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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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РІК LXV Ч. 186 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1958 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 186 VOL. LXV

140 Delegates Registered Thus Far For the 6th UUARC Convention

It is reported from Philadelphia that by now 140 delegates have been registered for the 6th Convention (General Meeting, as it is also called), of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which is to take place today and tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday, September 27-28, in Philadelphia, Hotel Bellevue-Stratford.

A great number of guests are expected to attend, also representatives of various American relief organizations.

Among the delegates who will attend will be representatives of the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, Ukrainian National Aid Ass'n of America, the Organization for Rebirth of Ukraine, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, the "Soyuz Ukrainok," and other national organizations and their branches.

Tonight, a banquet will be held, to be attended by delegates and guests. Among the guests of honor will be the well known Dr. Sas-Yaworsky of TV prize-winning fame, and who has won the admiration for his knowledge of American history.

The convention will begin today at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Walter Gallan, President of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, has announced that by the time the convention begins, there will be a far greater number of delegates registered than the 140 reported by now.

Ukrainian Christian Movement Congress Held in Brussels

On the occasion of the current World's Fair in Brussels, Belgium, there took place on September 19 through 21st, a Congress of the Ukrainian Christian Movement, dedicated to the problems of European unity in the light of Christian truths.

The congress was the only one of its kind at the Brussel's Fair. It was officially sanctioned by the commissioners of the Vatican Pavilion and by the Belgian government.

It took place in the Vatican's Civitas Dei.

Some fifty persons took part in the congress, the majority of whom are associated with the Ukrainian Christian Movement.

Some twelve addresses were delivered by those participating in the gathering, and their general theme was the problems partaining to European unity and progress.

Among the speakers were Rev. I. Hryniokh, Prof. W. Yaniw, Rev. I. Tiliavsky, Dr. K. Mytrovich, Dr. M. Hotsiy, Prof. A. Kulchitsky, Prof. I. Mirchuk (in whose absence his paper was read), Mr. A. Andrievsky, Prof. Y. Glowinsky, Dr. M. Zayatz, Prof. R. Yakemchuk, and Rev. M. Marusin.

As a culminating point of the congress, there was held in the main church of the Vatican Pavilion a Pontifical Mass, at which officiating were the Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Canada, and Archbishop Ivan Buchko of Rome, who were assisted by twenty priests.

The responses were sung by the Dutch Byzantine Choir, under the direction of Dr. M. Antonovich.

Among the faithful present at the service were several hundred Ukrainians and several thousand non-Ukrainians. For the benefit of the latter, an explanation of the Divine Liturgy of the Byzantine Rite of the Catholic Church was given in three languages, French, Flemish and German.

The Mass was broadcast over the entire fair grounds, and called out much favorable reaction, and interested, also, some tourists from the Soviet Union.

The Mass, and the concert of Ukrainian church music, which took place in the evening of September 21st, helped quite a deal in filling in the gap of knowledge about Ukrainians at the Brussels World's Fair because of Soviet Russian machinations there against patriotic Ukrainians.

The Belgian press covered this greatly impressive congress of the Ukrainian Christian Movement quite thoroughly.

It was encouraging to note that among the participants there were Ukrainians of various religious denominations and political parties.

Testimonial Dinner For Senator H. Alexander Smith

The Testimonial Committee to Honor Senator H. Alexander Smith and the local committee representing the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus have jointly agreed that the banquet scheduled for October 11, 1958 at the Ukrainian Center, 180 William Street, Newark, N.J., will commence at 8:30 PM instead of 7 PM as previously announced. Likewise, the concert of the Bandurists shall commence promptly at 6 PM instead of 7 PM

In view of Senator Smith's outstanding and courageous leadership and warm sympathy toward the Ukrainian people, a group of Ukrainian leaders representing all communities in the state of New Jersey are tendering the distinguished Senator a testimonial banquet upon his retirement from office. The affair will be held at the Ukrainian Center, 180 William Street, N.J. on Saturday evening, October 11, promptly at 8:30 PM.

The famous Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, under the direction of Hryhory Kytasty and Wolodymyr Bosbyk, a unique group dedicated to the preservation of precious traditions, will give its farewell concert on Saturday evening, October 11, 1958, promptly at 6 PM at the Newark Opera House, 383 Washington Street, Newark N. J., instead of 7 PM as previously scheduled. This is the last concert in this area before their departure for a tour of Europe.

After the concert, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and their guests will jointly attend the above mentioned Banquet to be held at the Ukrainian Center.

It is urged that Ukrainians in this vicinity participate in both the Concert and Banquet on October 11, 1958. It is important that we honor Senator H. Alexander Smith for the vast amout of work he has done for the Ukrainians and to also honor the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus for their outstanding work which brings something original, valuable and lasting to the world of American culture.

Representatives of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus are Chairman Dr. Roman Rychok, and Secretary Mr. Myron Stebelsky and the Testimonial Committee to Honor Senator Smith is represented by Chairman John Romanition and Secretary Andrew Keybida.

Ukrainians Take Part in National Conference on Citizenship

Participants in the National Conference on Citizenship (left to right): Dr. M. Cenko, Mr. Antin Batiuk, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn and Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky

The Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, the President of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, Mr. Antin Batiuk, the Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, a representative of the "Samopomich" (Self-Reliance) organization, Dr. Mikola Cenko, also Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky and Mr. Stephen Skubick, took part in a meeting of the National Conference On Citizenship, September 15-19 inclusive, in Washington, D.C., Hotel Statelr.

Taking part in the meeting—the 13th of its kind—were a number of American dignitaries.

The organization has as one of its principal purposes the dissemination of knowledge about the rights, duties and obligations of Americans.

One of the principal speakers at the meeting was U.S. Attoreny General William P. Rogers. In his talk he dwelt on the Arkansas school segregation crisis, and upon the attempts of Governor Faubus to circumvent the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, and deplored the latter fact.

Another speaker was Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, and author of the book "Commitment To Freedom," published in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the founding of that famed newspaper.

Head of one of the panel groups, as at previous meetings of the organization, was Mr. Skubick.

Mr. Halychyn was interviewed by a representative of the Voice of America, in the matter of civic and national duties, with stress laid upon the value of American citizenship and the role played in its advancement by the Ukrainian National Association. The interview was broadcast by the Voice of America in Ukrainian behind the Iron Curtain.

Post-War Ukraine, Theme of Ukrainian Students Society Conference

Over 140 students and guests, associated with the SUSTA (Soyuz Ukrainskykh Studentskykh Tovarystv—Union of Ukrainian Students Societies), attended its Third Annual University Conference, which, for the second time, was held at the Soyuzivka, UNA Estate, near Kerhonkson, N.Y., September 19-21 last.

Those attending the conference came from various Ukrainian American communities in the Eastern States, including New York, N.Y., Newark, N.J., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Mr., Trenton, N.J., Syracuse, N.Y., and Hartford, Conn.

The theme of the conference were current topics in present-day Ukrainian life—since the last war—in its native habitat, Ukraine.

The formal opening took place Friday evening, and it revolved around the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of organized Ukrainian student life. An illuminating talk on this was delivered by Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association.

The speaker was followed by others, who dwelt upon the past and current episodes in Ukrainian student life. They were: Mr. Bohdan Krawciw, associate editor of the Svoboda, Prof. Nicholas Chubaty, Mr. Eugene Malaniuk, and Mr. Anton Dragan, editor-in-chief of the Svoboda.

Saturday's conference session, devoted to scholarship, was addressed by: (1) Mr. A. Dragan, who spoke about the actual duties of Ukrainians, wherever they may be, and especially about the duties of Ukrainian students in relation to Ukraine and the Ukrainian national liberation movement; (2) Mr. B. Krawciw, who centered his attention on the younger generation poets of Ukraine, students of the Kiev, Lviv, and Chernivtsi universities; (3) Mr. E. Malaniuk, who dwelt upon the literary aspects of Ukrainian cultural progress; (4) Prof. N. Chubaty, who spoke on the current Ukrainian studies situation; (5) Prof. A. Andrushkiw, who surveyed the mathematical - technical studies in Ukraine; and (6) Prof. L. Shankovsky, who outlined the historical fight Ukraine has been waging against Russia in all fields of life, political, economical, religious and cultural.

The lectures were followed by wide discussions on every topic touched upon, by the students and the lecturers. It all ended around 9 o'clock, and was followed by a "Vechirka", arranged by the Ukrainian Student Society of Newark, under the direction of Irene Steckiw, with dancing following.

The third session of the conference, which took place on Sunday, were of a business nature. They were held following open field church services.

The program included talks by Mr. Zenon Krawetz, reports on the activities of the SUSTA societies and clubs, a talk by the president of the Fund for the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, Mr. S. Khemych, and ensuing discussions thereon.

The SUSTA conference presiding board consisted of Zenon Krawetz, Michael Pochtar, Constantin Sawchuk, Martha Doberchank, and Mykola Holinaty.

Anti-Bolshevik Congress Held in New York City

The Second Congress of American Friends of the ABN—Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations—was held during the past weekend, September 20 and 21st, in New York City, in Hotel New Yorker.

The congress was attended, as reported in The New York Times, by representatives of seventeen different nationalities, all united to fight Soviet Russian imperialism and communism and to free the Soviet enslaved peoples.

Among the chief speakers were Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, head of the ABN, and Dr. Nestor Procyk of Buffalo, the latter who was later elected as the new president of the American Friends of the ABN organization.

An adress pertaining to "a realistic and positive policy," that would recognize the Soviet Union as "a Russian empire comprised of many enslaved peoples," was given by Mr. Edward M. O'Connor, who was Commissioner of Displaced Persons in the Administration of the former President Harry S. Truman, and who has long been a friend of the Ukrainians and their strivings for Ukraine's national liberation.

In conjunction with the congress, a banquet was held Saturday evening, which was addressed by the permanent delegate of Nationalist China at the United Nations, Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Dr. Y. Chiang Yang, the Korean Ambassador to the United States, who is an observer of his country at the United Nations, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, national chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mrs. Edith Hyder, a Canadian radio commentator, and others.

Banquet chairman was Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association, and Vice President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Opening talk of greetings was given by Dr. T. Krupa, former head of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations.

In the resolutions passed at the congress, which was attended by several hundred persons, the Administration's Far Eastern policy was upheld. The congress urged a firm defense of the Chinese offshore islands to avoid a "Pacific Munich."

The delegates also called upon the United States to abandon attempts at achieving peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union and to give immediate political and technical aid to underground movements in the satellite and enslaved nations.

Ukraine Famine Death Victims Commemorated in Bridgeport

The death of millions of Ukrainians who died a horrible death in the early 1930s as a result of a deliberately instigated famine in Ukraine by the Kremlin rulers, a measure which the Reds attempted to use, but vainly, to quell the nationalistic and individualistic spirit of the Ukrainian people, was commemorated in Bridgeport, Conn., by the members of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, on Sunday, September 21st last.

