

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
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. Henderson 4-0237
New York Tel.:
BArcly 7-4125
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. Henderson 5-8740

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

PKL LXV H. 152 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1958 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 152 VOL. LXV

Apostolic Exarchy of Philadelphia Elevated To Metropolitan See

Washington, August 6.—Pope Pius XII has elevated to the rank of a metropolitan see the Apostolic Exarchy of Philadelphia. The announcement was made today by Archbishop Amleto Giovanni, Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

Jurisdiction of the province extends to Catholics of the Byzantine Rite who have origins in Galicia, an area of the Ukraine. Under the Philadelphia See come all such Catholics except those living in New York and New England.

The Apostolic Exarchy of Stamford, Conn., embraces those Byzantine Rite Catholics of Galician origin who live in New York and New England. An exarchy is similar to a diocese.

The new metropolitan see of Philadelphia will have as its suffragan see the Exarchy of Stamford. The metropolitan exercises certain limited jurisdiction over suffragan sees.

Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky, who has been Apostolic Exarch of Philadelphia, becomes Metropolitan of the new province.

Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn is Apostolic Exarch of Stamford.

Eastern Catholics are those who recognize the authority of the Pope but have liturgies, laws and customs different from the Western, or Latin Church. Eastern Rite Catholics in the United States number about 685,000.

The large majority, about 454,000, are Ruthenian Catholics, certain groups with origins in Eastern Europe. They have their own bishops, priests and churches.

Jurisdiction over U. S. Ukrainian Catholics of Galician origin is exercised by the Exarchies of Philadelphia and Stamford. A third exarchy, that of Pittsburgh, is for those of Rusin, Magyar, Slovak and Croatian background.

The elevation of the Exarchy of Philadelphia to a metropolitan see is a recognition of the growing importance of this rite.

Archbishop Bohachevsky has been living in Philadelphia since 1924 when he was appointed Apostolic Exarch.

He was born on June 17, 1884 at Maniav in the Austro-Hungarian empire. He studied theology at a seminary at Lviv in the Western Ukraine and at the Jesuit seminary at Innsbruck, Austria. He was ordained on January 31, 1909. He received a doctorate in theology from Innsbruck.



Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky

He taught at Lviv and in 1918 was named dean of the major seminary at Peremyshl in southeastern Poland. In 1923 he was appointed vicar general of the Peremyshl diocese.

Bishop Bohachevsky arrived in Philadelphia on August 15, 1924 shortly after he had been consecrated in Rome Titular Bishop of Amisus and Apostolic Exarch in the United States.

His tenure has been marked by vigorous activity. He founded a diocesan newspaper, The Way; developed parochial schools; brought religious orders to this country to teach; encouraged evening schools to foster religious traditions in parishes where parochial schools could not be supported; and organized relief work to assist displaced persons.

On May 30, 1954 Pope Pius XII named Bishop Bohachevsky an assistant at the Pontifical Throne and a Roman Count. On April 5, 1954 he was appointed titular Archbishop of Beroe.

On August 9, 1956 the Exarchy of Philadelphia was divided and the Exarchy of Stamford established. Archbishop Bohachevsky's auxiliary, Bishop Senyshyn, became Exarch of Stamford.

Bishop Senyshyn was educated in Galicia and Warsaw, Poland. He was ordained at Krechiv, Galicia on August 1931. After serving as an assistant in a Warsaw parish he came to the United States in 1933, and was assigned to a Chicago parish. He became rector of St. Nicholas Church, Chicago, in 1937.

On July 6, 1942, Father Senyshyn was named titular Bishop of Mainz and auxiliary to the then Bishop Bohachevsky.

PROF. BOYKO VISITS CLEVELAND

On Sunday, June 1, 1958, the Ukrainian community in Cleveland had the pleasure of welcoming Prof. Yuriy Boyko, who is touring the United States and Canada, in behalf of the Independence Research Association of Soviet Theory and Practice in National Affairs. Prof. Boyko is presently the president of the Association, reports Marusia Popovich, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of UNA Branch 112.

In spite of many other activities which were scheduled on the same day, it was gratifying to see a capacity crowd including many young Ukrainians in attendance. Prof. Boyko's theme was: "National Conflicts in the USSR and the Perspectives of Our Liberation." Mr. Mykola Bihun was chairman of the meeting.

Briefly, The Independent Research Association of Soviet Theory and Practice in National Affairs, at the moment, consists of 27 Ukrainian scholars. The Association was founded in 1955 with the aim

of studying and acquiring more knowledge of the Soviet reality in relation to national affairs. To date, the Association has published 10 brochures, some in German and in English. They have held an Educational Conference in Munich and have sponsored more than 30 lectures.

DR. T. K. PAVLYCHENKO DIES

SASKATOON, Sask., August 6, (Canadian Press). — Dr. Thomas K. Pavlychenko, died in a hospital yesterday. He was 66 years old.

A native of Ukraine, he studied agriculture at universities in Ukraine, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and graduated as an agricultural engineer in 1927. He was a consultant on weed control to a number of governments.

Dr. Pavlychenko was long active in Ukrainian Canadian public affairs, and was an officer of the nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Ukrainian Song and Dance Ensemble Wins High Praise At Brussels World's Fair

A Ukrainian song and dance ensemble from the Soviet Union opened up its run, Saturday evening August 2 last at the Brussels World's Fair and won very high praise from the audience and the critics.

The only sour note added to the proceedings was that the Ukrainians performing at the Fair perform to make their appearance under Soviet Union auspices. How much better it would have been if the Ukrainian National Republic, which the Reds overthrew, was in existence now, and that the performers at the fair could have appeared under its auspices, just like the world famed Ukrainian National Chorus did under the late Prof. Alexander Koshetz when the republic was alive and fighting heroically for its existence.

Howard Taubman of the New York Times wrote from Brussels an extensive and very laudatory report about the appearance of the Ukrainian Song and Dance Ensemble at the Fair. It appeared in last Monday's Times. Unfortunately, the Times headline writer captioned Taubman's report with "Music: Russian Triumph," but then followed with a more proper sub-head.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 3.—The Soviet Union has made a specialty of turning the riches of folk songs and dances to modern account.

The Moiseyev Dance Company which enjoyed a fabulous success in the United States and Canada, proved how enchantingly this feat could be accomplished. The Ukrainian Song and Dance Ensemble, which opened a World's Fair run last night, is further evidence of this achievement.

A company of 100 singers, dancers and instrumentalists, the Ukrainians are in the spirit of the Moiseyev troupe while following the traditions of their own Soviet Republic. They perform with a zeal and volatility that irradiate everything they undertake. Their dances and songs grow out of the fertile soil and customs of the Ukraine.

Like the Moiseyev company, the Ukrainian ensemble communicates an atmosphere of

innocence by means of a scrupulous regard for professional theatrical standards. The performers may well have been amateurs to start with and they contrive to give the appearance of young people without artistic pretensions on a joyous fling. But everything they do has been worked out carefully. Spontaneity has been built into the performance.

Not that the spontaneity is in any way mannered or labored. On the contrary, it has an authentic look—and it is authentic. For these performers enjoy what they are doing. Because of their vitality they turn well-prepared songs and dances into performances that have the freedom of improvisations.

The way they do "Spring in the Fields" is a case in point. This number is performed by the female contingent of the chorus with the accompaniment of two accordions. The young women in their colorful Ukrainian costumes bring out a small evergreen tree and deck it with wreaths and ribbons. As they sing a pastoral song they execute formal steps.

You would not call this dancing in the conventional graceful pattern of a stately promenade. The effect is of a delicate, lyrical ritual. Sometimes the dancers move with refinement and restraint, but when they do it is only the prelude to one of the characteristically [Ukrainian] explosions of energy. After a few moments they break loose, whirling and leaping and shouting as if they could no longer contain their effervescent spirits.

The men do a Kozak dance that fairly bursts with electricity. Later they do a regional dance that has exhilarating lightness and humor. With the women they perform dances of courting. As a finale they all join with the rest of the company in a dazzling, energetic hopak.

About fifty strong, the singers have fresh, healthy voices, and they have been trained to a fine point of ensemble cohesion. They are masters of all-gone pianissimo and the

(Continued on page 5)

A Grand Get-Together of American And Canadian Ukrainians Held

In celebration of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic, which subsequently fell prey to its predatory enemies, a grand get-together of Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent, was held last Sunday, August 3, in Kiev, near Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Some three thousand persons took part in this observance of the anniversary of the historic January 22, 1919, when the several component parts of Ukraine, struggling for national freedom, united themselves in the famed St. Sophia Square, in Kiev, Ukraine, in the form of the Ukrainian National Republic.

The fact that that sovereign Ukrainian republic was subsequently overthrown by the Bolshevik hordes and intrigues of Soviet Russia, and other national enemies of the Ukrainian people, did not dim the happiness of the participants at this get-together rally in Kiev, Canada over the fact that the Ukrainian people had on that day achieved that sovereignty and unity for which the Ukrainian people down through the centuries have always striven.

The rally began with the celebration of the Divine Liturgy. The celebrant was the Most Reverend Archbishop Michael of Eastern Canada, as-

sisted by many clergymen. The program, which consisted of concert numbers, greetings and addresses, was opened by Mr. Alexander Sosna, head of the Union of Ukrainian Victims of the Soviet Regime (SUZHERO) organization and chairman of the rally arrangements committee.

Honored guest was Mr. Nicholas Prychodko, author of the popular and widely circulated "One In Fifteen Million" book.

Principal speakers were Mr. Andrew Batiuk, president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, General M. Sadowsky, representing the Ukrainian National Council (Ukrainiska Natsionalna Rada) and its Executive Committee (Vikonavchy Orhan), M. Stepanenko from the Coordinating Council of the Revolutionary Council of the United States and Canada, Mr. Mikola Hryn, head of the Union of Democratic Ukrainian Youth (ODUM) in Canada, and Mr. Anatole Hladun representing the Democratic Union of Former Soviet Oppressed Ukrainians (DOBRUS).

The concert program, which was directed by Mr. Rostyslav Wasylenko, featured the Shevchenko Bandurists Quintet, a recitation by R. Wasylenko, solo numbers by M. Minisky, and other attractions.

Program of the 25th Anniversary Convention of the Professional Society

A three-day long program of the 25th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America, has been announced by the convention committee.

The convention will be held over the coming Labor Day weekend, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, August 29-31, 1958 at the Hotel Statler-Hilton, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Friday evening there will be registered registration of members and their guests from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Committee meetings will be held that evening from 8 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

The registration will be continued Saturday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. On that day the convention business session will be held from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Saturday evening the Silver Anniversary Banquet, will be held in the Sky Room of the Theatrical Grill (which is next door to the Hollenden Hotel, a 3 minute walk from the Statler-Hilton Hotel).

The banquet will commence with a Cocktail Hour, lasting from 5:30 to 6:00 p.m.

