houston, by their heroic deed, enough time to organize an Army which later on defeated the Mexicans.

During World War II, already in our times, another now well-known slogan was added, namely: "Remember Pearl Harbor."

While the first slogan should be remembered because of the great heroism of a handful of patriots, so, the second should be remembred for quite a different reason, because of the shameful, sneak and treacherous attack of the Japanese upon the U. S. fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Now, I think, we Americans of Ukrainian descent, should add another slogan and that is "Remember Ukraine." Because, notwithstanding the fact that the Ukrainian people, during the last 38 years, performed so many heroic deeds, sacrificed so many lives in their struggle for freedom, in their fight against imperialisic communist Russia, nevertheless, Ukraine as such is not remembered by the free world. Not only we must come to such a conclusion, but there are also other Americans who are of the same opinion. For instance, David Lawrence, the editor of the weekly "U.S. News and World Report" wrote in one of his June issues, asking a question: why do we forget the people of Ukraine and other colonies in the Soviet empire when they deserve more attention, than for instance, the revolutionists of Morrocco, Tunisia, Algiers, Indo-China or Goa (a tiny Portuguese possession in India)?

So, a free world remembers and pays attention to the plight and aspirations of these small nations, but at the same time, it forgets and does not pay any attention to the aspirations of a people numbering 45 million, the Ukrainian people.

Therefore, "Remember Ukraine" should be our guiding motto, our guiding slogan, in our work for the liberation of the Ukrainian people.

I am concluding these few short remarks of mine by saying to you ladies and gentlemen — "Remember Ukraine."

BE IT RESOLVED...

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA ON THE LABOR DAY WEEKEND IN BUFFALO, N.Y.

WHEREAS the actions of the Russian Communist imperialism have shown to the free world that there has been no change in the Communist ultimate goal—the domination of the world—and

WHEREAS the United States of America and Canada are the strongholds of moral, economic and military strength capable of resisting and defeating Communism and its machinations,

BE IT RESOLVED

(1) That the UYL-NA continue to extend and intensify its efforts to further general public knowledge and understanding of the true nature of Russian Communist imperialism, of the perils posed by this international conspiracy and of the carefully planned propaganda techniques employed by imperialist Moscow, this in the interest of strengthening internal security, moral non-appeasement, and promoting peace coupled with the advance of freedom.

BE IT RESOLVED

(2) That the UYL-NA strongly urge the adoption and implementation of a dynamic policy of peaceful national liberation of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain by our American and Canadian governments in the spirit of a Universal Declaration of Independence, and reaffirm rejection of all concepts which would abandon the captive nations to the Communist yoke.

BE IT RESOLVED

(3) That the UYL-NA support fully the aspiration of the Ukrainian people for restoration of full independence and national sovereignty.

BE IT RESOLVED

(4) That the members of the UYL-NA intensify their support of the everbroadening activities of the UCCA and the Canadian Ukrainian Committee.

BE IT RESOLVED

(5) That the UYL-NA call upon the governments of the United States and Canada to jointly support the creation of an International Juridical Commission within the framework of the United Nations in order to document the crimes against humanity committed by the international Communist conspiracy to reduce humanity to slavery through tyranny and domination of the hearts and minds of men.

BE IT RESOLVED

(6) That the UYL-NA feels duty bound to warn our governments of the U.S. and Canada against the increased insidious activities conducted by Soviet agencies under diplomatic immunity which in effect results in compulsory repatriations of eastern and central European immigrants through threats, fear and fraudulent misrepresentations, and other illegal and unconscionable methods; and we urge that concrete safeguards be set up to protect these immigrants against such practices.

BE IT RESOLVED

(7) That the UYL-NA exert every effort to encourage and assist all youth of Ukrainian descent to broaden their educational horizons in order to gain knowledge, arts, and skills that are and will be more extensively demanded by the dynamic growth and expansion of our national life in the United States and Canada.

Respectively submitted
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE:
John O. Flis, Chairman; *Jerry Bilyk, John H. Roberts, Genevieve Zerebniak, Joseph Lesawyer.*

Newly Elected UYL-NA Officers

President — Alex D. Pronchick (Philadelphia, Pa.); Vice-Presidents — John Mitchell (Pittsburgh, Pa.), Jean Lisko (Toronto, Canada) and Loraine Korduck (Chicago, Ill.); Treasurer — Emil Dochych (Elizabeth, N. J.); Fin. Secretary—Nimchuk (Detroit, Mich.); Corr. Sec'y — Vera Kiceniuk (Elizabeth, N. J.); Advisors: Walter Hubchick (Dearborn, Mich.), Bill Polewchak (Elizabeth, N. J.), Walter Warwick (Toronto, Canada), Ann Stec (Elizabeth, N. J.) and Andy Boyko (Cleveland, Ohio); Cult. Director — Stella Zaharchuk (Elizabeth, N. J.); Trend editor — Helen Perozak (London, Ont., Can.); Trendette editor — Ted Maksymovich (Miami Beach, Fla.); UYL-NA Foundation Trustees: Joe Smindak (Brooklyn, N. Y.), Joe Gurski (Detroit, Mich.) and Walter Bacad (New York City). Also were elected Publicity, Sports and Art Directors.

Ukrainian Professionalists Meet In Buffalo

The Ukrainian Professionalists Association of America held its annual meeting September 3rd at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

The meeting was in form of a dinner conference attended by over one hundred persons of various professions.

A tribute was paid to the memory of the late Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor of Svoboda, in a posthumous presentation of a plaque with an inscription therein: "To the memory of Dr. Luke Myshuha, 1887-1955, scholar, patriot, humanitarian — Ukrainian Professionalists Association of North America."

The presentation was made by Mr. Eugene Woloshyn, president of the Association to Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association.

A short talk was given by Senator William Wall of Canada on the possibilities for the association to accomplish much in Ukrainian American life. Mr. Walter Chopyk, member of the City Council extended greetings to the association from the Mayor of Buffalo. He was appointed public relations representative of the Association.

The conference resolved to give at least two scholarships annually to students of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka.

Executives of the association are: Eugene Woloshyn, president; Anne Chopyk and Dr. Anthony Wachna vice-presidents, and Chet Monasterski, treasurer.

Twentieth Convention of ODWU Held in Detroit

The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine—ODWU—held its twentieth annual convention in Detroit, Michigan, this past Labor Day week-end.

Over 500 guests participated in that number 150 delegates of ODWU branches.

Speakers at the convention were O. Zhdanovych who specially flew in from Paris to attend the convention, Dr. Halyna Laschenko of New York, and Stefania Sawchuk of Canada. O. Zinkewych spoke at the MUN (Young Ukrainian Nationalists—Youth of ODWU) rally which was held in conjunction with the ODWU convention, the Ukrainian Gold Cross and the "Zarevo" Organization.

New Officers

ODWU: Professor Alexander Granovsky, president; Wolodymyr Riznyk, Stephen Kuropas, I. Bilous, vice-presidents; Dr. W. Mychayliw, recording secretary; H. Suchoversky, financial secretary; S. Stecyk, treasurer; M. Mychalewych, cultural director; M. Bihun, organizational director; T. Bak-Boychuk, public relations director; W. Popowych, editor English publication, W. Nahirniak, editor Ukrainian publication; A. Shekeryk and E. Nowycky, members of executive board, R. Charambura, M. Nytch and K. Mankiwsky, controllers.

Ukrainian Gold Cross: — Pauline Riznyk, president; Anna Lewkut and Maria Lechiwska, vice pres.; Oksana Gengalo, secretary, Mira Powch, financial secretary; Nina Mychalewych, Med.-San. director; Ewhenia Kociuba, educ. director; Wol. Kawka, Lubomyra Beheka and Maria Kwitkowsky org. directors, Maria Kukiz, Anna Nakonechna and Olena Dub, Controllers.

MUN: Wasyl Popowych, honorary pres.; W. Shramenko, pres.; M. Popowych, vice-pres.; A. Domaratzky, secretary, D. Sich, fin. sec'y; I. Shuhan, cultural director; I. Mychalewych, youth director and O. Chaynykiv ed. director.

"ZAREVO": W. Nahirniak, president; O. Zinkewych, vice-pres.; R. Shylo-Bakum, sec'y; D. Misko, org. director; A. Domaratzky, fin. secretary.

Fifth SUMA Rally in Ellenville and Chicago

Over 4,500 members of SUMA—the Ukrainian Youth Association of America and their guests from the north-eastern States attended the Fifth All-American Manifestation at the SUMA resort in Ellenville, N. Y., last Labor Day Week-end.

Among the many representatives of various Ukrainian organizations, over one thousand uniformed members of the SUMA took part in the three day program.

Speakers at the rally were: Mr. M. Semanyshyn, Prof. Ivan Wowchuk from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mr. Roman Slobodian, treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association and Mr. Arthur Stabil from the American Catholic Youth.

In the sports activities 20 branches of the SUMA participated.

This same week-end the middle-west branches of SUMA also held their rally in Chicago in which among the several thousand members and guests, 1,600 uniformed members of the SUMA took part. This gathering manifested the "Political Stand of SUMA." In the program was a fine choral presentation under the direction of Mr. Pleshkewych, band under the direction of Mr. Barabash and and dances of the Detroit branch of SUMA.

Speakers at the Chicago rally were: Mr. W. Omelchenko, president of the SUMA; Z. Osinchuk, M. Levitsky, W. Kowal and John Duzansky from the UCCA.

Sixth ODUM Convention Held In New York

The United Ukrainian Democratic Youth of America held its 6th annual convention at the Ukrainian National Home in New York this past Labor Day week-end.

Dr. Stepan Wytwycky, President of the UNR in Exile (Ukrainian National Republic) extended greetings to the convention.

