

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

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

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IN TWO SECTIONS

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IN TWO SECTIONS

No. 157 VOL. LXVI.

Memorandum of Executive Board of UCCA to its Branches and Other Organizations Regarding Visit of Khrushchev to This Country

In connection with the imminent visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, along with other patriotic anti-Communist American groups and organizations, plans a peaceful action aimed at convincing the American people that Khrushchev, the "Hangman of Ukraine," is personally responsible for the mass killings of the Ukrainians and other people who had the misfortune to fall under the domination of Russian Communism, and is an undesirable visitor. The plan of action involves several steps to be undertaken on the national, state and local levels. This plan is given for consideration and execution by all UCCA Branches throughout the country.

On the National Level

(1) Telegram to President Eisenhower, and a press release, dated August 7, 1959, will be sent by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA Chairman. Both the telegram and press release will deal with the recent "Captive Nations Week" celebration and the invitation of Khrushchev, the "Hangman of Ukraine," to this country of freedom.

(2) Another Press Release will be issued by Stephen S. Jarema, Executive Director of the UCCA, on August 12, 1959 in New York, which will criticize Vice President Richard M. Nixon for his snub of the non-Russian nations in the USSR while on his visit there, and his stimulation of Khrushchev's visit to the United States.

(3) Copies of both releases will be sent to every U.S. Senator, Congressman, Governor and Mayor, and to all religious leaders, with a covering letter by Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UCCA, appealing to their conscience and moral principles and asking them not to welcome Khrushchev, the "Hangman of Ukraine."

On the UCCA Branch Level

(1) The Executive Board of the UCCA will issue a special leaflet, entitled "Khrushchev—the Hangman of Ukraine," which will be sent to every Branch of the UCCA for local distribution to newspaper offices, radio and TV stations, as well as to sympathetic American groups and organizations opposing the "Hangman's" visit to the U.S.

(2) A letter-writing campaign to U.S. legislators, governors, mayors, and other civic leaders should be initiated by UCCA Branches in their respective localities, pointing out the crimes of Khrushchev com-

mitted in Ukraine against the Ukrainians and other peoples.

Peaceful Demonstrations and Mourning

(1) In all localities where UCCA Branches exist, a peaceful demonstration of mourning for the victims Khrushchev murdered should be organized in conjunction with other American organizations, such as the American Legion, VFW, Knights of Columbus, labor unions, nationality groups and others.

(2) On the day of Khrushchev's visit, Masses should be held in all churches, with bells tolling mournfully for the dead, and flags flying half-mast; people attending Masses should wear black bands and ties of mourning.

Action in New York City

(1) Representatives of the UCCA are now preparing a huge peaceful demonstration, together with many American organizations, in New York City. Further details will be announced in due time.

(2) Efforts are being made to place a full-page ad in The New York Times, in which several American organizations will point out the crimes of Khrushchev and his undesirability on American soil. The UCCA will supply facts on Khrushchev and will also contribute financially.

We repeat: All mourning and demonstrations with placards and signs should be conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner and should not incur any violence and disorder.

We must show our grief and dissatisfaction with the Communist killer and dictator by demonstrating peacefully and within the rights reserved to us by the American Constitution.

Emergency Fund-Raising Campaign

In view of the emergency action and the need for larger funds for carrying out this campaign, we appeal to all UCCA Branches and Organizations, and to all donors and contributors to the Ukrainian National Fund, to donate and contribute emergency funds as soon as possible.

WE APPEAL TO YOUR GENEROSITY AND YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN!

Please, send your contributions and extra donations immediately.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Ukrainian Congress
Committee of America

August 10, 1959

Text of UCCA Chairman's Statement to President Eisenhower

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following statement was sent to President Eisenhower on August 7, 1959 by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America:

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America again cannot thank you enough for your historic Proclamation of "Captive Nations Week." By Act of Congress and your splendid Proclamation, the United States has officially recognized for the first time the existence of the many captive non-Russian nations within the empire known as the Soviet Union. This represents a great stride in our real understanding of the prison house of nations parading as the USSR. It was most significant that while the Vice President was in Russia proper, Khrushchev had to hurry down to Ukraine to give a self-reassuring speech.

We are, however, gravely disturbed by the invitation extended to Mr. Khrushchev to

visit this country. In our judgment, this invitation cannot be deplored as another Russian cold war victory which Moscow is already celebrating as "Khrushchev's triumph." To countless Americans, this planned action appears now as a cynical sequel to our first observance of "Captive Nations Week."

In the view of this committee, the invitation constitutes another cold war defeat for the United States by placing the cloak of respectability and legitimacy on a political criminal, no matter how he is painted. Moreover, Mr. President, it so obviously contradicts your own test, but so often before our people, that you would not meet with Khrushchev unless

(Concluded on page 2)

ЮВІЛЕЙНИЙ РІК І. МАЗЕПИ

ЮВІЛЕЙНИЙ КОМПІТ МАЗЕПИ

YOUTH SECTION COMMUNIQUE NO. 4

This year—which marks the 250th anniversary of Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa's struggle against Russian imperialism—has been designated as "MAZEPA JUBILEE YEAR."

In commemoration of this great anniversary, the Mazepa Jubilee Committee, set up by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, will sponsor a gigantic "Mazepa Jubilee Year Sports Festival" in New York City.

The Mazepa Festival, which will take place on September 19-20, 1959 at Bowling Stadium on Randall's Island, located on New York's East River (via Triborough Bridge), will feature Sports, Culture and Educational projects. Heading the Sports section will be Dr. E. Zaraky and Mr. A. Danko.

The following athletic endeavors are to be featured in the Sports Program: (1) Soccer, (2) Track and Field, (3) Basketball, (4) Volleyball, (5) Tennis and (6) Softball.

(1) Soccer. Open to all bona fide Ukrainian club teams.

(2) Track and Field. A — Senior, 18 years and over, a) men's division; b) women's division. B — Junior, under 18 years, a) boys' division, b) girls' division.

Scheduled Track Events: 60 yards, 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, 1 mile and 60 yard hurdles.

Scheduled Field Events: High Jump, Pole Vault, Running Broad Jump, Discus Throw, Hammer Throw and Javelin Throw.

(3) Basketball. Open to all bona fide Ukrainian club teams. A — Senior: 17 years and over; B — Intermediate: 14 to 17 years.

(4) Volleyball. Open to all bona fide Ukrainian club teams.

(5) Tennis. A — Singles: a) men's division; b) women's division. B — Doubles: a) men's division; b) women's division. C — Mixed Doubles.

(6) Softball. Open to all bona fide Ukrainian teams—age unlimited.

The requirements of participants of the above sports events are:

1) All participants must be of Ukrainian or part Ukrainian ancestry—or married to a Ukrainian.

2) All participants must be active registered members of bona fide Ukrainian clubs.

3) All athletes must be amateur or semi-professional—no professionals will be allowed.

All Ukrainian youth organizations in the USA are urged to have their members participate in this great Mazepa Festival. All inquiries regarding any or all events listed above, in the forthcoming Mazepa Festival, should be addressed to: Mazepa Jubilee Committee, c/o Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 302 W. 15 Street, New York 14, N.Y.

A Message to All Ukrainian Youth

By TARAS SZMAGALA, President
Ukrainian Youth League of North America

This coming Labor Day weekend (September 5, 6, 7) the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and its associated UYLNA Foundation will hold its 26th Anniversary Convention in Rochester, New York.

Why should you, an American of Ukrainian descent either born in this country or a member of the recent Ukrainian immigration to this country, attend this Convention? It is the only annual Ukrainian Youth convention where ALL Ukrainian youth can meet on an equal plane regardless of religious, political, or organizational affiliation excluding the Communist Party! It is the oldest Ukrainian youth organization established on the North American continent and it is recognized, not only in the Ukrainian community but also by the American and Canadian public for the Ukrainian Arts book, the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, the publications of the Trend and Trendette, and many similar projects throughout its 26 year history.

The UYLNA needs you! — To carry on and constructively add to its future endeavors. To disseminate Ukrainian culture and give it the recognition

it rightfully deserves. To establish throughout the North American continent local youth councils similar to those already affiliated with the UYLNA or established through the recognition of its ideals, in order to coordinate the efforts of the members on a local level. The participation of these councils in the UYLNA will then facilitate the unification of ALL Ukrainian youth on a national basis.

But, more important, you need the UYLNA! Many spokes, be they large or small, are certainly not as useful as when they are unified and placed into a wheel which rolls on toward the common goal. So you as an American Ukrainian youth and your Ukrainian youth organizations can make your work more meaningful by joining together to discuss common problems and work on common projects and, in the process, form a unified, progressive organization that will have meaning to all peoples.

We all have a common goal. Let's work toward it together. This can be done through the UYLNA. See you all in Rochester Labor Day weekend! (Courtesy, Scope, Aug.-Sept. 1959)

National Dances and Music to Be Seen in New York's Central Park

The richly colorful songs and dances of Southeastern Europe will be displayed in the Hudson Celebration Theatre-in-the-Park in Central Park on Sunday, August 16 at 3 o'clock. The nationalities represented this weekend will be Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, Polish, Rumanian and Ukrainian. The ten week series of Folk Song and Dance programs began in mid-July and will continue until mid-September as one of the activities of the Hudson Celebration. The weekly musical

events, under the direction of Walter Bacad, Chairman of the Folk Festival Council, depict many and varied cultural strains that go to make up New York City. Henry Jaworski, Vice President of the Folk Festival Council, is Chairman of this week's section.