The dinner will begin promptly at 6:30 and last to 9.

The program of the Silver Anniversary Banquet includes:

(1) Addresses by guest speakers and introduction of special guests. Guest speakers will be Atty. John Panchuk, and Dr. Lev Dobriansky.

(2) The honoring of the past presidents of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America, and the recognition of their Executive Boards.

(3) Following this, there will be dinner music, and a musical program featuring Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer.

(4) Presentation of the UYL-NA's "Ukrainian of the Year" award to Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky of T.V. fame and fortune, followed by an address by the recipient of the award.

(5) Scholarship Fund raffle.

(6) Pictures taken of the

Convention as well as group publicity pictures for the press.

(7) Distribution of souvenir gifts of Ukrainian design for each guest in attendance.

IV. On Sunday morning, August 31st, at 10 o'clock, a Joint Committee meeting will be held, and of the old and new executive boards. This will be followed by the taking of pictures of the new executive board of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America.

Purposes of the Professional Society

Among the purposes of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America are: to present Ukrainian publications in the English language to designated libraries throughout the United States; to encourage worthwhile activities and projects of Ukrainian organizations through moral and financial support; to promote interest in research and publication of scientific subjects relating to Ukrainian culture and promote financial sponsorship of scholarly undertakings by individuals and such organizations as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation, Inc., the Shevchenko Scientific Society and other such organizations in the United States and Canada, which lie within the scope of such an undertaking.

Also, to encourage and give guidance to our high school students and college undergraduates in their choice of professions and perhaps even in their scholastic adjustment problems.

Finally, to provide information concerning the huge number of scholarships now available from private, business and governmental sources, and making all this available to those concerned through a clearing house committee representing all of these sources of financial aid.

Bayonne and Times Cited For Aid To Ukrainian Razed Church



BAYONNE (N.J.) TIMES CITED.—Herman Lazarus, Jr., publisher of the Bayonne (N.J.) Times, accepts a citation from the Rev. C. George Pasdrej of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church which expresses his appreciation to The Times for its assistance during the church's fund raising campaign. Others pictured are left to right, Stephen Zelinski, Walter McCabe and Mrs. John R. Burella, leaders in the fund drive for the reconstruction of the church.

The Rev. C. George Pasdrej of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Bayonne, N. J. visited The Bayonne Times on Tuesday, July 29 on a two-fold mission in behalf of his visit.

As reported in the Times, one was to transmit through the Times, a public announcement of his appreciation to the citizens of Bayonne for their generous cooperation during the three month fund raising campaign to build a new church on the site where the old church was destroyed by fire March 29.

Father Pasdrej also presented to Herman Lazarus Jr., publisher of The Times with a

5th Session of Ukrainian Cultural Courses Opens With 60 Students

The Fifth Session of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses held yearly at the "Soyuzivka"—the UNA Estate, near Kerhonksen, N. Y.—opened last Monday, August 4, with a record enrollment of 60 students, girls and boys.

The previous highest enrollment was 38.

The courses are held under the auspices of the Ukrainian National Association, with the cooperation of various Ukrainian youth organizations, particularly the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Foundation, Inc.

The course is of four weeks duration. Its aim is to teach Ukrainian American youth between the ages of 16 and 21 the fundamentals in the study of the Ukrainian language, literature, culture, history, traditions, and with it all, to re-ignite in the students an awareness of their Ukrainian background and of their obligation to follow in the footsteps of their parents and forbears who have done so much to help liberate Ukraine and restore its national sovereignty.

The opening of the Fifth Session of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses was an impressive and, at the same time, a gala occasion for the students, the faculty, and the guest speakers.

The ceremonies were opened by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. The speaker welcomed the students, who come from various parts of the United States, outlined to them the aims and purposes of the Courses, the idealistic reasons which inspired their establishment, and called their attention to the fact that President Eisenhower and the highest governmental educational agencies have stressed the necessity on the part of American youth to learn the so-called foreign languages, and furthermore, called upon American high schools and colleges to include in their curriculums the study of foreign languages.

The purposes of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses was the subject of an address by Prof. Wasyl Stetsiuk, who is the Director of the courses. A talk on the value of the courses was then given by Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association. In it he strongly urged the students to study hard and thereby take full advantage of them.

Atty. Anne Chopek, a member of the U.N.A. Board of Advisors, greeted the students as a representative of the Uk-

rainian Professional Society of North America, which presented each student with the "Ukrainian Arts" book published by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. The rules and regulations governing one's stay at the "Soyuzivka" were then explained by its manager, Mr. Danied Slobodian.

Besides Prof. Stetsiuk, two other members of the faculty, addressed the students, namely, Prof. John Blyznak, and Miss Helen Pidruchna.

In the opening ceremonies also took part Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the U. N. A., Mr. Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the U.N.A., Mr. Stephen Kurpas, member of the U.N.A. Supreme Auditing Committee, Mr. William Hussar, member of the UNA Board of Advisors, Mr. Anton Dragan, editor-in-chief of the daily "Svoboda," official organ of the UNA.

Among the guests were present Dr. Simon Demydchuk, Mr. Stephen Dembitsky, Atty. John Roberts, Messrs. Andrew Prukhnitsky, Nicholas Bobeczko, Elias Huzar, John Halychyn, and others.

The faculty members, Prof. Stetsiuk and Prof. John Blyznak, are well known Ukrainian pedagogues. New on the faculty this year, as instructor, is Miss Helen Pidruchna of Toronto, who will take care of the students after the school hours, supervise their social activities, give them practical lessons in Ukrainian folk arts, and, at the same time, teach them Ukrainian songs and dances.

It is anticipated that the student body will have the opportunity of being lectured on Ukrainian culture, arts and crafts by some of the most prominent specialists in those fields.

Today, August 9, for example, the students will hear one such specialist, Prof. Volodymir Sichynsky.

On the day before the opening of this year's session, a meeting was held at the "Soyuzivka" of representatives of the Ukrainian National Association, the Course's faculty members, and representatives of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Foundation, Inc.

One of the topics of the meeting's agenda were some suggestions made relative to the curriculum by the representatives of the UYL-NA Foundation. The latter was represented by Messrs. Walter Bacad and M. Diakowsky. The conference was presided over by Hr. Dmytro Halychyn.

Girls' Month at UNA Summer Camp At 'Soyuzivka' Well On Its Way

An enthusiastic bunch of Kiev villas of the "Soyuzivka," all took part in them, the youngsters, their parents, and other elders.

The boys aptly demonstrated to the appreciative audience encircling them what they had learned so well during their stay at the camp. They staged sketches, folk dances, recitations, drills, and concluded the program with the singing of a number of Ukrainian songs.

Among their offerings most roundly applauded were the recitation in unison of "Our Fatherland" (Nasha Batkivshchyna), and the singing of "The Eagles Are Ready to Fly" (Orly Vzhe Hotovi Do Letu), and the presentation of the sketch "The Rocket."

The spiritual needs of the children are well taken care of daily, and on Sunday they all attend Divine Liturgy services, at which the camp chaplain, Rev. Yaroslav Kekish, officiates. On Sunday, July 27th, Rev. Eugene Kaminsky, a visitor from Canada, officiated.

During the previous month's time, from June 28 through July 26, the camp was the gambling place for the boys, 6-11 years old (the same age bracket applies to the girls), and they, too, had a wonderful time, not only in playing but also in enjoying the various Ukrainian cultural activities under the fine mentorship of their camp leaders.

Regretfully the boys departed homewards, following closing ceremonies held for them on Friday, July 25th. The Camp Fire ceremonies were held on the broad grassy sward between the Lviv and



FOUNDED 1893

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

Entered as Second Class Mail 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 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918

The Ukrainian Weekly English Language Supplement

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

Address: "SVOBODA", P. O. Box 346, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

THE VISIT OF KHRUSHCHEV TO CHINA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The visit of Khrushchev to Mao Tse-tung in Peiping and the resulting communique have shown that the crisis in the Middle East is bidding fair to be submerged in the larger and more fundamental question of the relation between the Soviet regime with its associates, satellites and subjects and the free world. It also has raised serious doubts as to the significance of the United Nations in the present juncture and the role that the Soviet Union expects it to play in the future.

During the period when Andrei Vishinsky was the Soviet representative at the United Nations, the world became accustomed to his vitriolic diatribes which marked the discussion of almost every subject. When he retired, the tone of the debates quieted, but the Soviets continued to paralyze any effort of the Security Council to relieve the tensions that existed between the Communist countries and the free world, and we may well say that today the Security Council with the right of veto by the five great powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and Nationalist China, has been reduced to impotence after its one successful enterprise, the defense of Korea, which succeeded thanks to the absence of the representative at the time of the crucial voting.

Free World's Turn to U.N. Assembly

The free world then turned to the General Assembly in a hope that the Soviet Empire would listen to the conscience of humanity as reflected by the votes in the Assembly where each nation, large and small, had the same voting privileges. The measure of success may be judged by the flagrant disregard by the USSR and its satellites of the resolutions of the General Assembly with regard to the Soviet intervention in Hungary during the Hungarian revolution.

Moscow advanced the idea of a summit conference to relieve tension, but the conference held in Geneva reached only platitudinous conclusions and the Soviets almost immediately repudiated all of the results reached, even though their representatives at the summit were the then Prime Minister Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev as the First Secretary of the Communist Party. In fact, conditions became worse for almost simultaneously the Soviets through Czechoslovakia at first commenced to arm Nasser and set him and Egypt on their present path of attempting to unify the Arabs, and destroy all pro-Western Arab governments. The summit conference at Geneva brought no results. It merely made it clear that Khrushchev admitted no criticism or questioning as to the future of the Communist Empire but reserved the right to find fault with every action of the West.

The Western powers and especially the United States have tried to base their foreign policy on the United Nations. The United States even opposed the efforts of Great Britain and France in their attack on Egypt to restore the international character of the Suez Canal. For a brief time American policy seemed to side with that of the USSR, which saw the profit that could be derived from supporting the United Nations at that moment.

Policy Gave Nasser a Free Rein

Yet events showed that the outcome was merely to give Nasser a free rein in the Arab world which had been tempted to turn against the West from the moment when the independence of Israel had been recognized and the million and more Palestinian Arabs had become refugees. The ground was set for a considerable extension of Soviet influence into the Middle East regardless of whether or not the Arabs were inclined toward Communism. Nasser as their spokesman, like the other spokesmen of the Asiatic peoples, in their hatred of colonialism believed that they could accept more and more aid from the Communists without falling into their clutches and they are still attempting to play this dangerous game. Nasser, Sukarno of Indonesia, and even Nehru of India are all drawn together by their desire to avoid condemnation of the actions of Moscow and to seek the worst in the Western position even though in their hearts they know the truth.

