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# СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

# The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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## U. S. SENATE PASSES "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK" RESOLUTION

**Editor's Note:** On June 22, 1959 Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois introduced a resolution (S. J. Res.111) calling for the designation of the third week of July as "Captive Nations Week.' The resolution was supported by 18 U.S. Senators: Javits, Moss, Bush, Lausche, Scott, Hartke, Green, Dodd, Humphrey, Hart, Neuberger, Keating, Young of North Dakota, Engle, Curtis, Langer, Morse, and Case of New Jersey.

On July 6, 1959 the Senate passed the bill urging President Eisenhower to designate such a week. Subsequently, the measure was referred to the House of Representatives for a similar action.

The text of the Resolution follows:

**Joint Resolution**

, Providing for the designation of the week following the Fourth of July as "Captive Nations Week."

Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and

Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence: Now, therefore, be it

**Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such hime as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

## Science Academy Honors U. S. Ukrainian Author

Dr. Yar Slavutych, Ukrainian American author and literary critic, was awarded a recognition diploma by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences—UVAN of Canada, at a special session held Saturday at the National Home, Burrows and McGregor in Winnipeg, Man.

The award was made by Prof. J. B. Rudnyckyj, president of UVAN, in recognition of Dr. Slavutych's achievements in the literaty field.

Dr. Slavutych is professor modern languages at the Army Language school at Monterey, California.

**U.N.A. PLAQUE PRESENTED TO UKRAINIAN SPORTS CLUB OF NEW YORK**

Mr. Joseph Lesawyer (left), Supreme Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association and its Sports Director, presents the UNA Plaque to Mr. Bohdan Wasylyshyn, Manager of the Junior Soccer Team of the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York, in recognition of its work for the benefit of the Ukrainian American youth. The presentation was made on Sunday, June 28, 1959 at the Ukrainian National Home in New York, at the dinner honoring the Junior Soccer Team on the occasion of the winning of the U.S. Succer Championship two weeks ago by the Ukrainian Junior Soccer Team. Mr. Dmytro Halychyn and Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, Supreme President and Supreme Secretary of the UNA, respectively, were guest speakers at the dinner.

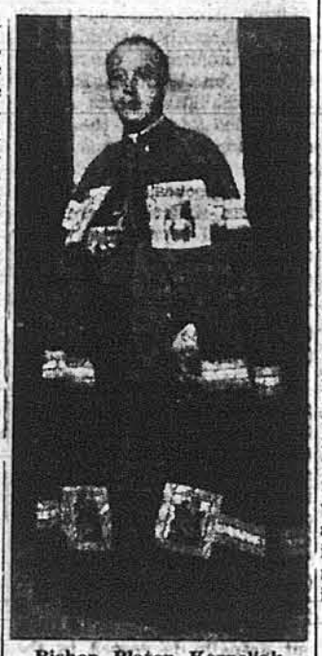
## Bishop Korneliak Consecrated In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Bishop-elect Platon Korneliak, former chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, was consecrated today in the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception with 120 priests, several monsignoris and bishops attending.

On April 18, 1959 he was named by Pope John XXIII as Titular Bishop of Castra Martis for the Ukrainians in Germany

Consecrating prelate for the Bishop-elect was Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky, while co-consecrators were Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn, OSBM, of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, Conn., and Bishop Joseph M. Shmondiuk, Auxiliary Bishop to the Archbishop-Metropolitan.

Sermons at the Consecration were delivered by Archbishop Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk of Winnipeg, who preached in Ukrainian, and Auxiliary Bishop Stephen Kocisko, of Pittsburgh exarchy, preaching in English. Other Ukrainian Catholic Bishop attending the ceremony was Bishop Isidore Boretsky of Toronto. There were seven American Roman Catholic Bishops present at the ceremony.



Bishop Platon Korneliak

The Ukrainian National Association was represented at the ceremony by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UNA, Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the Auditing Committee and Mr. I. Skochylas, organizer.

## Olena Zalizniak Heads World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations

NEW YORK. — Mrs. Olena Zalizniak of Montreal, Canada, was re-elected president of the World Federation of Ukrain-Women's Organizations at the World Congress of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, which was held in New York on June 26 and 27, 1959.

The Congress was greeted by special messages from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, Dr. Stepan Wytwytsky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile, and many other notables from the United States and other countries.

Others elected to the world body were: Helen Lototsky and Maria Kvitkovska (USA); Stefania Savchuk and Dr. Stefania Potosky (Canada); Olga Tadra Horachuk (Brazil); Nina Kovalenko (France)—vice-presidents; Dr. Natalia Pazuniak and Dr. Joan Ratych—secretaries, and Olena Chekhivska—treasurer.

Members of the board: Dr. Irene Zoshchuk (Austria); Olga Rospetska (England); Nina Onatska (Argentina); Zinaida Vytiaz (Belgium); Emilia Slusar (Venezuela); Maria Solonynka, Catherine Kraus, Eugenia Sytnyk (Canada); Maria Pasternak (France) and Alexandra Sulyma-Boyko (Germany);

Lidia Burachynska-program director and editor of the organ of the Federation; Stefania Pushkar — public relations; Ella Prociuk — deputy; finances: Irene Pavlykovska and Yaroslava Vyshnytska — her deputy; cultural sector: Dr. Sophia Karpinska (New York) and Martha Barabash (Canada); organizational sector: Maria Biliak; press: Cecilia Gardetska; social service: Eugenia Yankivska (Canada); education: Irene Pelenska; economic and labor relations: Olena Trofymovska-Kononenko and her deputies: Olena Hladka and Yaroslava Olesnitska; national arts: Anna Maria Baran; by-laws: Ivanna Rozhankivska;

The Auditing Committee: Dr. Irene Kaluzhna (England); Anna Preyma (Canada), Catherine Peleshok, Pauline Riznyk and Anastasia Charysh — all from the United States.

## Gerald Bobeczko Graduates With Honors

Gerald Nicholas Bobeczko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bobeczko, was an honor graduate at the June 12th commencement exercises of John Marshall High School in Cleveland, Ohio.

A National Honor Society member, Gerald was given the Edna L. Dugan Service award for high standards of scholarship and character, and a coveted gold key, received by only 4 per cent of the class, for excellence in the fields of leadership, scholarship, service, athletics, and literary ability.

A member of Br. 102 of the UNA of which his father is secretary, attended the cultural courses at the Soyuzivka last year and reported on them at the UYL-NA monvention. He will attend again this summer prior to entering Allegheny College to which he has been awarded a four year scholarship. In addition to this scholarship from the college he received another from the Junior Achievement.

Gerald Nicholas Bobeczko

Gerald is the grandson of Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, Supreme Advisor of the UNA.

## UKRAINIAN PARTISAN WAR WITH RUSSIANS REPORTED

**SOVIET INFANTRY AND PARATROOPS BELIEVED OPENING LARGE-SCALE ACTION NEAR BORDER**

VIENNA, July 7 (UPI).—Soviet infantry and paratroopers in Czechoslovakia have opened a large-scale action against Ukrainian anti-Communist guerrillas under the guise of border "maneuvers" in the wild mountains of Ukraine and Slovakia, reliable sources said here today.

The reports coincided with dispatches to London which said Czechoslovak authorities had been using flimsy excuses to prevent Western diplomats from traveling to Slovakia, the eastern part of the country, which borders on the Soviet Union's Carpatho-Ukraine area. Unofficial press reports in the last few weeks in European told of disturbances in that area.

Sources in Vienna said reports from eastern Slovakia showed Russian troop maneuvers on June 29 near Lavochne and Hust.

The Communists are believed to be trying to conceal troop movements against the Ukrainian freedom fighters, who are known to have been fighting against Communist rule for decades.

The Soviet troops were reported probing through the mountains to smoke out the anti-Communist underground.

Official Ukrainian press reports admitted that five arrested Ukrainians were accused of having "conspired against the Soviet state." After a one-month trial, the five were convicted, sentenced to death and executed.

A similiar police action by Soviet troops against Ukrainian partisans took place at about this time last year.

## Twelfth Annual Convention of Ukrainian Orthodox League

The 12th Annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention will be held on July 17, 18 and 19 at the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago. The Pick-Congress Hotel is a first class, all air-conditioned hotel located on the beautiful Michigan Avenue, across from the Grant Park and the shores of Lake Michigan. An interesting and entertaining program has been already prepared by the 1959 Convention Committee.

A novel attraction at the 1959 UOL Convention will be the selection of Miss UOL for 1959. The selection of Miss UOL will be made by a disinterested jury of five non-members of the League from candidates nominated by chapters of the Ukrainian Orthodox League throughout the United States. The Miss UOL and a court of two Princesses will be selected on the basis of beauty from photographs and during the Princess Parade which will take place on Friday, July 17 during the Welcome Dance. The Miss UOL and her court will be crowned during the Grand Ball on Saturday, July 18. At that time the winners of the contest will also be awarded prizes. Miss UOL will be given a Lady Elgin, 17 jewel, 14 K gold watch, and the Princesses will be given strands of pearls. The prizes are the compliments of M. J. Harris Jewel Co. of Chicago.

In addition to the Convention Program, the Chicago will offer to the conventioneers the best of entertainment, including various shows and exhibits at the International Trade Fair which will be in progress during convention time.

## Olga Pavlova in Concert in Miami

Olga Pavlova, noted Ukrainian American soprano, appeared in a concert on July 5, 1959 with the Miami Symphony Orchestra directed by Leroy Anderson, composer and conductor. The concert, which took place at the Miami Beach Auditorium, was sponsored by the University of Miami. Miss Pavlova sang a group of songs from Mr. Anderson's musical comedy "Goldilocks."

Miss Pavlova also recently sang the role of Countess Ceprano in the opera Rigolleto which was produced by the Opera Guild of Greater Miami with a cast of Metropolitan Opera and La Scala singers. The conductor was Emerson Buckley.

## Stepan Hladky, Oldest Employee Of Svoboda, Dies at the Age of 69

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Stepan Hladky, one of the oldest employees of Svoboda's printing shop, and a veteran Ukrainian immigrant pioneer in the United States, died on July 2, 1959 at the age of 69.