The Combined Ukrainian Dance Groups will be under the direction of John Flis and the Junior Ukrainian Dance Group will perform under the guidance of Nina Bacad; songs and music will be supplied by the

SIXTH UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES SOLEMNLY OPENED AT SOYUZIVKA WITH 62 STUDENTS ENROLLED



The Sixth Ukrainian Cultural Courses were formally opened on Monday, August 10, 1959. The picture shows the UNA officials, instructors and students. Sitting from left to right: Dr. Vasyl Steciuk, director of the Courses; Halia Pidruchna, instructor; Anthony Dragan, editor of Svoboda; Stephen Kuropas, UNA Auditor; Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Vice-Pres-

ident; Anne Herman, UNA Vice-Presidentess; Dmytro Halychyn, UNA President; Rev. Lubomyr Husar; Roman Slobodian, UNA Treasurer; Bohdan Zorych, UNA Adviser; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Secretary, and Prof. Ivan Blyznak, instructor. On the extreme left is Daniel Slobodian and on the extreme right is Walter Kwas — managers of Soyuzivka.

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y.

—On Monday, August 10, 1959 a solemn inauguration of the Sixth Ukrainian Cultural Courses took place at Soyuzivka with 62 registered participants, of which number 28 boys and 30 girls had arrived for the opening. The Ukrainian Cultural Courses were initiated in 1954 at the initiative of the Ukrainian National Association and supported by the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. Up to this time a total of 165 students have successfully terminated the courses, and with this year's enrollment the number will reach 227. Territorially speaking, the students come almost from every State of the Union and every Province of the Dominion of Canada which have large Ukrainian settlements

beginning from British Columbia to Florida inclusively.

The official inauguration of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses was preceded by a solemn Mass celebrated by Rev. Lubomyr Husar, of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. In his sermon Father Husar called the attention of students to two aspects of the program: learning about Ukrainian culture and national traditions and passing the vacation period amid the beauties of nature. Both are accomplished successfully only through God, Father Husar concluded.

Immediately after the Mass, Dmytro Halychyn, President of the Ukrainian National Association, accompanied by all members of the Executive Committee and a few members of the Supreme Assembly, and in the presence of many guests

and parents of students, officially opened the summer courses. In his brief address Mr. Halychyn underscored the importance of the cultural courses and expressed the gratification of the UNA for the record-breaking attendance this year. He added that this year the Ukrainian community in the free world is observing the 250th anniversary of Hetman Ivan Mazepa's rise against Russia, which provides additional opportunities for the students of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses to learn about the great part Mazepa played in the political and cultural life of the Ukrainian nation. He also mentioned the recent Congressional resolution establishing the "Captive Nations Week" and the forthcoming visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States.

Others who addressed the students were Joseph Lesawyer and Mrs. Anne Herman, Vice-President and Vice-Presidentess of the UNA, respectively; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Secretary; Roman Slobodian, UNA Treasurer; Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda; Stephen Kuropas, UNA Auditor; Bohdan Zorych, UNA Adviser, and Dr. Vasyl Steciuk, Prof. Ivan Blyznak and Miss Halia Pidruchna, instructors of the courses. Daniel Slobodian, manager of Soyuzivka, spoke about the rules and regulations prescribed for students at Soyuzivka. Brief greetings were also delivered by John H. Roberts, president of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America and Eugene Zyblykevych, editor of America.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF U.N.A. William Husar Heads UNA District Committee in Rochester

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y.

—The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its meeting on Monday, August 10, 1959 at Soyuzivka, at which a series of financial and organizational matters was discussed.

Among them was the matter of investments through mortgage loans, the construction of a large swimming pool at Soyuzivka, which decision was taken by the Supreme Assembly of the UNA last May, participation of members of the Executive Committee in the annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America over the forthcoming Labor Day weekend in Rochester, N.Y., the opening of the UNA Office in Toronto, Canada, jubilee celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the UNA on October 3 and 4, and the tasks of UNA organizers. Another mat-

ter under discussion was the eventual purchase or erection of a new office building for the UNA and Svoboda, and other matters connected with the business operations of the Ukrainian National Association.

In the meeting, presided over by Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UNA, the following UNA officers took part: Joseph Lesawyer and Mrs. Anne Herman, Vice-President and Vice-Presidentess of the UNA, respectively; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch and Roman Slobodian, Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer, respectively, and Stepan Kuropas and Bohdan Zorych, Supreme Auditor and Supreme Adviser of the UNA, respectively; and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda. The matters in reference to Soyuzivka were commented upon by Daniel Slobodian and Walter Kwas, administrators of the resort.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

—William Husar, Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, was elected chairman of the District Committee of UNA Branches in Rochester, N.Y. at a meeting which took place on Sunday, August 2, 1959. Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the UNA, was the principal speaker at the meeting. He spoke about the purpose of such UNA District Committees, and about the general task of the UNA membership in the jubilee year of the association.

Others elected to the executive committee were: Constantine Shevchuk—vice-chairman; Volodymyr Havryliak—Ukrainian language secretary; Peter Rudy—English language secretary, and Sophia Hunka, assistant secretary. Charles Mankivsky—treasurer. The auditing committee: Michael Malynovsky, Frank Holod and Anthony Foltsevych.

Among those attending the meeting were UNA members from Rochester, Auburn and Manchester.

Ukrainian Professional Society of North America Held Meeting at Soyuzivka

A meeting of a special committee of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America was held Sunday, August 9, 1959 at Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, New York, where arrangements were discussed concerning the annual convention and banquet of the Society to be held September 5th, 1959 at Hotel Manger, 26 Clinton St., Rochester, New York.

Present at the meeting were John H. Roberts, president of UPS-NA; Pauline Dyke, recording secretary; Eugene Woloshyn, past president and member of the Board of Directors; Joseph Lesawyer, past president; John O. Flis, Youth representative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Myron Kuropas, President of Ukrainian Youth Council of Chicago and Managing Editor of Scope; and Daniel Slobodian, Supervisory Director of Soyuzivka and past president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

Mr. Roberts announced that the convention sessions will be held in the Lilac Room at Hotel Manger, September 5th, 1959 from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. The banquet which will feature the presentation of the "Ukrainian-of-the-Year" award to Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, will be held in the Ontario Room, Hotel Manger, commencing at 6:30 P.M., preceded by which will be a cocktail hour starting at 5:30 P.M.

Many plans were discussed for the improvement and growth of the Society and it was decided that any and all Ukrainian professional groups will be and are invited to send delegates, representatives or observers to the business sessions, so that the convention may decide whether to change the structure of the Society from an individual to a branch representation basis.

UNA Member Receives Trophy

—According to The Herald-News and The Paterson Morning Call, the color guard of the Garfield, N.J., Cadets Drum and Bugle Corps was presented with trophies for winning the national color guard competition earlier this season. The trophies were presented at the Parade of Junior Champions in Memorial Stadium, Garfield.

One of the youths which form the color guard of the Garfield Cadets is Gregory Zwarycz of Clifton, a member of UNA Branch 287. He is the son of John and Emily Zwarycz, who are also UNA members. Pictures of the trophy-winning color guard appeared in the newspapers.



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250TH ANNIVERSARY OF HETMAN IVAN MAZEPA

This year Ukrainians in the free world are solemnly celebrating the 250th anniversary of Hetman Ivan Mazepa's rise against Russia. In the United States and Canada special jubilee committees have been formed, charged with the preparation of jubilee manifestations, rallies, concerts and the publication of special books dealing with the life and political activities of Mazepa.

In the United States, a special Mazepa Jubilee Committee has been in operation for some time, which is under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and which is preparing a series of jubilee rallies in commemoration of the deeds and memory of Hetman Mazepa.

One of the impressive events of the Mazepa jubilee will be the Mazepa Jubilee Youth Sports Rally, which will take place on Saturday and Sunday, September 19-20, 1959, at Randall Island (E. 125th Street and Triboro Bridge) in New York City. Various games and contests are planned for the Rally. A similar Ukrainian American Youth Rally will take place in Chicago.

In addition, the Mazepa Jubilee Committee envisions the publication of a literary collection devoted to Mazepa and his struggle against Russian imperialism and enslavement two-hundred and fifty years ago.

The anniversary celebration of Mazepa's struggle against Russia is extremely important and vital. It will serve as a reminder that Ukraine's trouble with Moscow did not start with Stalin or Khrushchev, but dates back to the time when Moscow usurped Ukraine and tried to denationalize its people. Although Mazepa failed to gain a full independence for Ukraine he and his brave ally, King Charles XII of Sweden, challenged Russian imperialism, as both of them understood that eventually Moscow would grasp for the whole of Europe.

Today, the name of Mazepa is taboo in Ukraine, under the communist domination. Like the former Czars, the present rulers of Moscow consider Mazepa one of the greatest enemies Russia ever had, and they are doing everything to vilify the name and memory of Mazepa among the Ukrainian people.