Ever since he became Prime Minister as well as First Secretary, Khrushchev has been writing innumerable notes to the heads of the various Western powers urging another summit conference. It has long been obvious that he was seeking an unprepared conference on atomic and nuclear weapons, so that he could use the occasion for propaganda. Even the slight steps for such a conference taken by the West he broke off after a tentative agreement to negotiate by renewing his series of urgent letters to the various heads of states.

Then came the civil war in Lebanon and the successful revolution in Iraq. No one can yet be sure how much of the opposition is native, how much has been directly inspired by Nasser and how much has been started by the Russian Communists. Anyway the United States repudiated the appeal of the President of Lebanon and moved troops into that country, while Great Britain sent her paratroopers into Jordan which was also menaced. This gave Khrushchev an opportunity for new diatribes against the wicked Western imperialists and renewed calls for a summit conference.

Khrushchev went further and proposed that the conference should be attended not only by the heads of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union but also India and some unnamed Arab representatives. It was to be convened at once to indict the Western imperialists and Khrushchev expected another opportunity to attack the West and to show the Soviet love for the neutralists and Asia. President Eisenhower responded with a statement that this conference should be conducted within the United Nations Security Council. Khrushchev at first promised to attend and arrangements were made to examine the rules of the procedure of the Council and see whether and what other states could be invited to participate. President Eisenhower also made it clear that the Security Council and the conference representing it should take up the theme of indirect aggression, the favorite Soviet method of attack.

Then without answering, Khrushchev flew off to Peiping (Concluded on page 3)

The Totalitarian Horatio Alger

Someone ventured the opinion to us that if Nikita Khrushchev, now very much in the limelight, were able to wash the blood of millions of victims of his sadistic cruelty, he might well be considered as being just a peasant boy who made good in a big city. To be sure, he did not marry a banker's daughter, but he became boss of the largest prison house of peoples and nations, in world history, the Soviet Union.

The writer of the Horatio Alger stories would tell a macabre story of Khrushchev in somewhat this manner.

He was a miner's son who climbed the ladder of success with the assistance of only a few homespun talents. Among them can be listed the following:

First, he had a folksy philosophy — to help him keep smiling while sending tens of thousands to death.

Secondly, he has native ability — to know exactly when to doublecross and murder the men who helped him to power.

Thirdly, he has a cracker-barrel of parables and anecdotes — which illustrate how it was for the best, even in Ukraine or Hungary.

Fourthly, he has a bull-necked, moose-voiced, unshakable allegiance — to the winds of expedience and the rock of Marxist doctrine at the same time.

Finally, he has indeed a wonderful sophisticated grasp of public relations as well as grass-roots understanding — of terror and threat.

Although in the latest pictures of him, such as the one showing him with Adlai Stevenson, he is but 64 years of age. He was born not in Ukraine, as some have said, but on the edge of it, at the Russian town of Kalinovka. He was one of the earliest to join the Red movement, and he took up the Leninist school, that is to liberate the people, provided they were Reds. And he was graduated as much a doctrinaire Communist in the mind as he was Russian in his appearance — to disguise which he often wears a Ukrainian cross stitched shirt.

As described by those who have seen him in person, he is thickset, broad-browed, pudgy-nosed, gimlet-eyed man who looks to his comrades in the land exactly like what he is — one of them.

He has been smart enough to use his mien and bearing to the fullest extent, in that on his rise he has behaved like any mediocre politician in the backwoods sections, in the hustings such as kissing babies, shaking hands, drinking hard — not corn whiskey but vodka — telling the same old jokes and stories, bragging, cajoling, promising, and threatening when the occasions calls for it.

Yet his rise from ranks was something of a special nature. As one commentator put it, he not only rose, he also walked away. He had, according to the best of Communist concepts, divorced himself from

history. Without any trouble, therefore, he could go back to Ukraine, which he claimed as his own, with specific orders from Stalin to attempt to kill Ukrainian nationalism. It was at the time when Stalin, who knew right along the grave danger Ukrainian nationalism constituted not only to him personally but to Communism and Soviet Russia, publicly warned against it.

Although, as everyone knows, he did not in the least crush Ukrainian nationalism, still he did enough damage to it to win the Order of the Red Banner of Labor from Moscow and was near murdered by the Ukrainians who resented seeing thousands upon thousands of their fellow-men shot or sent to the prison camps in the inaccessible parts of the Soviet Union.

During the war, Khrushchev continued to fight Ukrainian nationalism in every way possible, but to no avail. Although many Soviet Ukraine troops surrendered to the Germans, in the hope of driving the Reds out of Ukraine, and helping to restore Ukrainian national independence, they found themselves in the dilemma of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, for the Nazis were just as set upon keeping the Ukrainians in national thrall as the Reds and their ruthlessness during their occupation of Ukraine was nearly as bad as that of the Russians.

Upon the close of the war, Khrushchev got a new assignment. It was to halt a new rise of individualism spreading throughout the collective farms. Here he showed to the party chiefs of Moscow the same singleness of purpose and wily ability to change direction in an instant without losing sight of the goal.

Gradually — it is said that it was in the space of four years — he built his own political machine throughout the Soviet Union. And when the collective leadership which had been established after Stalin's death had collapsed, Khrushchev got up to explain to the Presidium that there was no question about it; he was taking over the reigns of government.

This coup, of course, was not an easy one. He had a formidable opponent to contend with, such as Malenkov (Stalin's appointed successor), Molotov (the last of Lenin's collaborators), Kaganovich (who had himself given Khrushchev the first push to power toward power in 1927), and Zhukov the popular Russian hero and last strong military leader.

For awhile it appeared that his bid for power would lead to his being put up against the wall and shot. But his rival committed some blunders, to their detriment, and in some cases to their involuntary demise. Khrushchev got rid of them, in one fashion or another, quickly and quietly. This act he explained in one of the homiletics of which he was a past master. Said he: "Some scabby sheep ap-

Radio and TV commentators on national and international affairs, whose broadcasts are listened to carefully by persons who like to get the other fellow's views, usually do a good job in their reportage be it from a local or national station, or from one abroad where the coverage is as free as the censorship of that particular country, as in the USSR, allows.

But then there are some radio or TV commentators who in their broadcasts reveal a sad state of affairs in the realm of their knowledge of what they are talking about.

By way of example, we have on hand the text of a radio commentary made by a Mr. Paul Gibson, over Station WBBM, Chicago, Ill., May 28th, 4 p.m.

Believe it or not, but as a matter of evidence, here is what Mr. Gibson said, word for word:—

"... We were talking about the development of the Kozaks in Russia, and I was trying to draw some sort of a comparison between the wild and the murderous Kozak of the day of Peter the Great, and the equally, though no more restrained, communist soldier of now. In many ways they were alike, completely belligerent and no respecter of human rights and dignity. They decided that when the Swedes came under Charles XII, that maybe was the smart thing to do, was give up their long time guaranteed fidelity to the Czar and join King Charey knock the Russians out of Russia. And then they figured that we, the Kozaks, and the Swedes, will take over."

Hold your patience, reader, and read further "and weep."

"Well, in the first place, the Swedes were just as determined upon killing the Kozaks as they were in killing the Russians, cause they didn't like either one of them, but they made the same mistake that Napoleon made, matter of fact, the same mistake that Hitler made. You just don't drive in aggressive armed force into Russian and accomplish very much. Russia's too big, and there are too many Russians. So what happened to Napoleon, what happened to Hitler, happened to Charles of Sweden, but unavoidable partners, the Kozaks.

"This Kozak leader got away with most of his men, but Charles of Sweden didn't do so well. He led out a pitiful remnant (the spelling of the latter is not ours. — Edit.) Some 15 hundred men from his original army of 80 thousand, of which he attacked the Czar. The Turkish government collected Charley, King Charles of Sweden, and put him in a castle of the Golden Horn, and when the Czar called on Turkey to release him, the Turks said no. We're not going to let him go. We think you'd kill him. We don't want him killed. He's a nice guy, big square head, but a kind of a nice guy. We're gonna hold him here. The Turks, already you know, having been running Constantinople for quite a while, were aware of the fact that they couldn't bow their heads in submission to the Russians even then, and the Turks feel the same way about it today. The Russian wants Turkey to do something, and Russia will take the whole country, and they know this.

"Well, they finally offered 300 thousand ducats to Turkey for the possession of the King of Sweden. But the Turks said no. In the meantime, the Kozaks were unhappy because their leader, this Mazepa (Mah Za Pa) had led them into such a frightful defeat, so they elected a new leader, a guy by the name of Baturin, became the boss of the Kozaks, and they went after Mazepa and they caught him, and first thing they burned him, and then they excommunicated him, and then they stuck him up on a pole and cut his throat, as I told yesterday afternoon. They wanted to be very thorough about it you see. He was very dead. This happened in 1709...

"Racially the Kozak is predominantly Russian, with a Tatar infusion, and some Polish blood. Now they're scattered pretty well through the mechanized population of communist Russia."

Now, it is of little or any concern to us that Mr. Gibson is so woefully and so incredibly lacking in even basic knowledge about the Kozaks, — notably that they were Ukrainian and not Russians — about one of their greatest heroes, Ivan Mazepa, about Sweden's Charles XII, the famed Battle of Poltava, about Baturin, or about the Kozaks.

What does concern us is that such bosh is circulated via the radio to who knows via the radio to who knows in on Station WBBM.

Even the most rabid Russian or any other enemy of the Ukrainians would not allow himself to make such rabid misstatements. His own kind would make him go to the corner of a classroom and make him put on the dunce cap.

There are tomes upon tomes which tell the true story of the Ukrainian Kozaks. And they are written not only by Ukrainians but also by Poles, Russians, Turks, Tartars, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and of course by Americans. Although some of them, notably

as if somebody was trying to open it; then everything was still and the tank burned with a rattling noise.

There was no time for celebration. Machine guns from all the tanks were concentrating their fire on the position of the 50 mm. gun. The first explosive shells hit under the tractor at the side. — The hunter becomes game; the storm is coming, thought Ostapchenko. Well, we'll stand by as long as possible.

From the side, the noise of infantry battle was coming closer, and the red rocket signal announced Lieutenant Pidubny's retreat. Closer and closer the figures of the Red Army men were crawling and dodging in the rye fields, occasionally jumping up to fire from their pepeshas. Panko was constantly turning the muzzle of the MG 42, and exchanging one red hot barrel for another. The pile of cartridge belts at his side grew smaller. One of the cannoners was already lying face-down in the rye field, and the second one was weary from throwing shells directly under the feel of the sergeant, who was firing the gun himself. The driver held the end of bandage in his teeth and was torn off by a machine gun bullet.

Down on the road another

ful remnant (the spelling of the latter is not ours. — Edit.) Some 15 hundred men from his original army of 80 thousand, of which he attacked the Czar. The Turkish government collected Charley, King Charles of Sweden, and put him in a castle of the Golden Horn, and when the Czar called on Turkey to release him, the Turks said no. We're not going to let him go. We think you'd kill him. We don't want him killed. He's a nice guy, big square head, but a kind of a nice guy. We're gonna hold him here. The Turks, already you know, having been running Constantinople for quite a while, were aware of the fact that they couldn't bow their heads in submission to the Russians even then, and the Turks feel the same way about it today. The Russian wants Turkey to do something, and Russia will take the whole country, and they know this.