He was born in the village of Strilyska Stari, Bibrka District, in Western Ukraine, and at the age of 16 he emigrated to the United States. He went to a linotype composing school and a year later became linotype-operator at Svoboda's printing shop, where he remained for fifty years. During World War II he was foreman of the Svoboda Printing shop.

As a young man he devoted much time and energy to Ukrainian organizations, especially to the Ukrainian National Association, of which he became a member on February 15, 1908.

Since 1952 his health began failing and in 1955 he went on pension.

He is survived by his wife Catherine and two sons, Emil and Raymond, and a daughter Luba, Mrs. Kozachok. His brother S. Hladky was an outstanding Ukrainian lawyer in Western Ukraine.

Stepan Hladky

Funeral services took place at the Ukrainian Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Jersey City. Representatives of the Ukrainian National Association, Dmytro Halychyn and Roman Slobodian, president and treasurer of the UNA, respectively, Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, Theodore Gill and Dmytro Kravetz, his co-workers in the printing shop and Petro Postoliuk, of the Managing Office, attended the services.

## 11th ANNUAL COLGATE FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE

[Report of the UCCA Delegation]

**ACHESON, KEATING AND OTHER NOTABLES SPEAK AT COLGATE CONFERENCE ON U. S. FOREIGN POLICY**

**FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON WITH UKRAINIAN DELEGATES AT 11th ANNUAL COLGATE FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE, JUNE 29-JULY 3, 1959**
From left to right: Walter D. Prybyla, Jr., of Syracuse University's Ukrainian Club; Dr. Yaroslav Pelensky, King's College, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Hon. Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State; Walter Dushnyck, editor of the UCCA publications; Dr. Everett Case, President of College University; Roman Olesnicki, research editor of Prolog.

The theme of the 11th Annual Colgate Foreign Policy Conference was "Principles and Policies in a Changing World." The sessions held from June 29 to July 3, 1959 at Colgate University in Hamilton, N. Y. attracted nearly 400 citizen delegates from all parts of the country, over forty foreign embassy representatives, including ten ambassadors, and also other speakers of stature and authority. Conference Director, Charles R. Wilson indicated that this was the longest assembly since the Conference was inaugurated in 1949.

**Ukrainian American Representatives at the Conference**

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was represented at the Conference by Mr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Bulletin and acting editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly, and by Mr. Walter D. Prybyla, Jr., of the Syracuse University's Ukrainian Club; the "Prolog" Research and Publishing Association, Inc. was represented by attorney Roman Olesnicki, research editor of The Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press, and Dr. Yaroslav Pelensky, instructor at King's College in Wilkes Barre, Pa.

The first official function of the Conference was President and Mrs. Everett Case's reception for the delegates and diplomats.

**Congressman Calls for Establishment of an "Academy of Freedom"**

In the evening, Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota told the opening session that Communist Russia is trying to win the world while America wants only to enjoy it. Instead of trying to win the cold war, Judd said, America is bent on trying to keep the USSR from winning it. Rep. Judd called for the founding of a "freedom academy," a counterpart of ex-

(Continued on page 2)

## Top Ranking Artists of Ukrainian Birth to Appear at Soyuzivka

Mrs. Natalia Andrusiv, noted American Ukrainian soloist of Philadelphia, and Alex Bereshny, top-ranking Spanish dancer, will appear as guest performers at the Soyuzivka today.

It is indicative of rare talent when a Ukrainian can win first place over native Spaniards in a dance contest in Madrid. Alex Bereshny has achieved that distinction.

Why someone born in Ukraine should specialize in Spanish dance culture is explained by an early move that took Bereshny and his family to Venezuela. There he received his schooling, learned the Spanish language and became enamored of the drama and precision of Spanish dance His lively interest and potential ability attracted the attention of three world-renowned bull-fighters and famous Spanish dancer, Pilar Lopez and her husband, Mr. Rios, who fostered his career. With the latter he went on to Spain in 1956 to study in the Spanish Classical, Flamenco and Regional dance schools, subsequently becoming a member of the Ballet of the Pellicer School where he soon performed as the soloist dancer of the company.

In 1954 Mr. Bereshny had "arrived" sufficiently to form his own company of 32 dancers and thereupon established a notable reputation while touring through Spain. An accidental fall forced him to disband his company, but upon recovery he organized a new troupe and became well-known in many European countries as well as North Africa.

Mrs. Natalia Andrusiv

Several years ago Alex Bereshny's parents settled in Philadelphia. A recent visit resulted in Bereshny's decision to remain, form a new troupe and introduce Americans to his diverse interpretations of Spanish song and dance culture. The company includes both American and European artists who performed ancient gypsy dances, sang regional folk tunes accompanied by authentic steps, and presented Byzantine Church rituals and Moorish melodies.

Mrs. N. Andrusiv will present an original program consisting of Ukrainian, American, Italian, French and German songs, which she will render in different languages.

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## Congress of Ukrainian Canadian Committee

During this coming weekend the annual congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee will take place in Winnipeg, Man. with all national Ukrainian Canadian organizations participating. The forthcoming congress will be addressed by the Hon. John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, and the Hon. Lester Pearson, the Opposition Leader, both of whom fully realize the importance of the Ukrainian national group and its immense contribution to the growth and development of Canada.

One of the most significant features of the congress is the fact that it will gather under the slogan of Ukrainian unity and consolidation. This was possible mainly because the League of Ukraine's Liberation, which heretorofe was in opposition to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, decided to join the over-all national Ukrainian Canadian Committee and jointly work for the liberation of the enslaved Ukraine. In that respect, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee has attained what the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America had accomplished seven years ago: integration of all Ukrainian groups, parties and organizations into one national body.

We realize fully the importance of the work which the Ukrainian Canadian Committee has been doing for a number of years. Therefore, we are more than happy to extend our best wishes for fruitful and successful deliberations of the congress.

## More Knowledge and Information On Ukraine

Elsewhere in this issue of **The Ukrainian Weekly** appears an extensive report on the participation of Ukrainian American delegates at the Eleventh Annual Colgate Foreign Policy Conference which took place in Hamilton, N. Y., June 29 to July 3, 1959. This conference is always a successful undertaking inasmuch as it attracts hundreds of American scholars, specialists in foreign affairs and diplomatic representatives from several countries. This was especially fine at the most recent conference.

Although the Eastern-European panel on which two UCCA delegates and two delegates from Prolog served as consultants was limited to discussions on present trends and policies in the Eastern European satellites, the Ukrainian representatives had a good occasion to participate in the discussions and to raise a number of problems which pertain to the "internal satellites" of the USSR as well; these were the economic exploitation of the non-Russian nations by Moscow, the cultural exchange between the USSR and the West, the "Voice of America" broadcasts to the enslaved nations, and finally the policy of the United States toward the captive nations of Central and Eastern Europe. Views and opinions expressed by Ukrainian representatives contributed considerably to crystallizing and clarifying a number of problems connected with the enslaved nations, including Ukraine. In this respect, Ukrainian participation in this important gathering proved extremely positive and fruitful.

But, on the other hand, we still are facing a problem of gross ignorance, conscious or unconscious, with respect to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, with which we have to cope at almost every step. As a case in point we regretfully recall the embarrassing incident which occurred during the address of Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, Secretary of State of New York at the banquet in honor of delegates attending the World Congress of Ukrainian Women in New York two weeks ago. Mrs. Simon's reference to the Ukrainians as "Little Russians" created not only much resentment and bitter indignation, but it also underscored how much we, as an ethnic group have to do here to educate our fellow American citizens about the country of our origin.

These two developments should serve as a further incentive and stimulus for all of us to redouble our information and educational work among our fellow American citizens. This is why the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, notably its publications and books, as well as those of the Ukrainian National Association, must be supported financially and morally by every American of Ukrainian descent, who wants to see Americans properly and truthfully informed about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

## Soviet Show at Coliseum

The much-trumpeted Soviet exhibition at the New York Coliseum, which was supposed to be a show of "achievement in science, technology and culture" turned out to be typical Soviet window-dressing which is far from the reality existent in the slave empire of Moscow. The over-emphasized industrial gains, as presented at the exhibition, are very much the same as Soviet statistics, which nobody can check or verify.

Soviet "progress" in housing is something that cannot be measured by the happiness of Soviet citizens. More than 99 per cent of the Soviet citizenry suffers from an acute shortage of housing facilities, something that the Coliseum show can never hide from those who possess knowledge of Soviet conditions. The claims of Moscow with respect to attainments in medicine, health and general education can be easily discarded because the Soviet Union today, despite its **sputniks** and missiles, is not a technological giant nor a super-industrial power.

If Moscow proved anything at the Coliseum is that the Soviet Union is a modern Soviet Russian empire, where the non-Russian nationalities have no place or recognition. For instance, one can hardly find anything that would be identified as Ukrainian, despite the fact that the Ukrainians form over 20 per cent of the entire population of the USSR, and Ukraine plays an exceedingly important part in the Soviet economic system. A few Hutzulian exhibits are not even identified as Ukrainian, and a few Ukrainian books scattered with the Russian speak more eloquently than any claim of Moscow to the effect that the Ukrainians and other non-Russian nations of the USSR have freedom and equal opportunity for national and cultural development. Even the personnel at the exhibition is predominantly Russian and one can hardly find any Ukrainian at the Coliseum.

Moscow has failed to impress the American people, despite the gigantic effort to show its "industrial" might and "technological progress." The overwhelming majority of those who visit the exhibition know that the show is purely propaganda to impress America and to try and convince the American people that the USSR is at least on a par with the United Etates. Such, indeed, is not the case, and, under communism, never will be.

## A New Aesopean Word

*By* Clarence A. Manning

The Geneva Conference has ground to a weary halt to resume in a week. As was to be expected, it accomplished nothing for the easing of tensions between East and West and it was on the whole less harmful than might have been expected, even though the only signs of concessions that were made were made by the West in the hope of postponing a definite armed showdown with the Soviet Union, which is inevitable if Nikita Khrushchev is to continue his present policy and attitude. On the other hand, it did produce a new Aesopean use of the word "ultimatum" as employed by the Soviet delegate.