However, Mazepa was not only a great Ukrainian political leader, but also a great Ukrainian patron of arts, science, education and architecture. He built many churches, monasteries and schools; he promoted science and education, and left a great cultural heritage in Ukraine.

Therefore, Moscow's efforts, like those of the Russian Czars, to denigrate the memory of Mazepa among the Ukrainian people will never succeed.

Mazepa will remain forever a great Ukrainian leader and patriot, and an ardent advocate of a free and independent Ukraine. He was totally a modern European statesman who understood well the potential danger of Russia.

It is indeed, timely to review some of his deeds and his active part in the anti-Russian coalition under the leadership of Sweden. The political situation of his time and ours is different, but the source and essence of danger to the free world remain the same.

UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES AND YOUTH

This past Monday, August 10, 1959 the Ukrainian Cultural Courses began at Soyuzivka under a very auspicious omen: the enrollment of students from both the United States and Canada is one of the heaviest ever attained in the last few years. It is exceedingly gratifying and encouraging to see that the seed sowed on fertile soil is bringing bountiful fruit.

During the next four weeks over sixty Ukrainian boys and girls will have a unique opportunity to study the language, history, literature and national folklore of their parents. It is a rare chance, indeed, for teaching of these subjects, with few exceptions, cannot be found in the ordinary school curricula either here or in Canada. True, in some localities, there are Ukrainian parochial or night schools, where a number of our American-born or Canadian-born children have an opportunity to learn the Ukrainian language, history and geography. But the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, sponsored by and held under the auspices of the Ukrainian National Association, have a more important and higher purpose than any other school course. First of all, these courses are attended by our youth from two countries and from various cities and towns, and this in itself is an advantageous phenomenon from the viewpoint of education in general, and Ukrainian culture and history in particular. Furthermore, the students in order to qualify for admittance to these summer courses must also have more "on the ball" than the ordinary student. They must be interested in the study of Ukrainian culture, language and history, and indeed prove their interest in learning Ukrainian history. Some students are recipients of partial scholarship from various Ukrainian American organizations, such as local UNA branches, Ukrainian American professional groups and societies, or Ukrainian American veterans. A young boy or girl in order to receive such a scholarship must of necessity possess certain qualifications and interest in Ukrainian cultural matters in order to receive such a distinction.

During the Ukrainian Cultural Courses these young boys and girls not only benefit by studying a number of interesting subjects provided by the program, but they also form bonds of friendship among their classmates and promote their interest in Ukrainian matters, which interest and knowledge they will apply in their future careers as full-fledged American or Canadian citizens.

Let us hope that the students at this year's Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka will take full advantage of the unique opportunities which they offer to young and searching minds. We hope that they will go home after the termination of the courses with full satisfaction that they had spent their time in useful study and that they in turn will either return next year or will recommend enrollment in the Ukrainian Cultural Courses to their friends or relatives.

The Ukrainian National Association will do its utmost to maintain the courses on a high scholastic and educational level, so that they can go on for years to come and also should bring the greatest possible advantages to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian community as a whole.

A VISIT TO KIEV

By HELEN PEREZAK SMINDAK (2)

Clara went away to locate our luggage, returning in 15 minutes with the chauffeur who was carrying the one large suitcase we had brought with us from Vienna. They stood aside as I posed for a picture near the limousine with the airport building in the background, their polite smiles suggesting that it was necessary to humor visiting Americans and their picture-taking ways.

As we drove along wide tree-lined streets to the Intourist Hotel, I asked Clara whether she spoke Ukrainian. She seemed surprised and replied yes, she could speak Ukrainian, but her conversation was a little rusty because she didn't use it much. I told her then that I knew the language and that my husband could speak a little Russian; this information appeared to dismay her, but she quickly recovered her composure and gave no further sign of her feelings. We asked her if we could visit St. Sophia Cathedral, the Pecherska Lavra (monastery), the Dnieper River, a museum or two, the opera, and shops which sold Ukrainian handicrafts. And, we added, we wanted very much to see Ukrainian folk dancing and hear Ukrainian songs and music, particularly bandura music. To these petitions Clara nodded her head and affirmed that all was possible, yes, everything could be arranged, there would be no difficulty, and yes, of course we could see a great deal of Kiev in three days.

(It did not take long for us to learn that Intourist guides do not always have answers for questions posed by curious visitors, and do not have authority to take visitors everywhere the tourist desires to go. All out-of-routine requests are referred to their chiefs; however, persistence pays off, as for instance in our case concerning the Ukrainian bandurist capella.)

Walking through the dim, high-ceilinged lobby of the Intourist Hotel, I noticed that Clara spoke a few low words to the small groups of men standing nearby; I guessed that she was cautioning them not to speak in Russian, or perhaps to stop talking altogether. Undoubtedly she wanted to check with her chief before allowing her Ukrainian-speaking tourists to hear the "language of the people" or to overhear the conversation of the local citizens. It was one of several occasions on which we sensed a certain wariness and secretiveness on the part of our guide and local citizens.

Having checked our reservations, Clara brought us our meal-ticket books (the three-day visit had been paid for in advance, at \$30 a day per person, which included a "suite" of rooms, four meals a day, and the services of a limousine, chauffeur and guide), and we walked upstairs to the sparsely-furnished Intourist office on the second floor. There, amid a confusion of chattering girl interpreter-guides and a lone male (the chief, no doubt), Clara checked the opera house program and we made plans to attend the performance of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" ballet after dinner.

Our guide led us down the hall to our suite, explaining meanwhile that she would see that tickets were secured and delivered before the ballet, and

that the Shevchenko Opera House was situated just around the corner.

It was a short walk to the Shevchenko State Opera House—around the corner and across Volodymyrska Vulytsia to a magnificent cream-colored building set back from the street. Passing through the throngs of people hurrying up the steps and through the lobby, we were glad that there hadn't been time after dinner for me to change from my simple dacron travel dress to a more formal costume, for I would have stood out in the crowd like a rose in a bed of rutabagas. The attire of men and women alike was drab, even shabby, and quite outdated: the men wore shirts open at the neck, no neckties, jackets that hung below the hips with sleeves reaching almost to the fingertips, and trousers with extremely wide-bottomed legs; the women and girls were in sleazy-looking dresses of printed rayon or cheap wool, with uneven hems and bare zipper plackets. Almost all looked rude and unpolished, more like rough country people than city dwellers. Hairdos, like their attire, were unstylish and shapeless. What a marked contrast, we mourned, to the chic, smartly-dressed opera lovers who fill the Metropolitan Opera House in New York!

We were led to our front-row orchestra seats by a grey-haired woman who, like the other "usherettes," wore an unbecoming print dress and mantled suit jacket. Shirt-sleeved musicians began to take their places in the orchestra pit, and promptly at seven-thirty the conductor (he alone was in formal dress) made his entrance and the ballet began.

It was an exquisite performance of Tchaikovsky's *Lebedyne Ozero* (Swan Lake), beautifully staged, and executed with polished ease and grace. Particularly excellent were the dancers who took the roles of Odette-Odile, Prince Siegfried and the evil enchanter, Von Rotbart; their appearances were greeted by great bursts of applause, although for the most part the audience refrained from hand-clapping, apparently preferring to recognize only favorite or top-notch dancers. (To be continued.)

Ukrainian Engineer Commends David Lawrence for His Column on Khrushchev

Editor's Note: The following letter to David Lawrence, noted American columnist and editor of U.S. News and World Report, was written on August 9, 1959 by Roman Wolchuk, consulting engineer and member of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America.

Please accept my sincere compliments for your fine column of August 5 registering the indignation with the coming visit to this country of the Red dictator Khrushchev.

As a constant reader of your column I have learned to appreciate your strong sense of moral values, courage in expressing opinions contrary to the opportunistic tendencies prevailing these days and your sympathy with the cause of the enslaved peoples of Eastern Europe.

There were some encouraging progress at Geneva. There was none. What this and a forthcoming summit meeting amount to are a dangerous retreat from the policy you so admirably upheld against all short-sighted pressures when Secretary Dulles was alive.

This step really ushers in a new phase in our foreign policy. We now seem to be reducing our last and most potent weapon of clear-cut superiority, our discriminating moral world leadership. Secretary Dulles must have rolled in his grave when this invitation was announced. The pressures that sought to oust him over a year ago, have now, but momentarily, won their first round.

To us, who follow closely developments within the multinational Soviet Union, it is incredible that a genocidist and political criminal should be extended the official hospitality of this home of the free. His record in part shows: (1) as a Party functionary in the early 30's, he played a brilliant role in the Moscow man-made famine in Ukraine that resulted in the annihilation of some five million lives; (2) for his excellent performances, he was elevated to high Party posts in Ukraine and had a hand in the genocide of some 11,000 lives in Vynnytsia, Ukraine, before the war; (3) although a Russian, he paved his way to leadership in the Party in Ukraine by conducting many purges; (4) following World War II, he was specially dispatched by Stalin to quell the patriotic national resistance in Ukraine. This partial record explains why he is widely regarded in Eastern Europe as "the Hangman of Ukraine."