The commemorative exercises were held in Bridgeport's Ukrainian National Home.

They were opened by Rev. Mikola Cherniavsky of the local Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The American and Ukrainian anthems were then sung by the local united Ukrainian chorus, directed by Prof. Alexander Kozak, which then presented in the course of the program a number of Ukrainian songs. Opening remarks were by Mr. Joseph Slivinsky.

Principal speakers were Mr. Michael Piznak, Counsellor-at-law, and treasurer of the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who spoke in English, and Mr. Anatol Falko, who spoke in Ukrainian.

Among other speakers were Congressman Moreno, Mr. Zeller who is a candidate for Governor of Connecticut, Mr. Coles, who represented Conn. Governor Ribikoff, and Mr. Volodimir Chubaty, head of the Bridgeport Branch of the UCCA.

Recitations of poems were by Mrs. Wasylyna Kowal and members of the Plast and SUMA youth organizations.

The exercises were concluded with a prayer by Rev. Yaroslav Shust, of the Bridgeport Ukrainian Catholic Church, and with the singing of the "Bozhe Velikiy" hymn.

Chicago Youth—United We Stand

The Ukrainian Youth Club of Chicago, a branch of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, is preparing a program for Oct. 12 at 3 PM at the Chopin School Auditorium, Rice and Western. The program will be highlighted by the color slide showing of "Ukraine Today" presented by Miss Gloria Surmach. Miss Surmach visited Ukraine in 1955 and again in 1956 and has prepared an exciting panoramic view of Ukrainian life behind the Iron Curtain. A question and answer period will follow the showing.

The various youth organizations of Chicago are invited to come and meet the League. Handout programs will include a brief history of the UYLNA, its work in Chicago, and an invitation to all youth organizations such as Plast, SUSTA, SUMA, and MUN to become member clubs of the League, and to all individual youth to become members of the Chicago Youth Club.

The Ukrainian Youth Club of Chicago is endeavoring to form the "Chicago Council of Youth" of all member clubs of the UYLNA in an effort to unite in a common cause the many facets of Ukrainian youth.

We realize that organizations such as those mentioned above are national in scope with their own national executive board and their own calendar of activities. We feel, however, that club membership in the UYLNA would not and could not interfere in any way with the goals and aspirations of these organizations. Each club would remain a distinct entity in and of itself with its own program of activities. League membership would enable these clubs to: (1) become more closely associated with the UYLNA in its efforts to promote the Ukrainian cause on a national level, (2) to benefit from membership in an organization that has become an integral part of the American scene and (3) to send delegates to the annual convention. Most important of all we could once and for all dispel the prevalent notion that two Ukrainians represent three organizations.

On the local level, a Chicago Council of Ukrainian Youth with each club having its representative would enable each organization to benefit mutually from a stronger central organization, with non-conflicting social calendars planned for the year, greater participation in each individual club's activities through greater knowledge of each other's goals, and a greater working agreement among youth of Chicago. It takes little imagination to realize that success of a project such as this, composed of clubs with such ostensibly different aims, coud have repercussions beneficial to a more united Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Youth Club feels that this project is worthy of consideration in Chicago. A central coordinating committee such as the proposed Chicago Council is long overdue. Frankly, its success will depend largely upon organizations with the foresight and "guts" to break with the more traditional Ukrainian pattern.

Support the idea by being present at Chopin on October 12 at 3 PM. Support the Chicago Council by enrolling as a Charter Club, and support the UYLNA by becoming a member organization.

Myron B. Kuropas
Vice-Pres. UYLNA

Volleyball Tournament and Gala Events at the Soyuzivka This Weekend

A volleyball tournament to decide which team will win championship in the Union of Ukrainian Sports Clubs and the winning of the Ukrainian National Association and Soyuzivka cups, which will take place today, Saturday, September 27; the UNA 1958 Autumn Festival which will take place tomorrow, Sunday, September 28, and which will include the selection of "Miss Soyuzivka 1959"—all of this combined will make this weekend a very pleasurable one for all those who will flock to the Soyuzivka, that great UNA Estate resort in the Catskill Mountains, near Kerhonkson, N.Y.

The volleyball games, which will begin promptly at 12:00 o'clock today, will have as contenders for the coveted championship prizes the following teams: UAST "Berkut" of Perth Amboy, N.J., UAST "Dowbush" of New Haven, Conn., BSK "Nioman" of South River, N.J., USK "Play" of New York, SUMA "Skala" of Newark, N.J., USK I and USK II of New York, and UST "Tryzub," last year's champions, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The trophy cups of the Ukrainian National Association and of its Soyuzivka—which are passed on from year to year to the successive champions—will be presented to the winning teams on Sunday.

The UNA 1958 Autumn Festival at the Soyuzivka will commence Sunday morning with outdoor church services.

The Autumn Festival program, which aside from the necessary formalities will be replete with fine entertainment, will also feature the selection of "Miss Soyuzivka 1959," on the order of the selection of Miss America.

The evenings, beginning with last night, will be very convivial, with dancing, get-togethers of old and new friends, and a general good social time had by all prevailing.

It is expected that with improvement of traffic conditions on all the highways leading to the Soyuzivka, which is inevitable at this time of the year, Ukrainian Americans and their friends will descend by veritable hordes upon the Soyuzivka.

Be sure to be there!

UNA Branch 364 in Cleveland Observes Its 45th Anniversary

The Society of St. Basil the Great, Branch 364 of the Ukrainian National Association, of Cleveland, Ohio, observed with fitting ceremonies, last Saturday, September 20th, the 45th anniversary of its founding.

The society was established on September 26, 1913, largely through the efforts of Mr. Stephen Chorniy.

The celebration consisted of a concert and banquet. The concert numbers were presented mainly by members of the society, most of them youngsters.

The concert was formally opened with the blessing of the society's banners, by the Reverend Fathers W. Kachmar and E. Bodnar, the latter who briefly addressed the assemblage.

Opening remarks were by Mr. Gregory Kukiz, president of the organization. This was followed by the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

The Ukrainian National Association Hymn was recited by Hannah Bryzdun.

Principal speaker was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. The subject of his talk was the symbolic meaning of the banners of the society.

The program also featured the SUMA Band, directed by Mr. E. Kruk, Ukrainian dancers, led by Olga Kukiz-Byk and Joanna Pryma, declamators Yaroslava and Oleh Korenevich, who together with Omelian and Daria Korenevich, presented a two-act play based on the progress of the Ukrainian National Association.

Talks were also delivered by Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, member of the Board of Advisers of the UNA, and Attorney-at-law Omer Malicky.

Greetings from other societies and persons paying tribute to the founders of Branch 364, namely, Stephen Chorniy, Andrew Herman, and Joseph Nebozhuka, and a prayer for the departed members of it, concluded the concert.

At the banquet that evening, Mr. Halychyn spoke about the importance of the Ukrainian National Association.

UCCA Endorses Eisenhower's Stand

At a recent meeting in New York City, the executive board of the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America passed a resolution conveying the heartiest congratulations to President Dwight D. Eisenhower for his spirited address on the Far East, and the warmest endorsement of the firm stand he took in regard to the latest moves engineered by Moscow in that area.

In the message sent to the President and signed by UCCA national chairman Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, the UCCA executive board said that "despite the different party affiliations of our executive members, this resolution received unanimous support. Truly, the vital interests of our country transcend all else, and we most earnestly hope that all of our fellow Americans will come to view this serious matter in such light."

The message to the President further stated that—"We must firmly support our free Chinese ally and not give an inch, either in Warsaw or in the United Nations, to the Russian 'stawlenniki' in Peiping. To do so means, in effect, to appease. We hope that our Government shall not yield to those who blindly confuse 'inflexibility' with compromise of fundamental principles"

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Khrushchev's Revealing "Blooper"

It was with considerable amusement that we read this week the complaint of Soviet Premier Khrushchev (Butcher of Ukraine) against the Soviet school system. It has previously been praised over and over again by him, by other Soviet top-men, and it seems to have impressed American scholars who have visited the Soviet Union, and who, upon their return, complained that the American school system is not on par with that of the Soviets.

We have, editorially and otherwise, objected to such complaints, and pointed out the difference between—our American school system, particularly in reference to our college students who have to work their way through college and university, and, for that matter through high school in the earlier stages of their education and yet who have nonetheless turned out to be first class professionals in their specialized fields, as scientists, medical men, lawyers, engineers—and the Soviet school system, the students in which are subsidized by the Soviet government, so that they don't have to work during their studies in a system which purportedly has achieved the greatest results for the benefit of the Moscow dictators, especially in the heavy science curriculum.

Now comes the laugh. As reported in the press, Premier Khrushchev informs us that Soviet high schools have achieved such poor results that he proposes in effect their abolition. He says that too many Soviet high school graduates have been found unfit for anything but further study while they try to avoid physical labor like the plague, regarding such physical labor as some form of punishment fit only for failures.

Competent authorities on the subject correctly point out that this revelation by Khrushchev should be corrective in rejecting any thought that a solution of the American educational problems rests upon an imitation of the Soviet system. After all, the case for better education in science and mathematics in America—and, one must admit, it is a strong case—must be justified in terms of America's own present and prospective needs, not only in hasty conclusions born of individual Soviet scientific successes, such as the Sputniks.

Unwittingly, perhaps, Premier Khrushchev has also given us some insights into Soviet society. It has become, he acknowledges in effect, simply another stratified class civilization in which the upper groups pass on their privileges by using influence in favor of their children, especially in the matter of getting their children into universities.

The disdain for physical labor among the students in the USSR that Khrushchev admits is prevalent, gives the lie direct to the usual Soviet Russian glorification of the horny-handed sons of toil, as well as to the claim that the Soviet Union is in any way really "a workers' and peasants' state.

As one observer puts it, it is not without interest to note that Khrushchev's solution is very definitely anti-democratic. A small elite of the gifted *is to be permitted continuous* education, which reminds us of the elite of the Fascist and Nazi regimes of former times. The great majority of Soviet youngsters must quit school at the age of 15 or so and go to work, and rely, if they wish to go ahead, on night school or correspondence courses.

As far as "letting the cat out of the bag" in respect to Soviet educational system, Premier Khrushchev certainly "pulled a blooper."

Soviet Minister of Culture N. A. Mikhailov Expostulates

"From the ridiculous to the sublime," can be characterized the interview had with Soviet Minister of Culture, Nikolai A. Mikhailov, by a group of American students in a broadcast televised last Sunday.

He and four other Soviet leaders were interviewed in Moscow by the students. The televised program, one in the series, is called "Youth Wants to Know."

The subject matter ranged from the poverty of humor in Soviet televised shows, to lack of freedom in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Mikhailov, generally glum-looking, when he answered questions, conceded that Soviet art was "led" by the state on the basis of the principles of Communist ideology.