"Well, they finally offered 300 thousand ducats to Turkey for the possession of the King of Sweden. But the Turks said no. In the meantime, the Kozaks were unhappy because their leader, this Mazepa (Mah Za Pa) had led them into such a frightful defeat, so they elected a new leader, a guy by the name of Baturin, became the boss of the Kozaks, and they went after Mazepa and they caught him, and first thing they burned him, and then they excommunicated him, and then they stuck him up on a pole and cut his throat, as I told yesterday afternoon. They wanted to be very thorough about it you see. He was very dead. This happened in 1709...

"Racially the Kozak is predominantly Russian, with a Tatar infusion, and some Polish blood. Now they're scattered pretty well through the mechanized population of communist Russia."

Now, it is of little or any concern to us that Mr. Gibson is so woefully and so incredibly lacking in even basic knowledge about the Kozaks, — notably that they were Ukrainian and not Russians — about one of their greatest heroes, Ivan Mazepa, about Sweden's Charles XII, the famed Battle of Poltava, about Baturin, or about the Kozaks.

What does concern us is that such bosh is circulated via the radio to who knows via the radio to who knows in on Station WBBM.

Even the most rabid Russian or any other enemy of the Ukrainians would not allow himself to make such rabid misstatements. His own kind would make him go to the corner of a classroom and make him put on the dunce cap.

There are tomes upon tomes which tell the true story of the Ukrainian Kozaks. And they are written not only by Ukrainians but also by Poles, Russians, Turks, Tartars, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and of course by Americans. Although some of them, notably

as if somebody was trying to open it; then everything was still and the tank burned with a rattling noise.

There was no time for celebration. Machine guns from all the tanks were concentrating their fire on the position of the 50 mm. gun. The first explosive shells hit under the tractor at the side. — The hunter becomes game; the storm is coming, thought Ostapchenko. Well, we'll stand by as long as possible.

From the side, the noise of infantry battle was coming closer, and the red rocket signal announced Lieutenant Pidubny's retreat. Closer and closer the figures of the Red Army men were crawling and dodging in the rye fields, occasionally jumping up to fire from their pepeshas. Panko was constantly turning the muzzle of the MG 42, and exchanging one red hot barrel for another. The pile of cartridge belts at his side grew smaller. One of the cannoners was already lying face-down in the rye field, and the second one was weary from throwing shells directly under the feel of the sergeant, who was firing the gun himself. The driver held the end of bandage in his teeth and was torn off by a machine gun bullet.

Down on the road another

U.N.A. Notes and Comments

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Recalling comments by readers of The Ukrainian Weekly and members of the Ukrainian National Association that they couldn't get large amounts of insurance from the UNA because of limitations and age restrictions, we take pleasure in reporting that it is now possible for an individual to get as much as \$50,000 insurance with the UNA. And such insurance could be issued with the double indemnity contract paying a total of \$100,000 in the event the insured should die due to violent, accident and external means.

Whereas in the past the UNA would accept older applicants only up to age 60 for \$500 insurance, it is now accepting applicants up to age 65 for as much as \$2,500 insurance.

The UNA has a new type of insurance called Double Protection to Age 60. It provides for a \$1,000 death benefit if the insured should die before age 60, and \$500 if the insured should die after age 60. This insurance is available in higher amounts.

Children may now be insured for as much as \$5,000, the previous limitation being \$3,000. A new Term to Age 16 certificate with dues of only

\$1,000 insurance is available, replacing the \$500 Term to 18 certificate; this certificate provides only for the payment of a death benefit.

Branch secretaries have the latest information and rates and interested readers and members should consult them for new or additional insurance. Persons who are not in contact with branch secretaries may write directly to the UNA for details.

One of our readers commented that our column about our vacation at Soyuzivka contained too many names of people we met there. Maybe so, but what better way is there to publicize the UNA resort? The people who were mentioned certainly didn't mind, and readers in most cases are interested in knowing who was there. There were several times in the past when we were asked about whom we saw at Soyuzivka. Mentioning names where the Soyuzivka is concerned is good publicity. Incidentally, two names were typographically omitted from our Soyuzivka column. In addition to the people we previously named, we also met Mrs. Natalie Arnold of Jersey City and Miss Helen Slobodina of Elizabeth.

UNA members are sending dues, changes of addresses and requests for forms directly to the Main Office. All of this material is forwarded to the branch secretaries involved. Once again we wish to advise members not to contact the UNA, especially where dues are concerned; contact the branch secretary. Dues sent to the Main Office are forwarded to the branch secretary, actually delaying the payment.

It is a matter of great perplexity to us why any responsible commentator speaking about the Kozaks, etc., did not consult even a compendium of some of the works on the subject he speaks.

A Few "A" "B" "Cs" on the Subject

Had he done so, he would have at least learned that the Ukrainian Kozaks, especially their Zaporozhian Host, were a sort of an anomaly in the Europe of the 17th and 18th centuries. But they had come into being simply because they were needed. The Kozak Host was a mouthpiece of the Ukrainian people, by word and by sword, and it reflected their individuality, their love of freedom and their stubborn adherence to their traditions and culture. And, it should be borne in mind, the Kozaks constituted a natural continuation of the once great Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev.

The Kozaks fought against one and all enemies of the Ukrainian people. When the Tartar and Turkish hordes swept into Ukraine, to plunder and pillage it, to conquer it, and then attempt to plunge further westward — at one time reaching Vienna, it were the Kozaks who drove them back time after time. It were the (Concluded on page 3)

Branch secretaries have the latest information and rates and interested readers and members should consult them for new or additional insurance. Persons who are not in contact with branch secretaries may write directly to the UNA for details.

UNA members are sending dues, changes of addresses and requests for forms directly to the Main Office. All of this material is forwarded to the branch secretaries involved. Once again we wish to advise members not to contact the UNA, especially where dues are concerned; contact the branch secretary. Dues sent to the Main Office are forwarded to the branch secretary, actually delaying the payment.

It is a matter of great perplexity to us why any responsible commentator speaking about the Kozaks, etc., did not consult even a compendium of some of the works on the subject he speaks.

A Few "A" "B" "Cs" on the Subject

Had he done so, he would have at least learned that the Ukrainian Kozaks, especially their Zaporozhian Host, were a sort of an anomaly in the Europe of the 17th and 18th centuries. But they had come into being simply because they were needed. The Kozak Host was a mouthpiece of the Ukrainian people, by word and by sword, and it reflected their individuality, their love of freedom and their stubborn adherence to their traditions and culture. And, it should be borne in mind, the Kozaks constituted a natural continuation of the once great Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev.

The Kozaks fought against one and all enemies of the Ukrainian people. When the Tartar and Turkish hordes swept into Ukraine, to plunder and pillage it, to conquer it, and then attempt to plunge further westward — at one time reaching Vienna, it were the Kozaks who drove them back time after time. It were the (Concluded on page 3)

Poet's Corner

ARTIST AT TEN My daughter draws in basic forms;

Her colors like the world move in a rhythmic freedom from Her blood; her lines are curled

In simple truths; her houses have An unsophisticated roof And unpretentious windows wide,

No secret warp and woof That we adults with overlay With laminated motive. My daughter paints: a primitive

With candid strokes with votive Sketches to universal things. Her clouds and stars and sun

Pour out in flatness, but have Of life fully begun,

Fresh with discovery, with awe, That we have lost with age, That we have mottled with despair

And rouged with inner rage. Harold Zlotnick.

FOUR OR FIVE?

By OLEH LYSIAK

(3)

Shortly after the motorcycle was winnowed in the dusty veil it left behind, and vanished among the first huts of the village, the wind brought back the increasing noises of battle. Artillery shells made black mushrooms over the houses, and the flat thudding sound of mortars made counterpoint to the rattle of machine guns. As the fire sounded closer, Ostapchenko checked his position. The gun was dug in trails spread. The shells were lying ready, the machine gunner in position in the rye field, the tractor driven off to the side. The already harvested rye sheafs were lying in shocks, and the soldiers brought some to camouflage the gun. Ostapchenko took out his binoculars and turned them toward the village. The fire diminished as a gray-green mass rolled from among the houses. "T-34" thought the sergeant, giving the range to his cannoners.

The steel carriage was rolling closer and in increasing speed. Another appeared, and then another. The first tank was already passing the gun

camouflaged at the top of the hill, and its turret turned slowly, scanning the fields. Probably the crew of the T-34 had not noticed them. They could hear the characteristic jou-jou-jou of the second's engine already. Panko was lying at his machine gun, pale with emotion, and the two cannoners were tensely awaiting the sign of the gun commander's hand. He was busy at the sighting mechanism, aiming at the third tank, which was leading a still longer string of machines. The first two scouting tanks were already vanishing among the hills when the gun cracked and a pillar of yellow smoke exploded directly under the tracks of the third tank. It started to whirl as it lost traction on one side, then tried to turn back. The next shell hit directly on the turret, which stopped turning, the muzzle of its gun nearly on Ostapchenko's position.

One more discharge and the enemy tank was ablaze, burning with a bright flame. The cover of the turret, clearly visible through the sailor's binoculars, bobbed a few times

as if somebody was trying to open it; then everything was still and the tank burned with a rattling noise.

There was no time for celebration. Machine guns from all the tanks were concentrating their fire on the position of the 50 mm. gun. The first explosive shells hit under the tractor at the side. — The hunter becomes game; the storm is coming, thought Ostapchenko. Well, we'll stand by as long as possible.

From the side, the noise of infantry battle was coming closer, and the red rocket signal announced Lieutenant Pidubny's retreat. Closer and closer the figures of the Red Army men were crawling and dodging in the rye fields, occasionally jumping up to fire from their pepeshas. Panko was constantly turning the muzzle of the MG 42, and exchanging one red hot barrel for another. The pile of cartridge belts at his side grew smaller. One of the cannoners was already lying face-down in the rye field, and the second one was weary from throwing shells directly under the feel of the sergeant, who was firing the gun himself. The driver held the end of bandage in his teeth and was torn off by a machine gun bullet.

Down on the road another

as if somebody was trying to open it; then everything was still and the tank burned with a rattling noise.

There was no time for celebration. Machine guns from all the tanks were concentrating their fire on the position of the 50 mm. gun. The first explosive shells hit under the tractor at the side. — The hunter becomes game; the storm is coming, thought Ostapchenko. Well, we'll stand by as long as possible.

