

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

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА

UKRAINIAN DAILY

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 5-8740

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

PIK LXIV Ч. 133 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1957 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 133 VOL. LXIV

Only Through United Effort Can We Attain Our Common Objective: Col. Andrew Melnyk

Speaking at a banquet held in his honor last Saturday evening, July 6th in New York City, Colonel Andrew Melnyk—head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and former officer of the famed Ukrainian Sichowi Corps which fought for Ukrainian national freedom under the command of Col. Eugene Konovalts (assassinated by a Red agent in Rotterdam in 1938) during the time of Ukrainian National Republic which came into being for a short while at the close of World War I—strongly emphasized the fact that:

"Among us [Ukrainians] there are none who are better or worse than one another. There are only those who work more hard or less hard for the cause of Ukrainian national liberation."

In his brief address, Col. Melnyk struck his keynote when he declared that:

"Only through united effort can we attain our common objective—the liberation of Ukraine and the creation of an Independent and Sovereign Ukrainian State."

The testimonial dinner for Col. Melnyk, held at Hotel Statler, was attended by some three hundred diners from all walks of Ukrainian American life, including representatives of various national and local Ukrainian American organizations and institutions. In brief talks they paid tribute to the guest of honor for his devotion to the Ukrainian liberation movement.

They recalled his brilliant career in service of his countrymen. Born in 1890, he enlisted in the ranks of the Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi at the outbreak of World War I. A year later, during the months of April and May, 1916, he saw front line action in the famed Battle of Makivtsi, the first major onslaught in modern times of Ukrainian armed forces upon Russian imperialism. Then followed his capture by the Russians. During the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, Col. Melnyk made his escape from the Russian P.W. camp. Then followed the formation of the Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi Corps of the armed forces of the Western Ukrainian Republic and the Ukrainian National Republic both of which, on January 22, 1919, united into one, under the name of the latter. The Corps was headed by the already mentioned Colonel Eugene Konovalts. Following the collapse of Ukrainian armed resistance and of the Ukrainian republic, there came into being the revolutionary and underground Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO—Ukrainska Viyskova Organizatsia), which about 1930 was succeeded by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (UNO—Organizatsiia Ukrainskikh Natsionalistiv), both headed by Col. Konovalts, until his assassination by a killer of the Moscow Kremlin gang.

Following that tragedy, Col. Melnyk became the head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and in that capacity, like other Ukrainian patriots he continued his efforts and struggle for liberation of Ukraine. Mr. Melnyk was here on a temporary visit, following his attendance at the recent celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada, held in Toronto, Ontario. The testimonial dinner given him in New York was held in conjunction with the convention held during the past weekend in New York of the Organization for Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU) and its associated organizations, the Ukrainian Gold Cross (UZKH), Youth of ODWU (MUN), and ZAREVO.

Following opening remarks by Toastmaster Bak-Boychuk, the traditional Ukrainian bread-and-salt welcome to the guest was given by Prof. Alexander Granovsky of the University of Minnesota, honorary chairman of ODWU, and a prayer by Very Rev. Lev Veselovsky of St. Volodimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of New York.

The following representatives extended greetings to Col. Melnyk, underscoring his achievements in the ranks of fighters for Ukrainian freedom: Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Mrs. Irene Pavlikovska of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations; Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the Association of Veterans in America of the Ukrainian War for Independence; Mr. Michael Piznak, Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association; Mr. Julian Revay of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association ("Samopomich"); Mrs. Katherine Peleshok of the Ukrainian Women's Association of America ("Soyuz Ukrainok"); Mr. Roman Huhlevich of the United Committee of the Ukrainian American Organizations of New York City; Mr. Bohdan Krawciw, head of the National Board of the Ukrainian Scouts ("Plast") in the United States of America; Dr. Nikifor Hirniak of the Legion of Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi; Dr. Chyrowsky of the Organization for Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine (OOCU—Organizatsiia Oborony Chotyrok Svobod Ukrainy); Dr. R. Sukhlyi of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics of America; Dr. L. Ortynsky of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Divisionists (BD—Bratstvo Divizyioniv); Mr. Procyk of the Union of Friends of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement (OPWBU—Ob'yednannya Prykhylnykh Wyzvolnoy; Borotby Ukrainy); Very Rev. Leschynshyn, veteran of the Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi; and Mr. Yaroslav Bilak, secretary of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada.

Their talks were followed by the introduction of prominent guests attending the dinner, among whom was Mr. Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association. A stirring feature of the testimonial dinner was the presentation to Col. Melnyk by Mr. Wasyl Gelnor of the banner handed down by the late Col. Konovalts which was unfurled thirty years ago over St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Lviv, Western Ukraine, by members of the UWO and recovered by them before its attempted seizure by the Polish authorities.

Prior to his return to Europe last Tuesday, Col. Melnyk visited, on the day previous, the quarters of the Ukrainian National Association and its Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. He was accompanied by Prof. Granovsky and Dr. Volodimir Michailiv, the latter the secretary of ODWU. Col. Melnyk was deeply impressed by the size, progress and magnitude of operations of the Ukrainian National Association and its organs, the oldest and largest in their respective fields. Later he was entertained at a luncheon attended by the supreme officers of the UNA, Messrs. Dmytro Halychyn, Michael Piznak, Roman Slobodian, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, Mr. Antin Dragan, his two escorts, and Mr. John Panchuk, former head of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, who was attending at the time the convention of the American Bar Association, and dropped in at the time to visit the organization to which he belongs.



The City of Buffalo, New York, lauds the work of the international Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In the above photograph, taken in the office of the Director of International Service, Mr. C. R. Delafield (centre) is seen holding the citation of merit signed by Mayor Steven Pankow of Buffalo and accepting a Golden Key to the City of Buffalo from Walter V. Chopyk, a Secretary of the Buffalo civic administration. At right is Wm. Nezowy, a Buffalo sales engineer and a representative of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America. The citation offers congratulations to the CBS International Service for outstanding work in broadcasting to the subjugated people in the Ukraine and other nations under Soviet control. The presentation was made in Montreal on June 3rd.

St. Basil's Preparatory School Graduation Held

Graduation exercises of St. Basil's Preparatory School in Stamford, Conn. were held Monday night, June 10th last. The Most Rev. Ambrose Sushyn, Apostolic Exarch of the Diocese of Stamford, presided. The Rev. Francis J. Suggs of Bridgeport addressed the 21 graduates. The following graduated:

John Beaugard, Algird Cibulskas, Frank D. Dagostino, Donald Cito, Richard DiMuro, J. Edward Ford, Allan Yeager, Kent Allen Kwiatkowski, Felix Charles Mazur, Stephen Alexander Nanni, Kenneth Victor Piotrowski, John Francis Reilly, Jr., Francis J. Rogowski, and Joseph Slavinsky Jr., all of Stamford, Conn. Also, Paul Bumar, Buffalo, N.Y.; Francis Victor Dougherty, Perth Amboy, N.J.; George P. Markewycz, Trenton, N.J.; Paul Paluha, New Haven, Conn.; Rostyslaw Sobol, Hartford, Conn.; and George Sywanynk of Newark, N.J. The Very Rev. Msgr. Nicholas Babak, principal, presented the following awards: Scholarship, English, Ukrainian to Paul Bumar, class valedictorian; Latin, Modern Language to John Beaugard; Religion, Mathematics to Algird Cibulskas; American History, Francis Rogowski; Science, Kenneth Piotrowski. The American History and Religion Awards were presented by the Stamford Council, No. 41, of the Knights of Columbus. Musical selections were played by the school orchestra under the direction of Msgr. Babak.

Eastern Orthodox Church Recognized in Minnesota

The Governor of the State of Minnesota, Orville Freeman, signed on March 5th last at his offices at the State Capital in St. Paul, the Act of the Proclamation of the Recognition of the Eastern Orthodox Faith as a Major Faith Throughout the State of Minnesota. From this day the Orthodox Faith has been equal with Catholic, Protestant and Jews.

The proclamation was made in the presence of Orthodox priests of the Twin Cities: Ukrainian, Russian, Greek, Syrian and Serbian.

Present were the following Ukrainian Orthodox Rectors: Very Rev. Dr. Wolodimir Lewytzkij of St. Michael's, Very Rev. Andrew Kistyj of St. George's, Very Rev. Mykolay Antokhyi of St. Nicholas, and the Very Rev. Wasyl Umanetz of St. Volodimir.

The delegation of the Ukrainian representatives was under the leadership of Prof. Alexander Granovsky of the University of Minnesota. The original Proclamation of the Act of Recognition of the Eastern Orthodox Church, follows:

"Whereas, the Eastern Orthodox Church is a major faith throughout the United States and throughout the State of Minnesota, and

"Whereas, this large group of members of the Eastern Orthodox Church is most often omitted from official proclamations and publications which list only the faiths of the Catholics, and Jews, and

"Whereas, this major religious faith whose members work diligently for the service of God, their communities, and their fellow men, deserves recognition equal to that accorded to other such faiths,

"Now, therefore, I, Orville L. Freeman, Governor of the State of Minnesota, acting in accordance with a Concurrent Resolution of the Minnesota Legislature passed on February 25, 1957, do hereby urge the Recognition of the Eastern Orthodox Faith as a major faith in the State of Minnesota and to make mention of this faith in official forms, declarations and other papers."

Canadian Labor Minister Extols Canada's Virtues for Ukrainians

Ten thousand Ukrainians from all over Canada and the United States listened on Sunday afternoon, June 30th last, to Canadian Federal Labor Minister Starr, first Ukrainian of Canadian background to become a member of the cabinet, extol the opportunities available in Canada. The Globe and Mail daily of Toronto, Ont., reported on July 1st.

Addressing the Canadian League for Ukraine's Liberation on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917, Mr. Starr traced his own's family history from its arrival at the beginning of this century.

Delivering a message of congratulation and good-will from Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Mr. Starr said that no other man in this country had ever so passionately devoted to the rights of the individual and of national freedom.

Mr. Starr concluded that while members of the audience

Ukrainian Poetess Wins Mark Twain Award

Miss Ann Moreen O'Conke, a parishoner of the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Cleveland, Ohio, recently received "Encore" to autograph her book of poetry, "Revealing Verse," which won the Mark Twain Award.