One question was about a novel, "Dr. Zhivago," by Boris Pasternack, criticizing a lack of freedom in the Soviet Union. It has been published here in the United States and in Europe, but not in the Soviet Union.

"Our publishing houses," he said, in Russian, translated sentence by sentence, "publish literature which helps to build a new world, a new society, which we call the Communist society. If the work is written on a plane which is not useful to our society, and which has no use for our society, why should we publish anything of that nature?"

Mr. Mikhailov noted that "a rather notorious book called 'Not by Bread Alone'" had been published. This novel by Vladimir Dulintsev, denounced Soviet bureaucracy. Mr. Mikhailov said, "we criticized it severely" and "our readers agreed with us."

One American college girl asked about Soviet newspaper and textbook distortions of United States unemployment and race discrimination. Mr. Mikhailov expostulated: "In the books I have personally read, I have never found anything exaggerated or anything unfriendly to your country."

So the interview turned out to what was expected of it, triteness and nonsense, and certainly not the fault of the students.

Mr. Mikhailov admitted a thing of no consequence, namely, that the comedies on the Soviet TV are poor, something about which we have not the slightest idea, for we do not see Soviet TV shows, and, of course, do not care to do so.

But Mr. Mikhailov did not admit a thing of vast consequence, namely, that there is absolutely no freedom in the Soviet Union, especially in Moscow-terrorized Ukraine.

One could ejaculate: "To what purpose these television interviews!?"

But on second and better thought; "Why not have them, to serve as a sort of sounding boards, excellent for exposing the falseness and hypocricy of Soviet mouthpieces."

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"!

The Integration Problem

By Clarence A. Manning

The question of school integration in the South is today one of the most tangled and disputed problems in the United States. Opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of integration is especially obvious in the states of Virginia and Arkansas, although it is not a negligible factor in the border states as a whole and it is overwhelming in some of the states of the so-called Deep South as Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, states with the largest proportionate Negro population. Yet Virginia and Arkansas are stressing essentially different aspects of the problem and while the opposition is taking largely the same external form, it is proceeding from different bases.

The seriousness of the problem can be seen by the fact that Senator Byrd of Virginia, one of the most respected men in the Senate, is activly working to prevent desegregation. Senators McClellan and Fulbright of Arkansas, two other leading senators, are avoiding so far as possible open involvement and at the same time Senator Fulbright's name is connected in the public mind with the American support of foreign students exchange and the bringing to the United States of young men and women from Asia and Africa to study in the American schools and colleges on a non-segregated basis.

The Anomaly

We can only understand this anomaly by glancing at the educational problems of the South. Before the Civil War there was practically no education of the slaves. Here and there a master would have some taught reading and writing but the vast bulk were illiterate. Education was confined to the plantation-owning class as a rule and the poor whites in the backwoods and the mountains received little more education than the Negroes. After white supremacy was reestablished in the south the schools for Negroes, even including those established by Northern religious bodies and the Freedman's Bureau were *still on a low plane. They had* shorter periods of instruction, poorer buildings and less well-equipped teachers and they fell behind the newer white schools established for those classes who had never had an education. It is true that in the twentieth century this lag in the Negro institutions has been largely but not wholly made up. Yet there has grown a feeling that the Negro could not be educated and along with it and the fear of intermarriage, a feeling that his education should be entirely separate. We thus have the paradox that while integration in the growing industry has steadily progressed, it has remained completely outside of education. A new tradition has grown up in the period since the Civil War and that was rudely challenged by the Supreme Court decision.

No one seriously believed that the clash between the new and the old orders would take place in Arkansas. The Little Rock school board apparently in good faith started a very limited scheme of integration and it probably would have met with little or no serious opposition, had the Governor not taken openly the part of the extremists White Councils, formed from the fanatical opponents of integration. All of his moves have been inspired by his refusal to maintain public order against a negligible minority which has grown in numbers with its apparent immunity. Governor Faubus sought increased political stature by this course and he has made himself the spokesman for the entire opposition to integration and become one of those firebrands of which the South has produced several during the past twenty years, like Huey Long of Louisiana.

The Virginia Situation

The Virginia situation started on legal grounds and so far it has been kept on a legal basis. Virginian thought from the very beginning has always stressed the doctrine of state's rights. It is very probable that in 1860 Virginia seceded and joined the Confederacy as much over state's rights as over slavery. There are parts of the state in which the Negroes form a very inconsiderable minority and the population, largely overflowing from Washington or from the naval base at Norfolk, would have felt relatively little annoyance at integration. Yet Virginia objected to the Supreme Court order to integrate and the political leaders have tried to make that objection their dominating note. The state authorities seem so far to have made no appeal for assistance from or to have encouraged that lawless and turbulent element that is found in all communities in the world. The governor seems convinced, like most thinking Southerners, that integration will come about but he does not want to be ordered to introduce it and he does not see how to do it.

Integration—A Complicated Problem

At its best and under the most favorable circumstances, integration is a complicated problem. There are of course the social problems inherent in the tendency of the American coeducational school to become the dominant feature in the social life of the young people whose parents are engaged in occupations of all kinds in the community. Yet, if we discount these, integration is still the more than difficult work of fitting together in one classroom students trained in different systems and on different levels.

As a result there are at least two general theories. One calls for integration from the top down and the other from the bottom up. The first would admit to white colleges in the South young Negro men and women of outstanding scholarly achievement. There have been cases of this after prolonged litigation but a large part of those prepared to qualify have chosen to go to institutions in the North despite the difficulties. The advocates of this theory hope to develop a larger educated class which can then affect the lower grades in the schools and bring the two types of education nearer together. The other theory would begin integration with the primary class and extend it year by year as the oldest integrated class moved onward and upward. In this case it would be some ten or fifteen years before integration would be universal.

Neither theory of course satisfies some of the more extremist among the Negroes just as both theories are anathema to the die-hard advocates of white supremacy. Neither theory can be give an adepuate test under the present heat of political passion and the attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court decision by abolishing the public schools and replacing them with state scholarships to private schools will not be a solution. It will only serve to penalize primarily the white students who would otherwise go to colleges and universities outside of the South by depriving them of the chance to secure a normal education. It will thus react against the South as a whole and the Southern theory of state's rights will still leave the Southern states clamoring for their share of the Federal money expended for ducation through th public school systems of the states and in many other ways.

Controversy Bad for American Prestige

The controversy is doing nobody any good. Its effect upon the American position in Asia and Africa will be catastrophic and there can be little doubt that the threats and outbursts of the contending blocks have convinced Khrushchev and the Communists that the United States is going to fall apart. Yet it may well be doubted whether the leaders of either integrationist or segregationists will allow the situation to degenerae into civil war. The danger of that is no greater or as great as the efforts of the Communist Party to reform their own system of education with the idea of restricting to the brightest minds who are approved by the Young Communists and the Soviet organizations. Khrushchev's reforms to decide who is to be educated can be exploited realistically just as completely and effectivelly against him as his attacks upon the United States will damage us in some part of the world.

We need not gloss over the seriousness of the many problems connected with integration, for they are but a phase of the general overhauling that is needed by American education. Yet that is by no means as bad as it has often been painted in moments of despodency when it is compared with the Soviet facade which Khrushchev has shown is deficient behind its splendid claims. We can be sure that the solution of the problem of integration here can be solved, if only the United States keeps its nerve and holds to its idea that it must educate and offer the opportunity of education to those who are willing and able to absorb it and can grasp the idea of human freedom and the potentialities of man to govern himself and build a better life for himself and his fellows at home and abroad.

Pride of the Air Force

By Arch Whitehouse

(A story about a Ukrainian American, Lieutenant Colonel Bo Saunders, of Shamokin, Pa. Courtesy, **Veterans of Foreign Wars** magazine, September 1958 issue.)

You can get an argument, of course, but the boys who have been around will tell you that the toughest, smartest, best-trained fighting men of them all will be found in the U.S. Air Force combat control teams.

Oh, they haven't made great headlines—yet. They've only been organized since Korea. But if we have to do anything drastic about Uncle Ivan, the boys to go into action first will be these Yank combat controllers. You'll hear about them then.

At present we have only a few groups on duty—in Europe, Japan and here in the United States. You can recognize them by their green fatigues, paratrooper boots and navy blue baseball caps—an item they have special permission to wear. The newly authorized Air Force paratrooper wing are worn on the cap and each unit usually has its own squadron insignia applied to the jacket. A real jazzy outfit.

A good many members of this organization are ex-infantry jumpers taking a post-graduate course in playing rough. But more and more volunteers from the Air Force ranks are pleading to get in. Their average age is only 23 but their morale is up in the century figures.

Unlike the Marine and Army paratroopers, who now have a glorious background and tradition, the Air Force combat controllers were orignally service cast-offs—the goof-ups, AWOLs and goldbricks. But these cast-offs came into the hands of a dedicated man named Bo Saunders, which is like saying they were spawened by Tarzan, Buck Rogers, Mad Anthony Wayne and General Patton all rolled into one.

A Former Jumper Now Grounded

Bo Saunders is an Air Force lieutenant colonel. He is a former jumper, now grounded because he burned himself out. Strangely enough, he once played piano with Blue Barron's orchestra and can still bewitch you with anything from Bop to Tchaikovsky.

This former pianist is the torch that ignited the Air Force Combat Control Team program.

The combat controllers are airborne specialists, the like of which have never been seen before. They are paratroopers who can do anything, not just crawl to cover and operate a gun. Assigned to Troop Carrier Aerial Port Squadrons, their primary mission is to parachute into combat areas ahead of the airborne infantry! After dropping into enemy territory—anywhere from 30 minutes to two hours ahead of the main body—these rough-tough Air Force volunteers prepare the way for the big jump.

With weapons, radio, radar and navigational aids, they set up a temporary but efficient control center. Within minutes after hitting the ground they are radioing important information back to their operation commander. If attack conditions are not suitable, they'll say so. They can even call off the attack if they see it that way. In that case, of course, they must then figure out how to get themselves out. Decisions of that kind take more than ordinary pluck. They come under the head of courage above and beyond the call of duty; the kind of thing they engrave on bronze tablets.

If the mission is to be carried out, the Air Force controllers set up landing and navigational aids to get the Troop Carrier planes over the drop zone in correct sequence. Then, during the drop itself, they direct air traffic; and once the attackers are on the ground, they take over control of dropping supplies and equipment.

And, while doing all this, they must also hold off the enemy. As a result it has been estimated that combat casualty rates may run to 50 per cent or more!

But that is what Saunders trained these teams for.

To understand what makes the combat control team tick, one must know Bo Saunders. Incidentally, that's his legal name. It was once something pretty flossy so he went to a local judge and had it cut down to plain Bo. Those who know him say Bo is a paragon of all soldierly virtues, without being a flag-waver. He loves his country, his uniform and his service. He believes in the Constitution of of United States, the Aritcles of War and unswering military discipline.