**Failure on German Unification**

The Big Four had accepted more or less tacitly the idea that there was little progress to be made in the reunification of Germany and despite the demands of Chancellor Adenauer, any negotiations along this line were proceeding only fitfully when last November Khrushchev tossed a bombshell into the international arena by giving the Allies six months to agree to the establishment of West Berlin as a "free city" under the control of the German Democratic Republic with a nebulous supervision by the United Nations. This was presented in plain terms as an ultimatum and it was so regarded by the leaders of the free nations, although they hoped against hope that Khrushchev would not push matters to an extreme at the expiration of the six months which he set.

The conference of the Foreign Ministers was in session when May 27 came and went and although there was a lively series of announcements by Khrushchev from Albania and later from the Kremlin where he was entertaining the East German leaders, he did not see fit to sign publicly a formal treaty of peace with his German stooges and introduce at once the control measures he had threatened. This in a way was to be expected for it has been the policy of both Stalin and Khrushchev and in line with the policy of Lenin to allow the situation to simmer until such time as the ruler of the Kremlin can see some rift in the unity of the free nations and can find an excuse for moving in on the territory desired without the danger of provoking too much indignation. So he has graciously extended the period of waiting from six months to a year and now to eighteen months.

President Eisenhower and Secretary Herter have so far maintained the position that they will not negotiate under the threat of an ultimatum, for it is very obvious that Khrushchev can stall negotiations for eighteen months if necessary and then if the West does not yield, he can revive his original ultimatum and put it in force by the mere signing of a unilateral decree. In the meanwhile, he can maintain that an ultimatum expiring in eighteen months cannot possibly be an ultimatum, a demand for a given solution or else.

**Western Concessions**

In other words, he is giving the West eighteen months to accept his terms and what he calls "the only reasonable and peaceful solution" to the Berlin situation. During the session Gromyko has absolutely maintained his own position and so far the only tentative concessions that have been made have been made by the West, for the Western foreign ministers have consistently tried to find some method of solution of the German problem which will be acceptable to Moscow without handing over West Berlin to Communist control.

They have accorlingly arranged their terms without insisting upon their declared right to be in Berlin, even though the conditions that they have made presuppose the existence of that right. Yet such an omission, if it did satisfy Moscow, would be of value only because the West is assuming as it did at the time of the occupation of Berlin and the beginning of four-power control that words have a constant meaning in the Soviet vocabulary. They seem to have withdrawn their demand for a unified Berlin as a concession by the German Democratic Republic. They have promised to limit anti-Communist propaganda in West Berlin and to limit the number of their forces in the city and not to equip them with atomic weapons. In a word, they are assuming certain new obligations without demanding as a prerequisite that Moscow make any change in its present practice.

It is small wonder then that Gromyko feels that the West is on the way to agreeing with the Soviet proposals and that the Moscow authorities and newspapers can speak of some progress that has been made toward a relaxation of tensions. So far the West has only blurred some details of its position without securing any increased clarity from Moscow and when the Conference reopens on July 13, they still are in a position to repudiate these if Moscow does not make counter-concessions or withdraw its provisions for a time limit, the very basis of the ultimatum that is not an ultimatum because the peace-loving Russians cannot issue an ultimatum which smacks of hostilities.

The West achieved commendable unity in refusing to turn over West Berlin in return for meaningless phrases and Soviet promises which are valid only until the leaders change their mind or find a new situation which has developed in the past weeks and has made them null, void and inapplicable. Yet it has not by any means removed the danger which will again be real when the Conference reassembles. There will surely be many arguments advanced in the meanwhile which will have the possibility of breaking that unity through the introduction of further considerations and the possibilities when the question of a summit conference is again raised.

It would be a wise move at the present time for President Eisenhower to hold fast to his position that he cannot attend a summit conference while negotiations are carried on under the threat of an ultimatum. Then to drive this assurance home, he should make it clear that unless Khrushchev absolutely withdraws that statement, Vice-President Nixon as a responsible elected officer of the United States government, cannot visit Moscow under the prevailing conditions. If the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union cannot be negotiated through the official Ambassadors and the Secretary of State, there is no reason why the Vice-President should be involved and misquoted to suit a Khrushchev holiday, the more so as Moscow is already attacking the American exhibition in that city as not representative of the American way of life.

**Western Offensive Urged**

At Geneva the Western delegates have shown themselves desirous of easing tensions and they have gone further than necessary in meeting the demands of Moscow which is hoping for an easing of tensions and lulling the West to sleep as a prelude for new victories. When the Conference reopens, the West should pass to the offensive and broaden its demands upon Khrushchev and Gromyko instead of wasting more time in futile discussions as to how to appease them and satisfy their boundless appetite and their conviction that they are the wave of the future.

## 11th ANNUAL COLGATE FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE

*(Concluded from page 1)*

isting army, navy and air institutions to carry forward his idea of total approach to war. He insisted that total offensive and total defense are the only avenues to survival. If Americans really believe what they sing in the national anthem that we are "born to be free," Judd concluded, then we should begin to think that other peoples elsewhere — "such as the peoples of Korea, Hungary and Ukraine were also born to be free."

Even though the Ukrainian delegates were invited to serve in a consultant capacity for Eastern European and USSR affairs, they also attended the other roundtable discussions as well on Western Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, Africa South of the Sahara, economic affairs and intercultural relations. In addition, private discussions of the Ukrainian situation were held with official representatives of the Embassies of Greece, Germany, Korea, China, Norway, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

**Ukraine: The First Victim of Communist Russia's Conquest**

In a roundtable discussion on the reality of the present position of the Eastern European satellites vis-a-vis the West and the Soviet Union, Dr. Y. Pelensky pointed out that the present resistance to collectivization of agricurture in the "external satellites" of the USSR began not with Gomulka for which he was also ousted from the party echelon in 1948, but actually is rooted in the ideology of national communism which fought the Moscow agricultural policy of collectivization as is evidenced in the subjugated republics of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia and others, which resisted this new serfdom and exploitation. Dr. Pelensky also spoke on the present Soviet Ukrainian and Polish cultural relations.

Mr. Walter Prybyla urged the conferees to remember that a satellite nation is a country controlled by another country by force. The position of the "internal satellite" nations is not fundamentally different from the enslaved status of the "external satellites" of the USSR. Therefore, Ukraine and Estonia, for instance, are as much subjugated to Russia as are Hungary and Bulgaria.

Mr. Roman Olesnicki cautioned the other consultants to remember that Ukraine, not the Baltic States, was the first victim of Communist Russia's conquest. In confirmation, he cited George F. Kennan's **Russia Leaves the War** (p. 185) and other government publications of Congress, especially the Kersten Committee to Investigate Communist Aggression. On the question of Russification trends in Ukraine, Mr. Olesnicki urged the assembly to read the Ukrainian language Red press or to seek translations in **The Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press** publication.

**State Department Official Reaffirms a Policy of Liberation in Principle**

In the final roundtable on Eastern Europe, Mr. Walter Dushnyck charged that the present program of cultural exchange is conceived by Moscow to win respectability. The target of the Soviet exhibition is to convince all the American public whereas the upper strata new class and party functionaries in the USSR are the target of the American exchange to the USSR. The Soviet exchange to the United States is spy-infested and dangerous.

Mr. Dushnyck pointed out the "Voice of America" reduction of native language broadcasts to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukraine is an excellent example of the failures of cultural exchange opportunities on the part of the USIA which has replaced the native languages with the Russian language, the language of the captor, or as in the case of programs to the 30 million Moslems in the USSR in the Uzbek language, which was eliminated by the USIA.

Mr. William T. Nunley, U.N. Advisor of the U.S. Department of State, warned against disarmament and "disengagement" as a step toward eventual liberation of communist-enslaved nations as advocated by Mr. Norman Thomas, a member of the Eastern European panel of the Conference. Mr. Nunley affirmed that the only policy the United States can have toward the enslaved nations is liberation. He condoned the policy to give satellite governments aid where there is evidence that they are, will or may lean toward a policy of more independence from Moscow.

Other Americans of Ukrainian descent at the Conference were Mrs. Mary Dytko (nee Mary Hrycyk in New York), principal of the Mohegan School at Montville, Conn.; Syracuse University Sophomore Mary Bishko, and 2nd Lt. Ihor S. Prybyla, recently graduated from the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University.

Other plenary session speakers were Dr. Fatin Rustu Zorlu, Foreign Minister of Turkey, who flew from Ankara to address the Colgate parleys; Senator Harrison A. Williams of New Jersey, whose speech was read by Mr. William T. Nunley of the U.S. Department of State in the emergency absence of the Senator, and Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State who appraised critically the present U. S. foreign policy.

Luncheon speakers during the several-day conference were Mr. Turner B. Shelton, Director of the Motion Picture Services of the USIA; Anna Rosenberg, former Assistant Secretary of Defense and Mr. Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for international affairs.

Two U.S. Representatives, Congressman A. S. J. Carnahan, Missouri Democrat, and Congressman Chester E. Merrow, New Hampshire Republican, addressed the final plenary session of the Conference and both emphasized the importance of foreign aid.

Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York was the principal speaker at the final luncheon session of the Conference. He said that the communist cold war offensive had reached a higher intensity than ever before with the "failure thus far of the foreign ministers conference at Geneva." The Senator said that "it is vital we recognize the massiveness of of the present Communist offensive." He concluded that the United States must make a greater effort in the economic as well as the military and diplomatic fields.

Extra attractions scheduled on the Colgate University campus in conjunction with the Colgate Foreign Policy Conference were three musical programs preceding each evening session, and eighteen-nation art exhibit and a special film presentation entitled, "Berlin—A Threat to Freedom."

The Colgate University's annual Conference on Foreign Policy is a tribute to its President, Dr. Everett Case and the efforts of the Conference Director, Charles R. Wilson, to whom the Ukrainian Congress Committee delegation is deeply indebted for their understanding, cooperation and friendship.

## LET THE U.N.A. SERVE YOU

*By* Theodore Lutwiniak

Children, teen-agers and young adults do not think very seriously about death. Kids play cowboys and Indians, shout "Bang! You're dead!" but nobody is really dead and they have a lot of fun. When a child is told "Grandma is dead" it usually does not register and makes no impression. This same child may even ask "When is Grandma coming?.. weeks after the grandmother died. Teen-agers are too busy having fun and going to school to think about death; but it makes them pause and reflect when it strikes down a member of the family Young adults are busy people, faced with the problems of settling down and raising families: realizing their responsibilities, they obtain insurance for themselves to protect their families.