Terrorism comes easy with the "Hangman of Ukraine." He showed it also in Georgia, Poland, and Hungary in 1956. Through his puppets, he showed it in Tibet. Only last month it was against the Ukrainian underground in the Carpathian mountains. Fooling many of our Americans today as Stalin did before fully entrenching himself over thirty years ago, the Hangman continues this terrorism by less conspicuous but more effective methods in the Soviet Union. To assert, as

You have clearly pointed out the dangers, not yet sufficiently realized by many Americans, of lending moral support to the enemy and thus thwarting the hopes for eventual freedom of the "captive nations," the true allies of the United States.

May I suggest a creation of an All-American "September Committee" with the purpose of mobilizing the public opinion against this deplorable and shameful visit of the man with the blood-stained hands.

An organized expression of public indignation has effectively prevented Khrushchev's visit to Sweden. Should a properly organized effort fail to achieve a similar result in this country? Your support of such an action would most certainly be of greatest importance.

Text of UCCA Chairman's Statement to President Eisenhower

(Concluded from page 1)

some do, that "peaceable methods" have featured his regime since the 20th Party Congress belies the facts.

This committee, doubtless in addition to millions of Americans, regards the arguments offered to justify Khrushchev's visit here as spurious. It is almost insulting to the intelligence of the American people that we are deemed by some as being naive enough to believe that Khrushchev does not already understand what the United States represents and possesses. Clearly, it didn't take the Russians long to understand where our atomic and missile secrets were. Khrushchev understands our country far more than many of us understand his empire in the Soviet Union itself and his centuries-fashioned methods and techniques. Those, like our visiting Governors to the USSR, who speak in mythical concepts of "the Soviet people" and "the Soviet nation," and with callous disregard of the Lithuanian, Latvian, Ukrainian and other captive non-Russian nations in the USSR, may well learn from the late Secretary of State Dulles. "The Soviet bloc," he said on October 10, 1955, "represents an amalgamation of about 900,000,000 people, normally, constituting more than twenty distinct national groups." The untutored harm some of us do to the freedom aspirations of 110 million people making up the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR cannot be too strongly emphasized. The blemish this places on our own traditions and the reciprocal harm it incurs for our own security interests need hardly be stressed.

It is an illusion to think that this visit and the later calculated summit meeting will relieve pressures on Berlin, the Middle East, Laos, Free Korea, Free China and, indeed, upon our United States. This action shows how woefully unprepared we are to cope with Moscow's cold war challenge. More than anything else that Khrushchev now wants is respectability and legitimacy to consolidate his empire. He is behaving in a tradition developed long before the Russian Revolution and we have not even begun to learn the lessons of Russian empire-building. Some of us may just as well pay tribute to Ivan the Terrible who was the first to use the "friendship and peace" tool in his cold war conquest of the Khanate of Kazan in the 16th century.

In the light of these facts and reasoned judgments, our conscience moves us to join with other Americans in peaceful demonstration of protest and righteous condemnation against the Hangman. The Russians—and, indeed, the Vice President traveled only in the Russian part of USSR—had no crimes to denounce. By any stretch of logic, the Hangman is no parallel case to our Vice President. We, as indeed many other Americans who will in time voice themselves, cannot but share the moved feelings of Richard Cardinal Cushing, Senator Styles Bridges, Congressman Walter Judd and many other outstanding leaders in our society.

UNA OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association receives thousands of pieces of mail every month, and so does the administration of Svoloda. The bulk of the mail received by the UNA is submitted by secretaries of branches and consists of remittances, reports, receipts and all kinds of applications, as well as requests for services and supplies. The rest of the mail consists of advertisements, mortgage payments, loan payments, and bills—and there are letters, too, submitted by members and non-members.

The majority of the letters sent to the UNA by members are requests for information, requests for cash surrender, requests for membership certificate loans, requests for changes of names and beneficiaries, and requests for benefits from the Indigent Fund. Most of the letter-writers are told to refer their matters to their branch secretaries, which they should have done in the first place, as the signatures of the branch officers must be affixed on the forms involved (cash surrender, change of name, etc.). Letters from non-members are usually requests for information, and it is sometimes difficult to write answers, particularly when a hopeful beneficiary inquires about the insurance of someone who died and has to be informed that the insurance in question had expired.

The UNA makes every effort to answer all letters promptly. There are times, however, when delays are necessary; even then important work is put aside temporarily so that a backlog of mail may be answered—and more often than not UNA people work after hours to finish their duties.

The letters sent out by the UNA bear the signature of either the Supreme President, the Supreme Secretary, or the Supreme Treasurer. Normally, the Secretary answers the bulk of the mail. Answering the mail is an important part of the day's work, for the UNA does almost all of its business by mail.

The UNA sends out more pieces of mail than it receives. In a normal month between 3,000 and 4,000 pieces are put in the mail—checks, assessment lists, dues notices, certificates, forms, membership pins, dues books, printed literature, and other items dealing with the functioning of a fraternal benefit society.

UNA people like to receive letters which begin: "I would like to join the UNA" or "Please send me information about the UNA." Thank you letters are appreciated for, like everyone else, UNA people are human and like a "thank you" after rendering a special or rush service. But there are problem letters, too, usually from members who had misunderstandings with their branch officers; the UNA does what it can to clear up such misunderstandings to the satisfaction of all concerned, which sometimes is quite difficult.

When a situation threatens to get out of hand the UNA sends one of its Supreme Officers to the area involved to clear up the matter. But this is rarely necessary and most problems are solved by mail.

Members who read this should keep in mind that it will actually save time if they would go to their branch secretaries for services; don't write to the UNA unless you have trouble contacting your secretary or unless he tells you to do so. One more thing—do not send dues payments directly to the UNA as all members must pay their dues through the branches of which they are members. Sending your dues to the UNA will actually delay the payment, for the UNA will either forward it to the branch secretary or return it to the sender.

Occasionally members make long trips to the UNA Home Office only to be told to see their branch secretaries for the services desired. So do not visit the UNA for services—see your branch secretary. The same goes for expensive telephone calls—save your money and see your branch secretary.

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

• The boys' camp at Soyuzivka was formally closed on August 7, 1959 with an appropriate ceremony, consisting of a farewell address by Mrs. Apollonia Knysh, who administered the camp, Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UNA and Rev. Lubomyr Husar, as well as with the songs, dances and sketches of the children themselves.

• Courses of Ukrainian Literature at the University of Pennsylvania will begin officially on September 29, 1959 and will be conducted by Dr. Hryhory Luznytsky, former lecturer of Slavistic studies at the University of Graz, Austria. The enrollment of at least 15 students is required by the University and the tuition for the course is \$112 per year. The Philadelphia Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which initiated the establishment of the Ukrainian courses, is making everything possible, including soliciting of scholarships from Ukrainian American organizations, so as

to enroll as many students as possible.

• In answer to Spethen Kachuba's letter to the Editors of Time regarding the national background of Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, Special Assistant to the President of the United States on Science and Technology, Time Magazine had this to say:

"The Ukrainian people's desire to be identified separately from the Soviet is well known to us all, and is understandable. However in our general coverage we report news in terms of today's political reality. The Ukraine, despite its efforts to retain specific identity, is in reality tied to Russia politically and economically. The news peg for the Kistiakowsky story was specifically his appointment. However he may well be a cover subject in the future, at which time we may have the space and opportunity to detail his family background."

Mr. Stephen Kachuba is our constant reader and supporter and hails from Hudson, N.Y.

"CRAZY"

By OSTAP TARNAVSKY

Translated from the Ukrainian by ADAM HINDJ

[This story appeared originally in Ukrainian in the literary magazine KYIV, No. 5 (38).]

(2)

He raised his voice, and only now both the women who, until now occupied with their children, had paid no particular attention to the reading, bestirred themselves.

"What's happened?" asked Mary, coming to the enclosure. Helen came behind her, pressing the child to her breast.

"Listen to it yourself," mumbled Joe, gritting his teeth nervously.

The women looked at Makohon perplexedly, while he read Balan's will carefully over again, spreading its photostat on the partition.

Joe stared incredulously at the photostat, new and shiny,

and finally spoke through his teeth: "Crazy!"

Stephen Balan was pronounced "crazy" already on the first day after his arrival in America. He came here before World War I, in the middle of a scorching summer, when the concrete blocks of New York City exude hot air like a bakery. He took lodgings downtown, in the poorest and most unpretentious district, where the heat mingled with the smell of human sweat and rotten fruit and vegetables, which noisy vendors hawked in the streets. The first landlady Balan happened upon lived from

nights' lodgings. In the room assigned for him to live stood four beds, one of which belonged to him. In fact the bed was only partly his. At night, the bed offered sleep and its bugs to Balan, and in the daytime the same was found in it by another compatriot who worked the night shift. And already on the first night, when the humid heat squeezed the water out of Balan's skin, and the bugs freely promenade on his powerful body, he heard the word.

"Damned heat!" he complained tossing about in his bed.

"This is nothing. Sometimes it's worse," commented the man in the next bed, drawing on a cigarette. "The green ones always complain."

"If one could only go outside," Balan consoled himself with thinking aloud.

"What an idea! Do you think it's your father's farm yard? Where will you find that outside around here? The streets here are just as busy at night as in the daytime."

"And what about the yard..."