The newly elected officers are: Roman Lysniak president, Stepan Werbowatyj, Ivan Pavlenko, Mykola Dziabenko, Dmytro Nalywayko, Petro Kramarenko, Victor Kuliy, Pevlo Lymarenko and Wolodymyr Kozachynsky, Controllers: Evhen Kalman, Raisa Zemska Iryna Lymarenko, Victor Rosynsky and Lev Wysochansky, Tribunal: Petro Hursky, Tania Mischenko, Oleksander Lupko, Victor Raynoha and Halyna Pavlenko.

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Well Done!

The 23rd Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America which constituted the annual gathering of the younger generation Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent was held this past Labor Day week-end in Buffalo, New York, under the theme of "Good Neighbor Convention" and deserves an avowal of Well Done! The convention was well organized, conducted and concluded with good results.

Each and every one who was interested in the convention had the opportunity to prepare well in advance in participating in it. The able Convention Committee publicized the convention itself, the convention program, undertook expertly all the convention formalities such as registration of delegates and guests, nomination of convention officers and commissions thereby saving much time which allowed the delegates and guests more time for informal meetings and the attending of socials and cultural programs.

The well prepared and performed cultural program on Sunday afternoon, the banquet and ball Sunday evening, the welcome dance on Friday and the farewell dance on Monday evoked the feeling among those attending it, both delegates and guests, of fine cooperation and truly "good neighborliness" since this year's convention was sponsored solely by the League with the good help of the Toronto Convention Committee.

The reports of the members of the Executive Board of the League indicated at every instance the further progress and growth of the Organization. Success was achieved in the organizational field and progress was made in recommendations as set forth, as for instance, the publishing of a Dance Book, the creation of a UYL-NA Cultural and Educational Foundation, and so on.

The member clubs of the League also deserve a "Well Done" compliment in their efforts in expanding the organizational, cultural, social and sports activities.

The views and beliefs of the League are set forth in the convention resolutions published separately in this issue of the Ukrainian Weekly. These resolutions refer in the first place to the general position and stand of our Ukrainian American and Canadian born younger generation towards the basic problems and duties that confront the Ukrainians and their allies in the free world. And speaking of these resolutions, it is necessary to repeat — Well Done.

Reflecting the general sentiments, beliefs and obligations of the American and Canadian Ukrainian younger generation, was the address of one of that generation, Senator William Wall of Canada, who stated that the Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent can and should become crusaders of Ukrainian truth in their countries and in the free world to the best interests of their countries, the Ukrainian Nation and the free world. "Remember Ukraine"—the slogan in the address of Mr. Dmytro Halychyn supplemented and emphasized the proposals and advice of Senator William Wall.

This year's UYL-NA Convention in every respect and in all of its aspects was one of the most successful conventions. Those attending the convention can well be proud of their Ukrainian descent, their Ukrainian heritage.

Work well done is indeed most encouraging and a guarantee for a better fulfillment of obligations in the future.

Canadian University President Likes Kiev Better

The Toronto Daily Star has published a series of articles by Canon H. L. Puxley, President, University of King's College in Halifax.

We quote an excerpt from the fourth of a series which was published on August 28.

"After Moscow, Kiev was a treat. Admittedly the weather was miserable in Moscow (incidentally there were only two days during our month in Eastern Europe when it did not rain).

Whether for that reason or not, we were all left with a feeling of drabness — in the buildings and in the people. As we stepped from our plane at Kiev, the rain had just stopped, and a group of students marched up and presented each of us with a huge bouquet of flowers, a delightful custom which we met repeatedly in the Ukraine.

Everything Colorful

En route to our hotel everything seemed colorful; the parks, the gardens, many buildings, and even more, the people and their clothes.

In Kiev we met something we had had little chance to meet in Moscow, but something we were now to meet throughout the rest of our tour—the genuine friendliness of the people. There is no question as to the delight of most Russians at meeting foreigners in their country—and this year there are for the first time large numbers of tourists.

It was pointed out bluntly to us that the Soviet was playing host to us in the distinct hope that Canada would do the same for a party of Russian students as soon as possible.

It is hard to assess the attitude of the Ukraine towards Russia. In Kiev we were constantly reminded that they are a separate nation; their language is substantially different; superficially they look more advanced; the city is dotted with statues of national heroes; and everywhere there is emphasis that Kiev has a longer history than Moscow."

UKRAINIAN TRUTH AND ITS CRUSADERS

(*Concluded from Page 1*)

do all seem to talk about "yednist," we seem unwilling or unable to understand and to harness the divisive forces which continue to sectionalise, weaken, and often immobilize us. The tragic impact of this divisiveness is made more poignant when we consider the tremendous difficulties involved in the safeguarding of our ethnic integrity:

— our almost insignificant minority position
— increasing mobility, intermarriage, and further scatteration
— limited resources in educational institutions, trained personnel, etc.

Hence a tremendous slice of our overall effort must be dedicated to maintain ourselves as a living and visible ethnic grouping, and whatever resources we have must be mobilized and used with strictest economy. that is why I regard with skepticism and reservation all organizational tendencies which tend to unwarranted divisiveness.

I sympathize with legitimate differentiations which fulfill basic psychological and sociological needs; among which you and I would list religious needs, economic or cultural interest needs, geographical considerations, age factors, sex, and perhaps the "length of domicile" factor . . .

but (and I say this quite deliberately)

let us ask ourselves (honestly and fearlessly) whether a great deal of our internal differentiation and divisiveness is not based on professedly—political differentiations which have no substantive basis or reality in North America; or whether some of this disunity is an unnatural product of egoism, individual or group?

Another divisive factor deserves mention. True . . . many American and Canadian Ukrainians can no longer speak, write, or think in the Ukrainian language. I am not totally condoning this, but let us be honest and admit that there are many reasons for this . . . and only occasionally is this a deliberate act of illwill or calculated loss of faith.

It's too bad; it could be better; I agree.

If this leads to denial of one's Ukrainian origin and complete negation of one's Ukrainian responsibilities, criticism may be valid.

Face to face with this reality, what good is the embarassing criticism? How many good and sincere Ukrainians has this carping alienated or at the very least made apathetic and disinterested? What have we gained?

And anyway, I do want substantive proof that I cannot be a "swidomy" Ukrainian . . . knowledgeable about Ukrainian problems, sympathetic to and helpful with Ukrainian aspirations for liberty and justice . . . in the English, the French, the German, or the Italian language.

How reassuring that the League is an organization uniting all Ukrainian Youth organizations, irrespective of religious and political beliefs! Motivated by common goals, freely safeguarding necessary autonomy of interest and activity to constituent members or member groups, we must work toward the mobilization of our efforts on a confederation basis.

How satisfying to all of us that this convention stresses the Good Neighbor theme, underscoring the absolute necessity of Canadians and Americans to communicate, to pool resources, to interchange ideas, and to make face-to-face friendships.

Dedication to Better American Citizenship

On the inside cover of the cover page, I find this overarching, purposive dedication of the Youth League: "Dedicated to better American Citizenship."

Among your achievements, I find the statement that the League's activities "have helped clarify their problems of adjustment in relation to their American environment and Ukrainian background, thereby making them better Americans," helping them to occupy the highest positions in private and organizational life.

Your dedication is significant.

Your achievements, singly and collectively are commendable and inspiring.

In the short period of some 60 years, we Ukrainians have come a long way. I know the Canadian scene best, and I hesitate to list our accomplishments because you could accuse me of bragging . . . just a little. Although we have lagged a little in commercial and industrial enterprises, you will find, in every sector of Canadian life . . . Ukrainian Canadians, as a participating, integral and integrated part of the Canadian democratic way of life. Our very presence has significance and effect. For the "Ukrainska Narodna Sprawa," let us never underestimate the importance and the dynamics of colleague-type participation and its resultant face-to-face relationships. Never before has the Ukrainian problem in the USSR been as well known by Canadian political sources; and it is significant indeed that during the concluding parliamentary debate on Canada's External Affairs, the spokesmen of all 4 major political parties made commitments concerning the eventual solution of the Ukrainian problem in the USSR on the basis of freedom and self-determination. (Interestingly enough, we have a Ukrainian Canadian federal member in each party).

To what extent are our achievementes a fruit of our increasingly-active and full-fledged participation . . . a participation directed to better citizenship . . . to enlarging distributive justice and internal security, without sacrificing liberty, and without placing ourselves into a statist, legislative-administrative straightjacket?

To what extent are we motivated by our deep and abiding conviction that each of our Western democracies will remain the bastions of internal freedom and security (with the necessary industrial and military strength) to prevent infiltration attack and eventual obliteration by the enemies of personal and national freedoms now masquerading in dove-of-peace feathers and cooing dulcently about peaceful co-existence?

To what extent is our dedication to a wholesome and fully-justifiable national ideal subservient to and nurtured and protected by an authority higher than man . . . by God and by His commandments?

We might ask ourselves these questions:

(a) When scientific research, even into the infinitesimal microcosm of the mysterious atom, inevitably leads us toward the Creator who is responsible for the majesty and awesomeness of nature's fantastic orderliness and power, why have we many so-called progressive, pseudo-scientific people whose egoism makes them react apathetically if not negatively to a Christian hypothesis?

(b) What is our honest opinion about a concept of citizenship which, in effect, attempts to shake off its subordination to basic moral and spiritual commandments? What of our leadership—be it industrial, commercial, professional, or political — which seems to operate by purely pragmatic motivations of material and social advantage and status?

(c) Have you ever met exponents of an emotional, blinded, chauvinistic nationalism which would place the nation above all . . . as if it were an absolute value, a moral and political principle sufficient to itself alone . . . to which all beings and all things are to be subservient, and sequentially for whom all means are justifiable? (And who, I pray, is to define this national ideal?)