In other words, Bo Saunders is a real professional.

He Is of Ukrainian Extraction

He was born in Shamokin, Pa., 40 years ago. His parents, of Ukrainian extraction, came early to the new world, where they did fairly well and became first-class citizens. Bo received his early education in the schools of New York. But, because he always wanted to be a soldier, he induced his parents to send him to Bordertown Military Institute in New Jersey. His father insisted that he also learn a trade so Bo decided to take piano lessons. Be-

(Continued on page 3)

UKRAINIAN CHORAL MUSIC

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

(Concluded)

This great movement collapsed gradually due to the enslavement of the Ukrainian nation by Imperial Russia, which deprived Ukraine of her best talents. At the close of 19th century the Ukrainian music was again revived by new composers, such as: Markovich, Hulak-Artemovsky, Zaremba, Nischynsky, Kocipinsky, Lyssenko, Koshetz, Stetzenko, Senitza, Stepoviy, Leontovych, Kozitsky, Verikiwsky, Hayday, Demutsky, Yacinevich, Revutsky and various others.

In the western part of Ukraine, which from 1795 up to the World War I was a part of the former Austrian Empire, in the provinces of Galicia and Bukovina, we find also renowned composers of Ukrainian music, such as: Matiuk, Verbytsky, Vorobkevich, Kiprian, Nizankowsky, Sichynsky, Barwinsky, Ludkevich, Yaroslavenko and others.

When World War I brought the revival of the Ukrainian nation and the independent Ukrainian National Republic was established (1917) the Ukrainian Government promoted at once the organization of musical school and institutions. Upon the initiative of the head of the Government, Simon Petlura (assassinated in Paris in 1926) the Ukrainian National Chorus was created. Guided by its director, Prof. Alexander Kishetz, it went on a European and afterwards on a world tour to popularize the reborn nation among the various races. It drew the attention of the whole cultured world and won the highest praise of the greatest musical authorities in twelve languages. It toured the United States of America in 1922-24, winning also the highest recognition of the American musical world for its unsurpassed choral art. The reorganized Ukrainian Chorus with Prof. Alexander Koshetz as its conductor paid on behalf of the Ukrainian population of the United States a tribute to George Washington, at the occasion of the 200th anniversary of his birth in 1932, by touring the large American centers in the Eastern States.

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

By Theodore Lutwiniak

It's raining; it's been raining all day long. Now it's after 6 PM and we are pecking away on our typewriter. You want to know something funny? Today is our wedding anniversary! Our 18th, to be exact. So what,? you say. So why did it have to rain today!

Today is also the wedding anniversary of Emily and John Zwarycz, who are members of Branch 42 of the Ukrainian National Association, Clifton, N.J. Another couple celebrating their wedding anniversary today is Stella and William B. Hussar of Rochester, N.Y. Bill is a UNA Supreme Advisor and secretary of UNA Branch 289. We wonder if it is raining in Rochester and, if so, how the Hussars spent the day. We know it's raining in Clifton because Kearny, where we live, is not far from there.

Well, it's raining today. Let's hope that next Sunday, September 28th, turns out to be a perfect day. Why? Because of the Autumn Festival at the Soyuzivka, that's why! And, since this is going to be printed an Saturday, Sunday the 28th is tomorrow to you. Tomorrow! Are you all set? If not, what are you waiting for? There's going to be volleyball matches and fine entertainment, and Miss Soyuzivka 1959 will be elected and crowned. Girls from 17 to 25 years of age are eligible to participate in the contest, the only requirement being that they be UNA members. The winner gets a week's vacation at the Soyuzivka. A big crowd is expected and it'll be your own fault if you miss the fun.

Speaking of the Soyuzivka, it is stll open for vacations through October. Autumn is nature at its best and people who enjoy color and scenic beauty will find an abundance of both at the UNA resort in the Catskills. The air is invigorating, the facilities are uncrowded, and reduced season prices are offered. It's a great opportunity to get away from it all and enjoy yourself. If you can't get away for a whole week then make it a weekend effair.

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It has been ascertained that quite a few UNA members who are officers of branches do not get the Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly. This has been proven time and time again by letters received at the Main Office which requested information that had already been published in the newspapers. This comes under the heading of Sad State of Affairs.

The UNA is doing something about it. Letters are being sent out. After all, how can a branch officer go about his duties efficiently, if he doesn't even read the official organ of the UNA? Both the Svoboda and the Weekly print a great deal of material about the UNA and its branches and the first duty of a branch officer should be to read the papers.

The UNA has 500 branches and each branch has at least three officers. That's a total of at least 1,500 officers. The actual number is much greater because the larger branches elect more than three offivers. O.K., then, you officers who are readers—get after your fellow officers to subscribe to the Svoboda or the Weekly.

Centuries of Struggle

Ever since the disastrous Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654, between Ukraine and Russia, on several occasions the Ukrainians tried to extricate themselves from Russian domination, but so far without success. During the Swedish-Russian war at the beginning of the 18th century the Ukrainian *Hetman* Ivan Mazepa saw an opportunity to liberate his country and joined Charles XII of Sweden. The allied armies were defeated at the battle of Poltava in 1709, and as a result, Charles and Mazepa retreated to Turkish territory where they found temporary asylum. Mazepa died October 2, 1709, and Pylyp Orlyk was elected *Hetman* in exile.

Hetman Orlyk continued his efforts to liberate his country and for that reason in 1712 conducted negotiations with the Turkish government and on that occasion issued a *Manifesto* to all European governments, explaining his position and pleading for understanding and help. For lack of space we reproduce only the highlights of that historical document.

We consider it our duty to inform the kings, dukes, presidents of republics and other Christian states of the motives which have led us to the Ottoman Porte and have forced us to take up arms against the Russian Czar; although we have no doubts that this political step will not be falsely constructed by the people, not even by those who are ignorant of our just cause, or by those who have been influenced by our enemies and are prejudiced against us. Above all, we can say, that we have considered it imperative to follow in the steps and example of the late Hetman of the Kozaks, Ivan Mazepa. And, therefore, we know that it is a natural law to liberate oneself from subjugation and to strive to attain that which injustice and violence have deprived us; everyone knows how we have been treated by the Muscovite state.

It is known to all thas His Majesty, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, of illustrious fame, signed a treaty with the Russian Czar, and that in a solemn pact, Czar Alexis Mikhailovitch, swore to abide by the provisions of the treaty. It is also known to all that after the death of Hetman Khmelnytsky, the Muscovite government violated the treaty and forced the Ukrainian people into actual slavery.

It is also known to all that the Muscovite Czar Peter forced the free Kozaks into the regular army, violated our laws and privileges and planned to exterminate the Zaporozhian Army. At that time, His Majesty Hetman Ivan Mazepa, wishing to protect and preserve the rights and privileges of his people, joined forces with His Majesty, Charles XII, the King of Sweden. He thus followed the example of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky who, 53 years before, concluded a similar treaty with the King of Sweden, Charles X. Since the tragic battle of Poltava the Muscovites have intensified their vengeance and persecution to the extreme, and the Ukrainians long to attain respite and freedom.

After the death of the highly esteemed my predecessor, Hetman Ivan Mazepa, I accepted this honourable and very responsible office to lead the Kozak Army and the Ukrainian people to liberation and independence. To this effect His Majesty, the King of Sweden, issued a solemn declaration that he would neither lay down arms nor enter into negotiations with Moscow without taking the interests of the Kozak nation into consideration.

Neither the aspiration nor sincere feelings which we cherish for our beloved country could force us to do something which would be dishonourable to a Christian nation. The Sultan has assured us that he has no intention of either conquering Ukraine or of incorporating it into his Empire, but that he intends to set up an independent State so as to erect a barrier between the Ottoman Empire and the realm of the Russian Czar. It must not be assumed that we have joined forces with the Turks in order to help them defeat the Christians, but only in order to await the opportunity, and, with God's help, to bring about the liberation of our beloved country and to release it from the yoke under which it has been languishing for so many years. We cannot look indifferently on the misery and misfortune to which our beloved nation has been reduced, nor on the violation of our rights on so many occasions. We are guided solely by the motives of justice and right which permit each individual to defend his own cause and his own dignity.

We declare to every one that, as soon as the Kozak nation with God's help, regains its rights, it will not refuse to accept mediators of neutral states regarding the demarcation of boundaries or in settling other problems that will arise. Whatever may be the result of our action, which we are justified in taking, we shall be glad to realize that we are doing this for the glory and prestige of our country, even at a risk of our life, and for this reason we wish to inform all fair-minded persons of the purity of our intentions and the justice of our motives.

Given in Demotika,

April 4, 1712.

Orlyk,
Hetman of Zaporozhian Army

Pride of the Air Force

(Concluded from page 2)

fore he was old enough to vote he was sitting-in with name bands all over the East.

In 1940 Bo enlisted as a private and eventually won his commission as a Maintenance and Supply Officer with the old Army Air Corps. Throughout World War II he was stationed in British Guiana and New Guinea—about as far away from the gore and glory as one could expect to be. That dreary experience almost drained the soldierly instincts out of him.

But not quite.

On demobilization, Bo came home to direct a private school for mentally retarded children in Brooklyn, N.Y. In the summer, he conducted a camp for retarded children at Waterford, Conn. Between these sessions he continued his clubbing with bands at every opportunity and finally formed his own unit. None of this presaged in any way the big role he was to assume when the war drums rolled again.

Recalled to Service

When Korea came, Bo was recalled to the service and for a time took over the Maintenance and Supply Group at Donaldson Air Force Base, S. C. By that time, military airlift and combat cargo work had become an important feature of the Air Force.

"Airlifting troops and supplies became big business," Bo explains. "We were using all sorts of giant aircraft to deliver troops, armament and supplies direct to the front line. The marching soldier was a man of the past. Even glider troops no longer fitted the modern concept of battle. A new phase of warfare had been encountered and what we needed was a new sort of ground organization to handle it.

"We had aircraft, pilots and maintenance crews to fly men and equipment up to or beyond the front line. But we suddenly discovered that we needed more than that—we needed skilled men to load, tie-down, airdrop and carry out all the necessary ground control work. You just don't have a stack of guns, jeeps, ammunition and war supplies standing on the runway and hope someone will put them abord a plane and airdrop them properly. That's a job for skilled men. So something called an Aerial Port Spuadron was devised and I was given command."

At this point, Bo will stare ruefully at the floor.

"You know what happened of course. Whenever they form a new group, it is generally made up of all the leftover personnel from other organizations. All the misfits and cast-offs.

"And very few of these 'candidates' wanted any part of a new unit. They had no idea what we were doing anyhow. All they knew was it involved hard work and in most cases they would have to fly to off-load the cargo. You-d be surprised how few of them wanted any part of that flying business."