Balan rose and went to the window. He looked out and saw a long square tube, perforated here and there with blotches of light from the windows, with a square of a dirty sky at one end and a similar square of grey concrete of the yard at the other.

"Crazy! Someone'll kill you there, and you won't know who and when. Do you know that kind of people live in all the numerous cages of this big house?"

This was Balan's first encounter with this popular American word, and the encounter was unpleasant.

Balan went out to the park and sat down on a bench. Screams, noise, and music whirred here together with the colorful carousel, around which crowded hundreds of people, wage earners such as he, from the various villages and little towns of multinational Europe, in search for diversion on Sunday.

Balan told about himself, his relatives, his domicile, to his co-worker Vasyi.

... My dad isn't badly off. Our home's large, with two best rooms and a spacious storage room. There is a bit of land too. Across the road, beginning at the house, six acres and a nice slice of woods. And beyond the churchyard, near the woods, about four acres... and also along the highway that leads to the town—four acres. And we have three horses, four cows, one heifer, and two pigs. But there is no money. There are seven of us children, and there isn't enough work for all of us at home. So I decided: I'll go to America, earn some money and add some more land and buy a couple of horses from the lord and build myself a home across the road and plant an orchard. Then my farm will be foremost in the village."

Vasyi looked at Balan, speaking enthusiastically of the things recently lost, and said: "Don't be sore, Stephen, but you are crazy. If I were you, I would never have come here." The word began to haunt him. When after a hard day's

work, he returned to his corner, to his lair, and lay there staring at the ceiling papered with floral designs, he saw his native village in the valley along the brook, to the left of the highway that led to the town: white, neat little houses amidst the light, as feathers, greenery of the orchards; the calm fields brimming with their ears of wheat, stretching in colorful stripes uphill; he smelled the smoke drifting from the homes, spreading the fragrance of meals and domestic coziness; he heard the sound of church bells and the drone of familiar voices. Tears welled up behind his tired eyes, but the thought of the word "crazy" chased the sadness away. "I'll make money, a lot of money, and return a rich man to my native village. Then we'll see who's crazy and who isn't."

(To be continued)

It's a Mosaic, Not a Melting Pot

By DR. PAUL UZYK
History Department, University of Manitoba
(Courtesy, Winnipeg Tribune, August 5, 1959)

The recent visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip served to spotlight Manitoba's unique population mixture. On July 24 the royal couple witnessed on the Legislative grounds in Winnipeg a colorful pageant of twenty-five ethnic groups parading in native costumes and presenting symbolic gifts of their contributions to Canada. It was acclaimed a highlight of the Queen's visit. This spectacle serves to remind us of the very cosmopolitan character of Manitoba's people. All of the larger groups participated but many of the smaller ones were not represented.

How diverse our population is can be judged from the 1951 census for Manitoba (total 776,541):

Table with 2 columns: Ethnic Group and Percent. Includes English (21.9%), Scots (14.1%), Ukrainians (12.7%), Irish (10.1%), French (8.5%), Germans (7.7%), Netherlanders (5.5%), Poles (4.9%), Scandinavians (4.2%), Eskimos (2.7%), Jews (2.4%), Russians (1.1%), Czechs and Slovaks (1.1%), Italians (0.4%).

It should be noted that the Scandinavians consist of Icelanders, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, the majority being Icelanders. The German group is also composed of Mennonites, Hutterians and Kashubs.

Of the Netherlanders the Dutch are much more numerous than the Belgians. The Indians, including the Metis, far exceed the Eskimos. There are approximately equal numbers of Czechs and Slovaks.

In addition there are smaller numbers of the following ethnic groups who have organizations of their own: Welsh, Byelorussians, Hungarians, Chinese, Japanese, Finns, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Greeks, Negroes and Yugoslavs (Croatians, Serbs, Slovenes and Macedonians).

The proportion of some of these groups has changed since 1951. In recent years the arrival in Manitoba of large numbers of Dutch, Italians, Hungarians and English has altered the position of these groups, which will become evident in the 1961 census.

Percentagewise Manitoba is the most cosmopolitan province in Canada and Winnipeg, her capital, is the most cosmopolitan.

The battles of Konotop and Poltava were recently subjects of a parliamentary address in the Provincial Parliament of Parana, in the city of Curitiba, Parana, Brazil. Dr. Ambrose Choma, Brazilian deputy of Ukrainian descent, who said in the parliament: "We want to underscore the necessity of returning Russia-Muscovy into its ethnographic boundaries from before the times of the Battle of Poltava, whose results became tragic not only for its immediate participants, Sweden and Ukraine, but the whole civilized world."

tan city. The dominant British constitute approximately 46%, or less than half of the population of Manitoba, the French over 8% and all the other ethnic groups approximately 46%. In comparison, in all of Canada the British compose 48% of the population, the French 31% and all the others approximately 21% (based on the 1951 census).

It is apparent that there is a substantial third element, or dimension, in our population, i.e., all those ethnic groups who are neither of British nor French origin. A study of the past censuses reveals that this third element has been steadily increasing in numbers and in proportion. It is strongest in Manitoba, where Winnipeg is regarded as the center of many of these groups, thus giving our province a unique position in Canada.

This third element has made and will continue to make significant contributions to the progress of Manitoba in all walks of life. For example in politics, the Ukrainians in Manitoba have several MLAs in the legislature, one of them a former cabinet minister, two MPs at Ottawa, a senator, a mayor of Winnipeg and several reeves of municipalities.

The ethnic groups of the third element are not only part of the Canadian population; they are Canadian. There is no question of their loyalty, as has been proven by their participation in Canada's last war. They have accepted as their own the monarchy, the Canadian parliamentary system of government, the system of law and order, Canadian institutions and English as the official language, for these are guarantees of freedom and democracy.

The special contributions of the third element is in the sphere of culture. The Citizenship Conference of the ethnic groups of Manitoba, which was held in Winnipeg last January 28, endorsed the official policy of integration of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in Ottawa.

Outright assimilation as denoted in the "melting-pot theory" was rejected. Full support was given to integration as denoted in the "mosaic theory," by which each group is encouraged to make a distinctive contribution to the general Canadian cultural treasury. This implies not uniformity, but unity in diversity.

This idea is aptly expressed in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I have visited in England one of those models of Gothic architecture which the hand of genius, guided by an unerring faith, has moulded into a harmonious whole. This cathedral is made of marble, oak and granite. It is the image of the nation I would like to see Canada become. For, here, I would like to see the marble remain marble; the granite to remain granite; and the oak to remain oak; and out of all these elements I would build a nation great among the nations of the world."

In this respect Manitoba, with her many ethnic gems, is leading the way in gradually moulding the Canadian pattern of culture and the destiny of the Canadian nation.

FIRST WESTERN EDITION OF SHEVCHENKO (LEIPZIG, GERMANY, 1859)

By J. B. RUDNYCKYJ, Winnipeg

The year of 1959 marks the hundredth anniversary of the first edition of works of Ukrainian national poet Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861). A booklet entitled New Poems of Pushkin and Shevchenko (Novyye stikhotvoreniya Pushkina i Shevchenka) made its appearance at the Wolfgang Gerhard Publishing House in Leipzig, Germany, in 1859.

Sensu stricto these poems were not "new." Shevchenko's Kavkaz (Caucasus), Rozryta mohyla (Pillaged Grave), Poslanie (Epistle) a.o., although confiscated by the Czarist censorship, were well known to Ukrainians through the illegal circulation of handwritten copies in Ukraine and Russia long before 1859. It is clear that one such copy was sent to Leipzig and published by Wolfgang Gerhard in his "Russian Library." Irrespective of the sender's identity, the footnote to "Caucasus" indicates his strong patriotic feelings: "Shevchenko's verses express the general bitter tears of the society—it is not he who is crying about Ukraine, but Ukraine herself, crying through his voice"—reads this footnote on page 7.

There are few more original and more tragic figures in the history of modern poetry than that of Shevchenko. His status as the foremost poet of his nation is undisputed at the present time and was recognized as such already in 1859.

But he was not only a national bard; he was a leader and a prophet of the Ukrainian future. He loved freedom and he hated oppression not only of his own people but of the other peoples of the world. In this respect he belongs to the most ardent fighters for indivisibility of freedom everywhere.

His genius is not restricted to narrow national themes only. On the contrary, in such poems as "Caucasus" and others, he deals with universal themes and discloses his deep faith in God as the supreme ideal of justice, equality and goodness.

Shevchenko is often compared to Robert Burns, the bard of Scotland. According to R. W. Seton-Watson, "It is certainly possible to draw an analogy between the two men of rude native genius, whose songs gushed out from their native soil as springs of living water, and who over-

came every obstacle of birth and environment. "But here the resemblance ceases, for while Burns became the spoiled darling of a free and democratic nation and fell a victim to misfortunes which were largely of his own creation, the unhappy Shevchenko lived under the grinding tyranny of perhaps the most autocratic of all the Czaars, and found himself severely cramped in all his efforts toward literary expression."

The late London Slavist, Professor W. K. Matthews, wrote the following about these two great poets: "Shevchenko was more influential than Burns, for the latter lived and died in the Age of Enlightenment when interest in the lot of the down-trodden was only just beginning to win the attention of serious, compassionate men."