(d) How true is this statement by a British author . . . from a book . . . rather strangely titled . . . "Hungry Sheep"?

"Our Western civilization is tending to disintegrate . . . through the gradual rejection of the spiritual values on which it was built . . . and the disintegration can only be arrested by our conscious reacceptance of these values?"

All I am trying to do, ladies and gentlemen, is to express our firm conviction that the basic foundations, the underpinnings of our own democratic institutions are Christian. These underpinnings must co-exist with our other democratic institutions . . . to feed them, to keep them alive, to moralize them. These religious underpinnings give birth to our attitudes, to our motives, and to our acts as democratic citizens. Christianity is the creative maitrix which gives birth to the attitudes most essential to a flourishing democracy and makes of these attitudes the imperative absolutes . . . the commandments . . . which are essential to democratic survival.

I shall repeat what I have said publicly before — that I am proud to be a member of a people who can hold their heads high before others because they know how to kneel in humble prayer to the Lord Jesus. I believe that our achievements are a product of the dynamism and creativity of a God-fearing people nurtured and disciplined by spiritual values and imperatives. It would be a pity were our religiousness ever to become insincere, "pro ludske oko" . . . for nothing is more important to our integrity as Ukrainian Canadians or Ukrainian Americans than the active professing of our religious faith.

Our Obligations to An Informative Crusade

Permit me to draw your attention to the complicated, ever-shifting international scene:

a scene increasingly subject to the explosive dynamics of emergent nationalism in Africa and Asia;

a scene gripped by the awesome awareness of the terrifying and cataclysmic consequences of atomic and thermo-nuclear warfare;

a scene bedevilled by the existence of a powerful colonial empire and its satellites, whose avowed policy continues to be the eventual Communist domination of the world.

Of particular interest to us is a continued informative crusade about the sordid Communist past and present, because the Ukrainians in Europe were the first victims of Bolshevik aggression and tyrannical colonialism.

For some 35 years, a kind of informative Iron Curtain hung over the fate of peoples submerged by Russian-Soviet colonialism; and only during the last 5 years have there been very significant breaks in this ideological Iron Curtain, with significant changes in Western world opinion. I am advised that in the United States, these changes became more pronounced after 1950. . . resulting in significant foreign policy statements by men like Stassen, Acheson, Kersten and others. Parliamentary statements by Canadian leaders (Prime Minister St. Laurent, Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Hon. George Drew, and others) indicate an acute awareness of Communist policies and plans in Canadian governmental circles.

What are our obligations and our problems in nourishing, strengthening, and extending this great crusade for information . . . so that every Canadian and every American may know and know well.

Do we know, each one of us?

Using Ukraine as an outstanding example, but stressing that a similar fate has been visited on other non-Russian peoples, do we know enough about:

(1) What happened to the Ukrainian nation during Tsarist tyranny?

(2) Can each of us prove to our citizen colleagues that the Soviet rulers have simply continued this tyrannical colonialism and Russification, with added refinements leading to greater efficiency?

(3) Have we the documentation and the facts to disprove the Soviet myth that the Ukrainian S.S.R. is a sovereign and independent republic, whose people by a free expression of opinion have chosen to belong to this supposed democratic, multinational, federal state?

Can you and I disprove this farce by an analysis of the Soviet constitution, whose articles by intricate additions and subtractions of powers really result in no real sovereignty, even on paper? The fact is that the Ukr. SSR has no more international freedom than one of the American states or one of our Canadian provinces. . . with this exception, that it is a member of the United Nations, a kind of unique position evidently horse-traded originally at Yalta. The fact is that Articles 13, 15 of the 1936 constitution (plus the professed amendments of 1944) are negated and made inoperative by Articles 14, 19, 20, 21, 49, 104, 113, 115, 117, and the amendment of 1947.

(4) What about the new myth . . . about a new Russia. . . . now that bad-old Stalin is dead?

Communism spawned tyranny and dictatorship under one man—whose evils of terrifying magnitude are now admitted as excesses and errors . . . but Stalin was to blame . . . not we, members of the new collective leadership, who helped to perpetrate all these crimes. . . . But the present leaders were on Stalin's board of directors and jointly planned and executed these tyrannical excesses.

Surely we know what Messrs Kaganovich and Khrushchev did in Ukraine during the 1930's?

Will the same Communism now bring a true functioning of a true people's democracy?

Can it . . . if it continues to operate on the same old dialectical principles and its twisted, upside-down language which makes fallacies out of truths and truths out of fallacies?

Can it . . . if it continues to operate on the same party dictatorship of some 3 percent of the people . . . ruled by iron discipline and binding directives?

Can it . . . when it continues to hold inviolate its Soviet world conquest by any and all means, however immoral and however conspiratorial?

Khrushchev: "We never renounced and we never will renounce our ideas, our struggle for the victory of Communism."

Will it, now that it is openly boasting of its tremendous industrial and military potential which a highly-disciplined regimentation can allocate more or less at will?

Western "imperialists" have given freedom and national self-determination to 600 million; have Communist leaders shown any signs of disgorging their prizes of conquest of some 200 million Central Europeans.

Time will tell . . . and in the absence of deeds to match the words . . . about peaceful co-existence and all that stuff . . . free men and women of the free Western democracies must remain vigilant and strong, internally and externally.

Above all, we must be well-informed.

Not only Ukrainians, but non-Russian peoples have suffered the people's democracy-type blessings of genocide, linguocide, slave labor camps and religious persecution.

They are our allies in slavery.

Their troubles and aspirations are akin to ours.

What are we doing to communicate with them, to pool our resources, to know more about them?

It does seem to me that to this great informative crusade we must direct our efforts, with patience and with commendable sacrificial zeal.

Report of Walter Hubchik, UYL-NA President

(*Condensed*)

Mr. Chairman, delegates to the 23rd Anniversary "Good Neighbor Convention," members and guests, the following is my report covering the League's activities for the past year. I commence my report with the achievements and progress of the recommendations as set forth by the Policy and Procedure, Financial, Cultural and Sports Com- Convention in Pittsburgh in 1955.

Policy and Procedure Commission

An extensive study concerning why past clubs have not renewed their membership, reveals that the majority of these clubs and organizations cease to exist. More emphasis should be placed in drawing newly formed clubs into the League.

The Vice-Presidents of the United States and Canada were appointed to direct the work of the District Organizers in their respective countries. It was recommended that this idea be intensified to a greater degree, with a definite working plan established and carried out.

The Executive Board has dropped the idea of appointing a commission to write the 22 year history of the League, instead work is now in progress of compiling material for a 25th Anniversary Book which will be in conjunction with the Silver Jubilee Program.

Much work and discussion has transpired on the creation of the UYL-NA Foundation. Our Vice President. Andrew Boyko, conducted much work on this project. At this assembly the copies of the Artcles of Agreement will be reviewed and voted upon.

A Convention Nominating Committee has been formed comprising of all District Organizers. In addition to this, nominations from the convention floor will be still recognized.

The Constitution has been expanded to read as follows: No one delegate or officers shall be entitled to more than three votes.

The Olympiad Committee and the Unity Council cease to function to any degree. Our relations with these two groups have been rescinded until such times as they reactivize. However, the Ukrainian Congress Committee is proposing a project to hold competitive games of Ukrainian youth, from the United States and Canada in 1957.

From the Resolutions adopted by the League at past conventions, the League supports all established Ukrainian Organizations (i.e., Fraternal Orders and Councils, Political, Religious, Cultural and Athletic Groups.).

The Constitution has been expanded to include all changes as outlined by the Commission. Copies of the new Constitution are available to all member clubs, through their delegates.

Sport Commission

The League this year commenced with the rotation plan of holding Sports Rallies. This year's Rally site was Long Island City, New York. The success of this year's rally does not prove that the rotation plan of East, to West Central and Canada is a feasible plan. The Executive Board has taken the matter under consideration and it was felt that the most successful rallies are held in centrally located areas not large enough to host a convention.

The procedure of carrying out the League's Sports Program is under the guidance of: 1. The Executive Board, 2. National Sports Director, 3. District Sport Directors and 4. The members of the Sports Rally Committee.

All contestants of bowling teams or individual entries are to be a member of the UYL-NA and all participants must also be of Ukrainian descent or married to Ukrainian.

No attempt had been made to request trophy donations from Ukrainian National Fraternal Organizations this year. However, I would like to express thanks on the League's behalf to Mickey Hamalak for his kind gesture in donating trophies for the past Sports Rally. This method in obtaining trophies should be pursued, it eliminates a drain on the League's treasury.

It is the unanimous consensus of many people that the Sports Program is the strongest media of attracting youth into the League. In recent years no workable program has been developed to accommodate such an achievement. It is hoped that through Al Danko's chairmanship at this year's Sports Session a planned program will be developed to attract much of our strayed youth into the League and that such a program be successful for many years to come.

Financial Commission

The creation of a UYL-NA Cultural and Educational Foundation as a tax exempt organization coincides with Item 7 of the Policy and Procedures Commission. A detailed account of this Foundation appears in Vice President, Andrew Boyko's report.

The reactivation of Operation 100 has been discussed and all activities of this program have been tabled pending the outcome of UYL-NA Foundation enabling all donations to the Foundation to be tax exempt.