From the side, the noise of infantry battle was coming closer, and the red rocket signal announced Lieutenant Pidubny's retreat. Closer and closer the figures of the Red Army men were crawling and dodging in the rye fields, occasionally jumping up to fire from their pepeshas. Panko was constantly turning the muzzle of the MG 42, and exchanging one red hot barrel for another. The pile of cartridge belts at his side grew smaller. One of the cannoners was already lying face-down in the rye field, and the second one was weary from throwing shells directly under the feel of the sergeant, who was firing the gun himself. The driver held the end of bandage in his teeth and was torn off by a machine gun bullet.

Down on the road another

as if somebody was trying to open it; then everything was still and the tank burned with a rattling noise.

There was no time for celebration. Machine guns from all the tanks were concentrating their fire on the position of the 50 mm. gun. The first explosive shells hit under the tractor at the side. — The hunter becomes game; the storm is coming, thought Ostapchenko. Well, we'll stand by as long as possible.

From the side, the noise of infantry battle was coming closer, and the red rocket signal announced Lieutenant Pidubny's retreat. Closer and closer the figures of the Red Army men were crawling and dodging in the rye fields, occasionally jumping up to fire from their pepeshas. Panko was constantly turning the muzzle of the MG 42, and exchanging one red hot barrel for another. The pile of cartridge belts at his side grew smaller. One of the cannoners was already lying face-down in the rye field, and the second one was weary from throwing shells directly under the feel of the sergeant, who was firing the gun himself. The driver held the end of bandage in his teeth and was torn off by a machine gun bullet.

Down on the road another

as if somebody was trying to open it; then everything was still and the tank burned with a rattling noise.

There was no time for celebration. Machine guns from all the tanks were concentrating their fire on the position of the 50 mm. gun. The first explosive shells hit under the tractor at the side. — The hunter becomes game; the storm is coming, thought Ostapchenko. Well, we'll stand by as long as possible.

From the side, the noise of infantry battle was coming closer, and the red rocket signal announced Lieutenant Pidubny's retreat. Closer and closer the figures of the Red Army men were crawling and dodging in the rye fields, occasionally jumping up to fire from their pepeshas. Panko was constantly turning the muzzle of the MG 42, and exchanging one red hot barrel for another. The pile of cartridge belts at his side grew smaller. One of the cannoners was already lying face-down in the rye field, and the second one was weary from throwing shells directly under the feel of the sergeant, who was firing the gun himself. The driver held the end of bandage in his teeth and was torn off by a machine gun bullet.

Down on the road another

as if somebody was trying to open it; then everything was still and the tank burned with a rattling noise.

There was no time for celebration. Machine guns from all the tanks were concentrating their fire on the position of the 50 mm. gun. The first explosive shells hit under the tractor at the side. — The hunter becomes game; the storm is coming, thought Ostapchenko. Well, we'll stand by as long as possible.

From the side, the noise of infantry battle was coming closer, and the red rocket signal announced Lieutenant Pidubny's retreat. Closer and closer the figures of the Red Army men were crawling and dodging in the rye fields, occasionally jumping up to fire from their pepeshas. Panko was constantly turning the muzzle of the MG 42, and exchanging one red hot barrel for another. The pile of cartridge belts at his side grew smaller. One of the cannoners was already lying face-down in the rye field, and the second one was weary from throwing shells directly under the feel of the sergeant, who was firing the gun himself. The driver held the end of bandage in his teeth and was torn off by a machine gun bullet.

Down on the road another

The Visit of Khrushchev

(Concluded from page 2)

and together with the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung came out with his latest pronunciamento, calling for a conference of the "big powers" and attacking the West at every turn. He gave no clue as to the identity of the "big powers" but it is obvious that he intends to include India and possibly some other Asiatic states and Nasser. It is to be noted also that Khrushchev made no mention of the United Nations, perhaps out of deference to Mao Tse-tung and Communist China which is not a member and perhaps because he is still hoping to find some way of forcing a conference with no connection with that organization just as he withdrew all Soviet representatives from the United Nations Disarmament Commission and stopped discussion in that body after some years of fruitless talk under the regime of Stalin. He also added that China and the Soviet Union will support the people of the United Arab Republic, the Republic of Iraq and the other Arab countries, as well as (to) the national independence movements of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We only need to be familiar with Soviet terminology to realize that in all these cases as elsewhere in the past Khrushchev is referring especially in the case of Latin America to the "most progressive" element of the population, the Communist Party, which alone is able to express adequately the will of the people. This appeal at the present juncture is an encouragement to that sort of indirect aggression which President Eisenhower has denounced.

Whatever may have been the original motive of Khrushchev, the situation now is clear. Khrushchev, despite his appeals for peaceful coexistence, is not trying to reduce the world tension but to increase it. He is seeking a conference limited as to subject matter and packed with Communist and neutralist nations so as to attack the Western imperialists and do it so far as possible outside the United Nations, in which the Communists nations are a minority. President Eisenhower wants a broad conference considering all the questions of direct and indirect aggression within the United Nations which was set up to handle precisely questions of this character under international

Prominent Ukrainian Canadian Is Honored For His Public Work

Mr. Julius W. Stechishin, 40, long prominent in Ukrainian Canadian public, religious and cultural fields, residing in Saskatoon, Sas., Canada, was recently honored by the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League in Canada, in recognition of his work among Ukrainian Canadians during the past 40 years, according to the Saskatoon Star Phoenix (July 21st number).



JULIUS W. STECHISHIN

A former president of this league, which recently held its national convention in Edmonton, Mr. Stechishin received at this convention not only honors, but was also presented with a silver tray and \$2,000 in recognition of what he has thus far accomplished in the field of his activities.

During the period of the last 40 years, Mr. Stechishin covered Canada from coast to coast, making some 1,400 speeches—according to the newspaper report—to various national and local organizations.

Prior to becoming a lawyer, Mr. Stechishin was principal of the Mohyla Institute for 10 years and saw 2,000 students complete work under his guidance, many of whom now hold responsible positions.

The recipient of the honors bestowed upon him came from Ukraine in 1910. In 1921 he graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with degree B.A., and in 1931 he received his degree in law.

He is well known in Canada and the United States for his literary accomplishments.

Among the books he has published are "The History of Ukrainians in Canada," and the "Ukrainian Grammar," written in English, and used in many high schools and universities on the North American continent.

His wife, Mrs. Savella Stechishin, has displayed considerable literary talent in prose and poetry. Awhile ago, her cookbook, "Traditional Ukrainian Cookery," was well reviewed in The Ukrainian Weekly. Previously, some of her writings appeared on these pages also.

The Ukrainian Self-Reliance League is termed "Soyuz Ukrainstiv Samostiynkyv (SUS).

Believe It Or Not

(Concluded from page 2)

Kozaks who under the famed Hetman Bohdan Khmelynsky, whom the rulers of the West treated with great respect, established in the middle of the 17th century the free Ukrainian Kozak State.

When that state fell before the overwhelming might of its enemies, a strong and nearly successful endeavor was made to revive it by Mazepa. For about a half a century Mazepa played a significant role in the fostering of Ukrainian nationalism, as it struggled against Poland and Turkey to express itself.

When this great hetman finally threw in his lot with Charles XII, he knew well the risks involved. But this desperate chance he did take. The Battle of Poltava was one of the most crucial battles in world history. Victory at times seemed bright for the combined Swedish and Ukrainian forces. At one time Tsar Peter I was himself ready to concede defeat. But finally the scales of the battle turned in favor of Tsar Peter I, who in a murderous mood caused the massacre of thousands of Ukrainians and the torturing of the Kozaks captured. Pre-viously, before the battle, Peter captured Baturin, and visited terrible punishment on its inhabitants for siding with Mazepa.

Mazepa together with Charles fled to Turkey, where he was given asylum. Until his death, he kept in touch there at all times with all Ukrainian patriots abroad and with his Kozak leaders.

To be sure, by historians of every Russian school, both Tsarist and Soviet, he was regarded as a traitor to the cause of Russian expansion. But to the Ukrainians he is revered to this very day as a true and great Ukrainian patriot.

And the Kozaks are also remembered as true freedom fighters, who won the admiration of even their foes for their fighting prowess, and, also, for their chivalry. They were a truly knightly order.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Hockey

With the major league hockey teams due to start their training season in just about one month, here are a few items about the popular ice sport that should keep your mind off the seasonal heat and humidity.

In the recent hockey draft, the New York Rangers protected their most promising farm team players but left much of their own club unprotected. Thus the champion Montreal Canadiens grabbed off, among others, Danny Lewicki, who always played well against them. Montreal may try to farm Danny, who scored 38 goals in four seasons with New York, and the other rangers will claim back any of these men if Montreal does try to farm the draftees out.

John Bower, one of the all-time great AHL goalies for 12 seasons with the Cleveland Barons and Providence Reds, was drafted by the Toronto Maple Leafs... Gene Achtmuchuk, a fine center, who filled in very capably for the injured Jean Belliveau last season for Montreal, was sent by the latter to the Detroit Red Wings.

Alex Barliko, brother of the late Bill Barliko, rough and ready defenseman who perished several years ago in an ill-fated plane trip to the Canadian North woods, has been serving as a referee since his retirement from active playing and is ready to serve in the NHL.

Two big, promising rookies who'll be coming up to the major league this fall and who bear a "can't miss" label are Eddie Shack of the New York Rangers and Stan Baluk of the Boston Bruins.

Boston, Mass.

Speaking of hockey, Walt Bodnar and yours truly took a scenic motor trip up to "Soyuzivka" last Saturday, where among so many other fine people, we met Mr. and Mrs. John Turchan and Andrew Prucknicki of Boston, who are the "live-wires" in the building of the new, beautiful St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

John relates that the "Ukrainian Line" of Vic Stasiuk, John Bucyk and Bronko Horvath scored a big hit with the Ukrainian people at the Boston church's bazaar last winter.

Incidentally in our conversation with the Bostonians last weekend, we learned that the dedication of their beautiful edifice will probably take place in November and that Boston will be the UOL Convention city in 1960.

In order to stir up greater Ukrainian youth activity in New England, why don't such

Ukrainian communities in New England as New Britain (which had an intermediate basketball team last season), Boston, Mass., Bridgeport and New Haven in Connecticut and Woonsocket, R. I. (all of whom had fielded quintets in the past) all participate in intermediate or teen-age basketball?

Since the basketball season runs from November till March, each area could house a weekend jamboree and social on a one-per-month basis, with the other areas coming by in a bus with their players and rooters. The playing end of this deal would involve youngsters, getting them into Ukrainian activity, and at the same time, the supervising adults and rooters could socialize with their counterparts after the games at the socials. From personal experience, we know that this type arrangement can work and that it is highly rewarding in meeting new Ukrainian faces from other areas.

Football

Bob Mischak, former Army All-American who was co-honored with Chet Hanulak in that great testimonial dinner of January 1954 which also featured Ukrainian movie stars John Hodiak and Mike Mazurki among others, has signed to play end for the pro New York Giants. This will offset the possible loss of big Walt Waworsky, who has talked of retiring for the past three seasons.