It is not pleasant to think about death, and it's a morbid thing to write about, too. We recently lost some relative and friends; the friends were of the American-born generation. One cannot go through such experience and not think about death.

The father of one of the friends said to us, after we offered our condolences, "What can we do? We all have to go, sooner or later."

"Sooner or later." Some people die much too soon. Recently we passed through a cemetery and saw a large area which was described to us as the eternal resting place of "children under two years of age."

There isn't very much we can do about death. It can't be stopped. But we can do something about protecting our loved ones. We can do that through membership in the Ukrainian National Association, our leading fraternal benefit society. We should also sign up our children, not only because sometimes death strikes at a child, but also because when they become of age they will receive money with which to continue school. The UNA has endowment insurance for this purpose. A parent may apply for a special contract in his child's insurance certificate which stipulates that the child need not pay any dues if the parent should die before the child is 21 years of age; the child pays dues after age 21, if the insurance has not matured in the meantime.

We all should have thousands of dollars of worth of insurance because of our loved ones. Think of the UNA for insurance needs. Let the UNA serve you.

The UNA has a very interesting English-language **Facts** booklet which contains full information on all types of adult and juvenile insurance. It is available for the asking.

## BOOK REVIEW

**Spivuche Svitlo—The Singing Light**—Collections of Poems by Iryna Shuwarska-Shumylovych, New York, 1959, 64 pp.

**Spivuche Svitlo** — is a light that sings, dances and glitters through all the poems and invites and guides one to life. Poetry, in a true sense is something fresh and original, not just rhymes.

With deep and sensitive perception of mysteries of life—motherhood, its joy as reward for suffering, the birth of child, its smile as well as other wonders of nature — the author creates delicate and colorful pictures in sparkling light.

Richness and nobility of language still leave space for the reader to fill in the unspoken and missing words to achieve communication with the author and to get into her mood. Such fullness or presentation is, indeed, a valuable addition to the Ukrainian poetry.

**I. Savoyka**

## PUSHCART TO FREEDOM

By OLHA MACK

Translated from the Ukrainian by **Adam Hnidj**

(24)

The sentry lost some of his composure and went back to his post on the bridge.

"You know what?" I said to our group. "Let's run for the woods right now, because when this Muscovite comes back, things may get worse."

"For the woods? At night?" Mother and Mary shrank.

"Yes, for the woods. It seems to me we'll be the safest there."

I picked up the ropes and ran with the cart for the woods. Mary and Mother tripped along.

The forest seemed eerie and sinister. We imagined that someone was lurking behind every tree, stalking us, but we fought fear and clung around the trunk of a stout tree. Thus we waited for the dawn.

Before dawn, we were on the road again. The cart screeched, jumping on the uneven ground, jolting our sleepy children; the harness stretched; our legs could barely bear the weight of our emaciated bodies... It took a long while before we dared to come out on the open road that led straight to Magdeburg. The long-awaited Magdeburg, the goal of our wanderings! We met Soviet trucks on the way, but no one accosted us, no one noticed us. The Lord be praised!

Here was the railway terminal in Magdeburg. What a crowd of people! We watched them and listened: they all were going west. Everyone was in an optimistic mood, even though poor and miserable looking. It seemed that everything was all right. But we were so tired and exhausted that we could not even feel happy.

Night.

We got hold of a railroad man, a very sympathetic-looking fellow, and began to query him. We told him the same story, of course; we were Polish women from the Posen area, our husbands are in Brunswick, and we were going to join them.

"Do you have the papers?" asked the railroad man.

"We do."

"Then the thing is simple: tomorrow morning take a train from here to (I believe) Mariannendorf; through that city runs the border of the British Zone."

"Do they let people across?" we ask apprehensively.

"Yes, they do. If your papers are in order, you have nothing to fear," he said with assurance.

Having learned some details of our wandering, the German was so deeply moved that he allowed us to spend the night in his office and gave the children some shortbread.

The following morning, we emerged on the platform and met a transport of Poles returning home. They were happy and glad, and it was apparent from their talk that they did not have the slightest idea of the conditions in the Soviet occupation zone. We did not intend to disillusion them; instead, we asked questions about the possibility of crossing the border to the West. Their answers coincided completely with what the railroad man had told us, and thus allayed our fears even more. But really, we could not calm down; we were excited by the thought that salvation was so near.

Our train pulled in. We left our pushcart, with which so many memories were associated and which was as close to us as a friend, boarded the train, and left for the border.

In Mariannendorf, however, it turned out the border was not so near, and the train did not go any further. We had to hire a cart, we were advised, for Helmstedt, on the border of the zones, was 16 kilometers away. We succeeded in finding a man who agreed to take us to Helmstedt. Upon arriving there, we were surprised to find that he not only expected a very small charge for his service, but also, seeing that we could not carry our bundles, he gave us a small pushcart to carry our things. For we had still four kilometers to go to the checking point on the border.

Having joined the human stream, we succumbed to the hysteria of haste which overcame all on this stretch of the road. It was clearly manifest in the timbre of the voices, in the intensity of motions, in all the faces. People did not walk but ran, running away, doing their best to reach the goal as soon as possible. The majority of the people were dirty, exhausted, infested with lice, in tatters and so were we. From all indications it was apparent that their lot on the preceding stretch of the road had been similar to ours, that more than once they had paid dearly for procrastinating, more than once they have experienced failure and disillusion, and now, sensing the sweet fragrance of freedom, they had become intoxicated with it, yet they still doubted that they would be saved.

Everyone pushed forward, and so did I, lest someone get there ahead of us, for everyone reaching the goal before us might deprive us of our last chance. But how could I race ahead of everyone? Roman and Orishok were little and weakened by malnutrition; they couldn't even walk, not to mention running without rests. They stumbled but did not fall, simply because I held them firmly by their little hands and dragged them with me. I paid no attention to their cries, nor to Mary's and Mother's words coming from somewhere behind me:

"Daria! Daria! This woman has lost her senses completely! God has punished me with such a daughter, I don't know for what sins."

# THE UKRAINIAN STUDENT AND HIS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WORLD

(Address delivered at the Graduation Banquet of the Ukrainian Student Club at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario)

By DR. W. G. DANYLIW

(3)

Analogous to the Ukrainian Government (Executive Organ of the National **Rada**) in exile there is also the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CESUS) in exile, with its headquarters in Louvain, Belgium.

It represents directly all Ukrainian student organizations in Western Europe, South America, and Australia, politically all the Ukrainian students in Ukraine, and indirectly, American and Canadian Ukrainian student organizations. I say "politically all the Ukrainian students in Ukraine" because free Ukrainian student organizations in Ukraine are forbidden by the Russian occupants and if there were no CESUS, one third of a million Ukrainian university students would be left without their speaker in the International Student Conference (ISC), which is the central advisory student body in the free world, formed of delegates of National Unions of Students. At the present time CESUS participates in all International Student Conferences with similar rights and privileges as the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS) or the National Union of French Students (UNEF); it pays its fees, sends its delegates to International Student Conferences, and takes part in all the activities of the executive organ of this international student body, which is known as the Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC), with its headquarters in Leiden, the Netherlands. As long as Ukraine is occupied, CESUS is the only legitimate representative and speaker of the interests of all Ukrainian students before the International Students Conference, and in the COSEC.

The two main categories of members of CESUS are the ordinary and extra-ordinary members.

Ordinary members are:

(a) Associations of professional Ukrainian student units in any country, e.g. Union of Ukrainian Students in Germany (S.U.S.N.) and

(b) individual Ukrainian professional student units in those countries where there is no central representation of Ukrainian students units, e.g Ukrainian Student Association (U.S.H.) of Paris.

Extra-ordinary members are world co-ordinating bodies of the various Ukrainian student organizations, such as confessional and ideological. Examples of these are:

(a) Central body of Ukrainian Student Associations for National Solidarity (O.U.A.K. **Zarevo**), and

(b) Central organization of Ukrainian Catholic Students (F.T.U.S.K. **Obnova**).

The membership of all central representations of Ukrainian student organizations other than professional student associations purports to centralize the whole organized Ukrainian students' life all over the world, and to coordinate their respective activities and functions, and especially actions on the international student forums.

Associated members of CESUS are: the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), with its central office in New York, and the Ukrainian Canadian University Students' Union (SUSK), head office of which is located in Montreal.

The legal status of the local Ukrainian student organizations in Europe and those on this continent is different. For example, members of the Ukrainian Student Association (USH) in Paris are Ukrainian citizens, but members of the Ukrainian Students' Club at McMaster University in Hamilton, Canada, on the other hand, are Canadian citizens and as such are automatically members of the National Federation of the Canadian University Students (NFCUS). Besides that, the objectives of CESUS and SUSK are quite different. CESUS is a sovereign student body, with all attributes of an independent national students' union, while SUSK and SUSTA have only a local character. The relation between SUSTA and CESUS is fully explained by the Memorandum of Agreement between these two organizations dated April 9, 1954. Paragraphs one and four of this agreement read as follows:

(To be continued)

# The First Ukrainian at Professor Carnahan's Master Class

The first Ukrainian girl to be accepted to Prof. Franklin Carnahan's Pianoforte Studio, is Miss Nadia Wolanyk, 13, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Prof. Carnahan's Master Class, regarded in Cleveland as one of the foremost studios accepts only very gifted students on high level of pianoforte technique. Nadia studied all time at Mrs. Yaremkevych's well known Piano School.

Nadia attends both the Ukrainian Parochial School in Cleveland and the Ukrainian School of **Ridna Shkola** making in both of them a very fine progress. Besides, she is an active member of the Youth Organization **Plast**. Her parents belong to Branch 221 of UNA.

**Miss Nadia Wolanyk**

In the forthcoming school year Nadia Wolanyk will be one of the few pupils at the famous master class who received scholarship.

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# The Ukrainian Youth League of North America

## REPORT ON THIRD ANNUAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The third annual meeting of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Executive Board was held in Troy, New York, at the Hendrick Hudson Hotel, on Saturday, May 16, during the time of the Sports Rally.

Mr. Taras Szmagala, president, opened the meeting. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Myron Kuropas, vice-president, reported on the organization of the UYL-NA clubs on a national scale, and also on the activities of the District Organizers. Two changes took place. Will Sosnowsky is the new temporary District Organizer for Detroit. Joe Lesky was appointed District Organizer for New Jersey to replace Al Danko, who has resigned.