Among the poems included in the prize-winning book are: "Cry of Ukraine," "Death of a Parish Priest," and "Id Rather Pray."

Philadelphia's Ukrainian Center Plans Expansion

The Ukrainian-American Citizens Association, Inc., a non-profit organization, with its auditorium and meeting rooms located at 847-851 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia, which constitutes the organizational, cultural, civic and recreational center of Philadelphia Ukrainians and, in addition, is what may be aptly called the "mecca" of Ukrainian American transients, has laid plans for expansion and further development of its activities.

To this effect, resolutions were passed on June 8th last at a special meeting by the active members in good standing in the Association.

The resolutions note that the present headquarters and area of the Association are located in the center of the Urban Redevelopment project in the City and County of Philadelphia, and that the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia has offered to sell to the Association all that certain city block bounded by Poplar on the North, 7th Street on the East, Parrish Street on the South and Franklin Street on

the West, approximately an area of 71,000 square feet, now owned by the Association. The meeting decided that the Association deems it advisable to purchase said premises for the expansion and modernization of the Club facilities for its membership.

As a result of this decision arrived at the June 8th meeting, the officers and directors have been empowered, by resolution, to continue negotiations with the Redevelopment Authority in the City and County of Philadelphia, for the purchase of the above cited properties, not now owned by the association.

The resolutions passed were signed by Mr. Michael Darmoray, president, and Mr. Metro Pasiecznyk, recording secretary of the Association; they were forwarded to The Ukrainian Weekly by Mr. Dietric Slobogin.

This action is in line with that of other Ukrainian national homes and centers throughout the country. It is a good sign of future progress for them all.

Wins Trip to United Nations

Under this headline the "Hanna Miner" magazine of June 1957 and under similar headlines the Hibbing Daily Tribune of May 15 and 23 published articles together with a picture about George B. Yurchyshyn who was selected a delegate to the Odd Fellows' "United Nations Pilgrimage for Youth."

He will receive a seventeen day trip to the East coast which will include a week in New York City at the United Nations and several days in Washington, D. C.

This is an unparalleled opportunity for seeing the United Nations in action, including a visit to the International House and interviews at the Embassies of member nations. The selection was made on the basis of a written test about the United Nations, counting 40 percent of the score. The remain-

"Soyuzivka" Ukrainian Scholarship Won by Canadian Girl

Attorney Anna Chopek, Vice Presidentess of the Ukrainian Professional Association, reports that the scholarship to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka, sponsored by that association, has been awarded to Helene Lysy of 438 N. Algoma St., Port Arthur, Ontario.

The winning letter is quoted as follows: "I have a great desire to attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Soyuzivka for many reasons. The foremost is because I would like to gain a greater knowledge of the people and country of my forefathers. When I receive this knowledge, I know that I shall appreciate more fully the sacrifice my parents have made to try and educate me to be a good Ukrainian.

Because I am the oldest of seven children I would like to use my knowledge to help my sisters and brothers learn of Ukrainian culture and history, etc.

When I am among my Ukrainian people who converse of culture, I would like to be a participant and feel that I, too, have added my part. I would

Student Fund Campaign Starts

The month of July, which is becoming popularly known as the Student Fund month, is again with us and the campaign for donations to the Ukrainian Student Fund, Inc. is well underway. The member clubs of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations, the members of the Board of Trustees of the Fund as well as their associates and friends are actively engaged in soliciting contributions for this most worthy organization. Started in 1951, the Ukrainian Student Fund, Inc. has granted \$6500 in scholarships to 32 students enrolled in various universities and colleges. A lack of funds made it impossible to help many other students who were in need and deserved assistance.

It is universally recognized that one of the most common obstacles to the acquirement of college education is the lack of money. Our youth of Ukrainian descent is faced with the very same problem. Too many of our most promising high school students with brilliant records of scholastic accomplishment are forced to delay their plans for further education or give them up entirely. The loss of such talent to society in general, not to mention our Ukrainian-American community, is immeasurable. A usual check of the roster of professional people in a community readily discloses a disproportionate share of such people of Ukrainian descent. There most certainly is a need for them. It is more than self-evident that our young people must be encouraged to prepare themselves to become teachers,

doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, historians, writers and so on. It is also evident that to enter the ranks of these professions under today's conditions, college degrees are a necessity.

The Ukrainian Student Fund, Inc. in addition to encouraging our young students to strive for a higher education is also helping them financially. However, that financial aid is limited by the funds on hand. You and your neighbors can make it possible for the Fund to do a bigger job by making a generous donation this year. Such donations are deductible on your Federal and State Income tax reports. The Board of Trustees of the Ukrainian Student Fund, Inc. appeal with an urgent voice for a liberal response from all who are in a position to help. Please send your donations to the Ukrainian Student Fund, Inc., 302 West 13th Street, New York, N.Y.

The Board of Trustees of the Fund are Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, Prof. Michael Vetchiv, Dr. D. Halychyn, Mr. A. Batiuk, Prof. M. Zaycew, Prof. K. Kysilevsky, Prof. John S. Reshetar, Jr., Prof. J. Zadorozny, Mr. Antin Dragan, D. Kulchytzky, S. Sprinskyj, Prof. V. Tymoshenko, Prof. G.S. Shevelov, Mr. Stephen Jarema, and Mr. W. Poida.

The Executive Board are Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, president; Mr. V. Petryshyn, Vice-president; Dr. W. Kalyna, Treasurer; and Miss M. Doberchak, secretary.

Receives B. A. Degree

Jerry Lykthey received a Bachelor of Arts degree in English from Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., in the annual convocation on June 3rd, 1957.

Mr. Lykthey was a Good Will Ambassador to Yugoslavia in 1955. He holds a Karl Schurz award, Student Senate award, and a Bronze, Silver and Gold key of the Utica College Student Speakers' Bureau.

He was president of the International Club, a member of German Club, French Club, UC Choir, brother of KSK fraternity, and a member and the Coordinator of the Utica College Student Speakers' Bureau.



Jerry Lykthey

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J., on March 30, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1150 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918

The Ukrainian Weekly
English Language Supplement

Subscription Rates for Ukrainian Weekly \$3.00 per year U. N. A. Members \$2.00 per year

Address: "SVOBODA," P. O. BOX 346 — Jersey City 3, N. J.

Ukrainian Situation Under Khrushchev Unchanged

Newspapers and journals all over the world have reported, editorialized and analyzed the wide shake-up in the Kremlin which ousted Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich out of their Communist Party and Soviet Government posts, with possible ouster of them, including that of Shepilov, from the Communist Party membership on charges of anti-party activity and conspiracy to "restore methods of leadership that were condemned by the Twentieth Party Congress," an allusion to the system prevailing in Stalin's time. They were said to have tried to form an anti-party faction to achieve their aims.

In the course of all this, numerous so-called competent specialists in Soviet affairs have rushed forward with their predictions that the Moscow ousters constitute a victory for a "liberal" policy on the part of the new Soviet dictatorship. By "liberal" they bespeak of closer coexistence between the Soviet Union and our country and its allied democracies, and relaxation of rigid controls, direct and indirect, over the satellites, a better economic policy within the Soviet realms, and the like.

All of this sounds fine and dandy for one who is optimistically inclined. Here, however, not the pessimist but a realist remembers very well that old adage that a leopard cannot change his spots. To be sure, here it is actually the abysmal Russian Bear involved, with his fangs and claws savagely ripping peoples all over into subjugation.

The greatest prey of the Russian bear down through the centuries have been the Ukrainian people. The wounds inflicted by the Russian bear upon the Ukrainian nation, its life, history, culture, traditions, and its very entity as such, have been the worst ever suffered by any nation or conglomerations of nations, such as those which exist under the Soviet misrule. And yet the Ukrainians have remained the most courageous, the most determined and dangerous foes of Soviet Russian imperialism and communism. Their saga of martyrdom and heroism is by now quite well known, and therefore should not escape the attention of commentators and specialists in the matter of the current Moscow upheavals.

Insofar as Khrushchev is concerned, the Ukrainians and other subjugated peoples within the USSR, cannot expect anymore from him than from his predecessors, Stalin, and, before him, Lenin and Trotsky. By force of exigencies of politics, Khrushchev has been forced to confess that his predecessor and master, Stalin, was guilty of heinous crimes, including the murder of innocents. But like the present Kremlin rulers, Khrushchev took not only an active but an enthusiastic part as well in those crimes.

He played, for example, one of the leading roles in the forced collectivization and Soviet Russian-made famine in the early 1930's in which millions of Ukrainians countryfolk and townsmen perished. He was one of the staunchest lieutenants of Stalin in the vast and horrible purges later in that decade, which, incidentally, brought General Zhukov in prominence following his victories over the Japs during the then undeclared Russo-Japanese war before World War II. And it was Khrushchev, too, who sent the Soviet soldiers and tanks into Hungary to butcher that country's freedom fighters, then kidnapped thousands of Hungarian survivors for the living death of the Arctic slave camps.

Today, under Khrushchev's dictatorship, millions of Ukrainians and other nationality prisoners are undergoing a veritable hell in slave camps and isolators. The Soviet-misruled people are still denied elementary civil and political rights. They are subject to multiple censorship, the jamming of the Voice of America and other foreign language broadcasts. They are denied the right to read foreign publications which reveal the truth about the free world of the democracies and the slave world of the Soviets. And, added to all of this, they are subject to death penalties prescribed for "crimes" that do not exist in free nations, such as an attempt to leave the country without permission.

The towering and most significant truth about the Soviet Union is that it has been the scene, these forty years, of a permanent civil war between the rulers and the ruled. In the early years, during the time of the Ukrainian National Republic, that struggle was open, with arms in hand. Since then it has been covert but no less bloody. Witness the bloody struggle that has been conducted down through world war and post World War II years by the mighty and heroic underground Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). Witness, too, the covert but no less bloody war marked by passive resistance, sabotage, and non-cooperation on the side of the Ukrainians and other peoples under Soviet misrule, coupled with the sanguinary repressions by the Moscow regime, at present headed by Khrushchev.

Khrushchev in saddle or not, is not of any particular importance. The system over there behind the Iron Curtain will continue to prevail, with or without him on the stage of passing tragic events. Therefore, Americans and other freedom-loving peoples must remain vigilant, and not yield to false promises and artificial smiles of the Soviet dictators.