But, instead of looking on them as a gang of reluctant stevedores, Bo decided to start from rock-bottom and make soldiers of these slouches. Military discipline was spread on in generous dollops. Instead of shaggy coveralls and waterfront brogans, Saunders ordered starched fatigues and polished combat boots.

"What's this blood-and-thud guy trying to do?" the men howled. "Starched coveralls and combat boots! We didn't sign up for Congressional Medals."

Merry Hell

It was merry hell in the ranks for a while, but Bo knew what he was doing. Soon the First Aerial Port Squadron was giving the line crews the willies with their efficiency. Loading cargo aircraft "by the numbers," and doing it as though handling Tiffany consignments, was something new in the Air Force. Not only that, every task was performed on the double!

As the training program progressed it soon became obvious that a combat control team would be needed with each air group, and that, in warfare, someone would have to be in the drop zone to direct operations. Since the only way to get there was by parachute, Bo requested permission to start training his men as parachutists.

"You can imagine what most of those troops thought when we got that 'Geronimo' order," Bo grins. "After all, I had had enough trouble policing them up and kidding them to fly, even with extra hazardous-duty pay. Now, we were screaming for volunteers for paratrooper work. There was nothing for me to do but to set the example and take the first jump course at Fort Benning myself."

Saunders passed the regular physical examination but before he went down to Benning he put himself through a careful program of exercises in the gym—push-ups, knee bends, etc. He didn't want to be washed out because he couldn't take the strenuous physical program. After all, Bo was 37 years old.

The paratrooper course runs from four to six weeks and candidates must make five jumps to qualify for paratroper's wings.

"I sure wanted those wings," Bo confides. "I knew I had to have them if I was going to do anything with that bunch back at the Aerial Port Squadron School."

All went according to schedule and Bo passed his first two jumps tests with little trouble. Then, on the third jump, it happened—his chute did a Mae West. That is, the shrouds became entangled over the billowing canopy, making two very suggestive bulges of silk. While this may look sexy to the boys in the plane, it offers the chutist very little support.

Bo had jumped at 1,200 feet and was falling very fast. There was no time to pull the reserve chute. It would probably become fouled anyhow. The risers, which had gotten twisted, were unwinding, spinning Bo around. He barely managed to assume the landing position before he hit and in that way absorb some of the shock. Nevertheless, he hit with such force that he broke his back.

"I knew what had happened," Bo says, "and the first thing I thought of was my hands. I lay there helpless for a long time, thinking I was sure to be a wheelchair case for life. Then I gradually worked my head so I could see my hands. I tried to move my fingers, and, sure enough, they opened and closed just like they were supposed to. Boy, that felt good! Whatever happened, I knew I would still be able to play the piano."

Saunders was hospitalized for weeks, but, eventually, he fot back on his feet. Naturally, he returned to the Aerial Port Squadron and his jumpers. He appeared first in a cast, then in braces supported vy a cane. Everyone told him he was crazy, that he ought to get into some other line of work. Instead, Bo went back to flying and dropping cargo all over the world. Soon a year had passed and it was time to try for his jump wings again. It was at this time that Bo got the worst news of his life. He had heart trouble! For some months Bo had suspected his heart was bad and now he was sure.

Nevertheless, he was allowed to resume his parachute training and completed his last two jumps with the famed 82-nd Airborne at Fort Bragg. When he came back with his wings, the First Aerial Port Squadron was a revitalized organization. They were putting on their best for Bo. The former cast-offs and AWOLs were still starching their coveralls and squaring their caps; but, in addition, they were now blousing their pants over their boots—in regulation paratrooper style. Also, each squadron had come up with a frashy insignia that would make a general do a double-take. Nothing quite like this had hit the Air Force since the "take-a-brace-mister" days at Randolph Field.

Instead of his recruits busting out nightly to go over the hill, they were out attracting hundreds more to join the outfit.

"The discipline and uniform appeal brought many," Bo explains. "Actually, men were begging for combat control service just to get the jump wings. They liked the bloused boots and the sucked-in belly, but I soon let them know combat control was much more than getting a pair of paratrooper wings."

Bo's spiel went something like this: "Let me tell you something. A parachute is only a means of transportation. You are nothing—but nothing—until you hit the ground. All the training, all the drill, all the spit-and-polish are nothing until you are where you can put it into use. And that means work—hard work—often under the most dangerous conditions."

When the boys absorbed that, they took another view of the proceedings. Some called it a try, but the best of the breed stuck it out. They were the only ones Bo wanted—the best.

He Has Seven Squadrons Now

In time, with all the grief, grind and pressure, Bo's First Aerial Port Squadron grew to four. There are now seven squadrons with 230 highly trained men in each one. They are scattered all over the world. In addition, the Air Force Reserve has seven more groups which are kept in top trim by cadre instructors who have been graduated from Bo Saunder's training courses.

Bo himself is not with his beloved APS anymore. The grind was too much for a limited-service man. The spirit was epual but the body was not.

A short time ago, Bo went down with a first-class heart attack which put him in the hospital for six weeks. He was urged to accept retirement status, but the Physical Evaluation Board concluded that any man who still wanted to serve after two such experiences had every right to make his own decision. Bo decided to carry on, even though they restricted his flying to an 8,000-foot ceiling.

Lt. Colonel Zinkevitch

But even Bo Saunders could not lick a bad heart. They eventually grounded him—but not until he found a man to carry on with his work. The man was Major M.C. (Mike) Zinkovitch, now Lieut. Colonel. Today Colonel Zinkovitch commands the training of all Aerial Port Squadron candidates and their combat controllers. Bo Saunders is now Director of Transportation (Road, Rail and Air), Eighteenth Air Force, Donaldson Air Force Base, South Carolina.

They've grounded Bo Saunders for good—for his own good. But he has left a personal monument of trained men few military organizations anywhere in the world can match. Combat controllers are military performers par excellence, a living tribute to a living legend — Lieut. Colonel Bo Saunders, U.S.A.F.

Kudenko Featured in Philadelphia Inquirer

(NOTE: *The Philadelphia Inquirer's* magazine section "Today" of Sunday, September 14, carried an interesting half-page article entitled "He's the 'most vaduable' soccer player" accompanied by a picture of Wolodymyr Kudenko, ace soccer player. We reprint the article in its entirety to illustrate what great publicity was given the Ukrainian name in an important newspaper.)

★

"At the conclusion of its 1957-58 season, the American Professional Soccer League conducted a poll to determine the circuit's 'most valuable player.' It was no contest. Walt Kudenko, left halfback of Philadelphia's National Ukrainians, won by the length of a soccer field.

"Inasmuch as most players don't attain soccer maturity until their late 20's, Kudenko's selection was an item. Walt is only 22.

"Eight years ago, Kudenko came to the U.S. with his mother and three sisters and settled in Philadelphia. A native of the Ukraine, he brought a lot of memories, most of them unpleasant. Walt's father a soldier in the Second World War, was killed during the Nazi advance. Then the Kudenkos were transported to Stuttgart, Germany. In 1950, a Ukrainian group in Philadelphia sponsored their entry into the U. S.

Walt Kudenko

"Walt, who had seen and played in a few soccer games in Europe, chose to enter Northeast High to learn soccer under Bay Mullen, Northeast coach. By the time he was graduated in 1956, Kudenko was playing for the National Ukrainians in amateur competition. The team went professional last season, joining the American League.

"Kudenko, who lives at 2416 Perot st., now is preparing for a career in electronics. This summer, he planned to play professional soccer in Canada to pay for his studies. However, injuries incurred in an automobile accident made this impossible. "I heal fast, though,' Walt says. 'I'll be back with the Ukrainians this season.'"

★

We certainly do hope young Kudenko recuperates rapidly to once again thrill soccer fans with his great all-around play and help the pro Ukrainian Nationals to once again attain soccer honors as they did in the last three seasons in amateur and pro circles.

Al Yaremko

U.S. Citizenship

Question: My wife and I are both native American citizens, but we have been living abroad for a number of years because of my job. My wife recently gave birth to a daughter. We would like to know whether our child, who was born abroad, is an American citizen?

Answer: Yes, you daughter is an American citizen. A person born outside of the United States of parents both of whom are citizens of the United States, and one of whom has had a residence in the United States, or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person, is an American citizen by birth.

Silver Anniversary

I was once told that a person goes through life with a few incidents that occur and for an unknown reason they are not able to put their feelings into words. I have had that feeling before and just recently, at the Youth of ODWU Silver Annversary Banquet that same feeling overpowered me. I can only very humbly state that it had to do with an awakening that it has been 25 years that the MUN has been striving to fulfill its original obligation.

Indeed, time has passed. What was originally only American-born Ukrainans, we now have active in the MUN the third generation. This in itself makes me feel pretty old. At the same time, I feel quite proud or even slightly conceited, that we were able to do our work for such a long period of time to where our children are stepping in to take over.

I was deeply impressed with the Homestead, and the possibilities that it offers for the youth as well as the older folks.

Having the distinction of being an honorary president of the MUN, I am deeply moved by what has been achieved in the past few years. We not only expanded, but most of all we were able to publish an Almanac. This is something that will outlive all of us. Another point worth mentioning is the fact that only a few years ago we were talking and wondering if the upcoming generation will become interested in what we are doing. Today, we find them not only interested but, in a very polite way, they are telling us to move over for new blood is taking the reins. I verily believe that youth is youth for just so long; then they become adults. Too often we find people who have not only become adults but are on the verge of being grandparents and yet they still insist in holding the reins so that youth has to take a back seat or else drop out entirely.

Upon arriving home from Youth of ODWU convention I found a letter written to me with a special note for the MUN conclave. This letter was written by Congressman Kenneth B. Keating of the 38th District. I feel that in Mr. Keating the Ukrainians have one of the best friends that any people can hope to have. He has done a lot to help the Ukrainians in many fields. Presently, Mr. Keating is a candidate for U.S. Senator from New York State. What he has to say to the youth is more than can be expected of him. I am submitting his letter verbatum:

"Please extend my greetings and the best wishes to all in attendance at the national convention of the ODWU. I deeply regret the fact that previous and pressing commitments prevent my attendance in person.

"I do want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the many fine citizens of Ukrainian extraction, who have contributed so much to the culture, thought and strength of the United States. By combining the rich traditions of your native land with your indomitable belief in freedom and democracy, you have become respected and treasured members of the American community.

"It is fitting that a special recognition is to be given at your convention to your young people. I know from personal experience the joys they experience in preserving the wonderful heritage of Ukraine, such as the dance, and the upright manner in which they have been trained. They deserve every bit of the praise I am sure you will accord them. It is particularly important at this time, as you salute your young people, that all of us pause for a moment to remember the plight of your noble people enchained behind the Iron Curtain. They look forward to no immediate future of promise and success such as that before the youth of America. Yet they persist in their courageous resistance to the Red tyrants and their implacable opposition to Soviet oppression in all its forms. Our hearts go out to them on this occasion.