Changes to the Constitution were discussed further and will be presented on the floor of the Convention.

Bill Hussar, Convention Chairman, gave a detailed report on the plans for the forthcoming convention. The site will be the Manger Hotel in Rochester, N. Y. John Kozak, known as an outstanding dancer, and who was formerly associated with Don Cossack Chorus, is the very capable Concert Chairman. Mr. Kozak is preparing an excellent concert which promises to be one of the finest held.

Other items discussed were the Ukrainian Congress Committee, New York Youth Council, Arts books, UYL-NA jewelry, "Let's Get Acquainted" booklet, sale of League items, UYL-NA directory, **Trendette** and publicity.

In attendance were: Taras Szmagala, Mary Bukartyk, and Dorothy Olen—Cleveland; Myron Kuropas—Chocago; Dolores Hovitch, and Joe Gurski — Detroit; Al Danko, Walter Bodnar, Bill Polewchak—New Jersey; Nadine Dworakiwsky and Walter Bacad—New York; Joe Yaworsky — Phoenixville, Penn; and Zenia Stechishin, Toronto, Canada.

# Daria Antochy—Ukrainian Linguist At University of Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Daria Antochy is an attractive brown-haired coed who will graduate from the University of Minnesota next fall. Daria also is a native of Chernivtsi in Bukovina where she lived until her family was forced to flee when she was three years old.

**Maria Antochy**

The daughter of the Very Rev. Nicholas Antochy, pastor of Minneapolis St. Nicholas Carpathian Orthodox Church, Daria is majoring in Slavic languages at the University and hopes to become a language teacher after her graduation. Her classmates are much impressed by her knowledge of Ukrainian, English, German, Polish and Russian. She claims that many Ukrainians know many more languages. Her parents, she says, have an almost native fluency in Rumanian, too.

In addition to her studies at the University, Daria is prominent in student activities. She is a member or an officer in such organizations as the Ukrainian Student Club, the Eastern Orthodox Fellowship, the German Club and the Russian Literature Club. She recently was awarded an honorable mention by Theta Sigma Phi, a national fraternity for women in journalism.

Though very active in her University and community affairs, she finds time to exercise her domestic talents too. Her fellow students have come to appreciate Ukrainian dishes through her skill in the kitchen; she also enjoys needlework, ballet and folk dancing and playing the piano, and regrets the lack of time for her many interests outside of school.

Professor Thomas F. Magner, chairman of the University's department of Slavic and Oriental languages and founder of the non-political Russian language student newspaper, **The Student's Companion**, had this comment on Daria, a contributor to the paper: "Daria keeps us from forgetting that there is a Ukrainian nation with a long history and an outstanding culture. Her article, 'A Ukrainian Christmas,' was fascinating and informative for us, though Soviet critics were angered by it, calling it 'reactionary'. I think she is doing a wonderful job in making Ukrainian traditions and achievements known to Americans."

# Maryann Dachuk — a Richard M. Lewis Scholar at Bard College

Miss Maryann A. Dachuck was designated as the Richard M. Lewis scholar for 1959-1960 at Bard College, Annandale-on-the-Hudson, New York. The award was presented to her by James H. Case, the Dean of the College, at the commencement exercises held on the campus Saturday, June 20th, 1959.

Maryann who is now a Senior, is the daughter of Albert H. Dachuck, well known Ukrainian American lawyer on Long Island and Anne Boris Dachuck of New Gardens, New York.

The award is the highest given to students majoring in psychology. This is the third commendation received by Maryann. On entering Bard College she was the recipient of a scholarship and in her Sophomore year was chosen as a member of the Honor Society.

Maryann is a member of the UNA Bayonne, N. J. Branch.

# Pianists Receive Honors

Two Ukrainian pianists are among the National honor winners of Eleanor D. Ploran, Irvington concert pianist, organist, and pedagogue who won sealed certificates and medals for outstanding pianistic ability.

Dr. Robert Carter of North Carolina was the adjudicator of the pianists. The National Guild of Piano Teachers auditions are held in 650 centers throughout the U.S. 53,000 students participated in this years piano auditions. The pianists are judged on repertoire and are required to pass a musicianship course on scales and cadences.

Christine Czap, rated 91 per cent in the district auditions and will receive a red star sealed certificate for performing a program of four solos. She is a student of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School. This talented student is the nine year daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Czap, of Irvington, New Jersey.

Marie Cieplak, is a fourteen year old freshman at Irvington High School. Marie received a rating of 98 per cent having performed nine pianistic solos in the state classification. Marie will receive a gold star sealed certificate. This pianist is the daughter of Mrs. M. Cieplak, Irvington, New Jersey. Because of their exceptional accomplishments all of Miss Ploran's students are members of the National Fraternity of Student Musicians for the year of 1959.

These fine students are members of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark, N. J.

# UKRAINIAN NATIONAL YOUTH FEDERATION OF CANADA CELEBRATES 25th ANNIVERSARY

## MISS NADIA NESTEROWSKY CHOSEN AS "MISS UKRAINE"

By ALEXANDER DANKO

The **Ukrainian National Youth Federation** (UNYF) of Canada celebrated its 25th anniversary with a convention at the Royal Hotel in Toronto last weekend, July 2-5, 1959. Delegates and guests from every part of the Dominion took part in this fine affair, as did a large **Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYL-NA)** contingent representing the **Rochester (N.Y.) UYL-NA Convention Committee Pennsylvania, New York** and last but not least, **New Jersey**.

In 1934, just one year after UYL-NA was organized, a fine group of Canadian Ukrainian young men and women, bound by common ideals and loyalties, established the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada. In the next quarter of a century, the UNYF, or MUN (**Molodi Ukrainski Nationalisty**), expanded and prospered throughout the whole of Canada, dedicating its services to Ukrainian Youth in Canada.

On the occasion of its Silver Anniversary, the UNYF of Canada rededicated itself to the Seven Beliefs:

1—Faith in Canada

2—Faith in the dignity of the individual

3—Faith in democratic reform

4—Faith in the moral principals of Christianity

5—Faith in cultural traditions

6—Faith in the liberty of all peoples

7—Faith in the liberty of Ukraine.

Looking toward the future, UNYF, or MUN, believes that the task undertaken by their predecessors will be continued with great vigor and vitality. Wider and more intensive activities are part of the organization's plans designed to meet the needs of Ukrainian Canadian Youth.

On Friday evening (July 3) the UNYF "Miss Ukraine" contest was held at the big, beautiful **UNF Community Center** at 297 College Street in Toronto. Each contestant was sponsored by a Ukrainian organization and had to wear an authentic costume of the Poltava region. Each also was required to speak on a Ukrainian topic in the Ukrainian language for 2 to 3 minutes.

The "Miss Ukraine" winner was a vivacious 21 year-old Toronto secretary who also served as an Executive Member of the UNYF, **Miss Nadia Nesterowsky**. Thunderous applause greeted the decision of the panel of judges, and Miss **Maryanne Lenchak**, beautiful and blonde "Miss Toronto" of 1957, presented the winner with a trophy and a bouquet of red roses. Miss Nesterowsky also received a $100 cash award.

Runners-up in the beauty contest were **Roxolana Diduch**, 18 year-old Sir George Williams College student from Montreal, and **Luba Lysy**, 17 year-old Western Technical High School student from Toronto. Other contestants included **Stephanie Burak**, 16, Toronto; **Olga Ripak**, 21, Winnipeg; **Olga Snihura**, 18, Toronto; **Irene Swerhun**, 21, Toronto; and **Diane Fabian**, 18, Toronto.

The Grand Banquet and Ball at the Royal York's Main Ballroom climaxed the UNYF Convention. Opening the festivities was outgoing President, **Mr. Michael (Orlick) Orychiwsky** of Toronto, who introduced the new President and banquet M. C., **Mr. Stanley Szach**. After the meal, a whole host of dignitaries, public officials (Ukrainian and otherwise) and others, were introduced. The Hon. Nate Phillips, Mayor of Toronto, greeted everyone on behalf of his city. Ukrainian **Michael Starr**, Canadian Minister of Labor, also greeted the convention.

**Dr. Paul Yuzyk**, originator and first president of UNYF in 1934 who also served on 3 other occasions (1936-37, 1941-43, 1945-46) as prexy, gave a brief talk and introduced the main speaker, the Hon. Duff Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, a position comparable to an American state governor. M. Roblin gave a fine talk and demonstrated his awareness of the Ukrainian background and hopes for the future.

Another highly placed Ukrainian present was Canadian M.P. **John Yaremko** of Toronto, with his wife.

Besides the aforementioned Dr. Yuzyk, other UNYF presidents included: **Hryhory Mateychuk** (1935); **Kornylo Magera** (1937-39); **Julian Buriak** (1939-40, 1943); **Volodymyr Davidiuk** (1940-41); **Stanley Frolick** (1943-45); **Stephan Pawliuk** (1946-47); **William Hladun** (1947-54); **Walter Klymkiw** (1954-56); and **Michael Orychiwsky** (1956-59), and the new prexy, **Stanley Szach**.

We sincerely hope that the UNYF will continue to work for a strong Ukrainian Youth program and the great Ukrainian cause and hope to see greater cooperation and activity between Ukrainian youth in the U.S.A. and Canada.

# UKRAINIAN EASTER EGG — AN ATTRACTION AT PENNSYLVANIA FOLK FESTIVAL

Thousands of persons attending the Kutztown (Pa.) Folk Festival during the weekend of June 27-28, visited the booth of Ukrainian Easter Egg painting and decorating. One of the finest displays of the weekend, the Ukrainian booth was manned by Mrs. Helen Pronko of Clarks Summit, Pa.; Mrs. Ann Kolody of Shamokin, Pa. and Mrs. Mildred Danchak of Coaldale, Pa.

During the course of the day, the three women demonstrated the use of the **kistka** and the intricate process of painting and dying the Ukrainian Easter Egg. The booth had been visited by thousands who stopped to watch the young ladies performing this beautiful Ukrainian art. A countless number of questions were answered by the women, and the display of over 200 eggs proved to be the awe-inspiring event of the day.