Americans, at the same time, should do their best to help the Ukraine and other enslaved nations to regain their inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

SUMMER READING TIME

During these summer months, public libraries in various cities and towns allow a borrower to pick up some ten books of his choice to take home for at least a month, to read, enjoy and to learn from.

Avail yourself of this splendid opportunity. At the same time avail yourself of the opportunity of purchasing all of the Ukrainian National Association sponsored books in English on Ukraine and Ukrainians, their history and aspirations.

They are listed on Page 3; at minimum prices, well within your budget.

The Ousters in Moscow

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On the evening of July 3, 1957, the Moscow radio suddenly announced to the world that Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov, Shepilov and two lesser known officials had been dropped from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR for forming an anti-party conspiracy and for opposing efforts to relieve international tension. Their places were taken by proteges of Nikita Khrushchev and by Marshal Zhukov. The next day the Presidium of the Soviet government also announced that the same men had been dropped from their positions in the Presidium. All over the Soviet Union mass meetings were held to pass violent resolutions of condemnation of the former heroes of Communism and to express their confidence in the wisdom and correctness of the course of Nikita Khrushchev and the Central Committee of the Party. The Red Star, the army newspaper, even went so far as to say that the Molotov-Kaganovich-Malenkov group threatened to undermine the defense capacity of the country, and therefore had to be removed.

A Most Startling Event

The fall of Molotov, for many years the foreign minister of the USSR, and Kaganovich, the troubleshooter for the Kremlin in all forms of industry, is by far the most startling event since the arrest and execution of Beria, the hated chief of the MVD, on the ground that he had been a spy for the free world. It is very similar to the manoeuvres that went on after the death of Lenin, when Stalin eliminated and later executed the triumvirate of Trotsky, Kamenyev and Zinoviev, and also Bukharin on various charges of deviationism whether to the right or left, but in that case Stalin appropriated many, if not most, of the policies which both groups had advocated—to their own destruction.

The actual ousters were sudden, but it had long been suspected that the struggle within the Central Committee after the death of Stalin had not been ended with the execution of Beria and that one or more heads were going to roll, before the Kremlin presented again a monolithic front. Yet who was to typify that front? The answer is now clear—Khrushchev.

Once again, as in the case of Stalin, it has been made clear that the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR is the most powerful man in the state through his control of the party machinery. Just how Khrushchev applied that power is still an unsolved question. He apparently had the backing of Zhukov and the army but just what occurred at the fateful meeting of the Central Committee and its Presidium we do not know and perhaps we shall never know in detail. Yet in some way Khrushchev secured the upper hand and he did not hesitate to show his power. Once again the world has learned that part of the

most "progressive" section of the most "progressive" part of the population of the Soviet Union has risen to high post-stand then, in ordinary parlance, betrayed them.

Purge Going On

One thing is certain. Joseph Stalin is dead. The purge of the old Bolsheviks who worked with him is going on. That process which appeared before the 20th Congress of the Party when Khrushchev denounced Stalin for his ill-treatment of certain Communists has now reached its climax. Stalinism is dead and the Stalinist opposition in the USSR and in the satellite states must prepare to give ground before the new regime.

But what is Stalinism? On the answer to that question depends the future relations between the totalitarian states and the free world. We know what Khrushchev wants it to mean. Stalin was in his own way a remarkable man, for he preferred to rule from behind the scenes until he had cemented his power. He refused to go abroad and he insisted that all men should come to him. He preferred a grim exterior and for his purposes abroad the grim, unsmiling Molotov, the Hammer, was the ideal tool. Apparently Molotov had become convinced that this was the only way to support Soviet policy. All the available evidence goes to show that for many years Molotov and, in all probability, Kaganovich had envisaged a future of utter concentration. They ignored the ramblings of Khrushchev who had used his opportunities to scatter his trusted agents throughout the length and breadth of the Soviet Union, so as to be able to rouse the outskirts against the Moscow clique in his own behalf.

Already there are signs that the strategy of Khrushchev is bearing fruit with his statements that there is more than one way to socialism. Naturally it pleases Tito and Gomulka, who see or think they see support for their own national Communism. It, of course, entrances Nehru with his feeling that now at least the Soviet regime is becoming a normal government at which no peace-loving people should look with askance. It will not be long before we shall hear the fellow travellers in the United States and the Russia-frsters, Communist or not, feel that much has been gained by the new order in Moscow.

Yet is this the end of Stalinism? Is Khrushchev going to support or disavow his stooge Kadar in his opposition to the Stalinist leaders in Hungary, or allow a free government in Hungary? Was it pressure from Molotov that was the sole reason why Gomulka in Poland has drawn back from the advanced liberalism that he seems about to adopt? Are we going to view Stalinism merely as the idiosyncrasies of a powerful man who could be charming when he so desired on rare occasions, or are we to inter-

pret Stalinism as merely one passing facet of the Communist drive for world domination, a facet marked by a specific type of egotism, which can be removed without menacing that drive.

Khrushchev's Bloody Record

Khrushchev is not Stalin with Stalin's personal grime and affectation of being col-steel, but Khrushchev has as bloody and tyrannical a record in Ukraine and elsewhere as ever Stalin had. It may suit his interests now to pretend that he was pained by Stalin's treatment of Communists but Khrushchev has never said a word about the millions of innocent non-Communist victims of Stalin's policy. That was noticeable at the time of the 20th Congress, and only a month ago at the time of his broadcast to the United States he stressed the absolute unanimity in the Soviet Union between the government and the Communist Party. He declared for freedom of broadcasting but the people, i.e. the controllers of the radio system found any remarks that were not Communist discordant and they could not be helped from turning off the news to keep the Soviet people from being contaminated. Again and again even in the late days, he has discouraged with a smiling face, all attempts at changing the essence of Communist rule. The removal of Molotov and Kaganovich not only from the Party Committee but from their governmental posts shows clearly his determination to maintain that same tight coordination that marked his predecessor. His choice of replacements in the Central Committee shows his feeling that now it is to be a Khrushchev and not a Stalin Central Committee, that is if he can make it so. Molotov and Kaganovich disrupted him here and they are out.

That Dread Tradition

Stalinism is dead. Khrushchevism is born. Behind it there lurks that dread tradition handed down in Moscow since the days of Ivan the Terrible, the inflexible and ruthless power which aims to crush all freedom. It will take time for the full form of Khrushchevism to be revealed. In the meanwhile, it is the task of the free world not to hesitate, not to drop its guard, not to believe that peaceful coexistence means any more than it did before—the freedom of Moscow Communism to infiltrate other lands at will. If Khrushchevism is to be a return to normal system of international relations and of respect for the rights of man, the present First Secretary need only to show some tangible sign of agreement. If he does not, we can only conclude that we are entering a new and more dangerous period of tension, as the world has to learn that Communism cannot be trusted and that the world cannot endure half-slave and half-free.

THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

On July 11, 1937—twenty years ago—George Gershwin, a leading interpreter of his generation in music, died in Hollywood, California, at the age of 39. A native of Brooklyn, in a few short years he rose from a song "plugger" in New York's Tin-Pan Alley to an internationally famous composer of symphonic and operatic works. He began to write music at the age of sixteen, and when he was twenty-one Gershwin wrote his first musical comedy, "La La Lucille." Within the next twelve years he wrote some of the greatest musical comedy hits ever produced in the United States. His "Rhapsody in Blue," which was first performed in 1924, is the classic example of symphonic jazz. His orchestral piece, "An American in Paris," was composed in 1928 and performed by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Walter Damrosch in Carnegie Hall. "Foggy and Bess," described as a folk opera, was produced in Boston in 1935, and was followed by other successes.

On July 13, 1787—170 years ago—the Continental Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance, a measure dealing with the territory now comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, then known as the Northwest Territory. This was an important piece of American legislation because it provided a pattern by which a territory under United States control could be made ready for statehood within the Union, thus solving what had been called the United States "colonial problem" on the North American continent. As a result of the precedent set by the Northwest Ordinance, thirty-five territories, both within and outside of the Northwest Territory, became states from 1790 to 1912, with rights identical to those of the original thirteen states. Among the basic provisions of the Ordinance, were those providing for the support of education, for freedom of worship, trial by jury, and the prohibition of involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime.

Poet's Corner

FRANKO

North Winds, that sweep
[the open fields,
Playing havoc with all
[in your wake.
I beg you, blow lightly,
On my ill clad ones;
Who like the autumn leaves
[are scattered!
Not knowing when they
[go.
North winds, I beg you!
[Blow lightly,
Winds with evil laughter
[shrill and sweep the open
[fields.

30 June 1957

Michael Scyvanka
Iwakuni, Japan

JOIN THE UNA

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association has 500 branches in the United States and Canada. Some of these branches are large and some small. Some are more than 60 years old and some are less than 2 years old. To join the UNA one must apply through a branch. The member receives a membership certificate for which he must pay dues. As a dues-paying member he may participate in all of the activities of the branch, including annual elections of officers, and delegates to UNA quadrennial conventions.

The membership certificate is not a mere piece of paper. It is an insurance contract which the member may surrender for cash; or he may keep his certificate in force and retain his membership by applying for a loan. A member who pays his dues receives annual dividends after 2 calendar years; also, he may apply for benefits in the event of chronic, incurable illness or permanent disability. Since the average person does not want to lose his insurance protection, he continues to pay dues until the expiration date of the certificate or until his death.

Many Ukrainian-Americans belong to a variety of clubs and organizations, not connected with the UNA, into which they pay dues for membership privileges and the use of facilities. These clubs gain and members continuously, because people join and drop out at will. The clubs offer nothing basic or permanent which would hold people as members. Some clubs reorganize from time to time, and others break up for

good. When a member leaves a club he receives nothing for his dues, regardless whether or not he used the facilities of the club or participated in any of the activities.

The following are the differences between a UNA branch and an ordinary social club: 1. The UNA branch is permanent, the club is not; 2. the branch holds its members, the club does not; 3. the branch offers membership certificates which have cash values after a few years, the club does not; 4. the branch member may receive benefits in case of long sickness or disability, the club member does not; 5. if a branch member dies his beneficiaries receive the insurance benefit, the club member's folk receive nothing; 6. the branch member has the opportunity to become a UNA Supreme Officer, the club member has no such opportunity; 7. if a branch member moves to another city he may transfer his membership to a branch in such city, whereas the club member is forced to cancel his membership.