"Burns was a free man, whereas Shevchenko was a serf, and obtained his freedom only at twenty-four and only to enjoy it for nine out of forty-seven years of his life. This is the fundamental fact in Shevchenko's biography and cannot be too often or too strongly emphasized. It set the tone of his poetry."

Both national bards' cult testifies to the immense following their genius has drawn.

Unlike Burns, Shevchenko preached revolution for the cause of the national and social liberation of his people. The political verses of the Ukrainian bard were confiscated and forbidden. This was the reason for the publication of his poetry beyond the borders of Russia.

There are several misprints, deformations of words and factual errors in the text of the Leipzig edition. In our version, published by UVAN of Canada and by the University of Manitoba in 1959, though the text has been revised according to the recent editions, the basic features and characteristics of the original versions of 1859 have been retained.

1. Cf. Shevchenko, Nation Builder, by J. B. Rudnycky, The Winnipeg Free Press, N. 136, Winnipeg, 1959.

2. Cf. Taras Shevchenko, The National Poet of Ukraine, by D. Doroshenko with the preface by R. W. Seton-Watson, Prague, 1936, pp. 6-8.

3. W. K. Matthews: Taras Shevchenko. The Man and the Symbol, London, 1951, pp. 4-5.

Rev. Peter Bilon, Noted Ukrainian Orthodox Priest, Dies

Very Reverend (Archpriest) Peter Bilon, a well-known priest of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America, passed away Friday, August 7, 1959 at Shady-side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., after a long illness. He made his home in Carnegie, Pa. the past several months after retiring from active service because of ill health. Father Bilon had assisted the pastor of the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church of Carnegie, very Rev. Andrew Beck, while residing here. Having been born in the city of Vasylykiv, Ukraine in 1887, he was raised and educated in the local schools of his village. He received his higher education and theological training at the University of Kamenez, Ukraine, and was ordained into the holy priesthood. During World War I, he served as a First Chaplain in the Ukrainian Air Force, having been awarded several meritorious awards.

During 1930 Father Bilon and his wife migrated to Canada where he organized a Ukrainian Orthodox parish at Hamilton, Ontario. Later, he came to the United States where he served in parishes at Trenton, New Jersey, Cleveland, Ohio, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He was responsible for the prosperous growth of each parish where he served and was highly respected for his humanitarian actions.

Father Bilon was the author of several books on the Orthodox faith; one of the most popular being: Ukrainians and Their Church, written in 1951. He had also written and had published his personal memoirs in three volumes, the third of which was in print at the time of his death. He had broadcast over the "Voice of America" in the Ukrainian language recently, speaking to the 40,000,000 U-

krainians now behind the Iron Curtain and offering his prayers so that his fellow countrymen may some day become members of a free Ukrainian nation. He has carried on a continuous correspondence with many old friends in the countries of Europe.

Reverend Bilon was the editor of the Diocese publication of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of USA, Dnipro for many years. The Diocese headquarters is located at South Bound Brook, New Jersey. He was also elected to the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. In addition he was a member of the Ukrainian National Aid Society of Pittsburgh, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and one of the founders of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

Father Bilon is survived by his wife Claudia; one son, George of Washington, D.C.; one daughter, Oksana Naber of Pittsburgh and three grandchildren, Claudia, Carole and Jane. Besides his family, he leaves many hundreds of persons whom he had served as their priest through the years, who loved and respected him as one who devoted his entire life to God and His Church.

Daniel J. Pysh

In Syracuse, N.Y. 85 Ukrainian boys and girls terminated successfully the Ukrainian courses which have been in existence for the past five years, and which are under the auspices of the Parents Committee under the presidency of Dr. Ivan Zavalykut. Before the termination of the school year the courses were inspected by Prof. Ivan Blyznak, a delegate of the Cultural Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which supervises these courses.

ROCHESTER, N.Y. UYL-NA CONVENTION COMMITTEE REPORT

UYL-NA CONVENTION

The 26th anniversary Ukrainian Youth League of North America (U.Y.L.-N.A.) Convention will be held at the Hotel Manger in Rochester, N.Y. over the coming Labor Day Weekend, September 4-5-6-7, 1959. All Ukrainian youth clubs and individuals (except Communists) in the U.S. and Canada are invited to join in the joyous festivities.

TRAVELS

The Rochester, N.Y. UYL-NA Convention Committee entered the home-stretch in preparing what promises to be one of the greatest conventions ever. The entire committee, it is estimated by engineers John Kuchmy and George Turiansky (a pair of eligible bachelors, girls) has travelled close to 50,000 miles for this convention.

Last Saturday, 20 Rochesterians travelled to the N.Y. State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, N.Y. for the two-day Ukrainian Field Day sponsored by the Ukrainian National Home in Syracuse. Some of those who attended were Kay Federation, Kay Klimko, Mary Heiden, Kay and Jim Gereg, Evelyn and George Kols, J. Kuchmy and G. Turiansky, Wanda and John Hryniw.

"NYKOLA"

Convention chairman Bill Hussar, who usually leads our safaris to other sectors was unavailable to make this trip, along with John "Jey" Shewchuk. However, we understand that "Nykola" was present, and we wonder if the people recognized him.

FRIENDS

Joining our travel-minded committee at Syracuse were the UYL-NA "Unholy Trio" - Walter Bodnar and All Danko of New Jersey and Joe Yaworsky of Pennsylvania.

A large Auburn, N.Y. contingent headed by Emil and Helen Dudek and their lovely daughter; big Mike Lepak, UYL-NA Sports Director; George Bishop, Gene Pesarschik and a host of others—also made their presence felt at this Ukrainian function. Thus, a large group of UYL-NA members made it to Syracuse this weekend.

TOGETHERNESS

It has been the personal experience of the Rochester Convention Committee that a successful convention is the result of personal contact with fellow Ukrainians in other localities. It is what Wanda Hryniw very aptly describes as "Ukrainian togetherness." This means meeting and making new friends with a sincere desire for friendships. Then when these people come to Rochester, N.Y. this Labor Day weekend for the 26th anniversary UYL-NA Convention, these friendships are renewed and a good time will be enjoyed by all.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.

We had the pleasure of meeting a number of Syracuse people both at the State Fair Grounds and later at the Ukrainian National Home. We wish to thank the Syracuse University Ukrainian Club, active 12 months a year, for helping us with the UYL-NA display. The entire group of U-

krainian displays at the Fair were excellent.

The idea of this two-day affair—sponsored by the Ukrainian National Home of Syracuse—is a great one and should be followed by other cities. We like the idea of Syracuse attempting this, as we recall the great UYL-NA Convention in Syracuse in 1949. We'd like to see the large Ukrainian youth potential in Syracuse combine again and become active in UYL-NA and perhaps sponsor a new UYL-NA Convention, in 1960 or 1961.

AUBURN, N.Y.

After religious services Sunday morning and a fine noon-meal, the Rochester Convention Committee and the "unholy trio" took off for Auburn, N.Y.

We first settled at the modernistic Ukrainian Sitch Club, and later the boys took off for the annual clam bake of the Ukrainian National Club men's group. Over 125 lads were present and thoroughly enjoyed the food, refreshments, games and the awarding of over 100 prizes donated by local merchants. Big Mike Lepak, president of the U.N.C., handled the chairmanship of this fine affair—which had some boys from far-away Sayre, Pa. there, too.

JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.

Finally, as all good things must, this lovely weekend of travelling to good friendly neighbors came to a close. The Rochester Convention Committee headed for home, as did the "unholy trio." However, Bodnar, Danko and Yaworsky stopped off at Johnson City, N.Y. at 9 P.M. Sunday night for the St. John's U. O. Church picnic and again—as in the past at all other areas—thoroughly enjoyed themselves with a fine group of people from the local area.

This is a final reminder to one and all to send their donations for advertisements (\$40-Full Page; \$25-Half Page; \$10-Quarter Page) in the Convention Journal to: Mr. Mike Koldan, 156 Dorberth Road, Rochester, N.Y.

Boosters (\$1 each) should be sent to: Mr. George Turiansky, 76 Rawlinson Road, Rochester, N.Y.

REGISTRATIONS

Registrations are \$14 per person and only \$25 per married couple. All registrations should be sent in at once to: Registration Chairman, Miss Mary Heiden, UYL-NA Convention, Hotel Manger, Rochester 4, N.Y.

Hurry now and register—for one of the best conventions ever is only three weeks off!

John Hryniw UYL-NA Convention Publicity Chairman

A total of 171 Ukrainian boys and girls terminated the Ukrainian courses, sponsored by the Parents' Committee in New York City, and directed by Dr. Vasyl Vyshyvany. The program of the courses included the Ukrainian language, literature, culture, history and geography of Ukraine.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "VSOBODA" AND THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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There's Nothing Like A Dance at SOYUZIVKA! KERHONKSON, New York DANCE Every Friday and Saturday on A SPACIOUS DANCE PLATFORM OUTSIDE THE CLUBHOUSE. Music by the "AMOR" Orchestra FINE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

SOYUZIVKA NEWS

The boys finished their camping season this past weekend with a program on the lawn by "Lviv." Singing some of the camp songs they learned, forming gymnastic pyramids, and acting out some original skits, as well as dancing a Chumak, one thing was apparent, the boys were happy. Then on their own they gave a round of rousing cheers for Mrs. A. Knysh's excellent direction of the camp, followed with another cheer for Mrs. Hanushchak's delicious cooking.