An informal panel discussion, held in the main auditorium of the Festival, and witnessed by more than 300 persons, included the three women mentioned above and moderator Mrs. Martha Best. Mrs. Kolody explained to the gathering the various meanings of the designs used by the Ukrainians in making the eggs and Mrs. Danchak explained the use of the **kistkas**, etc. Mrs. Pronko pointed out that the art of making Ukrainian Easter Eggs has expanded to other nationalities rather than just Ukrainian. When asked what the Ukrainian people were doing to uphold their culture and art traditions, she explained that various classes throughout the country were being held in the art of Easter Egg painting and decorating and hundreds, other than Ukrainians, were becoming interested. The Ukrainian Community Center in Scranton, has been conducting classes for the past three years, with great participation.

The Ukrainian booth opened at 9:30 a.m. Sunday morning and closed at 7 p.m. Comments heard throughout the day were all praise of the fine art of these women and according to Dr. Alfred L. Shoemaker, chairman of the 10th annual Pennsylvania Folk Festival, the Ukrainian art in Easter egg painting is by far one of the finest and most delicate of any nation. He explained to audience, preceding the panel discussion, that in his recent travels he attended an exhibit in Europe wherein 1,000 Easter eggs were on display from various nations and "without a doubt the Ukrainian egg, was by far the most beautiful and most intricate of all." "This alone prompted me to present the Ukrainian eggs at this Festival and I am certainly happy that the Festival guests have taken to it. It is really a work of art," he went on. He commended the women for their interest in preserving the Ukrainian custom and urged further participation in all nationality cultures.

# U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT

## U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1959

| | Adults | Juveniles | Comb. Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| Totals as of April 30, 1959 | 49,548 | 23,599 | 73,147 |
| New Members | 135 | 127 | 262 |
| Reinstated | 54 | 28 | 82 |
| Transferred from Other Assemblies | 28 | 8 | 36 |
| Transferred from Other Classes | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Totals | 49,777 | 23,766 | 73,543 |
| Members Suspended | 73 | 56 | 129 |
| Transferred to Other Assemblies | 24 | 8 | 32 |
| Transferred to Other Classes | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Transferred to Adults | — | 7 | 7 |
| Members Died | 38 | 1 | 39 |
| Cash Surrendered | 41 | 23 | 64 |
| Endowment Matured | 19 | 10 | 29 |
| Fully Paid Insurance | 49 | — | 49 |
| Reduced Paid Up Ins. | — | — | — |
| Extended Insurance | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Totals | 253 | 116 | 369 |
| Totals of May 29, 1959 | 49,524 | 23,650 | 73,174 |

## FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF MAY 31, 1959

### ADULT DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in Banks | $ 453,784.99 | |
| Mortgage Loans | 2,141,165.64 | |
| Bonds and Stocks | 14,800,953.43 | |
| Certificate Loans to Members | 311,915.68 | |
| Real Estate | 295,202.93 | |
| Printing Plant and Equipment | 10,543.79 | |
| Total Assets | | $18,013,566.46 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Mortuary Fund | $17,230,296.63 | |
| Administration Fund | 114,751.18 | |
| Convention Fund | 16,055.06 | |
| Indigent Fund | 291,417.57 | |
| National Fund | 8,582.73 | |
| Old Mortuary Fund | 54,378.62 | |
| Reserve Fund | 21,376.67 | |
| Orphans Fund | 124,827.83 | |
| Contingency Fund | 145,251.38 | |
| Old Age Home Fund | 6,628.79 | |
| Total Liabilities | | $18,013,566.46 |

### JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in Banks | $ 154,855.44 | |
| Mortgage Loans | 949,228.76 | |
| Bonds | 2,971,783.85 | |
| Loans to Members | 39,496.27 | |
| Total Assets | | $ 4,115,364.32 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Juvenile Mortuary Fund | $ 4,020,694.52 | |
| Juvenile Administration Fund | 94,669.80 | |
| Total Liabilities | | $ 4,115,364.32 |

### COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Adult Department | $18,013,566.46 |
| Juvenile Department | 4,115,364.32 |
| Total | $22,128,930.78 |

SOYUZIVKA
THE VACATION RESORT
of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
at KERHONKSON, N. Y.
is accepting applications for
1. The Children's Camp
open to children from 7 to 11 years of age
• for BOYS — from JULY 19 to AUGUST 9.
2. The Ukrainian Cultural Courses
• for GIRLS & BOYS — from AUGUST 9 to SEPTEMBER 3.
between 16 and 21 years of age.
Address all applications to:
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE
Tel.: Kerhonkson 5641 Kerhonkson, N. Y.

Application For Admission
TO THE
Ukrainian Cultural Courses,
U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.
August 9 to September 3, 1959
Name .....
Address .....
.....
Age ..... Member of U.N.A. Branch .....
• Ability to speak Ukrainian, slight, fair, good. •
Enclosing deposit of $.....
(Total Fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

# ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

## 300-ЛІТТЯ ПЕРЕМОГИ ПІД КОНОТОПОМ

Коли гетьман Богдан Хмельницький в 1654 році підписав у Переяславі договір з Москвою, він вірив, що Москва буде цього договору додержуватись. Але так не сталося. Попередники Леніна-Сталіна-Хрущова, московські правителі відразу ж повели підступну й зрадницьку політику супроти української нації, щоб кінець-кінцем остаточно загарбати Україну з її народом і багатствами в свої руки. 1656 року в переговорах у Вільні з Польщею української делеґації Москва не допустила, тим самим підкресливши її підлегле супроти себе становище.

Гетьман Хмельницький скоро розпізнав підступні намагання Москви і почав енерґійно протидіяти їм. Він докладав усіх зусиль, щоб стримати чимраз більший натиск Москви на Україну, щоб позбутися зрадливого „союзника". Аж до кінця свого життя старався Великий Гетьман піднести політичне значення України в міжнародних відносинах і тим самим скріпити її позиції супроти Москви.

Розпочате Богданом Хмельницьким діло продовжував гетьман Іван Виговський. Як і його великий попередник, Виговський розумів, що з Москвою мирним способом годі порозумітись, що з нею можна говорити тільки із зброєю в руках. І він почав підготовляти ґрунт, щоб остаточно зірвати з Москвою. Причини зірвання гетьман І. Виговський вияснює в своєму маніфесті, в якому, між іншим, сказано: „Цар не виправдав надій України, не давав їй допомоги проти ворогів, умовлявся з Польщею про поневолення козаків, наказав ставити фортецю в Києві, щоб держати нарід в ярмі; царські воєводи відмовляли гетьманові почестей, підтримували бунти, нищили край . . . Зраду підступної Москви слідно в усьому: вона готує нам ярмо — насамперед внутрішньою, громадянською війною, тобто нашою власною зброєю. Все це ми виявили для нашої невинности, а тепер примушені підняти законну оборону та вдатися до сусідів з проханням про допомогу для своєї свободи. Не в нас лежить причина війни, що розгорілася . . ."

Зібрані Виговським мілітарні сили настрашили Москву, і вона погодилась надалі додержувати договору, укладеного в Переяславі. Але одночасно московський цар вислав на Україну нове військо. Цим разом його підступна політика відразу вийшла на яву, і між Москвою і Україною вибухла війна. 8-го липня 1659 року в битві під Конотопом українські війська розторощили московські сили. Коли вістка про це дійшла до Москви, в столиці зчинилась паніка. Бояри і сам цар почали збиратися тікати на Урал.

Блискучою перемогою під Конотопом гетьман Іван Виговський заманіфестував волю української нації жити самостійним, ні від кого незалежним життям. Проте цієї славної перемоги використати не вдалося. Причиною цього були тогочасна московська п'ята колона і внутрішня незгода, що шматувала тіло України. Але шляхом, що його вказав гетьман Виговський, прямує український народ і нині у боротьбі за визволення від московсько-большевицького гніту, в боротьбі за свою власну, суверенну державу.

## ВІСТІ З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ ГУ СУМА

● 4-го липня на Оселі СУМА закінчився вишкільний табір старшого юнацтва. В таборі взяло участь понад 90 осіб (середньошкільники та студенти університетів) з таких міст: Шикаґо, Клівленд Янґстаун, Филаделфія, Трентон, Гартфорд, Рочестер, Вашинґтон, Редінґ, Нюарк, Ню Йорк, а також з Канади. Командантом табору був д-р Матей Гута, головним виховником др. Орест Павлів з Канади, викладачами проф. д-р Едвард Жарський, проф. д-р Зенон Саган, пані інж. Валентина Юрченко та ін. Таборовим писарем була подруга Алла Непрель, бунчужною подруга Лариса Микуленко, а бунчужним Євген Личманенко. У відкритті табору з рамені ГУ взяли участь друзі: М. Фурда та І. Кобаса.

● 5-го липня на Оселі СУМА почався відпочинково-вишкільний табір для доросту та юнацтва при участі понад 200 таборовиків. До переведення подібних таборів уже ведуть підготову Шикаґо, Клівленд, Дітройт та Боффало-Рочестер.

● У місяці червні в засіданні ЮКОМА з рамені ГУ взяв участь заст. голови друг М. Шміґель.

● Уже вийшла фотодруком перша частина „Зайняти для юнацтва з історії України", в скорому часі вийде друга частина. Просимо виховників повністю їх використати.

● 28-го червня член ГУ СУМА др. Анатоль Гайдар з рамені ГУ взяв участь в посвяченні сумівського прапора Осередку Обурн.

● Цьогорічний Здвиг СУМА відбудеться в Дітройті для північно-західніх стейтів і на Оселі СУМА — для східніх стейтів. Командантом Здвигу в Дітройті буде друг Я. Ґавур, а на Оселі СУМА — друг Лев Футала.

● 14-го червня филаделфійський Осередок СУМА відсвяткував своє десятиліття. З рамені ГУ в цьому святі взяли участь голова ГУ друг М. Фурда, секретар Я. Косановський та орг. керівник Я. Ґавур.

● У вівторок 7-го липня відбулося чергове засідання представників центральних молодечих організацій в справі протидії комуністичному фестивалю молоді, що його влаштовує Москва у Відні. Головну Управу на цьому засіданні заступав керівник юнацтва ГУ СУМА друг Іван Кобаса.