IVAN FRANKO

By PERCIVAL CUNDY

(4)

The endowment of courage is revealed only when it is put to the test, and Franko's endowment of moral and spiritual courage was put to the fullest proof by poverty, obloquy, and persecution. He endured the hard test of struggling with scanty means and financial limitations all his life. During his university years, a junior student, calling on him shortly after his first imprisonment on the false charge of subversive political activity, entered his room and was horrified to find him standing by the fireless stove eating a piece of dry bread for his meal. In after years the student wrote: "This made a very disagreeable impression on me, for I, like others in our circle, already saw in Franko the makings of a great man, one who deserved a better support and means of living than the common run of students." Franko manfully bore unjust obloquy and ostracism. After his first imprisonment, his heart was wrung to discover that people treated him as a social leper because he had been in prison, although altogether unjustly. Another young man, who later became a strong supporter of Franko, came to Lviw in 1877 to serve his term in the Army as a one-year volunteer. He knew nothing of what had been going on in the university, but one evening, feeling very lonely, he paid the fee to a students' soirée. He says "I went in among strangers and being very provincial, I felt embarrassed and soon prepared to leave. A certain Zanklynsky, whom I had not known up to this time, barred my way and pulling out a sheet of paper, said: 'Give a trifle to help poor Franko. He's come out of jail with hardly a shirt to his back.' I gave him my last few cents and said: 'Why don't you go around the people in the hall? They'll surely give you something'. 'What do you mean?' replied Zanklynsky, 'If I did so, they'd throw me out. Don't you know they all look on Franko as though he were the devil himself?' " The word went around that, besides being a wicked socialist, Franko was also an atheist. In later years when he became more widely known, we are told on first hand authority, that in one village at least, under the denunciations of the ignorant local priest, the peasant women had formed in their minds such a picture of Franko that in scolding their disobedient children, they were accustomed to use the worst expletive they knew, which was: 'You nasty little Franko!' Friends did not always stand by him, as illustrated by the lines in which Franko, speaking of what life had given him, says:

"It gave me friends who yet were prone
First their own interest to see."

His courage was tested by many a disappointment, the greatest of which was perhaps, the failure to receive the chair of Ukrainian Literature in the university, to which he had been elected on his merits, but which he never occupied, due to the act of the Polish governor of the province. Yet this courage so often tried and tested never forsook him, and it finally had its reward in the general esteem he won from all classes in the community before the evening of his life.

The principal values of Franko's poetry lie in its vital content, a fullness of life which embraces every sphere of his people's existence. Most of all, its significance is found in the enthusiasm it evoked among his younger contemporaries, whom it inflamed with zeal and ardor to strive for a better and brighter future. The poet in Franko made him the pioneer of progress in Galician Ukraine; the poet became a teacher of patriotism—not a patriotism of mere words, but patriotism profoundly based on a compresension of the life of the people and expressed in work in the interest of the people; the poet was the magnet that drew together the best and most cultured minds of the society of his time. Franko belonged to that class of writers who take an immediate and active part in the life of the community, who nourish it with the spiritual food of their own ideals expressed in their literary works, and who strive to adapt themselves to the life in which they find themselves and to lift it to higher levels. After twenty-five years of literary activity, Franko thus expressed what his aim had been from the beginning: "I always attached the greatest importance to the attaining of common human rights, for I know that a people engaged in battling for these common human rights will by so doing also conquer national rights for itself. In all of my activity I have desired above all to be not so much a poet, a scholar, or a publicist, as to be a man."

(To be continued)

SOUCHAK WINS TOURNEY

Mike Souchak of Grossinger, N. Y. finished with six straight birdies and a record-tying 62 for 271 to win the St. Paul Open Golf Tournament. He had started seven strokes behind the leader, Don January of Lampasas, Tex.

Soviet Anger Shows Radio Liberation Broadcasts Reach Ukrainian People

Indubitable evidence that the Ukrainian broadcasts of Radio Liberation are piercing the Iron Curtain to hit hard at their target area in the Soviet Ukraine has been provided by the Soviet newspaper **Radyanska Ukraina**, published in Kiev.

Revealing that the ideological shafts aimed by the Ukrainian desk of Radio Liberation have wounded the Communist rulers of the Ukrainian Soviet republic, an angry article in the August 4 issue by Mykhailo Banyk, who is described as "a resident of Uzhhorod," attempts to refute the charges which the emigres' radio station has beamed to the enslaved Ukrainian people.

Banyk's article recites all the standard propaganda stereotypes of Soviet propaganda. Asserting that the Soviet regime is a "government of workers and peasants," he asks, "What 'liberation" are you babbling about; whom do you want to 'liberate' and from whom?.... You want to liberate workers and peasants from workers and peasants." The Communist Party, according to Banyk, consists of "leading workers and peasants" and for 40 years it has been building "a new, free, happy life" in the Ukraine.

The broadcasts are attributed to "the trash of the yellow-an-blue," an obvious reference to the members of the Ukrainian National RADA working for Radio Liberation. The flag of the Ukrainian republic in 1917-18 was yellow and blue. Banyk writes that this "trash" was swept out together with tsarism and capitalism and is now "shrieking from behind a rock beyond the ocean." He obviously believes that Radio Liberation is located in the United States. He proceeds to denounce the emigre broadcasters as "renegades," "lickspittles" and "hirelings of the dollar."

The Ukrainian desk of Radio Liberation struck back promptly at this unreasonable tirade. It told Banyk that Radio Liberation writers know the Soviet reality from personal experience and they want to liberate the Ukrainian people from the Communist Party which is plundering them under the domination of parasitical bureaucrats. It recalled the famine and starvation of millions of Ukrainians and the deportations of trainloads of Ukrainians to Siberia, and warned Banyk that nothing has been changed in the nature of the Soviet regime.

The broadcast told Banyk that the radio station works for his own liberation so that he will not have to write what the Party bosses dictate. "This and not 'dollars', is what makes us work for Radio Liberation," the broadcast concluded.

Future of Every Individual,— National and International Problems

How strong are the Russians —and how adequate are this country's defense establishment and security program? These enormously important questions have been given an answer by our ranking military man — Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Admiral's views were presented to a Senate subcommittee and excerpts were released for publication at the beginning of August.

Admiral Radford pointed out that the threat to our security consists of the policies and power of the Soviet Union —and that the problem is how to best meet this threat "without undermining our fundamental values and institutions." Moreover, the situation is vastly complicated by the fact the threat is not solely a military one—it also involves economic, psychological, and subversive programs. Thus, "We must be constantly prepared and remain sufficiently flexible to counter all of these threats simultaneously."

Still another difficulty faced by the Defense Department, Admiral Radford went on, lies in "gearing production schedules to anticipated obsolescence." The nuclear, aeronautical and electronic sciences wait for no man. Revolutionary changes and developments may take place almost overnight. Thus, the question of obsolescence weighs heavily in deciding how many weapons of any particular type should be produced.

In view of all this, Admiral Radford said, "I believe that at the present time and under present world conditions the over-all defense program is a sound one."

Then, in answer to questioning by subcommittee members, Admiral Radford dealt with various phases of that program. He does not for instance, believe that guided missiles will drastically change the picture for a considerable time to come. He opposes the proposal that it is time to abolish the present military services and replace them with a single service and a single uniform. As he put it, "We could all go in the same uniform and we would still have compartmentation within this single uniform."

He does believe that modern weapons make it possible for a nation to have powerful deterrents with smaller force than in the past—and that we have such deterrents and will have still more effective ones in the future. He feels that the North Koreans would not have attacked South Korea in 1950 if we had even one little combat unit on the 38th parallel — for the reason that they would have known that war with us would follow. And, he reasons, our potential enemies are not likely to take warlike steps now if they know that U.S. retaliation would be inevitable. In this connection, he feels that Congress should give advance authority—"unmistakable notice to the whole world"—for U. S. military action if aggressors threaten our national and international interests.

"WHOM AND FROM WHOM..."

Translation of RADIO LIBERATION *Broadcast in Ukrainian on August* 17, 1956.

"Whom and from whom do you wish to liberate?" That is the question that a new-mode citizen of the Soviet Union, Mykhaylo Banyk, of Uzhhorod, directed at Radio Liberation through the republican paper "Radyanska Ukraina" on August 4 of this year.

As our listeners know, we answer this question in our every broadcast. And thus it would be possible instead of answering his question, to call on Mykhailo Banyk simply to listen more to us and to observe more closely the realities that surround him. But in connection with the fact that Mykhailo Banyk, as he writes about himself, "only recently became a citizen of the Soviet Union" and thus has not had opportunity to look closely at everything and has observed the surrounding reality through glasses which have been placed over his eyes by the adroit Bolshevik propaganda—we will try, if only briefly, to answer our honored countryman. But first several corrections.

Dear new-made "Soviet citizen," Mykhailo Banyk. It is for nothing vain that you have the impression that "the blue-and-yellow who were swept away together with tsarism and capitalism" work in Radio Liberation; that they work, as you put it "for the sake of a rotten bone cast by Wall Street onto the rubbish heap of history." You are in error, comrade new-made "Soviet citizen." Working for this radio station are persons who for more than 30 years sampled the "joy" of Soviet citizenship. There are those here who once perhaps themselves burned with enthusiasm for the building of a new socialist society; in whom (as the murdered Ukrainian playwright M. Kulish wrote) "pink hopes covered the bloody reality" and who in their wishful enthusiasm were at the top of the ladder and at the bottom, who held high Soviet posts and who did time on the Solovetsky Islands.

Working here generally are those who saw how their "pink hopes" were covered by the scar of corpses of Ukrainian people. They are people who saw how the riches of Ukraine—the property of the Ukrainian people—were taken away at the time when Ukraine's people were swollen with hunger, were barefoot and naked. They saw the physical destruction of their people; saw the trains which took to Siberia and the Far East the stuff of Ukraine's future. In a word the people who work here are those who saw much more than the new-made "Soviet citizen" can see. They saw this once and see that it has not changed today. Today, too, the Ukrainian peasant gathers grain on Ukrainian soil but not for himself. Ukrainian wheat goes to support Bolshevik prapaganda, Ukrainian pig iron and steel go for the arming of China and Egypt. The Communist Party is robbing the Ukrainian people. It is from its domination that we want to liberate the Ukrainian people. To liberate it from everything that the rule of a handful of bureaucrats-parasites has brought it. And for this reason, dear countryman and new-made "Soviet citizen," Mykhailo Banyk to liberate you as well. To liberate you from the fear because of which you sign your name to everything written for you by the party bosses. To liberate you so that you might say what you think; do what suits you and to look at everything with your own eyes and not through spectacles put on you by someone else. This is what we are fighting for. This, and not "dolars" as you write, is what makes us work for Radio Liberation.