The Ohio-ites who prove it is well worth traveling any distance to be in Soyuzivka include Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bobeczko, Mr. and Mrs. John Edzil, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gulick, Steve Kupchik, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Woloshyn, all with their families.

The whacky group from New York City were still with us, George Wasilew, Emile Husar, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Opprisco, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Salabun, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Pope had a very convivial group. Friday night the orchestra gave forth with the lively beat of Arkan and the men burst out with a fine performance of the dance, the way they used to do it when John Flis was directing. Though done extemporaneously, the audience shouted for more, but being out of practice they retired to their tables.

Mrs. Gliwa and Mrs. DeLuca also did an impromptu act which is better seen than described. Everyone was in a rare mood that night. For organizing the most members for the Ukrainian National Association Mr. Russ Koldy won a free week at Soyuzivka. He is spending it with his wife this week.

Jovial Joe Lesawyer, Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association and his gracious wife, singer at the New York Civic Opera Ass'n, are also active in the social whirl at Soyuzivka this week. Taking a well-deserved rest are robust, active, Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association and Stephen Kuropas of Chicago, Ill., Auditor of the UNA.

The register is studded with doctors, including Dr. Kokorudz of Owego, N.Y., Dr. Steckiv of

Tonawanda, N.Y., Dr. Petryshyn of Clinton, N.J. and Dr. Zawaliak of Cullen, Md., who besides staying for vacation, have enrolled their children in the Cultural Courses.

Attorney John H. Roberts and his wife, of New York City, now staying at the beautiful "Poltava" villa, have also enrolled their daughters in the Courses.

William Chupa, real estate broker from NYC, says, "My children are still too young, but just wait."

There were two rainy days at Soyuzivka last week. On one of these afternoons Walt Disney's film "The Living Desert" was shown in the Clubhouse.

Athletic Report: the wives beat their husbands at volleyball but the husbands were allowed to use only their left hand.

A team composed of Soyuzivka guests took second place at a Volley Ball tournament held at St. Serafim Farm in Accord, N.Y. this week.

The entertainment this past Saturday night consisted of three young talented ballet dancers from Philadelphia, Pa. and soprano singer Mary Bonar of NYC.

Irena Melnyk did a solo waltz, Nadia Zelychivska did a ballet solo from the opera "Aida," then with the aid of Luba Zelychivska the trio performed a Hungarian czardas in costume and the dance "Verkhovyna" in Ukrainian Hutzul costume, which brought such applause that the performance had to be repeated. It was delightful dancing, performed very gracefully, a credit to Soyuzivka.

Miss Bonar's singing was of professional caliber and the audience was held spellbound by her renditions of "O Mio Babbino Caro," "Muzetta's Waltz" by Puccini, "Kiss Me Again" by Victor Herbert, "Auf Wiedersehen" by Friml, "Kolysskova Pishnia" by Hayvornsky, and "Nad Prutom u Luzi."

Miss Olya Dmytriw accompanied on the piano. Miss Bonar's singing was so well received she was forced to sing two encores, "My Hero" by Victor Herbert and "Serenade" by Schubert.

There's No Place Like Soyuzivka!

Ukrainian American Sports News

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1959.—The Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago held its first board meeting of the 1959-60 season at Lion's Club Room, 2410 W. Chicago Avenue on Thursday, August 6. The new president and champion bowler, Walter Padiak, very ably conducted the meeting at which all matters pertaining to fall activities were discussed.

La Verne Korduck and Vera Strawniak were delegated to represent our League at the UYLNA convention at Rochester, over the Labor Day weekend. Incidentally, these two gals are motoring to New York City to see the plays prior to the convention. Have fun!

Plans were made to start the bowling season at Cragin Bowl, 4722 W. Armitage Ave. on Monday, September 14 at 6:45 P.M. Chances are very good for new bowlers to sign up for "a spot." Please contact Wally

Padiak or Peter Hrycaj before the next meeting on Thursday, August 20 at Lion's Club Rooms. All former team captains should complete their team line-ups before this meeting, if possible.

Follow Roman Dublanycia's Sports Cast over WOPA on Saturdays, 7:45 P.M. for further particulars on bowling.

Let's get organized now for a real fine season come September!

Rose Farynsa Publicity Chairman

St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic War Veterans Post No. 471 of Philadelphia, Pa. presented the V. A. Hospital in Coatesville, Pa. two hundred model airplane kits to be used in the physical therapy department of the hospital. The presentation was made by little Faith Ann Krawczuk of 5934 Erdrick St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Attention! Attention! FORD CITY, PA. and VICINITY! A DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING OF U.N.A. BRANCHES OF FORD CITY, Pa. and VICINITY will be held Sunday, August 23, 1959 - at 3:00 P.M. at THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N HALL at 600 - 6th Avenue - Ford City, Pa. All Officers, Members and Convention Delegates of the following Branches should be present: FORD CITY 63 LYNDORA 329 YATESBORO 51 NEW KENSINGTON 296 LEECHBURG 360 VANDERGRIFT 110 Program: 1. Formation of District Committee of UNA Branches and adoption of By-Laws. 2. Election of District Officers and Auditing Committee. 3. U. N. A. Jubilee Campaign. 4. Plans for U. N. A. 65th Anniversary Celebrations. Present at the meeting will be Dr. JAROSLAW PADOCH, U.N.A. Supreme Secretary. and ANDREW JULA, UNA Supreme Advisor. All members of surrounding Ukrainian Communities are invited to attend.

A MOUNTAIN OF VACATION PLEASURE IN THE CATSKILLS <- THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE SOYUZIVKA! -> PLAN YOUR VACATION AT THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE SOYUZIVKA! in the heart of the Catskill Mountains in KERHONKSON, N. Y. Newly renovated rooms Excellent cuisine BATHING and other vacation facilities Make your reservations now! Mail the below reservation blank with deposit to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Kerhonkson, N. Y. UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE Kerhonkson, N. Y. - Telephone 5641 Name Address Enclosed is reservation deposit \$..... for persons. 1. 2. 3. 4. Date of arrival Time for weeks.



ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

НАШ ВОСЬМИЙ ЗДВИГ

Восьмий Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг Спілки Української Молоді Америки відбуватиметься в 10-ту річницю СУМА, в 250-ліття бою під Полтавою і в 300-ліття перемоги української зброї під Конотопом. Ці три дати Спілка відзначатиме в днях 5, 6 і 7 вересня н. р. на своїх Оселях в Елленвілі та Дітроїті.

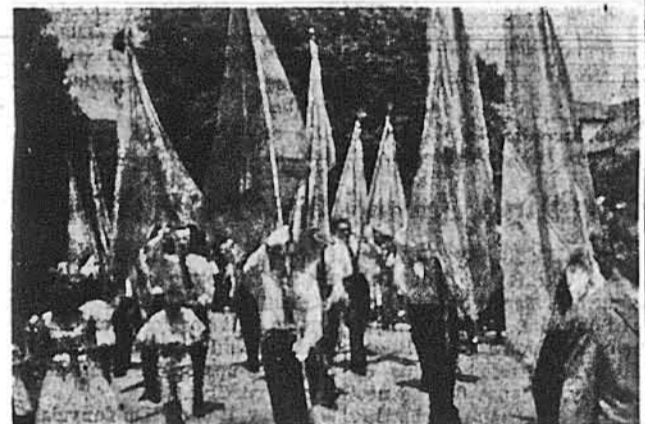
Протягом десятих років щоденної виховної та суспільно-громадської праці Спілка вивчила себе як організацію, побудовану на міцних підвалинах християнського світогляду та здорового патріотизму.

Перші роки СУМА проходили в тяжких умовах, коли основне членство, так би мовити, старілось, а доросту, що має його заступити, гостро бракувало. Здавалось, що нашій Спілці прийдеться обмежити свою діяльність, зменшити свою активність.

Але так не сталося. Нові сотні хлопців і дівчат, юних сумівців, поповнили лави СУМА, з яких майже при всіх Осередках постали Відділи ЮСУМА — нашої національної зброї. І тому тепер головною нашою проблемою є вже висока якість членства. Не звужуючи своєї діяльності на суспільно-громадському відтинку, Спілка Української Молоді особливу увагу звертає на психологічний розвиток сумівського доросту, на виховання з нього національно-свідомої, в майбутньому передової частини нашої спільноти. Рівночасно в роботі зі старшим членством Спілка дбає про те, щоб кожний старший сумівець був зразковим членом у своїй громаді, щоб за заробітковою працею не марнував часу, а поглиблював свої знання, підвищував кваліфікацію.

Загартованість старшого членства у попередній роботі і його тверда постава в розв'язуванні актуальних завдань, розкривають перед СУМА широкі обрії в дальній діяльності. Своєю активністю та працьовитістю сумівці піднесли Спілку на рівень передової української молодечої організації. СУМА за десять років придбала великий матеріальний і моральний капітал, який напевно в багато разів примножить в користь всієї нашої спільноти.