## КУРС ВИХОВНИКІВ У ШИКАҐО

В днях 16-17 травня ц. р. Управа Осередку СУМА ім. М. Павлушкова в Шикаґо організувала продовження, започаткованого минулого року, курсу виховників. В кімнаті Юнацтва в одностроях засіли за столами виховники і члени Юнацького Проводу. Після відкриття та відспівання молитви, перші дві лекції мав проф. Р. Завадович на тему „Юнацтво і рідне слово". Другі дві лекції на теми: „Роля виховника в теперішньому часі" та „Юнацтво і суспільно-громадська праця" — виголосила пані Уляна Целевич. Дальших дві лекції на тему: „Методика праці з юнацтвом" мав інсп. Данилишин. Всі прелеґенти в найдоступнішій формі подавали слухачам матеріял, необхідний при праці з юнацтвом. На жаль, згаданий курс відвідали тільки виховники з Осередку ім. М. Павлушкова. В дальшому Управа Осередку прикладатиме всіх зусиль, щоб курс виховників зробити перманентним.

## Школа Українознавства СУМА в Ню Йорку

Відділ ЮСУМА при Осередку ім. ген.-хор. Т. Чупринки в Ню Йорку, який прийняв назву „Канів", начисляє вже 218 членів, які поділені на ланки: „Киянки", „Стрільці", „Тарасівці", „Ластівки", „Яструби", „Дубові Листочки", „Дзвіночки", „Червона Калина", „Чорнобривці", „Лебеді", „Гайдамаки", „Чорноморці", „Тури". Крім цих ланок існують ще гуртки: різьбарський під керівництвом Михайла Черешньовського, бандуристок під кер. Павла Данилова, танцювальні „А"-„Б" під кер. Олеґа Гензи та Василя Скомського, декляматорський і театрально-драматичний під кер. пані Алли Давиденко.

В суботу 20 червня ц. р. 45 членів юнацтва склали іспити першого ступня, а 21-го на Святі Молоді СУМА їх відзначено. На осінь біжучого року заплановано продовження іспитів.

У 1958 р. на засіданні Управи Осередку, за пропозицією голови Г. Цебрія, рішено створити школу українознавства, яка дала б нашим юносумівцям і взагалі українським дітям загальне знання про Україну, її мову, історію, географію. Організування цієї школи передано проф. І. Юрченкові, який запросив собі на поміч учителів проф. Г. Яроша та проф. М. Гуменюка. 3-го січня 1959 р. розпочалось навчання. Заняття відбувались двічі на тиждень: у понеділок і суботу по дві години. Школа була поділена на три кляси: першу, другу, третю. У першій клясі вивчалось виключно українську мову, в другій українську мову, історію, географію, в третій українську мову, історію, географію, літературу та спів.

На наступний шкільний рік Управа школи задумує створити п'ять кляс. Батьки наших учнів і громадянство оцінили ініціятиву СУМА, яка дбає про душу кожної української дитини. Ми мали нагоду запізнатися з працею учителів, які систематично і сумлінно виконували свої завдання. Є надії, що школа, яка щойно розвивається, виховає широкі кадри нових, свідомих людей.

В суботу 20 червня ц. р. до Дому Визвольного Фронту зійшлися діти-учні та їхні батьки, щоб закінчити шкільний рік і одержати свідоцтво. Управитель школи виголосив доповідь про значення науки рідної мови, яку закінчив словами Шевченка: „учітеся, брати мої, думайте, читайте і чужого научайтесь, свого не цурайтесь". Опісля роздано свідоцтва, в яких зазначено успіхи кожного учня і учениці.

**О. П-й**

## 10-ліття Осередку СУМА в Филаделфії

У неділю 14 червня ц. р. Осередок СУМА ім. УПА в Филаделфії відзначив на площі Стендеровича в околиці Филаделфії 10-ліття свого існування, сполучивши це святкування з відзначенням 300-ліття перемоги української зброї під Конотопом.

Ювілейні святкування розпочато в церкві св. Йосафата на Франкфоті Службою Божою в наміренні СУМ-у, що її відправив о. М. Харина. Програму на площі започатковано урочистим піднесенням прапорів, звітами і святочним наказом о год. 11:30 перед полуднем.

Після обідової перерви відбулися змагання з копаного м'яча між „олд боями" Осередків СУМА Филаделфії і Ню Йорку, які закінчилися вислідом 5:0 в користь филаделфійського Осередку.

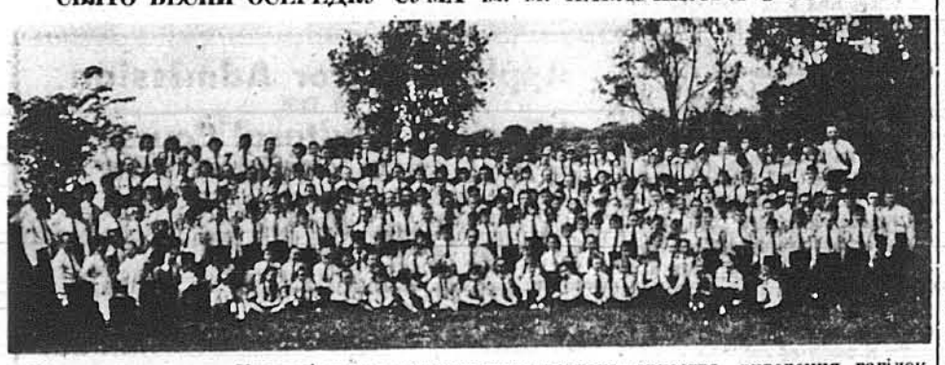
По закінченні спортових змагань на трибуні засіли представники громадських і політичних організацій. Свято відкрив голова Осередку друг М. Пришляк, який передав дальше ведення програми д. М. Солтисові. На свято наспіло 18 привітів. Голова ГУ ООЧСУ проф. Іван Вовчук виголосив глибокозмістовну промову, в якій підкреслював доцільність святкування 10-ліття СУМА у 300-ліття перемоги української зброї під Конотопом. Потім голова 6-го Відділу ООЧСУ д. Я. Бернадин відчитав резолюції з протестом проти московщення України.

По закінченні політичної частини свята, почалась мистецька частина, в якій взяли участь: доріст ЮСУМА Филаделфія-Найставн, під керівництвом пані Росоли і юначки Галини Дмитрук, доріст ЮСУМА Филаделфія - Франкфот, під керівництвом пані С. Кусень, подруги О. Заставної і М. Солтиса, хор ЮСУМА Відділу „Київ" з Филаделфії під керівництвом проф. А. Мороза, танцювальна група старшого юнацтва під керівництвом п. М. Бойчука, група ЮСУМА з Нюарку, мандолінова оркестра ЮСУМА з Трентону під керівництвом п. Л. Лапки і танцювальні групи ЮСУМА з Нюарку і Трентону.

По закінченні мистецької частини відбулася забава з танцями.

**В. К.**

## СВЯТО ВЕСНИ ОСЕРЕДКУ СУМА ім. М. ПАВЛУШКОВА в ШИКАҐО



31-го травня ц. р. Управа Осередку СУМА ім. М. Павлушкова організувала для Відділу Юнацтва СУМА „Одеса", що нараховує 300 юнаків і юначок, Свято Весни. В програму свята входили: роздача відзнак за іспит першого ступня, нагородження шнурами членів Юнацького Проводу та ланкових, дефіляда, що її проводила юнацька дута оркестра, виведення гаґілок, роблення веж та змагання дружин копаного м'яча між юнаками. Вся програма була підготована виключно юнацтвом.

# 1709 — УКРАЇНСЬКА МОЛОДЬ ГІДНО ВІДЗНАЧИТЬ РОКОВИНИ ГЕТЬМАНА ІВАНА МАЗЕПИ — 1959

### В ДНЯХ 19-20 ВЕРЕСНЯ 1959

ПЕТРО КІЗКО

## ЛІРИЧНІ МІНІЯТЮРИ

1

*Хай думки голубами летять,*
*Облітають всю землю мою.*
*І усім землякам сповістять,*
*Що живу я, не згинув в бою.*
*Що додому я конче прийду,*
*Уклонюся землі дорогій,*
*Як розквітне весна у саду,*
*Як прокотиться ще один бій.*

2

*Крилами вітер тріпоче,*
*Хмари по небу жене.*
*Мати виплакує очі,*
*Жде, не діждеться мене.*
*Що ж їй сказати, мій вітре?*
*Повно зарослих дум.*
*Очі матуся хай витре:*
*Скоро, вже скоро прийду!*

1. X. 58

## Посвячення прапора СУМА в Обурні, Н. Й.

Осередок СУМА ім. І. Франка в Обурні 28 червня посвятив свій прапор. Посвячення прапора довершив о. В. Осташ, який після Служби Божої виголосив патріотичну проповідь.

Після Богослуження члени Осередку СУМА пішли походом до парку, де була приготована трибуна. Автобусами та автами приїхало багато гостей і сумівців із сусідніх Осередків.

Коло 2-ої години на площу ввійшли колони сумівців і сумівок з Осередків: Рочестер, Боффало, Сиракюзи, Ютика й Обурн, разом 240 осіб. Командант свята д. М. Масловський покликав до почесної президії представників: ГУ СУМА, ООЧСУ, УККА, о. В. Осташа, голів Осередків СУМА та ін. Під час піднесення прапорів оркестра з Боффало відіграла американський і українські гимни.

Святочну промову виголосив д. А. Гайдар, а після нього промовляли: проф. Б. Губка від ООЧСУ з Рочестеру, голови Осередків д. Перцак з Боффало, д. Балко з Рочестер, д. Козар з Ютики, д. Ткач з Сиракюз, о. В. Осташ, д-р Подюк, голова УККА з Сиракюз і ін.

При звуках оркестри під проводом п. П. Білецького відбулася дефіляда Відділів СУМА. Приємно було бачити доріст, юних сумівок і сумівців, які маршували в гарних одностроях.

Далі були виступи Юного СУМА з Обурну, вільноручні вправи хлопців і вправи з серпами дівчат.

Чоловічий хор „Сурма" з Сиракюз під проводом п. О. Кокодинської відспівав „За волю Вітчизни" Фоменка, та дві повстанські пісні: „Що то за прапор" і „Гей, хлопці в коло", в муз. обробці О. Плешкевича при фортепіяновім супроводі М. Бурак. Юний СУМА з Ютики під проводом п. С. Холявка пописався гарно своїми танками.