Some new rookies in the NFL this season will be Joe Nicely, a standart guard and tackle at West Virginia U., Frank Kuchta and Paul Djuhasak, a pair of outstanding linemen at Notre Dame, have signed for the Washington Redskins. Kuchta was highly instrumental in Notre Dame's great streak-stopping upset victory over Oklahoma University last season.

Paul Burak, one of several football-playing brothers from Keiser, Pa. was ordained last year as a priest in the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Paul, who made our "All Ukrainian" grid compilations while starring as a back at Scranton U., was a good college boxer, too.

John Zibnak, who was the substitute for husky Mike Souchak while both played at Berwick (Pa.) High School, later starred at Denver U. and is now a Denver high school teacher and a top amateur golfer in the area—just as Souchak is a top professional. Souchak incidentally holds the official PGA scoring record of 257 for 72 holes scored in the 1955 Texas open at Brackenridge Park.

Ukrainian Song and Dance Ensemble Wins High Praise At Brussels World Fair

(Concluded from page 1)

thundering fortissimo. They have a bass section that can sustain lower tones than most choral groups you are likely to encounter. Their offerings are either folk material or written to resemble folk songs. There are some reverent tunes among them.

The instrumentalists play banduras, sopilkas, barabans and tarilkis. They are virtuosos of these old Ukrainian instruments. One man plays an impressive solo on a small flute that looks like a flageolet. Several of the most athletic male dancers play ac-

cordions and balalaikas as they cavort with an extrovert abandon.

The costumes are gay and colorful in traditional Ukrainian style. They help to make these young people a feast for the eyes as well as the ear. All evening the audience was roaring "bis" and getting their encores.

If the company had not had an engagement for another performance in the open in the Grand-Place, it would have been kept performing until the small hours in the Palais des Beaux-Arts.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE A DANCE AT SOYUZIVKA! KERHONKSON, N. Y.



Enjoy an evening of dancing under the stars, chatting with friends, having "a good time". Come to picturesque Soyuzivka in the Catskills for the

Gala DANCE this Friday & every SATURDAY

The smooth dance platform outside the clubhouse has been enlarged to three times its original size. MUSIC BY THE AMOR ORCHESTRA ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

TO BE SURE, we have to agree that because of my advertisement in "Svoboda" on the 20th and 26th of July, many readers of this paper looking for vacation resorts have visited

Pond Eddy - Glen Spey - Mohigan Lake

and all other Ukrainian places. The result of advertisement in those two days was very satisfactory.

All visitors said: "Your advertisement in the 'Svoboda' is more than satisfactory. The vicinity is beautiful and the mountains look like our Carpathians. Our sincere thanks".

Petrak Bungalows says: "Thank you Mr. Baran. Because of your advertisement in the 'Svoboda' all of my rooms are rented".

The same declaration have come from Boychukivka Oksana Resort, Kozak Bungalows, Holowaty Bungalows, Nowak Bungalows, Kaminski and other. All found satisfactory results.

Pond Eddy, Glen Spey, Lake Mohigan and vicinity are located on the river Delaware. There are many lakes with bathing, sailing and fishing places. There are many Ukrainian resorts in that beautiful region with or without meals. Reasonable prices.

50 miles from New York, 68 from Newark. We are the nearest to these cities.

To get to us, take the Short Line bus, which runs twice a day from and to New York City. Or take an Erie Railroad train. Also, it's an easy ride by car.

We are centrally located among Ukrainian resorts, such as the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association resort, and well in the line of travel to Narrowsburg, the "Soyuzivka", the SUMA and other vacation places.

Travelers will get from us the proper directions on how to get to their destinations.

In our area there reside 36 Ukrainian families, owners of homes and various business establishments and properties as well. It is a very fast growing community.

Jobs are obtainable in the vicinity.

Purchase plots of land here through us, at very reasonable prices. And be sure to visit us. You definitely won't regret it.

IN BARAN'S RESTAURANT & MODERN MOTEL you can have the best and most varied meals, such as holubtsi, pyrohy, borsch, etc.

BEAR IN MIND Patronize Your Own! In Unity There is Strength!

BARAN'S Restaurant & Modern Motel POND EDDY, N. Y.

On Route 97, 11 miles from Port Jervis, N. Y. Tel. Port Jervis 4-0251

SURMA BOOK & MUSIC CO.

— presents —



A brand new release by the RUSALKA RECORD CO. contains 16 selections.

FEATURING: Bandura, Trembita, Dumka Verioivka & Trans-Carpathian Folk Choruses.

ORCHESTRAS: Ukrainian Folk Dance Orchestra Ukrainian State Orchestra Ukrainian Folk Instrument Orchestra. Bandurists Ensemble.

FACTORY SEALED IN A CLEAR PLASTIC ENVELOPE. This exciting new, top-quality, long-playing record may be purchased at your local Ukrainian record dealer

for \$3.95

or at Surma Book & Music Co. 11 E. 7th Street N. Y. 3, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC FOR SOLOISTS! "LOVE UKRAINE" Composition of Mykola Fomenko, words by Wolodymyr Sosyura translated into English by Yar Slawutych Published by Ukrainian National Association on its 60th Anniversary \$1.00 per copy Order now! SVOBODA, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

УВАГА — НОВА КНИГА ІСААК МАЗЕПА
Ворота на волю України. Навісав.
ПАНАС ФЕДЕНКО.
Ця книга є документом надто славної визвольної боротьби.
Цю книгу повинен прочитати кожний сідомий українець.
Ціна \$3.00
Замовляти: "СВОБОДА" P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

А. ЮРІНКА "На далеким шляхах"
П'єса в 5 діях з життя нової еміграції — по режисанні синальців — страж перед репатріацією, сумне і смішне з таборного побуту, за океанським морем.
Ціна 75 цт.
Замовляти: "СВОБОДА" P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

ON YOUR READING LIST: MOSES — by — IVAN FRANKO
translation of WLADIMIR SEMENYNAS the great Ukrainian poet, whose anniversary was observed last month. — Price of book 50c
Order from: "СВОБОДА" 83 Grand Street JERSEY CITY, N. J.

НОВИЙ ДИТЯЧИЙ Альбом вибраних з друку чудовою оповідання для дітей Івани Савицької "Наша Хатка"
З родинними великими ілюстраціями Петра Андрусова Ціна \$1.50.
Спробуйте з замовленням. "СВОБОДА" 83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

Увага! НЮ ЙОРК Увага!
ВИСИЛНА ПАЧОК до всіх країн Європи й других
КОРИСТУЙТЕСЬ УСЛУГАМИ ВИДІВЧАЛЬНОЇ, ВИЧИНОВОЇ І СКОРОЇ ФІРМИ
GENERAL PARCEL & TRAVEL CO., Inc.
(Licensed by the USSR)
Branch Office: NEW YORK CITY — YU 2-0380
116 East 7th St. —
Після договору з ІНТУРИСТОМ фірма має право висилати ПАЧОК до всіх КРАЇН ЄВРОПИ в АЗІІ. — Затягте: Всі пакети висилаються впродовж 48 год. — Всі оплати, включаючи мито, оплачуються в бірої фірми.
— ВИСИЛАТИ МОЖНА ТІЛЬКИ НОВІ РЕЧІ —
ГАРАНТОВАНА ДОСТАВА — КОЖНА ПОСИЛКА ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕНА. — В БІРОІ ВЕЛИКОЇ ВИБІР ТОВАРИВ.
ПАКУНКИ МОЖНА ПРИНОСИТИ ОСОБИСТО, або ПРИСИЛАТИ ПОШТОЮ. Клієнти, що присилають пакунки поштою, дістають зараз список прісладних речей і кошти висилки. — Кожний клієнт дістає від нас поквитання американської пошти з датою висилки, а по доставі пакки, розписку з підписом адресата.
Відкрито ЩОДЕННО: 9 рано до 8 по пол. — в НЕДІЛІ: 10 рано до 4 по пол.

Українська Футряна фірма
FUR PIECE you have been longing for?
Here at our showroom you will find a wide selection of SCARVES — STOLES — CAPES — JACKETS and COATS of FINE MINK and other FURS at great Savings. You can buy a new Fur piece and pay for it during the summer without interest and have it ready for winter wear.
Summer is an ideal time to repairing and remodeling your old furcoat and make it new — for the next season.
WOLOSCHUK FURS Est. 1905
Longacre 3-5823
343 — 7th Avenue NEW YORK, 1, N. Y.
Entire Building at 29th St. (near Penn. Station)
Right in the Heart of the FUR Market.
Open DAILY to 6 P. M. THURSDAY till 8 o'clock.
Also by appointment.

Увага! НЮ ЙОРК Увага!
ВИСИЛНА ПАЧОК до всіх країн Європи й других
КОРИСТУЙТЕСЬ УСЛУГАМИ ВИДІВЧАЛЬНОЇ, ВИЧИНОВОЇ І СКОРОЇ ФІРМИ
GENERAL PARCEL & TRAVEL CO., Inc.
(Licensed by the USSR)
Branch Office: NEW YORK CITY — YU 2-0380
116 East 7th St. —
Після договору з ІНТУРИСТОМ фірма має право висилати ПАЧОК до всіх КРАЇН ЄВРОПИ в АЗІІ. — Затягте: Всі пакети висилаються впродовж 48 год. — Всі оплати, включаючи мито, оплачуються в бірої фірми.
— ВИСИЛАТИ МОЖНА ТІЛЬКИ НОВІ РЕЧІ —
ГАРАНТОВАНА ДОСТАВА — КОЖНА ПОСИЛКА ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕНА. — В БІРОІ ВЕЛИКОЇ ВИБІР ТОВАРИВ.
ПАКУНКИ МОЖНА ПРИНОСИТИ ОСОБИСТО, або ПРИСИЛАТИ ПОШТОЮ. Клієнти, що присилають пакунки поштою, дістають зараз список прісладних речей і кошти висилки. — Кожний клієнт дістає від нас поквитання американської пошти з датою висилки, а по доставі пакки, розписку з підписом адресата.
Відкрито ЩОДЕННО: 9 рано до 8 по пол. — в НЕДІЛІ: 10 рано до 4 по пол.

The Muse in Prison
Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists
In translation by YAR SLAWUTYCH
Price \$1.00
Order from SVOBODA BOOKSTORE
83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

Hetman of Ukraine Ivan Mazepa
by Clarence A. Manning
Bookman Associates Publishers.
Price — \$3.50
Now on the basis of new materials recently made available the author has traced the almost fantastic events of Mazepa's life and has drawn a rounded picture of his personality and career. Order your copy of this book from:
Svoboda Bookstore
83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

ПРОМІНЬ

Рік IV Серпень, 1958 Ч. 6 (33)

ЗА ДЕРЖАВУ!