"It would be well for all of us to once more dedicate ourselves to the proposition that one day soon Ukraine must and will be a free nation. Until that day, no person who believes sincerely in the dignity, freedom and honor of the individual can rest. I pledge to you my continued devotion to the cause of a free and independent Ukraine. Let us once more join hands in prayer and hope that the day of salvation will not be long delayed."

William Popowych

FREE LETTER-WRITER'S GUIDE AVAILABLE

You can be a Spokesman for the United States. That is the title of a free letter-writers guide available from the Common Council for American Unity, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y. The six-page guide offers simple, practical suggestions on how the letters we write abroad can help build international understanding. It also points out some false impressions of America which our letters can correct.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

BROTHERHOOD OF HOLY ASCENSION KEGLERS TAKE EARLY LEAD

Although it is still too early in the season to mean anything, last year's ninth-place Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team pulled a surprise by winning three more games in the matches held Friday, September 19th. With six games out of six to their credit, the "brothers" remain the only undefeated team up to this point. Their opponents in that Friday's tourney, the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet, came close to winning the first two games, but in the third, the "brothers" not only won by the substantial margin of 85 pins, but their single game total of 876 pins was highest for the night.

The Ukrainian Center bowlers won all three from the Ukrainian Sitch A.A. after squeaking through the second game by a scant three-pin margin. The triple combination of S. Koropatnick, M. Gawdun, and Al Walker, who rolled up series of 551, 517 and 507, respectively, was too much for the Sitchmen who were ably paced by N. Plechy. The latter's 528-pin series was the highest for his team.

Last season's "cellar-dwelling" St. John's C.W.V. "juniors" did better than their senior brothers by winning at least one game from the First Ukrainian P.M.O. five. This "auspicious" beginning was mainly due to the good bowling of their new reinforcement, Joe Samila, whose 214-pin game brought home the bacon for the juniors in the first game. His subsequent 211 and 170 pin games came short of making repeat performances, but did give him the evening's highest individual three-game series totalling 595 pins.

Both the St. John's Holy Name Society team and the quintet representing the Ukrainian American Veterans Post won two out of three games, the former from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church five, and the latter from the Ukrainian Y.W.C. keglers.

Another performance worthy of note was the second-best "wood-chopping" of Joe Kalba, who rolled up a series total of 563 pins and a single game of 222.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY
TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High 3 G'me Game	High 3 G'me Total High	Pins	Avr.
1. Br'hood Holy Ascension	6	0	876	2416	4752	792
2. Ukr. Center	5	1	890	2480	4939	823
3. 1st Ukr. P.M.O.	4	2	816	2304	4598	766
4. Ukr. Sitch A. A.	3	3	907	2529	4903	817
5. St. John's H.N.S.	3	3	787	2277	4593	750
6. Ukr. Y.W.C.	2	4	882	2542	4846	807
7. Ukr. Amer. Vets	2	4	845	2485	4640	773
8. St. John's C.W.V., Sr.	2	4	807	2310	4613	768
9. Ukr. Orth. Church	2	4	794	2275	4522	753
10. St. John's C.W.V., Jr.	1	5	798	2296	4104	684

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AUTUMN FESTIVAL
A very enjoyable time is in the offing for
THE COUNTLESS UKRAINIAN AMERICANS and THEIR FRIENDS,
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THE UNA 1958 AUTUMN FESTIVAL
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— VOLLEYBALL MATCHES —
FINE ENTERTAINMENT and DANCES — will be provided —
Saturday Night & Sunday, — Sept. 27, 28
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Make your reservations for the entire weekend immediately.
One feature attraction will be
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Contestants must be UNA members.
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BE SURE TO BE THERE — AND WATCH FOR FURTHER DETAILS.
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ATTENTION! UKRAINIAN AMERICANS OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT, and ENVIRONS!
THE UNITED AMERICAN-UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS
of NEW YORK CITY
A Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America
will sponsor on
Sunday, October 5, — 2:30 pm
at the MANHATTAN CENTER
(311 West 34th Street, near Eighth Avenue)
A GREAT PROTEST MANIFESTATION
In Commemoration of the
25th ANNIVERSARY of UKRAINE DEATH VICTIMS,
VICTIMS OF SOVIET RUSSIAN GENOCIDE POLICY.
Taking part in this great demonstration:
New York Governor — Averel A. Harriman; N. Y. Governor Aspirant — Nelson, A. Rockefeller; Congressman K. B. Keating; Cuban representative at the United Nations — Dr. Emilian Nuneza Portuondo; National Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America — Prof. Lev Dobriansky, and President of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, and member of the Political Section of the UCCA — Prof. Ivan Wowchuk.
Chairman — STEPHEN J. JAREMA.
Resolutions to be passed at the Manifestation will be read in English by Volodimir STEC, and in Ukrainian by Pavlo DOROZHINSKY.
Entertainment will be provided by the "KOBZAR" Chorus and the Ukrainian Philadelphia Philarmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. ANTIN RUDNITSKY.
MEMORIAL SERVICES for the Ukraine famine victims
will be held in Ukrainian churches in New York City, in the morning.
Let us all unite as one in paying proper tribute to the millions of those, who died as victims of Soviet Russian brutality exercised against the Ukrainians, all for the purpose of killing their indomitable courage and spirit, and their fight for national independence.
We can do this — by attending this great Protest Manifestation.
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ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

ВИЗВОЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ — НАША МЕТА

Цьогорічний VII Здвиг Спілки Української Молоді Америки відбувся під кличем „Визволення України — наша мета".

Клич ясний і безкомпромісовий, в ньому повний зміст і суть боротьби української нації. Повне зрозуміння цього клича ставить перед нами тезу: не може бути визволення без любови до своєї Батьківщини — України.

Часто-густо шукаємо причин нашої слабости і причин нашого національного лиха. Причини ці добачуємо то у віковому рабстві, то в несвідомості народних мас, то в нездарності їх провідників, — не добачуючи, що головна причина лежить передовсім у відсутності любови до свого: до рідної землі, до рідної спільноти, до одинокої нашої України. .

Якщо б ми дійсно щиро Україну любили, тоді вона б жила, росла й могутніла. Жила б у наших серцях, у нашій крові — в душах наших жила б. Наша любов до України була б сталевим щитом проти ворогів і їх намагань знищити її, щитом, якого і найгостріша куля ворожа не пробила б.

Наша нація на протязі віків виявила не раз чинами своїми найвищу любов до Бога й Батьківщини, і тоді Україна була сильною й могутньою. Тільки нація, окрилена любов'ю до своєї Батьківщини, може тотально стати на захист своїх матеріяльних і духових надбань. Тільки вірні члени нації, тільки патріоти можуть чесно пройти шлях свого життя, не згинаючись і не падаючи, бо вони мають ясний дороговказ до найвищої мети. Любов до свого краю і свого народу — це найвища любов, на яку здатна людина, створена на образ і подобу Божу.

Даремно шукати любови до Батьківщини у тих, хто Бога заперечує, у тих, хто лише себе бачить і знає, себе тільки любить.

Тільки та людина, яка піднесла себе вгору: наблизилася до Бога, з висот піднебесних може обняти зором душі і серця землю, що її Батьківщиною зветься, — може горіти негаснучим вогнем любови до Неї і до Того, що її створив.

Знав вагу й силу любови до своєї Батьківщини Т. Шевченко, і тому закликав своїх земляків:

Свою Україну любіть!
Любіть її во врем'я люте,
В її останнюю мінуту
За неї Господа моліть!

Тільки з любови виростають крила до високих летів у країну геройства, відданости й жертвенности. Що ж інше, як не любов до Неї — України — каже бути вірним їй аж до смерти і до неї з такими звертатися словами: „Україно, з любови до Тебе, все для Тебе: труд, кров і життя, бо Ти найдорожча в світі". Тільки люди з такою любов'ю здібні формувати долю Рідного Краю й народу. Тільки вони покликані закласти підвалини під тривку будівлю національної держави. Тільки вони, а ніхто інший носять у своїх серцях минуле і сучасне, а з минулого і сучасного кують долю прийдешніх поколінь.

Коли б нас гнала була на чужину не любов до України, яка казала йти на чужину на те, щоб у вільному світі, маючи незакуті в кайдани ноги і руки, маючи незамкнений рот, зробити все, щоб приспішити й уможливити визволення України, тоді поет мав би причину писати:

„О рабе, вів тебе страх
стоокий
Сюди, і не гнів, гін мести,
неволі..."

Я. Стецько

ПЛЕБІСЦИТ КРОВИ МОЛОДОГО ПОКОЛІННЯ

(Із слова на Здвизі СУМА)

Юні друзі! Дорогі земляки!

„Нема другої України, немає другого Дніпра . . ." Глибока не лише поетична, але й життьова правда висловлена у цих словах. Перед Вами часто стоїть питання прибраної і властивої Батьківщини. Проте ж, в душі людській може бути пережиття лише одної Батьківщини. Кожна людина може мати тільки одну Батьківщину. Для кожного з нас це — Україна. Це зовсім не суперечить справі виконування обов'язків супроти країни, громадянами якої Ви стали, з волі судьби, як політичні вигнанці. Це тим більше не суперечить, що наш ворог — Росія, наш ворог — комунізм є водночас ворогами цієї країни. Україна стала раніше жертвою його загарбництва, має більший досвід у своїй боротьбі, знаючи краще методи Росії, як ця країна, яка свою гостинність засвідчила супроти нас, але яка не знає так, як ми, справжньої дійсности за залізною заслоною . . .

Плебісцитом крови під час визвольної війни земля Вашингтона здобула свою незалежність, а не паперовими бюлетенями при урнах. Плебісцитом крови свою волю до самостійного життя у власній національній державі засвідчує українська нація століттями, а останньо черговими державними актами 1918 і 1941 рр. Якщо знаходяться сили у цій країні, які не сприяють нам, то треба з тим більшим зусиллям проводити роз'яснювальну акцію серед широких кіл американського народу, щоб була змінена політика у відношенні до визвольної боротьби української нації й інших уярмлених Москвою народів. Молоде покоління має щодо цього окреме завдання. Завтра до голосу прийдуть інші, молодші люди в цій країні, і впливати на них у корисному для нас напрямку — Ваш обов'язок.

В авангарді цього плебісциту крови завжди стояла молодь. Не тільки у нас, але й у всіх народів світу, долю яких рішалося на побойовищах. Доля української нації і тепер вирішуватиметься у збройній боротьбі. Ніхто нам волі не дасть, її треба здобути. Наше завдання тут — добитися від могутніх вільного світу підтримки збройної боротьби, включення їх в остаточну розправу з ворогом всього людства, визнання цілей нашої боротьби за незалежність і, зокрема, унеможливлення піддержки другого, білоросійського фронту на наших землях. Ми свідомі того, що в 1918 р. Антанта давала поміч білим москалям, які вжили її не проти большевизму, а проти армії Української Держави.