Мішаний хор і струнна оркестра ЮСУМА з Рочестеру під проводом проф. В. Божика виконали 6 пісень: „Гопак", „Попід терном стежечка", „Думи мої", „Гей маршують", „Я сьогодні від вас від'їжджаю" (сольо М. Мороз) і пісню повстанської кінноти.

Члени ЮСУМА з Сиракюз під проводом п. І. Пігуляка відтанцювали низку українських танків.

Церковний хор „Боян" з Обурну під проводом проф. Пачовського відспівав дві бадьорі пісні: „Живи, Україно" і „Марш молоді".

Танцювальна Група ЮСУМА з Боффало під проводом п. О. Пакіш виконала низку українських танків.

Сумівська оркестра з Боффало під проводом п. П. Білецького відіграла низку маршів і в'язанку українських народних пісень. Усі точки були виведені справді по-мистецьки і свідчать якнайкраще про всіх провідників і членів мистецьких груп. Заповідав дотепно д. М. Кіналь.

Біля 6 години відбулося урочисте зняття прапорів. Відтак відбулася забава з танцями. Голова Осередку СУМА в Обурні, д. Гр. Гавришків, члени Управи та всі їхні співробітниці і співробітники докладали всіх зусиль, щоб усе випало якнайкраще, за що належиться їм щира подяка від усіх учасників цього милого свята (понад 600 осіб).

Моральний успіх свята був великий. Побажати б тільки, щоб на подібні свята молоді вводилось ширше спортові змагання, вежі, руханкові вправи тощо. Наша молодь матиме тоді нагоду показати свою фізичну справність. Це збірне свято СУМА було доказом, що наша сумівська молодь плекає пильно українську мистецьку культуру.

**Учасник**

## Спортове життя Осередку СУМА в Шикаґо

У 1952 році при Осередку СУМА ім. Павлушкова в Шикаґо постав аматорський гурток, який заснував футбольну дружину. Назву для команди прийнято „Крила" — за сумівським журналом, який тоді видавала Головна Управа. Перед тим при Осередку існували дружини відбиванки і столової ситківки.

СК СУМА „Крила" почали з найнижчої кляси (Second Division). За два роки вони ввійшли до середньої кляси (First Division), звідки ще й досі заглядають, немов через тин до сусіда, до найвищої кляси (Major Division). Правда, в минулому здавалося, що от-от „Крила" ввійдуть до "Major", але, на жаль, так не сталося. У сімковому турнірі, який відбувається з и мою, „Крила" є у "Major" вже другий рік.

Але коли сумівській одинадцятці не пощастило вповні осягнути бажаного щабля у шикаґівській конкуренції, то на відтинку українського спорту „Крила" показали себе доброю командою, здобувши, покищо, неофіційно, титул українського чемпіона Америки в копаним м'ячі.

Цей аванс до чемпіонату почали „Крила" минулого року, коли в турнірі СУАСТ-Північ, в Дітройті, де змагалося п'ять українських команд („Тигри" — Міннеаполіс, „Львів" — Клівленд, „Черник" — Дітройт та „Леви" і „Крила" — Шикаґо), вони зайняли перше місце. В той приблизно час переможцем на Сході вийшла „Чорноморська Січ". І тоді лишилося цим двом дружинам стати на прю, щоб вирізнити мистця українського футболу на терені Америки. Змагання відбулися 17 травня ц. р. в Нюарку. На площі господаря одинадцятка СК СУМА „Крила" перемогла „Чорноморську Січ" з відношенням воріт 6:2. „Крилам" доведеться ще раз станути проти „Чорноморської Січі" у Шикаґо, одначе перемога в Нюарку заставляє нас, шикаґівських сумівців, вірити, що „Крила" будуть офіційним чемпіоном українського футболу Америки за 1958 рік.

На змаганнях в Нюарку СК СУМА „Крила" виступали в складі: Я. Скочиляс, С. Литвин, П. Ільчишин, П. Гнатів, Ю. Куляс, Я. Мандзій, П. Надзікевич, Ю. Куляс, Мазуркевич, О. Гасів, О. Думановський, М. Мандзій. Теперішня команда „Крил" відзначається доброю формою, що треба завдячувати новому тренерові п-ві Коханюкові.

Під сучасну пору при Осередку СУМА ім. Павлушкова в Шикаґо існує аж п'ять дружин копаного м'яча: СК СУМА „Крила", резерва, юньйори і дві дружини доросту. Юньйори СУМА — одна з найкращих молодечих дружин у Шикаґо, але найбільші успіхи записують собі перша і друга дружини доросту. Фактично, перша дружина доросту взяла Шикаґо великою несподіванкою. Вона досі ще не програла ані одних мистецьких змагань, а в неділю 21 червня, граючи передматч до змагань між Шикаґо "All Slavs" і "Варшавською леґією", набила польського противника з рахунком 14:0. Під час цих змагань наші змагуни могли грати без свого воротаря, бо протягом цілої години не було ані одного стрілу по їхніх воротах. Цікавим є теж те, що ці десяти,- одинадцяти- і дванадцятилітні змагуни б'ють ґолі з-поза шістнадцятки.

Треба відмітити, що члени нашого Осередку займаються також і іншими галузями спорту. При Осередку існує чотири відбиванкові дружини і три групи столової ситківки. Осередок присвячує велику увагу також легкоатлетиці, поширюючи її головно між доростом.

**ЛуК-а**

## Свято Матері в Боффало

Юні сумівки із ланки „Червона Калина" в Боффало, виконавці інсценізації „Іфіґенія в Тавриді" — Лесі Українки.

Кожного року 9-ий Відділ ЮСУМА „Батурин" у Боффало влаштовує Свято Матері. Цього року відбулося воно в неділю 17-го травня в будинку Організацій Визвольного Фронту „Дніпро". Відкрила його коротким вступним словом голова Юнацької Самоуправи Наталка Гайдар, а після неї молодша юначка Ірина Юрків з відчуттям віддеклямувала вірш „На Свято Матері". З черги хор юначок під мист. кер. проф. О. Залеського відспівав дві пісні: „Рідна Матуся" і „Колискова". Автором слів пісні „Рідна Матуся" є письменник Леонід Полтава, а музику скомпонував композитор проф. О. Залеський. І це вперше відспівав її хор юначок на нашій сцені під диригентурою самого композитора.

Переплітаючи програму, юначки ланки „Червоний Хрест" виконали збірну деклямацію Роляника „Хто найбільше любить нас?" Велику радість справили глядачам наймолодші юнаки й юначки, відіграваши з успіхом сценку І. Шугай „Зайчикова пригода". Режисером сценки була п-ні Ірина Чмола, а допомагав їй старший юнак Аскольд Мосійчук. Молоденьким артистам акомпаніював д. Данило Гошовський. На закінчення свята оркестра юнаків під диригуванням д. Михайла Телюка відіграла в'язанку народніх пісень.

Під час імпрези найстарші юначки й юнаки з ланок „Тури" і „Червона Калина" одержали посвідки про закінчення іспиту 3-го ступня. Два роки підготовлялися вони до цього іспиту. Їхні труди увінчалися успіхом, який вони принесли в дар своїм матерям. Слід відмітити, що при цій нагоді юнаки й юначки, які закінчили Курс Виховників ЮСУМА 1-го ступня й тепер самостійно ведуть зайняття з молодшим юнацтвом або допомагають старшим виховникам у їхній праці, одержали відзнаки виховників.

З признанням треба відмітити, що наша публіка виповнила по береги велику залю Українського Дому. Організаторам та виконавцям було приємно, що участь в святі взяли не лише матері й батьки юних сумівців, але й ті громадяни, які розуміють вагу виховання молодого покоління. В піднесеному настрою покидали залю глядачі та сумівське юнацтво.

**Присутній**

## Свято Молоді в Ню Йорку

Заходом святочного комітету для відсвяткування 10-річного існування Осередку СУМА ім. ген.-хор. Тараса Чупринки в Ню Йорку, 21 червня ц. р. на площі „Українського Села" в Бавнд Бруку, Н. Дж., відбулася перша частина Свята Молоді. Свято вийшло надзвичайно добре.

На лоні природи, під ясним сонцем формуються юносумівці у своїх одностроях. Лунає коротка команда і Відділи зорганізованим маршем прямують до каплиці, щоб помолитися за український нарід. Після молебня, що його відправив о. прот. Василь Булавка, свято відкрив голова Комітету Корнель Василик. Голова Осередку Григорій Цебрій у своєму слові розповів про десятирічну працю Осередку і про завдання молоді на еміґрації. „Молоде! Служба Богові і Україні в рядах СУМА нехай буде нашим постійним завданням", — закінчив він свою промову.

Дальша програма свята складалася з вільноручних вправ, гаїлок, виступу бандуристок, танців. Гаїлки та хороводи у виконанні юних сумівок в національних строях, під керівництвом пані К. Микитин, мимоволі творили враження, що все це діється під час великодніх свят біля церкви в Україні. Рівень виконання народних танків танцювальними гуртками під керівництвом Олеґа Гензи, а також гуртка бандуристок під керівництвом Павла Данилова, дають усі підстави для продовження розвитку мистецької культури в Осередку СУМА. Гра на акордеоні юного сумівця Романа Лихолата закінчила мистецьку частину.

Опісля на площу вибігли дві спортові дружини Филаделфії та Ню Йорку, т. зв. сумівські „олд бої". Гра копаного м'яча закінчилася виграшем 3:1 в користь „олдбоїв". Цей вислід змагань був ніби відплатою за змагання на святі 10-річчя Осередку СУМА у Филаделфії, де „олдбої" програли 5:0. Суддював п. С. Водвар.

Крім цього в програму свята входили біги в мішках, з яйцем у ложці, „ножиці", „риболовля". Оркестра „Амор" Зенона Савчука приграваала танцюристам до пізньої ночі.

З піднесеним настроєм та приємними враженнями верталися учасники свята додому. Восени в одній із великих заль міста Ню Йорку плянується це ювілейне свято закінчити.

Перед закінченням офіційної частини відзначено 45 членів ЮСУМА, які здали іспити першого і другого ступня. Усім їм голова Відділу Є. Личманенко і референт Відділу М. Корнага вручили відзначення.

**О. П-й**

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