Of course, clubs charge nominal membership rates. UNA rates depend on the type and class of certificate desired and the age of the applicant. However, a 16-year-old boy or girl can have an adult Whole Life certificate in the amount of \$500 for only 85 cents monthly or \$9.73 annually, and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of membership.

We recommend to anyone who wants to belong to a worthwhile, permanent organization to join the Ukrainian National Association.

Young Soviet Writers Resist Party Control

Special Meetings of Party-Controlled Authors' Group Condemn "Un-Communist" Deviations

by V.S. Mertsalov, Director, Institute for the Study of the USSR

A strange emergency arose in the Soviet Union this May which made necessary a special meeting of the leadership of the Union of Soviet Writers. Its express purpose was to put an end to talk of "freedom of creation" which has been stirring up Soviet authors in the past year. The tone at the sessions was the most violent in recent years as writers who were refusing to follow Party dictates were attacked by the Union's leaders.

The attack was directed primarily against the Moscow organization of writers which had permitted the publication of a number of pieces in its anthology *Literaturnaya Moskva* (Literary Moscow) that could only be described as heretical from the Party standpoint.

The reaction of the accused was as dramatic as it was unexpected. Instead of confessing their error publicly and promising to repent, they adopted an attitude of absolute silence and refused to discuss their transgressions at the session. This disconcerted the Party to such an extent that they were practically accused of being Western agents. *Literaturnaya*

Gazeta (Literary Gazette) carried excerpts of a speech by L. Sobolev, a high functionary of the Union of Soviet Writers, who said to them: "A hand of poisonous friendship is being extended by the Western press to those of you who were supposed to speak today, but have not done so... Embraces are being offered you which, should you trust them, will strangle you to death... You are already caught with a noose which is pulling you away from our people... I don't believe that you will follow this advice..."

The tone of this speech is reminiscent of the atmosphere prevailing during the great purges of the late thirties. At any other time it might have achieved its purpose. Soviet authors, however, have been encouraged by the events and examples of their colleagues in Poland and Hungary. Their obstinate silence convinced even the hesitant Konstantin Simonov who had permitted the publication of Dudintsev's controversial anti-bureaucratic novel, *Not By Bread Alone*, in the journal *Novy Mir* (New World). Instead of the self-criticism which was expected (Concluded on page 3)

BAIDA

by MEROS LECKOW

(1)
It was the year 1550. King Sigismund August of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania had just appointed a petty Ukrainian prince Dmitro Vishnevetsky to the governorship of the border towns of Cherkassy and Kaniv. These fortified outposts lay on the frontier of a wilderness that stretched across the breadth of the Ukraine to the shores of the Black Sea.

It had not always been thus. The country had once nurtured a thriving, cultured civilization but its vulnerable geographic position exposed it to bear the brunt of the crippling attacks of the Mongol tidal wave in the 12th century leaving it a disorganized shattered shell, its towns depopulated and crumbling, and the fertile fields a wilderness.

The annexation of the country in the 14th century by the vigorous, advancing Lithuanians to the north was not met with any opposition, in fact, with relief, for the populace looked to the new rulers to defend them from the attacks of the Oriental menace. The Lithuanians did not encroach

on the life of the Ukrainians and endorsed the Orthodox religion preserving a happy balance of goodwill between the inhabitants and the new overlords.

The harmonious respite however was short-lived. A union was effected in the 16th century of the Polish and Lithuanian kingdoms spelling an end to the existing freedom and substituting for it the ever-increasing pressure of the Catholic Poles. The Ukrainian nobility learned in due course too that the only way to maintain their position was to accept the Catholic faith and Polish culture. In this manner many of the oldest Ukrainian families refuted their traditional heritage and were absorbed in the web of Polish assimilation.

The rapidly expanding Turkish Empire to the south also contributed to the unfortunate position of the Ukrainians, for the partially subdued Tatars of the Crimea, accepting the Sultan as their sovereign, began to venture out again in force into the steppes, ravaging, pillaging and destroying

everything in their path. The southern Ukraine became deserted except for a few scattered garrisons housing representatives of the Crown. Around these huddled small settlements that sought the protection of the walls in the event of a Tatar raid.

It did not take long for the populace to realize that little or no help could be expected either from Lithuanians or the Poles, as they were much farther removed from the menace of these raids. The survivors, scattered by the tide of the pillaging horde, emerged from their hiding places in the forests knowing that they would have to look after their own skins or perish. The families that had managed to remain intact returned to pick up the shattered pieces of their precarious existence. Those whose families had been murdered or herded into the oblivion of slavery, usually dedicated their lives to the battle against the infidel. These homeless individuals, with no attachment to any government, home or person who took up arms against the Horde, formed the nucleus out of which grew the Kozak Brotherhood.

The early history and origin of the Kozaks is shrouded in mystery and for almost two hundred years there was no recorded history. It is impossible to state authoritatively and one can but speculate. The word "Kozak" is reputedly of Tatar origin signifying an individual who is free, warlike, a wanderer, an incomparable horseman and even a brigand. The first recorded reference to the Kozaks dates back to 1492 when freebooters from Kiev and Cherkassy destroyed a Tatar vessel and Grand Duke Alexander of Lithuania ordered the "Kozaks" punished. Each spring groups of these adventurous spirits ventured out into the steppe to hunt, fish and watch for the coming of the Tatars, returning before the approach of winter with great supplies of honey, fish, hides, horses and cattle. There was an abundance of wild game and fish in the steppe and the sight of the Kozaks returning with this wealth led many of the citizens of the towns join the Kozaks each spring in their expeditions. The number of these volunteers increased each year, greatly supplementing the ranks of the Kozaks and although the inducement of obtaining a profit was present in their decision to venture out into the steppe, the crusade against the infidel Tatars was and remained a vital consider-

ation. This rich wilderness was called Ukraina (the Border-land) and it, in actuality, was the frontier of the Christian world. There are many tales of the unbelievable wealth of the region; that the soil was so fertile it yielded a hunderfold; that there was no need to sow seed each year, a sowing in the autumn bore two or three crops next summer; that the bees stored their honey not only in trees but in caves; that the rivers were so full of fish that a sword thrust in the water would stand upright; that buffaloes and horses were so plentiful they were killed for their hides. The tales, even though exaggerated, still contain truth enough to reveal the teeming wealth of the country and to explain what an attractive lure this rich land, which had lain deserted for two centuries, would be to those adventurous souls searching for freedom.

To the north it was crowded and there were many masters as well as government restrictions and taxes. In the wild fields there was freedom. The governors of the frontier towns were eager to attract settlers to these areas and made the move attractive to the hardy individuals brave enough to

face the dangers. Before long news of all the valuable booty being brought back by the returning Kozaks each fall reached the ears of the authorities who promptly levied a tax upon it. The tax increased until it reached proportions as high as fifty percent. The Kozaks put up with this regulation for a short period of time but when they became familiar with life in the steppes, those who did not have homes or families to return to, spent the winter in caves, in vacant castles or on islands in the lower Dnieper.

The authorities, seeing their profits dwindle away, became alarmed at the loss of income and took steps to ferret out the quarters of these groups taking the booty they had accumulated from them. This action merely aided in the Kozaks' closer formation. The groups joined forces, elected a hetman, took to their boats and moved farther down the Dnieper below the rapids.

These rapids were located at the eastern bend where the river narrowed between cliffs. Ledges of rock along the shore here made the quieter water unnavigable; in midstream the current roared through a series of swirling cataracts. (To be continued)

You Can Sneak Past Curtain Into Soviet

[Each day an estimated 300 to 400 anti-Communist agents cross the Soviet border, according to figures supplied by the anti-Communist underground. These men risk everything to carry vital information to the West about the turmoil within the vast confines of the Soviet Russia.

Here is the story of one of the agents as told exclusively to Newark, N.J. The Star-Ledger, of June 30, 1957.—Editor.]

"The Iron Curtain is for amateurs," said Vassily M. "The Soviet—now that's a job for professionals. But even this becomes a matter of routine after a few trips, each way."

Most clandestine crossings occurred in the Caucasus area, along the Polish border and by sea out of the Baltic States, he said.

"It is impossible to go, say from the Ukraine to Roumania. People look too different. You'd be spotted at once. From the Ukraine to Poland or the Byelorussia it's done every day. One must pick a spot where people look the same and speak the same language on both sides of the border. In Persian Azerbaijan they speak Turkish, in Soviet Azerbaijan also. There's no problem. This is true along many parts of the immense borderline. And there are mountains, too vast to patrol thoroughly; there is the sea."

Crossings are made either "the smooth or the tough way," Vassily said.

"The smooth way is if there's no hurry. The documents, or whatever it is that must come out of or go into Russia, travel by relays. The courier spends several days, sometimes weeks, before forwarding his message from one country to another."

"I'm specialized in the other method. That's with a sub-machine gun in hand, a few grenades on the belt and a few well trained escorts."

He took a pencil from his pocket, drew a rough sketch. "That's what it looked like on my last crossing. It's a typical Soviet border-landscape. I may go back the same way."

Zones to Be Crossed
"First of all, heading out of Russia, comes a restricted zone, about 60 kilometers from the border. All inhabitants of this zone have special identity papers, passports bearing special seals and signs. They show them several times a day, and whenever they enter or leave the zone. The whole area is heavily militarized. The smallest village has a garrison of 300 men. Of course, civilians need permits to circulate around here, safeconducts which are very difficult to get."

He grinned.
"This zone is about 30 kilometers wide," he went on. "Then comes a 15-kilometer zone in which no civilian may set foot. It contains fortifications, dugouts, pillboxes, networks of trenches camouflaged in the wooded areas and the fields. Border patrols have special uniforms, they are on permanent duty with trained dogs."

"Fifteen kilometers from the border begins the no-man's land. All trees are cut, it is a bare, desert area. Clumps of brush cover pillboxes. Where there is grass, it hides wire meshwork designed to ensnare and hold your foot. A few inches above ground there are wires which touch off flares, bells, all sorts of alarm signals. Electrified wire and mines are unusual, because the idea is to catch us alive."