Було б помилкою, одначе, думати, що вся вина — у несприятливих обставинах. Ні, вина і по нашому боці, бо наші зусилля були замалі, ідеї були неясні і нечіткі, не були зразу догматично ставлені. Були сумніви і вагання в справах, які вимагають незламної і непохитної віри у свою правду.

Мусимо добитися на Заході того, щоб тепер білі російські імперіялісти у своїй боротьбі проти України не дістали підтримки вільного світу, щоб був один наш фронт — проти москалів, а не два чи три теж проти західніх спомагачів Росії. Вільний світ мусить зрозуміти, що всі москалі однакові, всі стоять за збереження єдиної неділимої, і, коли йтиме про збереження імперії, погодяться між собою . . .

Величезну долю відповідальности у цій титанічній боротьбі проти російського зла, проти безбожництва і варварства несте якраз українська молодь, як передова стежа борців за визволення України.

Молоді Друзі, ставайте послідовниками Павлушкова, бійців Української Повстанської Армії, тих в'язнів совєтських концтаборів, що повстали до боротьби. Беріть собі їх за приклад. Життя суворе і тверде хай вам імпонує. Життя невигідне й небезпечне. Не шукайте матеріяльних вигід, а пригадуйте радше стиль життя перших піонерів цієї країни, які боролися проти небезпек, ведучи суворий спосіб життя. Вам треба глибоко усвідомити велике гасло, під яким іде СУМ: „Бог і Україна". В цьому простому гаслі віддзеркалена велика програма дії. Якраз за релігію, за перемогу засад християнства в житті людини і народів іде боротьба проти безбожництва і людоненависництва Росії, комунізму. За батьківщину, за національну ідею, яка одушевлює мільйони. Ідеї визвольного націоналізму стають знаменом нашої епохи. Доба імперій належить минулому. Приходить доба національних держав, що її ми передсказували, всупереч різним противним нам силам. Нас зневажали, нас промовчували, нас висміювали, нас оклеветували, але до наших ідей почали примазуватися, щоб не втратити бодай мінімального контакту з тим підземним наростаючим грюкотом революцій уярмлених націй, що за свої права почали повставати. Сьогодні вже й сильні світу цього говорять про націоналізм, як про спасенну ідею для людства проти імперіялізму і колоніялізму, проти загарбництва і насилля Росії . . .

Націоналізм, окрилений християнською мораллю і вірою, може бути тільки творчим явищем. Нації — це є думки Бога, сказав колись відомий філософ. Український визвольний націоналізм у боротьбі проти двох тоталітаризмів: російського, большевицько - комуністичного і німецького, націонал-соціялістичного — видвигнув найбільш поступове і справедливе гасло доби: воля народам і воля людині!

Молодь наша з Української Повстанської Армії і Організації Українських Націоналістів-революціонерів (ОУН) була носієм цього гасла не лише в Україні, але й в рейдах бійців УПА розносили його по різних уярмлених країнах Сходу Европи. Відділ командира Лиса в 1949 р. заніс його аж на далекий Кавказ.

Молодь — творець майбутности і надія кожної нації. Тому наш, старших громадян, обов'язок присвятити головну увагу вихованню і навчанню її. Величне і велике треба показати їй, захопити небуденним, не легким до осягнення. Треба показати їй серце, захоплювати її не матеріяльним добром, а ідеальними вартостями. З признанням треба ствердити, що численні сини й доньки нашої старої еміграції не тільки що не згубили свого українського серця, але з запалом неофітів горнуться до української ідеї, інколи й незнаючи добре української мови, але палаючи українською ідеєю. Необхідно єдности чину молоді, що приїхала в останньому десятилітті в цю країну, з молоддю тут народженою українською. Необхідно відкрити свої душі взаємно і спільно вести дію. Ніякі льокальні чи вузькопартійні питання не можуть входити тут в рахубу. Молодь має виховуватися на цінностях вічної України, на великих постатях української історії і культури, які за ціле, за всю Україну життя дали, для неї жили і творили — Володимира Великого, Богдана Хмельницького, Івана Мазепи, Тараса Шевченка, Івана Франка, Симона Петлюри, Євгена Коновальця, Тараса Чупринки й багатьох інших, що їх вшановує весь народ. Молодь мусить виховуватися на засадах християнської моралі, бути чесною, мати усі прикмети шляхетної людини!

Нам дуже присмно стверджувати добру службу Батьківщині наших давніх емігрантів. Діти давніх емігрантів в масі своїй навчилися від батьків української мови і отримали сантимент до українства. Вони не бачили великих моментів України, її грандіозної боротьби за передові ідеї, ані не були як слід ознайомлені з культурною творчістю української нації. Одначе з приїздом нової еміграції, з ознайомленням із процесами в Україні, з цілістю української боротьби, її ідейним підложжям, з модерним розвитком української нації в її історичному аспекті — ця молодь, сини старої нашої еміграції, підучилася української мови, зацікавилась українською проблематикою і національно почала активізуватися, приносячи тим честь батькам . . .

Мусимо скріпити нашу акцію серед тих численних наших земляків, які, хоча походять з України, але відстали у процесі національного розвитку й свідомості і не признаються до українства. Вони мають навіть свою окрему епархію. Не може бути, щоб не було шляху доступу до них, зокрема до їхньої молоді, їх дітей. Кількість їх надто поважна, щоб можна було знехтувати цей комплекс. Ідімо ж у нашій освідомчій роботі через їхніх дітей, через молодь до них.

Майбутність української спільноти в ЗДА залежить у великій мірі також від праці й зусиль молодечих організацій, виховної праці наших Церков, національного виховання організацій Визвольного Фронту, шкіл українознавства, всієї атмосфери, що твориться навколо молоді її батьками, які мають передати їй рідну українську духову й політичну спадщину. Великий вплив матимуть на цей виховний процес події на Українських Землях, боротьба підпілля на Україні і відгук її у вільному світі.

Лише буднями молодь жити не може. Вона мусить мати також пориваючі завдання. Ми дуже рекомендували б, щоб українська молодь підняла ідею скликання світового антикомуністичного конґресу молоді спільно з антикомуністичними організаціями Кореї, вільного Китаю, В'єтнаму й інших народів, зокрема цих, з АБН. Вона мусить співорганізувати фронт молоді уярмлених Росією народів в рямцях АБН. Необхідно, щоб молодь більше активізувалась на відтинку зовнішньо - політичної акції серед американської молоді, ширячи серед неї правду про Україну й інші поневолені нації, і про Росію, гнобителя народів. Необхідно ініціювати демонстрації перед большевицькими амбасадами, консулятами, перед ОН, як це розумно робить мадярська молодь. Треба протидіяти тому, щоб большевицькі аґенти типу Меншикова роз'їжджали по цій країні з доповідями, виступали по телевізіях чи супроводили большевицькі різнородні місії. Треба поборювати комунізм у цій країні, розкривати очі задурманеним.

Я не думаю, щоб ми могли спокійно сказати, що ми все зробили чи робимо для справи визволення України. Винесімо ж велику постанову, що так довго не спочинемо, доки знам'я Антихриста — червона ганчірка Кремлю не буде знищена, і не засяє у всій своїй величі над золотоверхим Києвом Володимирів Тризуб з Хрестом . . .

Микола Щербак

МОЛИТВА БІЛЯ КИЄВА

Рік дев'ятнадцятий. В гарячці літо.
Ідуть стрільці, закурені в боях.
Сериноє сонце скісно і сердито
Пече і палить перепохлий шлях.

І враз — всі глянули! — мов щастя вилив
У димній далечі він затремтів,
Він засіяв, золотоверхий Київ,
Як видиво, у мареві садів . . .

Уже виднілась Лавра і дзвіниця.
Софія рвійно рвалася в блакить . . .
О, Господи! Це Київ! Це столиця!
Як серце б'ється й радісно щемить!

Стрільці, як в церкві, стали на коліна,
В поклоні полк на пригорбі закляк.
Благословенна соняшна хвилина,
Мов осіяла посірілий шлях . . .

І раптом збоку задиміла димом
Машина в барвах рідних прапорців.
І Він, Петлюра, весь припалий пилом,
Ввійшов у лави Сігових Стрільців.

Він уклякнув, задивлений на Київ,
В молитві руки, хрестячись, простяг . . .
А Київ сяяв, мов промінний вияв,
Що бачив військо й український стяг!

ВІСТІ З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ ГОЛОВНОЇ УПРАВИ СУМА

● Черговий З'їзд Спілки Української Молоді Америки відбудеться в Ню Йорку в днях 22 та 23-го листопада цього року.

● У болгарському святі, яке відзначено на початку вересня в готелі „Нюйоркер", з рамені Головної Управи взяв участь і склав привіт присутнім на ньому гостям Керівник Юнацтва ГУ друг Іван Кобаса.

● В днях 4 і 5-го жовтня в Ню Йорку і 11 та 12-го жовтня в Дітройті відбудуться Конференції Голів Організацій Визвольного Фронту. В цих Конференціях зобов'язані взяти участь голови Осередків й керівники Юнацтва СУМА. 4 жовтня в Ню Йорку та 11 жовтня в Дітройті відбудеться спільна Конференція, на якій з рамені Головної Управи виголосить доповідь Керівник Юнацтва друг Іван Кобаса. В неділю 5 та 12 кожна організація матиме свої наради окремо.

● У місяці листопаді Відділ Юнацтва при Головній Управі випустить три випуски вишкільних матеріялів для виховників Юнацтва СУМА.

● 23-го вересня в нарадах представників централь молодечих організацій в справі святкування ювілею гетьмана І. Мазепи з рамени ГУ взяли участь друзі Михайло Фурда та Іван Кобаса.

● На Конґресі ПАБНА ГУ СУМА репрезентували друзі М. Фурда та інж. Є. Івашків.

Про змагання „Крил"

Менажери, тренери і всі інші відповідальні за свої клюби люди саме тепер роблять підсумки весняних футбольних баталій, щоб після перегрупування своїх сил підготовити та перевести „замах" на перше місце по своїх клясах.

Припускаємо, що певно й наш спортовий „генералітет" із спортовим референтом Петром Кулішем як фельдмаршалом, та з менажерами: Є. Гановським, І. Карасейчуком та Я. Конолом (перша, запасна і юньйори) і з тренемром п. Фойґтом зробили вже висновки і укладають пляни осінньої офензиви.

Ми, „фанатики Крил", самі бажимося в „спеців" від футболу і маємо свою опінію про гастролі наших змагунів на футбольних майданах Шикаґо. В мистецьких розгривках дотепер найкраще пописалася наша запасна команда, яка віддала лише одну точку резерві „Фортуни" і з якою знаходиться на першому місці, маючи однакову кількість точок.