Dr. L. Dobriansky Appointed To President's CAIM

Dr. Leo Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was appointed to the President's Council of the American Institute of Management.

This council of 1000 consists of corporation presidents and chairmen, management experts and corporate managers throughout the country. It deals with problems of industrial management, personnel in war mobilization and peace, and utilization of national resources.

Sponsorship of Dr. Dobriansky's membership was undertaken at the initiative of Mr. John Duzansky and the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, Chicago, Illinois.

UAV Post, Newark, N. J.

The Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark, N. J. has now organized its own blood bank through the efforts of Leo Koropatnick, chairman, Leo Zolto and Michael Lytwyn, reports Nicholas Scheskowsky. Members of the Post, their wives, children and parents are eligible to receive blood when needed.

Commander Michael Lytwyn has made arrangements for the Post to have its own ambulance service. A modernly equipped ambulance with radio and crew are at the disposal of the members free of charge.

The Post is open for membership to those who can qualify. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of the month at 8 P.M. Post Headquarters are located at 508 18th Avenue in Newark, N.J.

Nationality Division Delegate to Democratic National Convention

Mr. John W. Soldressen alternate delegate of Western Pennsylvania to the Democratic National Convention represented the Ukrainians in the Nationality Division of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Soldressen is a graduate of University of Ohio and is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is a member of Branch 161 of the UNA; member of the SS Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church; Fin. Sec. of the Knights of Columbus, Council 1780; Borough Auditor for past 11 years; Treasurer of the Beaver County Real Estate Board; Secretary of the Beaver County Planning and Zoning Commission, and recently appointed by the Judges to the Beaver County of Viewers.

Wins National Essay Contest

Yaroslava Sachno, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Roman Sachno, of 115 Prospect St., Staunton, Virginia, won first place in the 21st annual high school essay contest sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, which carries a $1,000 award.

Miss Sachno based her essay upon personal experiences and those of her family and friends as refugees, and the United States as the land of new opportunity.

She won at the high school district level, then was declared the Virginia contest winner, and now caps the series of victories by taking the highest honor.

At Lee High School commencement this year Miss Sachno also was awarded a scholarship to Marymont College.

Ukrainian Art Exhibit at Monterey California

A colorful exhibit of Ukrainian folk art was featured in the lobby exhibit cases of the Monterey Public Library. The exhibit was arranged by Yar Slavutych, an instructor in Ukrainian at the Army Language School. It included many beautifully embroidered articles of wearing apparel, pillowcases, scarves, decorated chinaware, carved boxes and crosses, and elaborately decorated Easter eggs.

Many of the articles were brought from Ukraine, and rest were made in Monterey. Contributors were Mr. and Mrs. Slavutych, Mrs. Nina Koropey, Mrs.. Halyna Alexandrowsky, Mrs. Elizabeth Hrishko and Mrs. Halyna Hrishko.

THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

On September 12, 1686—two hundred and seventy years ago —John Alden, one of the best known of the Pilgrim Fathers, died at the age of 87. Alden, a cooper of Southampton, England, was hired to repair the Mayflower before the Pilgrims set sail on the ship for the New World. At the last moment he decided to join the company. It is said that he was the first to set foot on Plymouth Rock. Alden married Priscilla Mullins after a courtship made famous in Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The phrase, "Speak for yourself, John," found in the poem, has become become a by-word. Alden, sent by Standish to ask Priscilla's hand in marriage, pleaded his friend's cause. Priscilla listened to Alden's praises of his best friend, but when he had finished, she replied, according to legend: "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" It is a matter of record that Alden was a magistrate of the colony for almost 50 years and outlived all of the signers of the Mayflower Compast. He was an ancester of John Adams, second President of the United States.

NEW YORK CITY DANCE FESTIVAL

The Folk Festival Council, presided over by Walter Bacad, will hold a "Music and Dance Festival" at the U.Y.C. Central Park Mall on Sunday afternoon, September 16, 1956 at 3 P.M. There will be 15 different nationality groups participating, including Ukrainians with the senior and junior Ukrainian Dancers, the Dance Ukraine group and the Bandurists (led by Prof. Dembitsky). Let's see a large crowd of Ukrainian viewers there.

A. F. D.

STUDY AND COMPARE

The Ukrainian National Association has more than 71,000 members. Although it is the leading Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in the United States it should not be taken for granted that its organizational work is ended. No, indeed. As a matter of fact, it has just scratched the surface and there is still much to be done. Of course, 71,000 members is impressive in itself—but it must be remembered that there are more than a million of our people in the United States and Canada.

Being a fraternal benefit society, the UNA has certain advantages over commercial insurance companies. The latter employ agents who sell insurance policies and collect premiums. An agent receives a percentage of the premiums he collects as commission. Naturally, he will strive to sell policies requiring high premiums. That the agents have succeeded in selling such policies was proven to us when we visited some Ukrainian families in quest of prospective members for the UNA. Some of the families were paying hundreds of dollars annually for a few thousand dollars worth of insurance. The UNA needs no agents as its business is conducted through its 500 branches. It therefore has little overhead expense and is in a position to offer attractive types of insurance certificates at reasonable rates.

It is difficult to get people interested in the UNA when they hold insurance in commercial companies. They complain that they are paying a lot of money for insurance and joining the UNA would only add to their financial burden. They are right, of course. But the job of the UNA worker is to make these people see the benefits of UNA membership, as well as the advantages over the commercial companies. The average person does not read his policy; he assumes that it would be difficult to understand. The UNA worker should explain everything, and when his listener fully understands him he should compare UNA certificates with the commercial policies. When the prospect sees the differences between the two, half of the job is done and it is only a matter of another visit or two before the UNA worker enrolls the prospect into UNA membership.

There is a great deal af competition in the insurance business. Insurance agents have unloaded hundreds of thousands of high-premium policies and Ukrainians have their share of them.

We do not say that these policies are no good. No, indeed. But we do say that a family that is paying a lot of money for insurance can get the same amount of insurance for less money. Many people do not know the types of policies for which they are paying premiums.

We ask the reader to study the insurance policies issued on the lives of the members of his family. Note the kinds of policies and the premiums paid on them. See how much annual premium is being paid for all the policies, and add up the total amount of insurance. If you find that a high premium is being paid for comparatively little insurance, talk it over with the others in the family. Perhaps something could be done about it. In any event, write to the UNA and ask for information about its certificates. Compare the types of certificates and dues with those in possession of your family, and see if you can get just as much, if not more, insurance for less money. If you can, then join the Ukrainian National Association.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

W. Salak Re-elected Parochial School President

The yearly meeting and election of officers of the Parent's Association of the Ukrainian Parochial (evening) School of Hartford took place on Saturday, August 25, at the Ukrainian American Citizens's Club. Mr. Harusewitch, chairman, conducted the meeting which comprised the reading of reports of retiring officers; plans for the coming semester; necessary immediate improvements and equipment election of officers for the new term.

Re-elected for another year to serve on the school board are: Wolodymyr Salak, president; Michael Melnyk and Nicholas Rudowych, vice-presidents; H. Fedyniak, Rec. Sec.; Jakym Zajac, Treas.; Jeromin Loguch, Mykola Stasiuk, W. Wichkowskyj, R. Skochdopol as controllers; Russell Huk, Illa Panachyd and Joseph Tesluk as trustees.

To continue on the teaching staff are: Mrs. Balko (principal), Mrs. Tesla, Mrs. Tesluk, Miss Haftkowych, Roman Romanszyn and John Kukil.

ATTENTION! METROPOLITAN AREA!

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ПРОМІНЬ

Рік II Вересень 1956 Ч. 6. (15)

З'ЇЗД МУН І БРАТНІХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ

В днях 1, 2 і 3 вересня 1956 р. відбувся в приміщеннях готелю Дітройт-Ліленд в Дітройті, Міш., Двадцятий З'їзд Організації Державного Відродження України (ОДВУ) і Братніх Організацій: Український Золотий Хрест (УЗХ), Молодих Українських Націоналістів (МУН) та Об'єднання Українських Академічних Товариств Національного Солідаризму „ЗАРЕВО".

Добре підготовані та ділові сесії поодиноких організацій пройшли цього року під святочним знаком 25-річного ювілею УЗХ, бо в цьому році минають 25 років від заснування цієї відомої в Америці жіночої організації.

З'їзд МУН.

В неділю, 2 вересня розпочато сесію Молодих Українських Націоналістів. Сесію відкрив Голова Головної Управи МУН д-г Роман Шраменко, який, привітавши присутніх делеґатів і гостей, закликав учасників до діловости в нарадах.

До Президії З'їзду вибрано: д-ра Петра Стерча — предсідником, д-га Петра Подоляка на заступника та под. Ірену Михайлевич на секретарку.

Привітання З'їздові започаткував д-г Осип Зінкевич, який передав особистий привіт і побажання успіху від Голови ПУН, полк. Андрія Мельника. Друзів Василя Гладуна, почесного Голову МУН — Канада та Василя Нагірняка, Голову КП „ЗАРЕВО" в ЗДА, які висловили привіти від своїх організацій, запрошено, як почесних членів Президії. П. Масникаш, привітав З'їзд від Красвої Екзекутиви УНО в Канаді. Крім цього в ході нарад З'їзд вітали особисто п. д-р С. Росоха від Братства Карпатських Січовиків та пані С. Савчук від ОУК — Канада.