"Here the fields are plowed twice a day, carefully raked into a smooth, soft surface which retains every footprint. High watchtowers manned by two guards stand in an uninterrupted line, close enough for a sentry to see his neighbor whatever the terrain. The guards walk out, toward the next tower, meet halfway. They also have dogs."

"There were five of us going across, that last time. We knew the habits of a particular sentry, we'd timed him down to the second. His companion was not very alert."

"We walked in line, each one stepping exactly in the preceding man's footsteps. The leader had two rabbits on a leash. The last man dragged a kind of small rake to level the earth behind us."

"One of us was knocked off in a skirmish in Slovakia. Another was killed in a fight with a patrol on the Czech border."

But my two other companions and I made it fine. They went back after a few days."

Couriers like Vassily M. who risk their lives may be carrying nothing more important than specimens of the latest anti-Communist material produced in the underground. Such slogans, songs, news items, appeals, instructions and illustrations are printed on school children's copybooks, wrapping paper, the inside of cigarette packs, tissue paper and cloth.

Documents, such as those which informed the free world of the mass liquidation by the Soviets of the whole national groups—the Volga Germans, Crimean Tatars, Kalmuks, Chechen Ingush—are carried by couriers on strips of leather, ribbons, linings of coats or dresses.

Typical of this last underground device are two pieces of linen cloth, one of them 13 by 17 1/2 inches, the other 16 by 18 inches, smuggled out of the Soviet concentration camp of Mordovia, about 400 miles southeast of Moscow. Their messages are painstakingly written in purple indelible pencil.

Appeal to World Conscience

One of them [in Ukrainian—Editor] reads in part: "Does the civilized world know that over the mass burial sites of the prison camps, new camps and cities are built, canals are dug and stadiums are erected, in order to obliterate the traces of these crimes? In Abex Komi, Camps 1, 4, and 5 stand out on former cemeteries. At Zavod 5 in Leplya, Mordovskaya, the first and second polishing shops, the technical laboratory and the forge were erected on human bones."

The clandestine message is written by political prisoners and addressed "To the United Nations, Division of Human Rights, and to the Entire Civilized World." It continues: "Does the world know about the mass executions of prisoners who only demanded their rights as political internees? (At Mine 29 in Vorkuta, Attorney General Rudenko was in charge of the firing squads.) Is it known that in Kingir (P.O. Box 392, Colonies 1 and 3, Kazakhstan), men and women demanding their lawful rights were charged by four tanks and crushed by them?"

A UN official said the message had been "taken into consideration," and was being checked "with the proper authorities in Moscow and Kiev."

The second piece of cloth, the largest, shows a less formal message from female political prisoners to Ukrainian refugees outside the USSR. "We firmly believe," it says in part, "that with the benefit of past experience you will do your duty with honor—a moral duty imposed by the nation upon its political emigres."

This text also mentions living conditions in Soviet camps: "The basic feature of the Bolshevik prison-camp system have not changed. Almost all of the special camps are located in areas where the climate is severe (Kolyma, Taymyr, Siberia, Komi, Kazakhstan). Sentences for political crimes vary in length from five years (for a single attempt, as they say in jest, at 'suspect' thought) to 25 years in so-called corrective labor camps, and from 15 to 20 years of penal servitude."

Cold, famine and overwork were responsible for "a toll of thousands of political prisoners," the message says.

Efficiently Organized Ukrainian Underground Exists
An efficiently organized, militarily directed anti-Soviet underground was believed to exist still only in the Ukraine.

"The least said about it, the better," said Mykola Lebed, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council. "We fought openly, efficiently against the Germans. From 1944 until 1951, we continued the fight against the Soviets. Six years ago our Insurgent Army got orders from us to go deep underground. But this does not mean that the fight does not continue."

"Here is a clipping from a Soviet newspaper, The Red Banner, saying that thousands of insurgents refuse to surrender in the forests and marshes of the Rivne area."

"Here is an article in Pravda mentioning thousands of our men who have infiltrated the masses exiled to the so-called

Auburn Ukrainians Open New Home

June 29th and 30th were two days in which the members of Zaporozka Sich Society, Branch 283 of UNA in Auburn, N. Y. celebrated the grand opening of their new national home. In reality the new home is an addition to the one they had for many years. The addition is a beautifully well constructed modern one story air conditioned building, housing 8 new bowling alleys with automatic pin stoppers, a very large cocktail bar, booths and with plenty of dancing space estimated at a quarter of a million dollars in cost.

Saturday, June 29th, the festivities were opened with a grand ball. However, the main program was scheduled for Sunday. At 2 p.m. a grand opening dinner was held in the auditorium attended by members, friends and out-of-town guests. Michael Chamalak, president, welcomed the members and guests and introduced as toastmaster Andrew Chowaney. The invocation was rendered by Rev. Basil Ostas, pastor of St's Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church. Speakers during the dinner were the following: Hon. Herbert Anderson, Mayor of Auburn, Judge Namianick, City Manager George Train, Rev. Leo Pelensky, Rev. Basil Ostas, and other representatives of the various organizations, and committee members. The main address was delivered by William B. Hussar, Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association. The Auburn Boyan Choir and the Ukrainian Dancing group of Auburn, entertained the guests. After the dinner dancing followed. At 7:00 P.M. four bowling greets gave an exhibition on the new alleys; Greg Griffio and Vito Caloia of Syracuse vs Bruce Atkins of

Auburn. Much credit is due to Myron Sawaryn and his building committee for an excellent job which required much work and effort to make this project a huge success. Others who deserve credit are: Michael Chamalak, and officers of Br. 283. One outstanding incident entered into the plans for this project, namely the untimely death of Michael Kury, secretary of the Zaporozka Sich Society. His experience, advice, knowledge, and leadership momentarily stalled progress, however, true to tradition his son, Michael Kury, Jr. stepped into his father's position with the same great enthusiasm as his father. This is an example of how the Ukrainian youth will react when they will be faced with similar conditions when the older folks gradually retire, or are forced to give up their work due to sickness or death.

An observation was made that of all the officers of the Branch as well as members of the building committee, all but 2 or 3 are of the younger generation, either American born or recently arrived displaced persons.

In conversing with some officers, I was quite pleased to learn that they are concerned with the future of the Ukrainian National Association, and the youth, the future leaders of the UNA, membership of UNA and its further progress. Where only a few short years ago this youth now grown up was neither concerned nor cared to discuss such topics, today, they feel that it is their obligation. Yes, the youth of yesterday are the leaders of today who are already looking for the leaders of tomorrow.

William Popowych

"Summer Jubilee" Calls Americans To Washington

The Nation's Capital has ordered a new stock of welcome mats. With the blessings of the Federal Government, the District of Columbia seeks to attract visitors with a "Summer Jubilee," inaugurated this year.

Bunting, flags, and special hotel rates will prevail throughout the city. The Jubilee will feature patriotism, history, music, theater, arts, and sports amid the traditional attractions of Washington.

Noting a steady increase in the number of Americans visiting their Capital, Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has called for even more pilgrimages, especially by young persons.

"The more our people visit the cultural institutions of Washington," he said, "the greater their understanding will be of the things that have made our country great."

"Pride in country is one thing that every Washington visitor, young or old, takes home with him. As greater and greater numbers of our citizens visit here annually, greater numbers become more proud of America's past, more aware of America's present, more dedicated to America's future."

The Jubilee, which began on June 15 and runs through Labor Day, will include many special events as well as summer series of concerts, plays, baseball games, historical tours, and art exhibits.

On the schedule are spectacular fireworks display at the Washington Monument held on July 4, President's Cup Regatta, with week ends of canoe, swimming, and sailboat races leading up to the climatic powerboat competition on September 21 and 22. Semifinals in the

Miss Washington bathing beauty contest will be held July 21, July 29, and August 5, with finals scheduled for August 12.

Among the more popular magnets for Jubilee visitors will be the old faithfulness—the Capitol, where, if Congress is in session, they can see laws being made; the White House, open from 10 a.m. to noon Tuesday through Sunday; the inspiring marble memorials to Jefferson, Lincoln, and Washington; the Library of Congress, with its exhibits and unparalleled book collections; the Washington Zoo; and various Government offices, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The hospitable FBI shows visitors its scientific methods of crime detection; agents demonstrate pistol and submachine gun firing.

Another great attraction, the Smithsonian Institution, has modernized many of its displays and is steadily improving others. Across the Potomac River are the Pentagon, the Iwo Jima Memorial, the Arlington National Cemetery, with the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. George Washington's Mount Vernon is a short trip down river.

YOUNG SOVIET WRITERS

(Concluded from page 2)

of him, Simonov slashed at the Party-line writers "who would write more books if they made fewer speeches?"

In general, the non-Russian Soviet writers supported the Party against the heretics, possibly through fear of being purged for "bourgeois nationalism." But there were several daring speeches from these elements.

The chairman of the Union of Ukrainian Writers, Mykola Bazhan, while criticizing Dudintsev's novel also voiced his objections to several works of other authors which the Party had found acceptable. One he accused of writing a book full of "the spirit of great-power intolerance towards small nations" which attempted "to libel the Ukrainians, Georgians, Jews and Armenians." Another such book he called "street gossip."

Early in June a joint meeting of the Union of Soviet Writers and the Party organization of Moscow writers was held. Some offenders publicly admitted their error then. Others refused to do so and thus cut themselves off from the Party and the writers' organization.

First of Ukrainian Race in Cabinet, Mike Starr Tackles Labor Problem

In a sense, the labor minister, Michael Starr, is the newest of the new members of government. While the others are veterans of several Parliaments, he has only served one and a fraction, having first entered the house at a by-election in 1952, reports Peter Stursberg, Staff Correspondent of the Toronto Daily Star in the Monday, July 8th issue of the paper.

Mr. Stursberg continues: "It is no wonder then that he should be hesitant about speaking of Conservative plans for labor and should hide behind the statement that 'everything depends on cabinet decisions.'"

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Starr could not have been a more surprised man that when he was named labor minister. While he served on the industrial relations and unemployment insurance committees of the house, he was not his party's expert on labor—that was Ellen Fairclough, the new secretary of state.