Стрільці у резерві „Крил" більш продуктивні, як ті, з першого складу. На втрачених лише 6 воріт здобули 22. Королем стрільців у цій групі є Петро Вихрій — 5, його „переслідують" з 4-ма ґолами на своєму конті В. Кашуба і Я. Мандзій. Далі Л. Скороход, М. Скочиляс і Е. Розе по 2 та М. Мандзій, С. Петрів та Л. Дефорд по 1.

Наші юньйори, попавши цього року до сильнішої групи, мають твердішу опозицію і не можуть похвалитися таким живим точок і стрілених воріт, як минулого року. До їхніх найслабших змагань треба зарахувати високу програну до „Швабен" та „Грін-Вайт" (0 : 7; 1 : 5).

Найбільш переконливою була їх перемога над „Левами" 3 : 0, що перервало монополь на виграші цього товариства чи то у футболі, стукпук чи відбиванці. Тепер черга на першу команду!

В центрі загальної дискусії стоїть, звичайно, наша перша одинадцятка. Правдою є, що закінчила вона цю половину сезону краще, як ми того сподівались. Що вони мають труднощі, це не є таємницею, але пам'ятаймо, що здобуте третє місце різницею двох точок від першого, не впало само з неба, а треба було його виборотти перемогою над такими противниками як „Некакса" 2:0, „Ґузірс" 5:4, „Літс" 1:0 „Вандерерс" 2:1. „Фортука" провадить табелю лише завдяки щасливо збереженій розіграній (2 : 2) з „Крилами".

Висока програна з „Грін-Вайт" (2 : 5) стояла під знаком не так клясу сильніших німців, як радше недиспозиції М. Гулика на воротах. Табелю стрілів провадять на спілку Ю. Куляс і М. Дахнівський з 3-ма стріленими воротами кожний; по 2 мають Я. Перун і О. Думановський; Я. Скочиляс, Я. Литвин, О. Галів і П. Гнатів відмаркували по одному.

У весняній рунді кидався в очі особливо брак зіграння змагунів, з рядом „фелєрів" технічної натури, які не поправлялися. Хто слідкує за фреквенцією змагунів на щотижневих тренінґах, знаходить відповідь на те, чому „Крила" грають так, а не краще.

Коли члени нашої духової оркестри розуміють вагу своїх проб, і тому роблять великий поступ і здобувають успіхи, то деякі змагуни уважають тренінґ за витрату часу. Чому тоді взагалі грати футбол?

Менажерові належиться признання за поступове впроваджування непопулярної дисципліни. Не менш потішаючим є вихід зі складу „Крил" „мандрівних" змагунів. Коли склад грає менш-більш ту саму клясу без поправи останні 2 - 3 роки, все ж таки на двох чи трьох змагунах видно помітний поступ. П. Ільчишин на лівій обороні є одним із них. З опанованням своїх певних недотягнень, він має шанси стати нашим 100-процентовим оборонцем. Я Скочиляс на воротах, на нашу думку, є кандидатом на одержання признання як т. зв. „мовст велуебл плєєр". З більшим тренінґом та працею над собою він може бути нашим Гуцулом чи Босим. (С. Т. Україна — Львів).

Останнє слово все таки залишиться за менажером д-ром Є. Гановським та всіми змагунами. На 90 відсотків вони рішатимуть, чи бути „Крилам" в „мейджер" чи ні. Цих лишніх 10 відсотків рішатимемо ми — симпатики „Крил". Чи задоволимося ми ролями крайніх критиків та немилосердних прокураторів після кожних змагань, чи знайдемо, кожний з нас, спосіб спільно спричинитися до осягнення наміченого — перемоги восени?

„Кожний думай, що на тобі міліонів стан стоїть . . ." сказав наш письменник Ів. Франко. Не будьмо лише глядачами, а будьмо ще й активними симпатиками з повище поданим моттом!

В. Х. К. К.

„ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ"
Сторінка Спілки Української Молоді Америки
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Editor E. Nestoruk

Осередок СУМА ім. ген.-хор. Т. Чупринки маршує в День Льояльности вулицями Ню Йорку

З життя Осередку СУМА ім. В. Павлушкова в Шикаґо

У серпні ц. р. організаційна референтура нашого Осередку створила нову ланку. Вже відбулися другі з черги сходини, на яких вибрано Управу ланки. На наступних сходинах усталиться її назву. Всі дев'ять членів, що входять до цієї ланки, взялися пильно до праці.

Культурно - освітня референтура провела 19-ть проб хору, оркестри, танцювальної групи та театрального гуртка і влаштувала дві радіопередачі.

Жіноча референтура подбала, щоб на сходинах Відділу жіноцтва відчитувано цікаві змістом реферати.

Спортова референтура, окрім влаштування двох спортових змагань, перевела ряд тренінґів у відбиванці та копаному м'ячі і відновлює секцію гри в круглі.

У референтурі Юнацтва, що перевела 15 проб танцювальних груп та оркестри і 38 лекцій українознавства, поважні поступи осягнено у вишколі юних сумівців.

16-го серпня ц. р. відбулися ширші сходини членів Батьківського Комітету, на яких широко обговорено справу закупу оселі.

Членство Осередку брало активну участь у відзначенні 25-х роковин голодової облоги України.

Також зорганізовану участь взяв Осередок 24-го серпня в устрічі Їх Ексцеленції Митрополита Богачевського.

В американській газеті у м. Гері, Індіяна появилася стаття з дуже прихильною оцінкою виступу танцювальної групи нашого Осередку.

Многогранна й інтенсивна праця Осередку СУМА ім. М. Павлушкова заслуговує на увагу і повинна стати зразком для всіх інших Осередків. Розмах її з певністю збільшиться з приходом осіннього сезону.

Перші Загальні Збори Відділу ЮСУМА в Йонкерсі

Перші Загальні Збори Відділу ЮСУМА в Йонкерсі, в яких взяло участь 68 членів Юної СУМА та запрошених батьків і гостей, відкрив молитвою „Боже Великий" референт Юнацтва друг П. Ревак. Дальшим ходом нарад проводила Президія в складі: Ігоря Таратуцького, Данила Химця, Романа Русинка та Люби Гіль. До Почес. Президії запрошено представника Головної Виховної Ради СУМ-А проф. Савчука, голову культурно - виховної комісії Осередку мґр. С. Коцибалу, голову Батьківського Комітету пані С. Таратуцьку, голову Жіночого Клюбу при домі СУМА пані Н. Кудрик, голову Комітету Сумівського Дому мґр. В. Черевка, голову 27-го Відділу Т-ва б. Вояків УПА пані М. Кульчицьку та голову 2-го Відділу ООЧСУ пана С. Гіля. Привіти Загальним Зборам склали проф. Савчук, мґр. Черевко, пані Кульчицька та пан Гіль.

Цікаву доповідь на тему „На службі ідеї" виголосив друг Л. Шморгай, а інформативний звіт про створення 19 Відділу ЮСУМА та його сьогоднішній стан, подав референт юнацтва друг П. Ревак. Звіт виявив, що до зорганізування Відділу у великій мірі причинився Батьківський Комітет.

В дальшому ході Заг. Зборів вибрано нові керівні органи Відділу Юнацтва в складі: Ігор Таратуцький — голова; Данило Химець — м.-голова; Люба Гіль — секретар; Роман Русинко — господарчий референт. Ділові наради закінчено відспіванням національного гимну „Ще не вмерла Україна".

Склад нововибраної Управи дає запоруку, що Відділ Ю СУМА осягне багато нових успіхів у своїй праці в новій каденції.

Присутній

5-ліття Відділу ЮСУМА в Рочестері

10-го серпня ц. р. Відділ ЮСУМА „Полтава" відсвяткував своє 5-ліття.

Ранком в усіх українських церквах відправлено Богослуження в намірені української молоді, в яких юні сумівці і старші члени взяли участь.

По полудні на просторій площі при Боффало Род відбулось „Свято Молоді". До участи в святі запрошено сусідні Відділи ЮСУМА, але, на жаль, непевна погода не дозволила їм прибути. О 2-ій год. на площі перед трибуною виструнчились юні сумівські ряди Відділу „Полтава". Свято відкрив друг Калинич. Оркестра Осередку СУМА з Боффало відіграла національні гимни, і на високих щоглах гордо замаяли три прапори: американський, український і сумівський. На трибуні засіли представники українських організацій Рочестеру, всеч. о. Городецький від Української Католицької Церкви та представник ГУ СУМА друг І. Кобаса. Головну промову виголосив проф. З. Саган. Після привітів представників організацій відбулася дефіляда юносумівської колони.

По закінченні офіційної частини відбулися вільноручні вправи і мистецькі виступи: юносумівської мандолінової оркестри, хору юначок, гуртка гармоністів (акордеоністів) та сумівського мішаного хору під керівництвом проф. В. Божика. Мистецьку частину закінчив виступ духової оркестри СУМА з Боффало під керівництвом п. Кравчука.

З нагоди 5-ліття Відділу ЮСУМА „Полтава" редакційна колеґія Осередку випустила чепурно оформлену однодніву.

М. М.

Успіх юної сумівки

8-го серпня ц. р. переїхало з Боффало до Лорейну, Огайо, п-во Головацьких, а разом з ними й їхня улюблена донька — Маруся.

Живучи в Боффало, 9-ти річна Маруся Головацька, крім науки в публічній школі, почала вчитися гри на фортепіяні у п-ні Теодозії Депутат. За три роки вона вибилась на передове місце не тільки як талановита учениця фортепіянової школи, але й як обдарована гарним голосом учениця співу.

Багато з наших громадян напевно пригадують собі виступи Марусі на сумівських імпрезах, на академіях, святах, на телевізійній програмі Р. Мариновича та на інших урочистостях. За свої виступи перед американською публікою наша талановита сумівка одержала кількакратно перші нагороди в американських радіопередачах. Старанним учительки п-ні Депутат, Марусі Головацькій 11-го серпня ц. р. призначено стипендію в одній із найкращих музичних шкіл стейту Огайо — Де Клівленд Інститут оф Мюзік. Іспитував її сам директор школи п. Вард Давенті. На іспиті Маруся виконувала всі твори напам'ять. Вона виконала твори таких композиторів: Черні, Баха, Кулява, Шуберта, Шітте, Бетговена та Шопена. Директор школи був захоплений її грою і признав їй повну стипендію.

Щасти Тобі, Боже, дорогенька наша Подруго!

Ми віримо, що ще почуємо звуки Твоєї гри, Твій чарівний голос, вже як кваліфікованої сили, не тільки в Боффало, Ню Йорку чи деінде в Америці, але й в звільненій від московсько - большевицької тиранії нашій Батьківщині — Україні.

М. Пв-ц