Прочитаний протокол з попереднього З'їзду прийнято.

Звіти уступаючої Головної Управи започаткував почесний Голова ГУ МУН п. Василь Попович. З'ясовуючи коротко стан МУН за минулі два роки, він висловлював своє вдоволення з росту МУН та підчеркус зокрема важливі завдання МУН на майбутнє.

Опісля Голова ГУ, д-г Роман Шраменко відчитав докладний звіт з діяльности ГУ, поділивши його на 4 важливі відтинки, а саме — праця ГУ МУН, Відділи й Делеґатури МУН, зовнішній відтинок та завваги й побажання до праці на майбутнє. З головніших здобутків МУН згадує переорганізацію Відділу МУН в Ню Йорку з відомою мистецькою групою „Джерело", скріплення Відділу МУН в Міннесоті, зав'язки делеґатур в Пасейку, Трентоні та Филаделфії, а далі — Конференцію провідного активу МУН в Шикаґо і вкінці — видавання сторінки МУН в „Свободі" „Промінь".

Д-г Чайників звітував з своєї праці секретаря. Його праця була ускладнена зокрема від'їздом Голови МУН до східніх стейтів, звідки започатковується також окрема кореспонденція та ведення протоколів.

Д-г Шуган інформує про фінансовий стан МУН, звітуючи докладно окремими позиціями приходів і розходів за роки 1955-1956, при чому загальний оборот 1955 р. виносив $379.14 а в 1956 р. — $1,995.62, з кінцевим сальдом $77.50.

З культ. освітньої діяльности звітував д-г Д. Січ, при чому зокрема згадав про відживлення праці в Трентоні.

Редактор сторінки МУН в „Свободі" д-г А. Домарацький звітував про працю в цій ділянці від березня 1956 р., зазначуючи зокрема про труднощі в праці в усіх її видах і про невеликий круг співробітників, та подаючи вкінці свої завваги і побажання.

Голова Контрольної Комісії — д-г Володимир Берізка подав короткий звіт з провірки діяльности ГУ, зокрема касових книг, які виказують належну впорядкованість та взагалі успішну працю Головної Управи.

В дискусії взяли участь деякі делеґати, заторкуючи проблеми організаційного характеру, а також питання, пов'язані з видавничою діяльністю. При цьому не можемо поминути виступ молодого мунівця Олега Різника, який закликав майбутню Управу продовжувати корисну працю в організуванні літніх таборів і курсів, — він бо був учасником такого курсу, про якого висловлювався з неприхованим признанням. Крім цього д-г Олег Різник згадав можливість зорґанізувати ще один Відділ МУН в Ню Йорку, а також пропонував поробити заходи в започаткуванні розділу молоді в журналі „Самостійна Україна", зокрема з англомовними статтями.

Після дискусії, на внесок Контрольної Комісії уділено абсолюторію уступаючій Управі з особливим признанням для Голови ГУ, д-га Романа Шраменка.

В другій частині сесії д-г Осип Зінкевич відчитав доповідь на тему: „Українська націоналістична молодь в світі". Користуючись незвичайно цікавими фактичними матеріялами про змагання української молоді на рідних землях, доповідач яскраво змалював ту непрогляду дійсність в першій частині своєї доповіді. Стан української молоді на еміґрації та в країнах по цей бік залізної заслони і незвичайно цінні думки до дороговказу цій молоді на майбутнє — були черговими розділами цієї старанно підготовленої доповіді, вартість якої просто незмірна для сучасної української молоді.

Цікава доповідь викликала також жваву дискусію. Дискутанти, між ними — д-р Богдан Винар та д-р Михайло Данилюк, підкреслювали вагу такої доповіді та доповнювали її цікавими фактами, висновками і порадами до праці української молоді, зокрема американського терену.

В ході З'їзду вибрано також Статутову Комісію, яку очолював д-р Роман Шраменко, та яка переглянула і передала З'їздові до вирішення ряд змін в правильнику МУН, опрацюваних д-ром П. Стерчом. З'їзд одноголосно ухвалив ці зміни, а також після короткої дискусії та деяких додатків затвердив низку резолюцій, виготовлених Резолюційною Комісією.

Керівні органи МУН вибрано в такому складі: До Управи — Василь Попович — Почесний Голова, Роман Шраменко — голова, Маруся Попович — заст. голови, Анатоль Домарацький — секретар, Дмитро Січ — фін. референт, І. Шуган — орг. референт, Ол. Чайників — культ.-виховний референт, Ірена Михайлевич — реф. Доросту МУН. — До Контрольної Комісії: В. Березка — голова, П. Шимін — член, М. Яшко — член. — До Товариського Суду: М. Белендюк — голова, Г. Романюк — член, П. Каркоць — член.

В. Майдан.

Від Редакції: — Крім своїх стислих організаційних нарад, делеґати й члени МУН взяли участь в спільних нарадах Братніх Організацій та в програмі святочного ювілею 25-річної праці УЗХ, про що будемо інформувати наших шановних читачів в чергових числах.

НАША ДІЙСНІСТЬ

Форми й співжиття родини

Коли розглянемо питання української молоді, а зокрема молоді, яка опинилася на американському континенті, тоді тим більше мусимо наголосити вплив виховання й унапрямлення, який починається від родинного гнізда.

Було б нечесно, якби сьогодні ми промовчали всі наші неґативи, як рівнож якби не хотіли добачати їх в широкім крузі американського суспільства.

Сьогодні розглянемо лише деякі факти, які інтенсивно обговорюються нашими українськими іміґрантами.

Що буде з нашими дітьми? — розгублено питалися мамусі, читаючи як то в Бруклині чи Пітсбурґу „малолітні діти" поступили відносно своїх батьків. А вже коли газети принесли вістку, що в Скрентоні 16-літня донька з українським прізвищем намагалася замордувати свою маму й батька, щоб одружитися із своїм коханцем й одіничити по них майно, тоді панічно й розпучливо загуділи трибуни наших родин: „Кінчається світ", — „таке може бути лише в тій Америці", — „тут вже страшно виходити на вулицю" і т. д.

Постараємося насвітлити питання т. зв. малолітніх, їхнє відношення до батьків і навпаки, а вже зокрема приглянемося співжиттю наших українських родин.

Майже кожна пересічна американська родина живе у великому добробуті, в своїй питомій і дуже відмінній від европейської формі та модерному, а ближче б сказати, досить офіційному відношенні.

З усією відповідальністю можна ствердити, що американські пересічні родини не плекають у себе глибоко-змістовного й щирого зв'язку, а здебільша вживають своєрідну і нову форму, яка покривається лише фізично-правним розумінням співжиття в родині. Але є цілком не правдою, що американські батьки не унапрямлюють своїх дітей по лінії позитивного виховання й вирощення! Вони це роблять, і роблять багато краще, як це робимо ми, тобто українська осіла тут іміґрація. Вони, тобто американці, не роблять першого, а саме: — вони не виховують самі, вони унапрямлюють!

Ми вважаємо, що батьки повинні робити одне й друге, але нашим завданням не є вмішуватися у справи американської родини, а є лише розглянути нашу українську родину, що буде в скоріщому чи пізнішому часі хоч частинний мати вплив на цілість американського суспільства.

Перед тим хочемо звернути увагу на те, що злочинний малолітній американський елемент аж ніяк не віддзеркалює всієї американської молоді, а є відбитком лиш частини певних ґанґстерських та кримінальних груп, які є в кожному народі і державі, зокрема у великих містах. З приводу різних злочинів малолітніх не слід робити фальшивих висновків, а треба підійти до цієї справи з усіх можливих сторін та обставин.

Наша українська родина засадничо морально й фізично здорова! Це факт! Але...

Коли ми приглянемося ближче певному скупченню наших родин, то, на жаль, тут і там виринуть перед нами прерізні неґативні факти.

Перше — це розводи! Друге — розбивання родини вибриками батька чи матері! — Третє — бара! Четверте — газард! П'яте — ні, покищо вистарчить!

Все це є факти, — погані і наскрізь шкідливі, — які пошесними кроками переходять певні української родини, руйнують їх морально й матеріяльно, розбивають родинний авторитет й викидають на вулицю дітей, що опиняються в місці не бажаному нам і цілому американському суспільству.

Діти хочуть бачити в батьках не лише фізичних зв'язкових роду, а в першу чергу — щось вище, мудріше, сильніше і взагалі щось авторитетне. Тому батьки повинні знаходити приступні і наскрізь позитивні форми, які в'язали б їх з дітьми міцними духовими вузлами та розбудовували шляхетні твердині взаємопошани, любови, довір'я та повного змісту християнського співжиття.

Де здорова родина, — там здорове суспільство!

Р. Шраменко.

Зустріч МУН в Ґлен Спей

У днях 30-го червня і 1-го липня ц. р. на оселі У. Р. Союзу в Ґлен Спей, Н. Й. зустрілися мунівці із східніх стейтів ЗДА, щоб провести разом два дні й затіснити поміж поодинокими осередками співпрацю й дружні відносини.

Приємно було зустрітися із друзями, як і не менше було приємно нав'язати нові знайомства, пізнати наших керівних членів із ГУ МУН, ЦУ ОДВУ та ГУ УЗХ.

Коли при спільній вечері голова ГУ МУН Р. Шраменко відкрив нашу зустріч і привітав мунівців та гостей із БО, ми безперечно глибоко відчули, що становимо одну нерозривну родину, що перед нами одна спільна і велика мета, до якої ми йдемо через нашу молодечу організацію.

Повні віри в себе, із сильним та бадьорим настроєм, ми віддалися приманливості милозвучних тонів оркестри шановного нашого друга Б. Гірняка з Пассейку, яка манила молодь до танцю.