Furthermore, Mr. Starr was never a member of a trade union, and while he speaks of himself now as a "white-collar worker," he belongs really to the managerial class.

Yet his appointment is regarded as one of the best things Prime Minister Diefenbaker made. For Mike Starr is more than just a labor minister; he is the first Canadian of Ukrainian descent to enter the government, and he is a symbol of the new look in the Progressive Conservative party.

Never before has a party had so many representatives of minority groups. Besides Mr. Starr, there are two other Tory M.P.'s of Ukrainian descent: Dr. John Kuchepura of Toronto High Park, and Nicholas Mandziuk who defeated the Liberal justice minister, Stuart Garson, in the Manitoba riding of Marquette. The Conservative members also include Quinto Martini, an Italian-Canadian who won Hamilton East, and Douglas Jung, a Chinese-Canadian who defeated the former defense minister, Ralph Campney in Vancouver Centre.

It could be said that the new minister, while coming to the office unexperienced, has a personal sympathy and understanding

standing for the working man, as he has had a hard struggle himself. There were no minimum wage laws when he worked for 16 cents an hour, and he was a married man trying to raise a family on \$68 a month in the grim depression years.

Michael Starr was born at Copper Cliff, Ont., on Nov. 14, 1910, the son of poor Ukrainian immigrants, but grew up in Oshawa. Although a bright pupil, he had to leave school at 15 in order to help out his family.

However, he realized that he could get farther in the office than in the factory, and so he took a special commercial course at the age of 17, passing with record marks. Shortly afterwards, he joined a firm of sheet metal manufacturers with whom he served in a managerial capacity until he became an M.P.

His first venture into public service was to run for alderman in Oshawa in 1940, and he was beaten. He lost again the next year, and also in 1943, but, never daunted, he tried a fourth time in 1944, and got in. It was soon apparent that he was a man who could get things done and, as chairman of the board of works, he installed a modern lighting system in the city.

He was first elected mayor of Oshawa in 1949, and twice thereafter by acclamation. During his tenure of office, he changed the face of the city, building a new city hall, a new fire station and police station, and a sewage disposal plant.

When still mayor, he ran for Parliament in the 1952 by-election and became the first Tory to be elected in the riding in more than a quarter of a century.

His ability to get things done should stand him in good stead as a labor minister for the Conservatives, according to their election promises, have a comprehensive labor program, which includes a thorough-going review of all labor legislation. The Tories have also said that they would ban compulsory arbitration, and speed up the whole process of conciliation in labor disputes.

DO WE HAVE AN IMMIGRATION POLICY IN CONCERT WITH THE DEMAND OF OUR TIME

Address of Honorable Michael A. Feighan, United States Representative, 20th Ohio District, before the Westmoreland County (Penna) Bar Association Luncheon at Greensburg, Pa. on Friday, May 24, 1957.

(Concluded)

2. Our traditional position of providing a haven for victims of totalitarian aggression who have found it necessary to flee their homelands because of persecution or fear of persecution based upon their religious or political views. In the present world circumstances, special account should be taken of those escapees from communism who fled from their homelands because of acts they had taken against the regimes in control.

3. The desirability of reuniting families and relatives. There are in the United States a considerable number of families who have found asylum here while members of their immediate families are still living in distant lands. There are also native born Americans who are anxious to have relatives abroad admitted into the United States for permanent residence. To reunite these broken families is to act in concert with our political philosophy which holds that the family is the basic unit of society.

To make the allocations of these unused quota numbers and all determinations connected therewith, a board or commission will be necessary. Such board or commission would initiate studies and investigations and would be in touch with departments and agencies of the government in any way concerned with immigration policy. It would be made up of five members, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Congress would be notified semi-annually of all allocations made of quota numbers and such allocations would become effective unless Congress took action disapproving them.

The make-up of this proposed commission or board is critical to the success of the proposal. Obviously, individuals appointed to the commission must possess the highest qual-

ifications backed by a long record of devotion to the public interest. The commission must be completely devoid of partisan politics just as it must be composed of individuals experienced in withstanding undue pressure or promises. The terms of office should be, if the plan proves to be feasible, for ten years and with salaries provided to make possible the availability and time of the best talents in the country.

After this proposed pilot project has been in effect several years, I believe that with wise administration the feasibility of eliminating the National Origins Formula without doing violence to our national interest, will in my opinion have been demonstrated. If the plan proves otherwise, Congress would simply not renew the three year authority and the project would be automatically terminated. In either case the debate about our National Origins system could be resolved once and for all on the basis of facts and not emotion and prejudice.

Fourteen years of service on the Committee on the Judiciary together with a careful study of the many new political responsibilities which have been thrust upon us as a nation in recent years, led me to offer this proposal. It is one way of creating an elastic and realistic policy which permits us to adjust our immigration system to the most urgent demands put upon our leadership as a nation. I believe that our present immigration policy has failed to meet the test of time or the tide of human events.

It is time for a change and I sincerely hope that the changes we must make will be based upon an honest recognition of the heavy responsibilities which are ours in a world which must avoid World War III and find the way to a just and lasting peace.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Three weeks ago, the National Ukrainian American Veterans organization held its 10th annual convention at the UNA Resort Soyuzivka, at Kerhonkson, N. Y.

We'd like to add our congratulations to the many that have been heaped upon the new Executive officers. We feel certain that the U.A.V., led by their new commander, Emil Senko of Clifton Heights, Pa. and with such solid-thinking yet idealistic officers as Tony Kutcher of Hartford, Conn., Sylvester Pananosky of Philly and our good friend, Walter Bodnar of Newark, N.J. (he's the chaplain?), will further fulfill their early promise as an enlightened, hard-working group striving for the general welfare of the Ukrainian people as a whole.

The words "pressure group" have a rather bad or negative connotation among the general public—who quickly feel that it is a group whose sole purpose is to obtain certain selfish ends for themselves by pressuring their congressional representatives.

Yet I feel that the UAV can really do great work. Besides furthering the ends of vets and their families, the UAV can enlighten the general public and our high officials in local, state and national government about the great Ukrainian Cause, especially with a good liaison or contact with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (U.C.C.A.)

After all, who has a better right to speak out than those who risked their lives in battle while wearing the uniform of our armed forces, and who, furthermore, can speak with greater authority regarding the Russian colonialistic imperialists, guised as communists, than Ukrainians, the people who have suffered the greatest under the Russians.

Turning to the lighter side, a capacity crowd had a fine time overall, at "Suzy-Q". However as is natural when G.I.'s get together, we heard some gripes from a group of the lads. Housing was a great snafu, problems, (I thought my

barracks days were over years ago, but I was wrong) and rates for a cot in the "barracks" were just the same as those for a private room with maid service.

There were many gripes about the comparatively early closing of the club house and the general celebrating. These items and others should be gone over and straightened out for the next convention—in order to keep the interest of the people at a relatively high pitch in the UAV

New York City-ites showed many hidden talents when they beat New Jersey and Hartford, Conn. for the Vets volleyball championship. They then took the softball title, too, by coming from behind vs. Troy, N.Y. in the last inning and then taking an easy win over Philly.

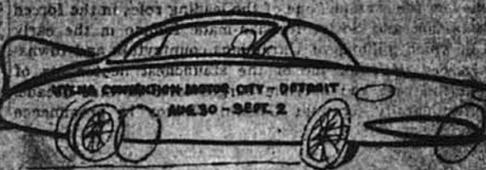
Incidentally in the latter game, Walt Bodner who has resided in the past for some great lengths in both New York City and state but who now is a Newark resident, was ruled ineligible to play for NYC (Jersey did not play softball). In the same instance Alex Fronchick pitched for Philly, where he was a long-time resident, although now working out of the Newark area, thus emphasizing the fact that Al is a Philadelphian, and not a Jersey-ite as several people claimed to me in the past.

There were many of our fine Ukrainian gals from N.Y.C. including Jo and Cathy Shara-bura, Irene Sawka, Alice Berket, Anne Michel, Marion Buskiewich, Nataka Andruson, and a host of others

With all this talent, why can't these New Yorkers be active all year round in a progressive NYC-L.Y. UYLeague? Bowling anyone?

We're of the opinion that a UAV Convention Queen should have been crowned, although with all the lovely gals present, choosing a winner would have been quite difficult. We were glad to see good friend Andy Melnyk of New Britain, Conn. who showed us a host of newspaper clippings on Ukrainian activity.

BY AUTO, PLANE, OR BUS
THE DETROIT CONVENTION IS A MUST



LABOR DAY WEEKEND

ANNUAL CHURCH PICNIC
sponsored by
ASSUMPTION OF B.V.M BLESSED VIRGIN MARY
UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BAYONNE, N. J.
Wayside Park, 217 Bound Brook Rd., Dunellen, N. J.
on SUNDAY afternoon, JULY 21, 1957
Music by Henry Jay and his American Polka Orchestra.
Donation \$1.00.
Busses available at Church — first bus 11 A. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

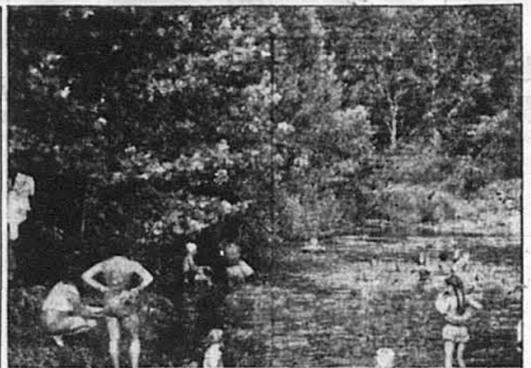
HISTORY OF UKRAINE by M. Hrushevsky	\$5.00
IVAN FRANKO—Cundy	4.50
EXPERIENCE WITH RUSSIA by V. Hryshko	2.00
Cloth cover	3.00
500 UKRAINIAN MARTYRED WOMEN	2.00
Cloth cover	2.50
ONE OF FIFTEEN MILLION—N. Prychodko	3.00
TARAS SHEVCHENKO, POET OF UKRAINE—	
Manning	2.50
THE UKRAINE: A SUBMERGED NATION—	
Chamberlin	1.75
SPIRIT OF UKRAINE—Snovyd	1.00
TWENTIETH CENTURY UKRAINE—Manning	3.50
UKRAINE and ITS PEOPLE—Mirchuk	3.00
UKRAINE UNDER THE SOVIETS—Manning	3.50
UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE	3.00
MOSES—I. Franko	0.50
MUSE IN PRISON	1.00
SHEVCHENKO and WOMEN—Myshuha	0.50
UKRAINE and AMERICAN DEMOCRACY—My-	
shuha	0.50
REFUGEES ARE PEOPLE—Dushnyk	0.50
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT—Shu-	
meiko	0.35
LIFE IN AMERICA — A handbook of information	
for newcomers to the United States	50

Svoboda Book Store
P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.



ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

3 ЖИТТЯ СПІЛКИ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ



Юні сумиці купуються на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі, Н. Й.

ЗА ІДЕЙНО-ЕТИЧНЕ ЗБЛИЖЕННЯ СТУДЕНТСТВА З МОЛОДЦЮ

Триденна конференція високошкільної молоді, що в ній розглядають проблему «Україна в боротьбі за державність у другій світовій війні», та справи, порушені на конгресі СУСТА, виявили, що студентство активно поставило до проблем визвольної боротьби і своєю діяльністю по університетських осередках ЗДА відновило роблений на його адресу запит, що воно ауслує та аполітичне. Високий культурний рівень конгресу та докладний розгляд державницької проблематики свідчить про зацікавлення студентства загально-українськими справами. Треба радіти, що українське студентство вивчає завдання сьогодення та завтрашнього дня і, достовірно до ритму життя, маршує до великої мети.

Визначити морально-політичні здобутки студентства, слід звернути увагу на проблему зближення його з молодечими організаціями.

Помилковим був би погляд, що своєю діяльністю студентство має обмежити в рамках академічності. Академічне гетто, позбавлене стислого контакту з молоддю, створило б небезпеку повного відчуження студентства від усіх проблем, зв'язаних з молодечею духовністю, що знову ж в загальному принесло б шкідливі наслідки для обох. Без невинного пульсування молоді криві сама академічність нічого не дасть.

Молодечі організації вправі вимагати від студентства, щоб воно своїми осягами ділилося з ними. Заохочуючи молоді здобувати академічні форми, а тим самим підносити духовний рівень українського суспільства на еміграції, студентство виконало б одне з найважливіших своїх завдань, яке до цього часу було не вповні реалізованим. Багато з нашої молоді щорічно закінчує «гансику» і на тому їй час свою освіту, не маючи моральної підтримки від студентства. Без відповідного впливу студентства на організовану молоді громадство зазнає шкоди, що її ледве чи вдасться направити.

Молодечі організації без морально-ідейного зв'язку зі студентством дуже часто не вилі борються всіх труднощів виховно-вишкільного характеру і, навапни, студентство, не маючи духовного зв'язку з молоддю, що з неї виростає організоване суспільство в майбутності, зможе втратити його і з громадством.

Проблема зближення важлива, і вона повинна бути належно розв'язаною. Не йде про організаційні форми співпраці студентства з молоддю, бо марно засідати за стіл і такі форми творити. Йде про етично-ідейну базу зближення, — базу правдивої дружби та обопільного зрозуміння.

40-РІЧЧЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ АРМІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОМУ ВОЯКОВІ

*Ти зродився в бойовищах лютих,
У навалі ворожих атак,
Гордий сини з ляміти Славути,
Українського війська воєк.*

*Ти пройшов не одну грозозивою
І не раз ти згрудми боронив
Волею своєю столиці,
Далезькі безбережних нив.*

*І ти був ти дружинником князя,
Козаком, добровільцем з-під Крут,
Вороги дивували відвазі
Оборонця українських репут.*

*Во в бою ти, мов криця, упертий,
Слава вігна з тобою зграде,
Не боїшся, як треба, ти смерті,
Милосердя не просиш ніде.*

*І сьозодні, стиснувши в долонях
Свого друга-рушницю, ти ідеши
Неповорний борець легионів,
Громовищих Чупринкових стеж.*

*Ти прогрозиди відгуканням степом,
У своїй поєднаних ході
Міць Олега і запал Мазени,
І легендию полтавських садів.*

*І зривають від кроків луною
Епопеї миттєвих сторіг,
— Передзвіни конотітського бою
У симфоніях київських сіг.*

*Тож томо погляд твій променистий,
Наге небо світань голубе,
Ти — спокійний, бо Мати Прегиста
Не залишить в держаннях тебе.*

*Охоронить, зогріє, допоможе
І в розгоні згруджих боів
Ти, воєк, усіх переможеш
Отепової землі ворогів!*

М. Верес

ЮНАЦТВО СУМА В ПОКЛОНІ МАТЕРІ

Від самого початку зведенням Відділу ЮСУМА «Полтава» в Рочестері, юні сумиці і св. мівці рік-річно відзначають прекрасне свято мая — Свято Матері.

З великою побожною український наряд прийняв це свято за своє рідне, щоб у цей день в першу чергу віддати честь Небесній Матері Божій — Марії, своїй опікунці-покровительці, щоб скласти шану найшлюбній Матері, яка нам життя дала та яка нас виховувала, і щоб виконати Матері нашій спільній — Україні!

Заходом Референтури Відділу Юнацтва СУМА влаштовано в неділю 12 травня у власній домівці скроми академію для відзначення Дня Матері.

Після відчитання юнацтвами і юнаками спеціально приготованою на цей день молитви — свято відкрив голова Управи Ватківського Комітету п. Круганік. Добре продуманий реферат про читав записки енергійний референт Відділу д. М. Гуліш.

В дальню програму вкводив виступ маюдинові оркестри ЮСУМА під проводом п. В. Воєвика та ряд сольових і гуртових декламаций, з якими виступали: Ірця Яковина, Оля Заблоцька, Ірця Хмільяр, Ганя Олександрів, Люся Волка, Орися Володів, Оксана Заплатина, Володимир Рудий, Леся Симонів, імпресу закінчили юнацтва, вручивши своїм матерям квіти.

Н. К.

3 ЖИТТЯ ОСЕРЕДКУ ІМ. М. ПАВЛУШКОВА В ШИКАГО

26 травня ц. р. старанними та силами Осередку ім. М. Павлушкова влаштовано Святочну Академію для вшанування славної пам'яті С. Петлюри та Е. Коновальця. Програму Академії розпочато відспіванням пісень «Козака несуть» у виконанні місцевого хору під диригентурою проф. С. Палешкевича. Далі відбувалося вступне слово-відкриття д-га М. Френкема, виступ хору «Прометей», святочна доповідь д-га Е. Гановського, декламация «Два отамани» у виконанні д-га С. Косовського. Програму закінчив виступ оркестру з точками: «Визанка стрілецьких пісень», марш «Права побідять», «Засяло сонце золоте», «Марш УПА», «Послідні прощання». Академію, в якій взяло участь коло 400 осіб і дохід з якої був призначений на інавляції УПА, закінчено відспіванням національного гімну. Того ж дня в церквах відправлено панахиди.

26-го травня ц. р. тащювальна група Юноі СУМА під місцевим керівництвом д-га І. Васильова в складі 18 членів, на запрошення місцевої середньої школи (Ст. Філіп Вазілка Гай Скул), взяла участь у річних «коронаційних» святкуваннях, на яких вибирається королева школи. До концерту вперше запрошено українців. Наші юні артисти виконали такі пісні: «Катерина», «Гриваник», «Запорозець» і «Гуцуляк», при чому останній танець виконали і гуцульські стриж. Коло 500 глядачів з захопленням зустрі-

НОВИЙ МАТЕРІАЛІШНІ І МОРАЛЬНІЙ ЗДОБУТОК СУМА

26-го травня ц. р. в Понкерці відбулося величне свято — це Осередок СУМА при співучасті Відділу ООЧСУ та Т-на 6. Воєвика УПА ім. ген. хор. Т. Чупринки в ЗДА посіячували свій придбаний за 18 тисяч доларів дим. Без українська громада Понкерці взяла участь у цьому святкуванні.

Свято розпочалося Богослужбам, відправленою о. дек. Клоком, що в ній взяли участь всі місцеві організації з прапорами. Після Богослуження колони сумиців та громадянства направивились вулицями міста до будинку, що його урочисто посвятили о. Клоку. Голова Святочного Комітету м-р Черевко привітав присутніх мужицьких та своїх гостей і перелав дальше ведення програми, д-рові Кіншелеві, який вивчив не абияку вмілість у веденні імпреси. З привітальними промовами на бенкеті виступили: ставий прокурор Ленді, командир українських ветеранів Гоай, д-р Несторчук і д-р Соколович від ГУ ООЧСУ, М. Фурд від ГУ СУМА, Е. Несторчук від ГУ Т-на 6. Воєвика УПА, п-ні Мец від Союзу Українців, п. Мандзіл від Брагестра св. Михаїла та Горжакського Клубу. Привітав насліді від Відділу УНС, СУМА, У мистецькій частині солістка-сумицька З. Лавришко, при аккомпаніюванні п-ні проф. Прійми, з успіхом виконала «Вандуру» Кітасога та «Любіть Україну» Фоменка. Вітхочині ЮСУМА Т. Воднар провіл гри та забави з понад 50-ма дітьми, що с-чн незбаром стали членами СУМА. Вилдо зорганізована та успішна імпреса закінчилася танцями.

Масова участь українського громадянства Понкерці в посланні та фінансовій підтримці в закулі будівки в дозволон повно-зрозумілий і потреб морально-ідейного об'єднання.

Присутній

3 КАНЦЕЛЯРІ ГУ СУМА

Для підготовки та проведення З'їзду Головна Управа призначила Команди в такому складі:

Команди Захід:

Командант — Л. Футала (Головна Управа), Обоний — А. Никончук, Писар — Е. Ренета, Мистецький Кер. — П. Рогатинський, Фінансовий — Г. Королішин, Господарчий — Г. Куріш, Преса і Інформ. — М. Калачик, Інтендант — Ф. Тонарчук, Технічний — Я. Петранчук, Транспортовий — М. Заблоцький, Кватирмайстер — Д. Труш, Шеф порядку — Л. Клоєв, Перша поміч — Л. Фідай, Спортовий — М. Скорупа, Член Команди — Г. Корбін, Член Команди — І. Терлецький.