(З нагоди 25-літнього ювілею МУН в ЗДА)

Так, як і кожна більша чи менша організація, МУН у ЗДА переходив різні фази в своєму 25-літньому існуванні. Ці фази були повні життя та блиску, але були й смертні та сірі.

Немає потреби на цій місці говорити про деталі їх, бо вони знає, але коли вже доля судила нам зустріти 25-літній ювілей МУН, почувалися до обов'язку відвідати деякі думки, що мають засадничі підстави в побудові та дії МУН.

Може найгіршою хвилюючою в змаганні до волі українського народу було те, що ми в значній мірі втратили державницьке почуття, а керувалися здебільша вульгарними, локально-персональними й утопічно-уросиними ідеями, відсидаючи потребу державної ролі та національного солідаризму поза межі нашої дії. А вислід з цього був один — невдача!

Тому цілком оправдано велика частина учасників Визвольних Змагань 1917 - 20-их років, побачивши, що до мети українська нація не дійде шляхом розгарадізму, дрібно-отаманщини чи інтернаціонального соціалізму, вилонили з себе нову форму чину — прийняла одиноким можливий для визволення й побудови держави універсалістично-ідеалістичний світогляд; угрунтувала на ньому ідею українського націоналізму. Це й привело до створення ОУН.

Важко це за явище наскрізь позитивне й близьке духовому прагненню української людини, без огляду на те, де ця людина знаходиться: чи на українському материнському, чи по інших краях світу.

Ідея українського націоналізму — це не стігунчий вислід бюрократичних теоретиків та здивалених філософів, але це свідоме, а частинно й й, прив'язання до українського чорнозему, який напоює спрагли душі безмежною любов'ю до всього, що українське.

Тому цілком зрозуміло, що переважна більшість українців зразу ж по Конгресі українських націоналістів в Празі 1929 року, які оформили себе в Організацію Українських Націоналістів, спонтанно приймали й під кожним оглядом підтримали всі вимоги й дії, які випливали по лінії українських націоналістів.

Так було і в ЗДА! Українські імігранти в Америці глибоко відчули, що поляє рідинний вітер.

Що до них словами українських націоналістів говорять слави предки батьків. Що тут іде не про вузькі інтереси якогось самозванця чи групи, які знають лише свою пиху та фанатизм одурманюючого матеріалізму. Це — говорили правда, любов і віра в Україну!!!

І сотки, тисячі стали під стег... Американська Україна зрозуміла, що ми програли в 20-их роках не лише тому, що не витримали тиску захланних сусідів, але й тому, що не готові були думати державницькою рачією.

І це був початок ОДВУ, УЗХ, а згодом, в 1933 році і МУН-у — Молодих Українських Націоналістів.

ОДВУ — Організація Державного Відродження України, була подумана вже в самій своїй назві, не кажучи про конструктивний зміст та дію, як організація, що в своїм цілеспрямованні має виробити державно-думачий кадр, який спричиниться до побудови вільної, на здорових основах епертой народолюбної Української Держави.

УЗХ — Український Золотий Хрест, організація патріотичних жінок, поставила собі за мету харитативну допомогу українським інвалідам, політичним в'язням і революційному підпіллі, як і плекання в душах своїх синів та доньок християнської етики та моралі, сполученої міцними вузлами любові до Батьківщини.

І наші пліч-о-пліч з ци-

ми батьківсько-материнськими організаціями вилонився МУН — Молоді Українські Націоналісти. Ця молодеча українська націоналістична організація складалася із синів та доньок батьків, що входили до ОДВУ та УЗХ і в переважній своїй більшості були уродженцями американської землі. МУН без вагання прийняв постулати й ідею українського націоналізму, випиуючи на своїх прапорах повні змісту й патріотичної відданості українській визвольній справі клячі: „Нація над усе!“ і „Наша сила — в нас самих!“

Активна допомога визвольній акції України — це було недовзначне motto МУН, як і виховання молоді людини на доброго громадянина ЗДА та високоякісного патріота України.

Чи виправдав себе МУН за 25 років свого існування? З усією відповідальністю твердимо: так!

МУН чесно й жертвенно виконував свої завдання і дав за 25 років своє свідчення, як перед Українським Націоналістичним Рухом, так і перед Українським Громадянством, що він є організацією конструктивної натури у виробуванні державно-думачого молоді людей, які знайшли й знаходять себе у всіх галузях нашого українського й американського життя, не відступаючи ні на йоту від основ, що їх поклали Провідники та Герої України, а ринучасно Основоположники організаційного українського націоналізму, такі, як — сл. п. полк. С. Конавальець, М. Сибірський, О. Сенік, Р. Сушко, О. Ольжич і інші.

МУН не схилив прапора і не проміняв ідею українського націоналізму та національного солідаризму за гуляйливія, гут-тайми й модерну, вульгарну. Тому цей 25-літній ювілей МУН святкуємо з чистим серцем і відкритою душею. Не переводимо цього святкування задля сенсації чи парад з трибунами й дефіладами. Наш ювілей розрахований в першу чергу на ентузіастично-організаційний підступок, який дасть нам базис за 25 років і поставить перед нами питання: як далі?!

Ми розуміємо, що з бігом часу змінюються форми, методи, персоналій: т. п., але зміст та ідея залишаються ті самі. Тому, ставши на порозі 25-ліття нашої організації, ми не відкидаємо можливостей, що прийдесть поборити деякі технічні, методично-тактичні чи статутно-правні зміни, але натомість без вагання стверджуємо, що в сьогоднішній ситуації, коли світ стоїть перед смертельною загрозою московсько-большевицького імперіалізму, єдиним протиставником його є націоналізм, а зокрема український націоналізм, на засадах якого зріє і розвивається МУН у ЗДА. З усією пошаною українській визвольній справі МУН і далі плематиме державницько-творчі й реальні ідеї, які і в другий 25-ліття дадуть належні очві України й ЗДА.

Ми глибоко переконані, що реальна дієвість в Україні та на еміграції, як і великий довгий досвід українського народу в його визвольній боротьбі, вилічують на цілому фронті нашого змагу всіякі дрібні, локально-персональні й наскрізь шкідливі прояви, заступаючи їх ідеєю українського національного солідаризму й державобудівництва. Хочемо чи ні, але, щоб досягнути святая святых — волі України, мусимо в першу чергу дочистити себе од гріха своїх, а тоді братися за „боротів своїх“.

Цього вимагають сувородієвість і здоровий глузд українця-державника. І за це сьогодні МУН змагається, щоб в наступному чвертьстолітті сповнилася давня мрія пращів, дідів, батьків і братів наших в Україні й поза її межами — щоб Україна стала вільною, могутньою і соборною державою!

Так нам, Боже, допоможи!

ПРОГРАМА

XVII З'їЗДУ МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ в ЗДА,

який відбудеться в днях 30, 31 серпня та 1-го вересня 1958 р. на оселі ім. О. Ольжича в Лігайтоні, Па.

СВЯБОТА, 30-го серпня:

1. Від год. 8-ої ранку — ресстрація делегатів та членів МУН.
2. О год. 10-ій — відкриття Головою ЦУ ОДВУ З'їЗду всіх братніх Організацій та вибір Президії.
3. Від год. 2-ої по обіді — ділові наради МУН з такою програмою:

1. вибір Президії З'їЗду,
2. вибір передбачених З'їЗдом Комісій,
3. відчитання протоколу з XVI З'їЗду,
4. звіти уступаючої Головної Управи,
5. дискусія над звітами,
6. уделеція абсолюторії уступаючій Управі,
7. звіти комісій,
8. вибір нової Головної Управи МУН,
9. дискусія над проблемами виховання й праці,
10. прийняття резолюцій,
11. план праці на майбутнє,
12. загальна дискусія,
13. закриття ділової частини З'їЗду.

НЕДІЛЯ, 31-го серпня

1. О год. 10-ій ранку спільна польова Служба Божа і посвячення прапора ГУ МУН.
2. О год. 2-ій по полудні відкриття Ювілейного Святкування, на яким буде виголошена доповідь, присвячена 25-літтю МУН, привіт, відзначення заслужених членів МУН, передача нагороди для найактивнішого Відділу МУН, Бенкет тощо.
3. О год. 8-ій вечором — спільна ватра з мистецькою програмою.

ПОНЕДІЛОК, 1-го вересня

Від год. 9-ої ранку — спільні наради з Братніми Організаціями, спільна змінка. Закриття З'їЗду.

Головна Управа Молодих Українських Націоналістів в Америці

Всі на З'їзд!

Усі Відділи та Делегатури повинні зголосити своїх делегатів на XVII З'їзд МУН до Секретаріату ГУ МУН не пізніше як 15-го серпня ч. р. На святкування 25-ліття МУН повинні явитися масово всі муниці з цілого американського терену, притягаючи з собою якнайбільше молоді та старшого громадянства.

Кожний Відділ повинен підготувати мистецьку програму й зголосити свою групу до вказаного вище речення в канцелярії ГУ МУН. Окремо можуть зголосувати індивідуальні особи для виступів у муниці з цілого американського терену, притягаючи з собою якнайбільше молоді та старшого громадянства.

ЮВІЛЕЙНИЙ АЛЬМАНАХ МУН

Заходами ГУ Молодих Українських Націоналістів у ЗДА наприкінці серпня по'явиться Ювілейний Альманах МУН.

Альманах міститиме багато оригінальних світлин, статті з молодечою проблематикою, оповідання, вірші, спогади, оголошення-побажання і список жертводавців, які спричинилися своєю пожертвою до його видання.

Остаточний реченець зложення оголошене-побажання 12-го серпня. То ж, усіх, хто хоче мати в Альманяху своє оголошення чи побажання, просимо йоспішити, надсилаючи їх на адресу Адміністрації Ювілейного Альманаху д-га Д. Січа.

Ще раз пригадуємо, що Альманах друкується чотирма кольорами і частина його накладу буде видана в твердих обкладинках. Всі особи, що зложили в Альманяху своє побажання, отримають його безплатно.

Ювілейний Альманах, підготовлений до друку з нагоди 25-ліття МУН — це буде солідно опрацьована під технічним, мистецьким і змістовним оглядом книга. Хай же в кожного нашого патріота не забракне її в своїй власній бібліотеці. Тому радимо вже тепер замовляти цю книгу для поширення. Замовлення надсилайте на адресу Адміністрації Ювілейного Альманаху.

Будьмо горді з цього великого діла, в яке вклали тисячі муниць свою жертвенну працю.

ПОБАЖАННЯ

Член ГУ МУН друг Дмитро Січ закінчив успішно студії в Рутгерс університеті і одержав ступінь Бачелор оф Артс з політичних наук. З цієї нагоди бажамо друзеві Д. Січеві найкращих успіхів в його далішній праці для добра українського народу і прибраної Батьківщини.