І справді! Нераз нам приходиться зустрічатися на забавах в Ню Йорку чи Филаделфії, Нюарку чи Трентоні, але ніколи ми не чулися так свобідно і так природньо весело, як тут — на нашій зустрічі!

Аранжер забави, д. Г. Мочула з Кліфтону, вилляв багато здібностей та вирозуміння для всіх, що давало забаві характеру мило-родинного.

Запрошені гості із наших БО були для нас ще одним позитивом: наприклад, чи могли ми собі уявляти щось краще, як слухати гумор і сатиру нашого гумориста й журналіста С. Підкови з Ню Йорку?

Чи не було милою атракцією почути слова артиста А. Радванського із Филаделфії?

Коли в неділю рано ми зібралися на спільній молитві в тінях кріслатих дерев, коли ясне сонце кидало свої промені на нас, ми, злучені духово в одну гаму, заносили свої молитви до Всевишнього, просячи Його про волю для нашого многострадального народу.

По молитві відбулися святочні сходини, присвячені сл. п. О. Ольжичеві - Кандибі.

Промовляли пп. Р. Шраменко від ГУ МУН, пані П. Різник від ГУ УЗХ і А. Шекерик від ЦУ ОДВУ, які в своїх словах представили нам цього молодого націоналістичного велетня, що так скоро мусів відійти від нас, будучи закатованим німецьким ґестапом.

Сл. п. О. Ольжич-Кандиба багато праці вложив для розвитку МУН в ЗДА, перебуваючи перед другою світовою війною на цім терені. Пані Різник поділилася своїми споминами із тих часів, що глибоко закарбувалися в душі мунівців.

Пани А. Радванський і С. Підкова заповнили програму святочних сходин своїми виступами із рецитаціями поезій Карманського і Олеся.

Спільна знімка, дружні розмови, і ми подалися до їдальні де для нас був проготовлений бенкет, яким проводив вміло п. А. Шекерик. За спільним столом та трапезою ми знову глибоко відчули, що життя в організації це не є щось буденне! Це не є лише пристановище, де можна проводити час і з порожньою міною дивитися на світ. Ні, тут є життя із змістом, із якоюсь ближче незнаною силою! Ми хочемо рости, розвиватися, бути собою — тим, що нам диктує серце, розум! Які малі й примітивні виглядають твердження всіх тих зарозумільців — лінюхів, що знають лише себе й гнило ведуть життя, що „в Америці нам не треба організацій...", що „маю вже досить політики..." і т. д. — вони — це відпадки суспільства, і ми виразно відчуваємо, які вони далекі нам...

Нашу зустріч вітає секретар ЦУ ОДВУ д-р В. Михайлів, п-ні Різник — голова ГУ УЗХ, голова Укр. Робітничого Союзу п. Ватюк, говорить, підсумовує і дає начерки майбутніх зустрічей голова ГУ МУН Р. Шраменко.

Виступають із своїм живим і мило вітаним словом пп. Радванський і Підкова. Балакає наш сеньор А. Шекерик й вказує на наші успіхи, дає заклик шукати за новими, йти в життя й здобувати його, гідно виправдувати назву й мотто нашої організації!

Дальший час переводимо над озером, в горах і т. п.

На жаль, приходить вечір і ми мусимо роз'їхатися...

Прощаємося з милим господарем Оселі, прощаємося взаємно і „з піснею на устах" та з чимсь солодко-присмним в грудях їдемо в різні сторони нашого замешкання, щоб продовжити нашу дорогу для нас працю в нашій організації, в нашім МУН!

До побачення, друзі!

Мунівець з Ню Йорку.

Шикаґо, Ілл. — Члена Відділу МУН в Шикаґо, мґр Богдана Боцюркова покликано на становище асистента-професора політичних наук Албертійського університету в Едмонтоні, Канада.

Мґр Б. Боцюрків, один із визначних молодих українських націоналістичних діячів, журналіст та організатор, перебував в Шикаґо, в зв'язку з докторатом політичних наук, працюючи рівночасно науково-дослідчим асистентом в Осередку Слов'янських Студій та в центрі Студій Американської Закордонної Політики, викладаючи в каледжі Шикаґівського університету курс про національну проблему СССР та національну політику большевиків.

Одночасно працював молод. редактором політичного відділу Американської Народної Енциклопедії у Шикаґо і є одним із авторів монографії „Україна" й „Білорусь", виданих в 1955 році при Єйльському університеті. Закінчивши студії в Шикаґівському університеті, мґр Б. Боцюрків тепер працює над дисертацією про совєтську релігійну політику в Україні.

ГУ МУН і Редакція „Промінь" та рівночасно членство МУН в Америці щиро прощають одного із своїх провідних членів мґра Б. Боцюркова, та бажають йому всього добра та все і все більше успіхів в його великій і відповідальній праці. Щасти Боже!

Твін Сіті, Мінн. — Заходом Дирекції і Управи української оселі в Твін Сіті, влаштовано літній табір для дітей з Міннеаполісу, Ст. Полу і околиці. Табір був подуманий з передумовою кількох причин: 1) щоб дати українським дітям в час вакацій належний духовий корм і зацікавлення в українськім слові та пісні і 2) уможливити їм перебування в гарячий час на лоні природного багатства, яким користується українська оселя в Міннесоті.

Табором інтенсивно заопікувалися виховники і інструктори, як і члени Дирекції та Управи оселі, а зокрема посвятив свою увагу та вклав багато праці для табору місцевий Відділ МУН-у, а особливо його голова П. Каркоць.

Признання і подяка належиться Паням і Панам: Е. Коцюбова, Н. Михайлевич, М. Пундик, Н. Каркоць, Ст. Коцюба, П. Каркоць, Ол. Чайників і В. Дячук, за вложену ними працю й опіку над молодими таборовиками, як і побажання, щоб подібний табір знайшов місце і в наступному році, та мав кращі й багатші успіхи.

З вишколу МУН в Ґлен Спей

The Youth of ODWU Leadership Courses

By Oden Riznyk

To stimulate Ukrainian-American youth in taking an active part in political affairs may sometimes prove to be an exhausting and discouraging problem. However, a step in this direction was taken this summer during the week of July 22nd by the Central Executive Committee of The Youth of ODWU. It was during this week that eight young Ukrainian-Americans proved such an experience invaluable.

Those that attended the courses were: Bohdan Geletkanych of Allentown, Pa., Nestor Popil of New Brunswick, N. J., Zirka Shekeryk and Vera Tatunchak of Philadelphia, Pa., Larissa Polishchuk, Roma Shuhan, Vladimirus Stecyk and myself from New York City.

All were appreciative of the educatfonal opportunities given them, and all left equally eager and prepared to work for The Youth of ODWU. This alone would have made the courses a success, but besides this they found in one another a most deep and devoted friendship that will linger on. In that short week we all were faithful and everfasting friends.

Here at last was a course devoted to the interests of youth, not only interested in sports and amusements, but even more so interested in the political viewpoints of Ukrainian nationalism, and how this nationalism can save Ukraine. But these few days were only a small start in educating youth interested in the political status of Ukraine. These young Ukrainian-Americans were encouraged to take an active part in Ukrainian affairs so that they may continue work great Ukrainian patriots have begun. And now they are back in their respected communities conveying their knowledge of The Youth of ODWU to their Ukrainian friends.

The courses consisted of three topics that were introduced very capably by the lecturers. Dr. N. Hirniak, former ataman of the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi, directed the courses. He interpreted Ukrainian history very ably and colorfully so that all were intensively absorbed. Prof. P. Hohbenko, prominent Ukrainian author and Assistant Professor in Kharkiv University lectured on the ideology of Ukrainian nationalism. He enlightened the students with the nationlistic beliefs of Shevchenko, Michnowsky, Lesya Ukrainka, and other Ukrainian literary nationalists. We learned about the fiery nationalistic spirit of Simon Petlura. Evhen Konovalets, and about the famous underground work of UWO-OUN. Mr. Roman Shramenko, president of the Central Executive Committee of The Youth of ODWU, with his excellent oratory ability, inspired us with talks about The Youth of ODWU and acquainted us with procedures of organizing.

It was not all work for the young group. The beautiful grounds of the Ukrainian Resort Center provided ample recreation facilities. Most popular among the students were swimming and rowing on a mountain top lake, dancing, and singing famous Ukrainian folk songs. The combined experiences of Mr. Shramenko and Mr. Berizka, administrator, provided the wide-eyed group with hair-raising stories of their lives behind the Iron Curtain.

Too soon for everyone the end came, and as a grand finale — a dance was held in our honor and a small recital by two of our most talented students. Charming Vera Tatunchak played two enchanting melodies on the piano, "Fairy Tale" by Mykoper and "Farewell" by Berhmuller. Vladimir Stecyk gave a brialliant rendition of two well-known pieces also on the piano. He played "Prelude in C-Minor" by Rachmaninoff and Grieg's "Wedding Day at Troldhaugen." After the brief recital the dance continued to the music of Mr. Hirniak's band.

The next day the courses were officially ended. Diplomas were handed out and short speeches of gratitude by several pupils were given; followed by words of advice from both our professors, Mr. Shramenko, Mr. Shekeryk, representative from ODWU, Mr. Shuhan, and Dr. R. Kryshtalsky.

Looking back on that week I spent at the Ukrainian Resort Center in Glen Spey, N. Y., I have many things to be thankful for and many memories that will remain. The rest of the group that attended are of the same opinion, for here was given to us an opportunity to learn more about the country of our brethren, and to give us the knowledge, and enthusiasm to organize and help those suppressed there. By doing this we are not only helping those that need it, but we are keeping Ukraine alive and her nationalistic fire ever-burning in the hearts of youth. In turn we ourselves receive the deepest spiritual satisfaction, and are enjoying ourselves in various activities sponsored by such an organization whose goal is a Sovereign and Independent Ukraine.