Члени Команди З'їзду-Захід призначені з Осередків Дітройт «Орлі» і «Кнів».

Команда Схід:

Командант — Я. Бабур (Головна Управа), Обоний — М. Солтне (Філадельфія), Зовнішні

Відкриття Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі

Заходом 7-ох Осередків СУМА, т. зв. «сімки», під головуванням Степана Чума, в ділях 8-9 червня 1957 року переведено відкриття літнього сезону на сумицькій оселі в Елленвілі, Н. Й.

Відкриття почалося піднесенням прапорів під звуки американського та українського національних гімнів, виконаних оркестром Осередку СУМА з Джерсі Сіті, під дир. проф. Володимира Губицького. Польові Службу Воку та Панахиду за полегких Героів відправив о. д-р Юліан Кагрій, а молебнею о. Іван Кульчинський. Пропорції Осередків з Нью-Йорку, Філадельфії, Джерсі Сіті, Нью-Йорку та Гартфорду і юносумівці в односторонню своєю присутністю авелічували Службу Воку.

По Богослужбі приступлено до офіційної частини переведенням якої керував Ярослав Галич, що запросив на тибуну «гостинних гостей»: оо. Кагрія, Кульчинського, пп. Пінтра Галичина — від УСКА, Романа Слободана — від Українського Народного Союзу, м-ра Івана Баларка — від Головної Управи «Провидіння», д-ра Микола Чирівського — від Головної Управи ООЧСУ, Григорія Чебрія — від політ'язів, Дієписно оселі та Головну Управу СУМА.

Голова ГУ СУМА Зенон Осичук своїм коротким змістовним словом розпочав офіційну частину. Панове Галич, Баларко, Чирівський та Семаншини у своїх словах-притчах говорили про значення та konieczність оселі, до повинна виховуватись молоді на майбутніх громадян.

По обидві перерви відбулася місцева частина. Першою її точкою були виступи танцювальних гуртків, старшої групи ЮСУМА та молодшої з Нью-Йорку під керівництвом Олега Гензи, що виконали ряд танців з участю двох найменших сумицько-гуцульок Зоні Назарівна та Галі Лев. Другою точкою був виступ співочо-музичного ансамблю з Нью-Йорку під дир. п. Богдана Ковальця, що виконав дві пісні. Сольові спів виконали пп. Василь Воронко та Мйрон Мац. Цей ансамбль по кількох занадійках пробах вже добре себе запроетувала. Гра на акордеоні народженого у Франції сумиці Остапа Липи також звернула на себе увагу. «Козак» у виконанні сумицької Пасебьку, під керівництвом О. Олішника, закінчив місцеву частину. До танців пригравав на акордеоні Василь Стефаншин.

Останньою точкою дня були змагання копаного м'яча між найменшими змагунами УСК-у з Нью-Йорку та змагунами ЮСУМА з Трентону, яке закінчилося вигравшем для УСК-у 7:3. Суддував С. Чума. Змагання організував п. Іван Галич з Трентону.

В суботу перед відкриттям відбулася забава при звуках оркестру під кер. Зенона Савчука.

О. П.Я.

ОСЕРЕДОК СУМА В КЕНТОНІ

Чотири роки тому Осередок СУМА в Кентоні накупив на 65 доларів українських книжок з англійської мови і передав їх в дарунок українцям, до місцевої бібліотеки. В травні ц. р. культурно-освітній референт д. Хлеста і хронікар д. Бабич доїжджали, що деякі книжки прочитано по два й по три рази. Згадані друзі живитові заходів, щоб українці, мали при великій місцевій бібліотеці свій окремий відділ. Треба думати, що кентонський громадянство піде нам назустріч у придбанні більшої кількості книжок, а тим самим допоможе освідомити американських читачів цієї бібліотеки з українською визвольною справою, яка до сьозоднішнього дня є для них незрозумілою.

Юні сумиці також не дарують. У місцях квіти Л. Головата, В. Гудз і О. Головатий Жулі запрошено до місцевого Святочного Клубу заграги на фортепіано деякі українські пісні. Згадані відкриття в народних строях відграти дует «Український танець» з надзвичайним успіхом. Крім того Орест Головатий відграв індійську пісню як індійців... українського походження». Керівництво цього дитячого фестивалю перестерігала глядачів, щоб виступи дітей не оплескували! Але при появі наших «полтавців» са-

ОСЕРЕДОК СУМА В ШИКАГО

26-го травня ц. р. тащювальна група Юноі СУМА під місцевим керівництвом д-га І. Васильова в складі 18 членів, на запрошення місцевої середньої школи (Ст. Філіп Вазілка Гай Скул), взяла участь у річних «коронаційних» святкуваннях, на яких вибирається королева школи. До концерту вперше запрошено українців. Наші юні артисти виконали такі пісні: «Катерина», «Гриваник», «Запорозець» і «Гуцуляк», при чому останній танець виконали і гуцульські стриж. Коло 500 глядачів з захопленням зустрі-

26-го травня ц. р. в Понкерці відбулося величне свято — це Осередок СУМА при співучасті Відділу ООЧСУ та Т-на 6. Воєвика УПА ім. ген. хор. Т. Чупринки в ЗДА посіячували свій придбаний за 18 тисяч доларів дим. Без українська громада Понкерці взяла участь у цьому святкуванні.

ОСЕРЕДОК СУМА В ШИКАГО

26-го травня ц. р. тащювальна група Юноі СУМА під місцевим керівництвом д-га І. Васильова в складі 18 членів, на запрошення місцевої середньої школи (Ст. Філіп Вазілка Гай Скул), взяла участь у річних «коронаційних» святкуваннях, на яких вибирається королева школи. До концерту вперше запрошено українців. Наші юні артисти виконали такі пісні: «Катерина», «Гриваник», «Запорозець» і «Гуцуляк», при чому останній танець виконали і гуцульські стриж. Коло 500 глядачів з захопленням зустрі-

26-го травня ц. р. тащювальна група Юноі СУМА під місцевим керівництвом д-га І. Васильова в складі 18 членів, на запрошення місцевої середньої школи (Ст. Філіп Вазілка Гай Скул), взяла участь у річних «коронаційних» святкуваннях, на яких вибирається королева школи. До концерту вперше запрошено українців. Наші юні артисти виконали такі пісні: «Катерина», «Гриваник», «Запорозець» і «Гуцуляк», при чому останній танець виконали і гуцульські стриж. Коло 500 глядачів з захопленням зустрі-

РІК III Ч. 5 (37)

„ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ“

Сторічка Співки Української Молоді Америки
Редагує Е. Несторук

„THE YOUTH'S PATH“

Page of The Ukrainian American Youth Ass'n, Inc.
Address: P. O. Box 211, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N. Y.
Editor E. Nestoruk

ОСТАННІ ДНІ ВЕЛИКОГО ГЕТЬМАНА

Нижче подаємо уривок з «Історії Русів», в якому невідомий автор з другої половини 18 стол. описує смерть і похорон гетьмана Богдана Хмельницького.

Відчувши гетьман Хмельницький близьку смерть свою, скликав у Чигирин урядників од військо і урядів і товариство з найзначнішими козаками, і їм, зібраним до нього в домі, ознаймував там стан справ нації і всі тогочасні міністерські обставини. А по тому, перелічивши попередні на оточнжу напасті і тяжкі війни, що з того сталися і що в них вони так славно і великодушно боронилися і перенесли злигодні власною своєю мужністю і достохвалною між собою згодою, закінчив тим, що він, чуючи близьку смерть свою, з жалем сердечним і скрухою душевною, зоставив їх напризволяще і радить їм же занепадати, в разі потреби, на мужності і подвигав військових, тримаючись за ще одностайної згоди і братерської дружби, без чого ні-

мого життя, якому б я міг відкрити потрібні тасниці і дати корисні поради у правління. А як у винишній критичний час потрібна в гетьманів найбільше вправна, мужня і досвідчена людина, то я рекомендую вам, яко таких, полковників переславського Тетеря та полтавського Пушкаренка і писаря генерального Витовського. З них обери свій одного, кого по загальній нараді волісте».

Урядники й козаки, заривдавши гірко на слова гетьманські, що так їх зворушили й вразили, а паче про близьку смерть його і свос спирити, залемнтували: «Кого оберемо на місце твоє? І хто с гідний нагородити батьківські до нас заслуги твої і нашу в тобі втрату? Син твій Юрій нехай наслідую місце і гідність твою! Він один нехай над нами начальствує, і ми його обираємо на гетьмана. Прокляті, безсовісні й безсоромні були б ми, як би воліли замість нього кого іншого, забувши й занегаючи великі твої до нас добродійства і безприкладні для оточнжи подвиги». Гетьман, дя-



Духова оркестра Осередку СУМА ім. М. Павлушкова в Шикаго під диригентурою проф. І. Барабана.

бувся ж вибір сей у 7-ий день серпня 1657 року.

Старий гетьман перед смертю своєю мав ще це наряду з урядниками й товариством, і на ній обрано за радників і опікунів до молодого гетьмана: писаря генерального Витовського і полковника полтавського Пушкаренка, що був уже в походах наказним гетьманом. І старий гетьман останнього дня в своєму житті, побувши з сином своїм та його радниками скільки годин внодиці, помер 15 серпня, пополуноді. Лементів ледя челяді і постріл домовой гармати сповістили в місто про смерть гетьмана. Військо й народ усюкої ранги і стану вповнили враз дим гетьманський і його оточили. Плач і ридання роздирали повітря, і журба повсюди була невмовна. Всі оплакували його як рідного батька свого, та товариства прапорами й шапками і проголошений гетьманом, з палубою із гармат та мушкетів і з музикою військовою, що граля в місті на всіх перехрестях і майдаках, а до полків і міст вислали гінців з універсалами. Від-

«Сей образ начертан Козацького Героя,
Подібно Грекам тим, од коїх пала Трая!
Поміей і Цесар, що були у Римі —
У Русов значил то Хмель ділами, своїми:
Польщу он низложил козацькими полками;
Татар і Турков устранил тям ж водами;
Наказав варварство і пресін віроцтво —
Вічно не забудет того польське потомство.
Необідим во бранів, блягий насприйл конець:
Із синів в отечстві достойний вилдєт отец!»