Головна Управа МУН Редакція „Промінь“

Роман Шраменко Голова Головної Управи МУН

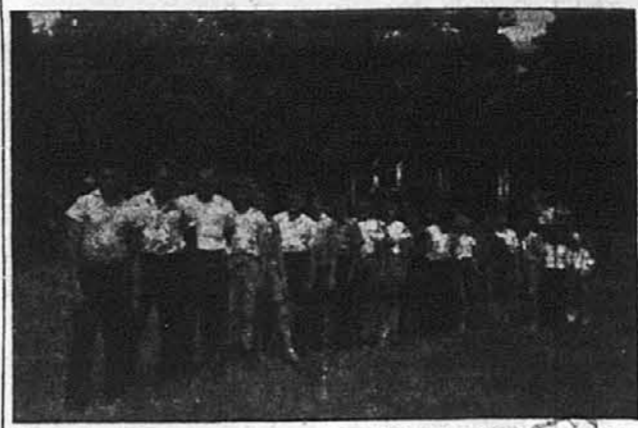


Маруся Попович Заступниця Голови ГУ МУН



А. Домаратський Секретар ГУ МУН

УСІ РАЗОМ ГІДНО ВІДЗНАЧИМО 25-ЛІТТЯ МУН В ДНЯХ 30, 31 СЕРПНЯ І 1 ВЕРЕСНЯ НА ОСЕЛІ ІМ. О. ОЛЬЖИЧА!



Муниці з групою доросту на хлоп'ячому таборі ім. О. Ольжича в Лігайтоні, Па.

Зміни в американському шкільництві

Початок нового шкільного року в американських школах принесе в багатьох з них важливі зміни і для учнів і для батьків. Майже однорічна дискусія на тему шкільництва і усвідомлення недоліків у ньому починають давати свої наслідки. Є це свого роду педагогічна революція у програмах і в самій філософії навчання. Тому, як наші молоді, так і батькам треба бути приготуваними до цього нового напрямку, щоб уміти відповідно до нього достеунуватися.

Зміни, переведені вже в ряді американських шкіл, відносяться здебільша до середніх шкіл і йдуть по таких основних лініях:

1. Дотеперішня педагогічна філософія про те, що учня не можна залишити на другий рік у тій самій класі, бо, мовляв, це пошкодить його психічному ростові, вже пішла на смітник у деяких школах. Відтепер учнів, які відстають, залишатимуть у тій самій класі ще на один рік.

Водночас із цим майже автоматичне право на одержання диплому закінчення середньої школи лише на основі її відвідування сильно буде обмежене. У майбутньому, щоб дістати такий диплом, учень муситиме успішно вчитися. Не виключено, а навіть дуже правдоподібно, що позові будуть введені спеціальні дипломові іспити, додатково до звичайних кінцевих іспитів з окремих предметів.

2. Програми середніх шкіл зміняться. Передусім ревідується фальшиве поняття „демократичності“ середніх шкіл, тобто принцип однієї школи для всіх — і здібних і зовсім нездібних учнів. У багатьох місцевостях в рамках однієї середньої школи створено фактично дві паралельні школи, починаючи від 10-ої класів: фахова школа для тих учнів, які не бажають або нездібні продовжувати свою освіту в університеті, і друга, академічна школа для учнів, які планують продовжувати освіту після закінчення середньої школи.

В деяких містах, напр., в Нью Орлінісі, створено окремі середні школи для особливо здібних учнів, „інтелектуальної аристократії“. Такий поділ дає можливість інтенсивнішої праці над здібними учнями і кращої підготовки до університетів і каледжів.

Відповідно до цього поділу переведиться і зміна програми. Учні в „академічній“ середній школі муситимуть вчитися краще й більше, ніж до тепер. Зрозуміло, у новій програмі кладається більший наголос на математику, фізику і хемію — більше годин і ширша, ніж дотепер, програма. Поруч з цим більше уваги буде присвячено гумані-

MUN HIGHLIGHTS

By OLEN RIZNYK

A dream for MUN has finally been realized and the celebration of its 25th Anniversary takes on a double meaning. Not only is MUN celebrating its 25 years existence, during which it has contributed greatly to the Ukrainian Cause and in developing youth to become better citizens, but it is also proudly satisfying its great ambition to own its estate. Now, finally and coincidentally coinciding with MUN's Silver Anniversary, MUN shares the benefits, satisfaction, and realization that at last their long sought for ambition of holding a Convention on their own land is realized. The significance in this is paramount. Entering a new milestone in its history, MUN is expanding and realizing its great dream. The Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton, Pa. is the dream-come-true for MUN. The erection of a cultural center on the site will not only benefit MUN members, but many other Ukrainians in that area. In a unique plan, Ukrainians will have an opportunity to purchase one-acre lots for cottage sites in the new cultural center. The Lehighton development has spread the Ukrainian mission to the corners of Carbon City, Pa. It received a tremendous write-up in the largest newspaper in the area, "The Lehigh Valley Record," a community embodying the cultural traditions of these freedom loving people is rising near Lehighton," began the article. It told of the purchase of the 345 acre Bayer Farm in Beaver Run — a farm which was at one time the estate of Lafayette Lentz, Mauch Chunk millionaire. The article continued admiring the work of the Ukrainians. "Already the active Ukrainian Americans, working during weekends and vacations have tackled some major projects. They are building a swimming pool and a three and a half acre lake for boating and fishing. These newest Carbon County residents seem to have a universal philosophy — a strong faith in God that really works when you put your muscles and heart behind the task."

What an opportunity this Homestead presents for MUN members! Not only for a wonderful vacation on the beautiful Bayer Farm, but also summer employment as counselors in the children's camp, or other jobs. Already some MUN members of New York City and Philadelphia are taking advantage of the opportunities offered. Mike Katsynsky is assistant commander and sports director. Vladimir Stecyk, Bohdan Pelich and Zirkha Shekeryk are the counselors — all doing a grand job. Other members have taken upon themselves other obligations, doing odd jobs on the estate.

This year's Convention promises to be one of the biggest and most exciting in MUN's colorful 25 year history. Unlike past Conventions in city hotels, the convention one will be held in a healthy, "fresh" country atmosphere where between business sessions members can enjoy some swimming and sports games. An elaborate program for the three days has been planned. On Friday night and Saturday morning, delegates and members will register. This will be followed by a combined session of ODWU, MUN, ZAREVO and Ukrainian Gold Cross. After lunch all organizations will hold their own business sessions until dinner. Under the moon, around a huge "vatra" a picnic will take place. This will embody the Ukrainian traditional custom of singing Ukrainian songs, doing folk dances and telling stories. "Dorist MUN" from Rochester will entertain at this bonfire-celebration.

On Sunday, outdoor religious services will be held, and blessing of the MUN flag. This will be followed by an outdoor Cultural Jubilee Program for both guests and delegates. The finale, Sunday evening, will be a special Silver Anniversary Banquet, at which Dr. Michael Danyliuk from Minnesota will be the guest speaker. The MUN band from Philadelphia led by the Branch president, Ihor Bak-Soychuk will enchant us with sweet dance music.

Elections and future plans will be discussed on Monday, followed by a farewell party sending the members happily home.

The MUN Almanac is on the press and we wait impatiently for the outcome. Editor and secretary of the Executive Committee of MUN, A. Domaratzky, has worked feverishly, depriving himself of many personal enjoyments, devoting more than just his spare time for this masterpiece — the MUN ALMANAC.

MUN's Convention has for its purpose to review the work of the past and to formulate plans for the future. It is obvious that the basis of all discussions will be: ways and means of strengthening the organization and making it most effective in the interest of Ukrainian Nationalism. The older and the younger will meet at the forum. The older with experience to their credit, and the younger imbued with ambition, zeal and enthusiasm. Each mutually respecting the good qualities of the other, they shall meet together, supplementing each other's efforts for the common purpose. This is something to which we look with a great deal of contentment. Delegates will find themselves in a much larger world than their town or city. The size of the organization will assume greater proportions. A set of resolutions will be made. A set of resolutions will ultimately emanate from the Labor Day Weekend deliberation. These will set forth the plans and guidance for the work of the future. But the best intentions and efforts of the Convention will come to naught, unless the delegates carry over to their respective Branches the spirit and enthusiasm of the Convention. The delegates will become the "prime movers" in carrying out the wishes of the Convention and in seeing that they are carried out by the members at home. The time is ripe! Let's go! We have a unity purpose — LET US DEVELOP ALSO THE UNITY OF ACTION!

We invite all MUN members to attend this Silver Anniversary of MUN, for it denotes the end of one epoch of MUN life and the starting of a new era in which you will be an important part of.

We URGE all past organizers and promoters of MUN, who gave the spark of life in the first epoch, Pioneers: Roman Lapica, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Ivan, Edward Seredynsky, Mike Kostiv, Vera and Olga Zadorozky (nee), Captain William Rybak, Michael Lapica, Walter Dydik (first editor of the "Trident" published in 1936) John Sawchuk, Michael Senchuk, Emil Hryshuk, Theodore Motorney, Alexander Yaremko and many many others — COME! With advice — with plans, so we can carry on the magnificent work you have started 25 years ago!

Last week a special farewell Banquet was held in honor of the departing Prof Jurij Bojko, President of the "Independent Association of Soviet Affairs." Representatives from many Ukrainian Central Organizations attended the banquet at the Lehighton Homestead. The Prof now residing in Munich, Germany, has just completed a five month tour throughout the Eastern United States and Canada, visiting large Ukrainian communities and lecturing on the social-economic-political conditions in the USSR in addition conferences were held with him at Georgetown, Columbia and Minnesota Universities as well as interviews with many newspapers. The Association is publishing a book entitled "Moscow Roots of Bolshevism". It will appear by the end of the year. Prof. Bojko has done a wonderful job in the United States and Canada enlightening us more about Bolshevism and the menace it presents to the FreeWorld.

We are grateful to him and bid him farewell and wish him success for the future in continuing such an excellent job.

Congratulations to the Ukrainian Gold Cross for organizing the children's camp at the Ukrainian Homestead through which over 50 children have enjoyed privileged of rest, play, sports and an educational program in the country. This has been a small experiment that has proved successful. Future plans call for expansion to include a MUN camp for teenagers in which Ukrainian cultural courses will be given and MUN leadership courses typical of the kind that were held in Glen Spey last year, that proved useful and constructive.

In Memoriam

We recall the tragic death of our two beloved members, — Eugene Shuhan and Orest Ptasiuk, who died in an automobile accident one year ago, leaving us with fine memories about them.

Were it not for MUN many of us would not have known such two great boys. To most of us their brutally tragic passing away would have been an insignificant but interesting event last summer. We owe it to them to fill the gap the passing have left. In commemoration of their death, let us bring our Ukrainian friends, who are worthy to join MUN.

ПРОМІНЬ СТОРІНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ У ЗДА (Молоді ОДВУ)

Редакція А. DOMARATZKY, 334 W. Ruyoon St., Newark 8, N. J.