ФОРМУВАННЯ СВІТОГЛЯДУ МОЛОДІ В ПІДСОВЄТСЬКІЙ УКРАЇНІ

Сьогодні ніхто не може дати повнотного образу тих ідей і того наставлення, яке є панівним серед загалу української молоді сучасної, підбольшевицької України.

Ми можемо робити тільки припущення, можемо підкреслювати ті моменти, які вказують, що серед молоді можуть нуртувати, нею сприйматись і вона може захоплюватись більше такими, а не іншими ідеями, в неї може виробляти саме таке, а не інше світосприймання.

Тому ми не можемо говорити, який є властивий світогляд молоді підбольшевицької України, а про ті елементи, які можуть впливати на його формування.

Коли говорити про впливи на формування світогляду молоді — то можна мати на увазі тільки ту молодь, яка збереглась морально здорова, збереглась від поганих впливів. Це та молодь, яка є в школі, на фабриках і в колгоспах, вона в комсомолі і поза ним, вона в гуртках художньої самодіяльності, в різних технічних і наукових гуртках, це та молодь, яка силою обставин є примушена виконувати і перевиконувати норми і заразом це та молодь, яка читає книжки, слухає радіо, ходить в кіно і театри, це одним словом молодь активна в суспільно - громадському і культурному житті, це молодь, яка не втратила здібності думання — це молодь активно-думаюча. Молодь, яка сприймає, або відкидає дані ідеї, дані погляди і на неї можна мати завжди більший або менший вплив.

Ця частина української молоді, як і вся інша, силою панування большевицької влади, сепарована від вільного проникання серед неї українських самостійницьких ідей.

Ця молодь фактом наших програних визвольних змагань, з однієї сторони, і силою докладно розпрацьованої і обрахованої на успіх цілої системи комуністичного виховання, з другої, — хочемо ми цього чи ні, — знаходиться в загрозливому становищі. Щоб людину поставити собі на службу і мати на неї децидуючий вплив — в розпорядженні совєтської влади є всі середники і методи: ціла система виховання від колиски, почерез жовтенята, піонерські організації, комсомол, аж до партії включно, ціла система викривленої і односторонньо насвітленої шкільної освіти, від передшкілля аж до університету, ціла система, впродовж цілого життя, політичного виховання одиниці, яку проводиться завжди, при кожній нагоді і на кожному місці, ціла система державної комуністичної пропаґанди почерез пресу, кіно, театр, радіо, телевізію — все це має якийсь вплив на духовість і формування світогляду української підсовєтської молоді. А далі — русифікаційна антинаціональна політика окупаційної влади, система трудових резервів, масові депортації в Казахстан, Сибір, а то й у Донбас молоді різних совєтських республік — все це має за ціль відірвати молодь від її національного і родинного кореня, вкинути її в обійми ворожих впливів, вимішати всю молодь — від молодого робітника почавши, а на молодому фахівцеві з університетською освітою скінчивши, все це проводиться послідовно для осягнення однієї мети — створення з усіх національностей СССР одного російсько - совєтського гоможенного конґльомерату.

На сьогоднішньому нашому етапі боротьби з ворогом, русифікація стає більшою загрозою для нас, як саме комуністичне виховання. Комуністичне виховання перестало бути найбільш загрозливим (воно вже скрахувало, чи в стадії краху в зударі з життям і з дійсністю). Загрозою є великодержавна русифікаційна політика влади. Комуністичне виховання руйнує мораль, родинне життя, особливість, розкладає суспільство, вносить гниль і розклад (проблема „стиляг" і хуліганства). Зате російські впливи є далеко глибшого характеру. Те безнастанне пропаґування вищости російського „старшого" брата, його месіянізм, те вбиче „всьо равно" українець чи росіянин — проникає в душі української національно-малосвідомої людини, може робити її байдужою до національних справ, демобілізувати нас в національному питанні і ставити примарність соціонального питання над національним. Отже, русифікація, російський імперіялізм, російська експансія в усіх своїх проявах, замаскована сьогодні комунізмом — є і залишається нашим ворогом номер один!

І як контрудар проти такої політики совєтського уряду, чи це було за Леніна, Сталіна, Маленкова, чи тепер за Хрущова, був і є український націоналізм. Не зважаючи на цілу систему комуністично - русифікаційного виховання, ми можемо замаркувати в сучасній Україні цілий ряд моментів, які зродились саме під впливом самостійницьких ідей українського націоналізму, зокрема серед молоді. Український націоналізм є сьогодні єдиним чинником в українській визвольній боротьбі, який проникає в українське підсовєтське середовище і який є допоміжним фактором у формуванні національного світогляду української молодої ґенерації.

Большевики були примушені визнати, що, на всіх ділянках їхньої виховної роботи, вони зустрічають активний спротив молоді, яка ще й по сьогодні захоплюється ідеологією „українського буржуазного націоналізму".

Український націоналізм, який знаходив пригожий ґрунт серед молоді двадцятих років, про що пише у своїй книзі „Молодість" довголітній секретар комсомолу України Олександер Войченко, так і в п'ятдесятих — він проникає до душ української молоді і впливає на формування її світогляду, чи хоч невтралізує російсько - комуністичні впливи. І тут допоміжною українському націоналізмові є частина української підсовєтської літератури.

В цілому ряді літературних журналів, зокрема у „Вітчизні", „Дніпрі" і „Жовтні" большевики викрили націоналістичні ухили.

Юрій Кобилецький, відомий літературний критик, писав: „Націоналістичні тенденції в творчості деяких наших літераторів виявились в апологетизуванні реакційних пережитків у побуті та свідомості, в пропаґуванні національної виключности і окремішности українського народу, в протиставленні його іншим народам".

До таких творів большевики зарахували: Л. Смілянського „Софію", О. Кундзіча — „Українську хату" та „Як Тарас їхав по Україні", Т. Руденка — „Славу України", Ю. Яновського — „Живу воду", В. Чередниченка — „Я — щаслива Валентина", цілий ряд поезій Сосюри, Рильського, Малишка, „Короткий курс історії України", 1-ий том „Історії України", „Нариси історії української літератури", видані Академією Наук України. Большевики визнали, що всі ці твори пропаґували ідеї українського націоналізму, вони скоро були зняті з продажу, а згодом заборонені взагалі.

На з'їзді письменників України в 1947 р. Корнійчук говорив: „Вацилі хвильовизму і тепер живуть в середовищі деяких українських літераторів і продовжують шкодити успішному зростові нашої літератури. Боротьба з проявами буржуазно - націоналістичної ідеології залишається і сьогодні одним із найважливіших завдань української радянської літератури" („Правда" з 4 липня 1947 року).

Ці „бацилі", річ ясна безпосередньо чи посередньо, проникали і в ряди української молоді і студентства. Націоналізм став для большевиків ще більшою загрозою, бо він являє собою вже суто соборницький рух. Він знаходить форми вияву, як на західніх, так і на східніх і центральних українських землях, що є запорукою його дальшого зросту і успіху.

В 1947 р. в Західній Україні, після вбивчої промови Мануїльського „Боротьба з українським націоналізмом" — ставиться по всіх містах і селах пропаґандивну п'єсу „Друге народження", де представляється українських націоналістів, під впливи яких попадає західньо українська молодь.

В 1954 р. появляється книга Серебриніна „Зодчиє", в якій пишеться, що в 1954 р. в Київському університеті, після тридцятип'ятирічного большевицького панування і чисток, серед українського студентства знаходяться визнавці й ісповідники ідей українського націоналізму! І як відгук на це, большевики накручують фільм про боротьбу українських націоналістів у Львові — „Про це треба кожному пам'ятати". У новому фільмі продукції 1954 р. представляється українське підпілля Львівському університеті, до якого належать не тільки місцеві професори і студенти, але й студенти, які приїхали сюди вчитись з Наддніпрянщини! В 1955 р. появляється новий совєтський фільм „Над Черемошем", в якому представляється боротьбу українських повстанців з большевицькою владою! А заразом забороняється фільми „Третій удар" і „Тарас непокірний" київської кіностудії, в яких викрито націоналістичну ідеологію і нетерпимість українців до росіян. В 1955 р. появляється книга „Питання української радянської літератури", в якій цілі сторінки присвячується українському націоналізмові і, мабуть, як відгук на еміґраційну полеміку — Миколі Хвильовому.

Все це і багато інших фактів є промовистим доказом, що націоналістична ідеологія проникає в усі прояви суспільного і культурного життя в підсовєтській Україні, а тим самим вона проникає і до думаючої і активної частини української молоді.

Не можна поминути і нового фактора, який має напевно не абиякий вплив на формування світогляду молоді сучасної України. Це поява таких творів, як „Не називаючи прізвищ" і „Мовчати заборонено" В. Минка, „Крила" Корнійчука. Ці п'єси, в яких піддається гострій критиці цілу совєтську систему, мають немалий вплив на молодь. Твір, в якому називається МВД бандитами, поминаючи, хто його написав, витворив немалу реакцію молоді, доказом чого є бурхлива поведінка студентів і молоді на прем'єрі „Крил" в Києві.

Світогляд людини — це найважніший чинник, яким керується вона в своїх чинах і діях. Тому й від світогляду молоді сучасної України, яким він є тепер, і яким він буде завтра залежить і майбутнє нашої Батьківщини.

Тому, щоб краще знати нашу молодь в Україні, нам треба слідкувати і знати ті чинники, які впливають, чи можуть впливати на формування її світогляду.

Без того знання є немислима яка б то не була наша праця для визволення України, чи для праці колись в ній.

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