На Восьмому Всеамериканському Маніфестаційному Здвизі СУМА продемонструє свої набуття і успіхи з різних діяльних напрямків. Живим показом вона посвідчить, що пам'ять Мазепи для неї близька і рідна. Запалені духом Великого Гетьмана, його правнуки-сумівці стверджують на своєму Здвизі, що вони повсякчас готові до нового Конотопу.



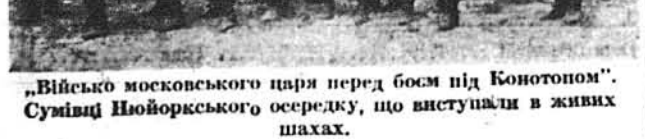
Прапороносці організовані прямують до трибуни Сьомого Здвигу СУМА.

ВІСТІ З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ ГОЛОВНОЇ УПРАВИ

● Повідомляється все членство СУМА та українське громадянство, що Восьмий Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг СУМА відбудеться рівночасно в Дітроїті та на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі в днях 5, 6 і 7-го вересня 1959 року. Здвиг відбудеться під ключем: В десятиліття Спілки Мазепині правнуки - сумівці готові до нового Конотопу!

● У четвер 6-го серпня в Дітроїті відбулося друге з черги засідання Команди Здвигу „Захід“. Команда Здвигу „Схід“ матиме своє друге засідання на Оселі СУМА 15-го серпня н. р.

● 5-го серпня на Оселі СУМА почалася друга половина юносуміського табору. Тепер у таборі перебуває понад 250 дітей. Командант табору — пані Марія Завдівська з Канади, заст. команданта — М. Бачара, бунчуківник — пан Худоба, обозник Лариса Микулєнко, обозний — Іван Корж. Табір веде свою



„Військо московського царя перед боєм під Конотопом“. Сумівці Ньюйоркського осередку, що виступали в живих шахах.



Почесна Президія на Сьомому Всеамериканському Маніфестаційному Здвизі СУМА на Оселі в Елленвілі. Перший зліва сидить п. Я. Стецько, Президент АБН.

НА ОСЕЛІ В ЕЛЛЕНВІЛІ

ВІШКІЛЬНИЙ ТАБІР СТАРШОГО ЮНАЦТВА ТА ВИХОВНИКІВ

Головна Управа СУМА вже кілька років працює над вихованням молодих кадрів сумівських провідників. Одним із добре проведених етапів у цьому вихованні був цьогорічний табір старшого юнацтва, студентів та виховників.

Організуванням табору зайнявся Відділ Юнацтва Головної Управи. Завданням табору було: напередодні ширшого таборування з юнацтвом дати провідному активу ЮСУМА загальний виховно-ідеологічний і практично-програмовий вишкіл. Крім засвоєння виховно-ідеологічної програми, наша молодь мала нагоду нав'язати між собою товариські зв'язки і обмінятися досвідом праці окремих Осередків.

В таборі взяло участь понад 90 осіб із таких Осередків: Нью Йорк, Ньюарк, Трентон, Пассейк, Філадельфія, Гартфорд, Янгстаун, Клівленд, Шикаго, Редінг, Ро徹стер, а також із Канади — Оттава і Торонто. Табір тривав від 27-го червня до 4-го липня.

В програму входили гуртки на такі теми: ідеологічна та виховна завдання СУМА; ідеал сумівця, його світогляд; виховник патріот - націоналіст; поборювання почуття меншовартості; українознавство, як виховний засіб; український звичай і традиції як виховний засіб; сумівці - пропагандисти українства; роковини Конотопу і гетьмана І. Мазепи на цьогорічних таборі дитини; основи психології; вплив оточення на душу дитини; імпреси Юного СУМА; спорт і гігієна; навчання гор, забав та співу; як влаштувати табори; перша поміч. В програму входили також прогулянки, нічні аларми, денні і нічні марші, теренові гри і т. д. Здійснивали цю програму: інж. Валентина Юрченко, проф. Едвард Жарський, проф. Зенон Саган, д-р Матей Гута, д-р Орест Павліш.

Команда табору складалася з таких осіб: д-р Матей Гута — командант (з Канади), друг Орест Павліш — головний виховник (керівник Юнацтва Канади), подруга Лариса Микулєнко — обозник, Євген Лічманенко — обозний, Алла Непрель — таборний писар; в команду входив також др. Чепак з Янгстауну; інтендантом був др. Кметь з Клівленду.

ЩО

... І ЛІТНІЙ ТАБІР

Виховно-відпочинковий літній табір на сумівській оселі в Елленвілі почався 4 липня і триватиме до 27-го серпня н. р. Табір поділений на дві частини — по чотири тижні. Але більшість учасників перебувають в ному цілий сезон. Загальна фреквенція таборників — 230-285.

Цього року табір очолила п-і М. Завдівська, досвідчений педагог, а до помічій їй стали пп. Лавро та Бачара. Таборна програма досить різноманітна. Відповідальний за цю програму п. Худоба. Головною виховницею є п-і К. Микитин, яка, крім щоденних вправ, організувала гарну виставку самодіяльності з вишивок, різьби, малювання і т. п. Експонатами виставки були діти від 6 до 14 років життя.

Крім бунчукної, працює як виховниця панна Л. Микулєнко. Секретарем, чи як кажуть в таборі, писарем працює панна Г. Таращук. Обозним від дівчат є панна Ірина Свєнц, а від хлопців — Г. Михальчук на зміну ів-п. Лічманенком. Медичну опіку веде панна А. Непрель. Табір поділений на сотні, очолені сотенними, чотовими та роєвими Осередків.

В капличках щонеділі відправляються Богослуження в обох обрядах. В католицькій капличці відправляють Богослуження оо. Василіяни, з церкви св. Юра в Нью Йорку. В православній капличці відправляв Богослуження отець Ткачук, який перебуває в таборі цілий сезон і веде з молоддю гуртки на релігійні теми.

Велику допомогу виховникам уніє інж. Грицай, особливо в спортивній діяльності, як скоки, біги, мет дискос, списом, стусан кулею, відбивка і т. п. Не мало допомагали виховникам панове Солтис, Ридар, Гой, Паюнківський, переправляючи територію гри та гуртки на різні теми. Пан Кормелюк переводив гуртки та спів.

Табір відвідують педагоги, мистці, представники чужинських організацій.

На закінчення першої частини літнього виховно-відпочинкового табору для 1-го серпня ц. р. його учасники пописували своїми виступами. Програма вечора була досить барвиста. Відкрив її промовою до гостей п. М. Фурда, голова ГУ СУМА, в якій докладно окреслив завдання літніх виховно-відпочинкових таборів СУМА. Описав таборники виконали ряд вільноручних вправ та хоріводів на взір гагілок як „Е-же Веселиний“, „Гей там на горі“, „Ми гайдамаки“, „Ой ти, сива зозуленько“ і т. п. Кода вже стемніло юний сумівець, учасник табору запалив ватру. Програма при ватрі складалася із хоріводів, танків, декламацій, скетчів. Закінчено ватру співом „Ніч вже йде“.

Окремо для батьків і гостей виступила в рядом пісень п-і Кононія, якій акомпанувала п-і Бачинська. Після того її дочка панна Бачинська виконала на скрипці ряд етюдів. На другий день, в неділю, командант табору звернувся з промовою до батьків, а описав до учасників табору, які того дня його залишали.

Сумівець

1709- УКРАЇНЬСЬКА МОЛОДЬ ГІДНО ВІДЗНАЧИТЬ 1959 РОКОВИНИ ГЕТЬМАНА ІВАНА МАЗЕПИ -1959 В ДНЯХ 19-20 ВЕРЕСНЯ 1959

Проф. В. Січинський серед юних сумівців

Голова Ювілейного Мазепинського Комітету в ЗДА проф. В. Січинський, знаний український науковець, перебуваючи на відпочинку на Оселі СУМА, дав дуже цінний виступ про Великого Гетьмана Івана Мазепу для старшого громадянства та юносуміської молоді.

На початку своєї доповіді проф. Січинський зазначив, що цього року вся українська еміграція, яка опинилася поза залізною куртиною, свято в і д з а ч а с 250-ліття гетьмана Мазепи, який гетьманував на Україні 22 роки.

В українській історії гетьман Мазепа назавжди залишиться, як людина великого дипломатичного хисту, державний муж та меценат української культури. Шведська комісія, яка займалася культурною діяльністю Мазепи, ствердила, що гетьман витратив 2 мільйони золотих на будову нових церков і шкіл. 22 роки гетьманування — це постійний змаг гетьмана до свободи українського народу, до незалежності від Москви і від Варшави. Завдяки дипломатичному хистові гетьман зумів намовити шведського короля Карла XII спокійно виступити проти Москви. Остаточна розгра прийшла під Полтавою 1709 року, де союзні українсько-шведські війська були переможені. Тріумф Москви виявився у варварський спосіб. Україна палаєла вогнем, а ріка Десна несла трупи невинних дітей та жінок...

Польща та Москва після Полтавського бою старались дискредитувати гетьмана перед українським народом, витягаючи другорядні моменти з його життя і називаючи його зрадником. Зокрема поляк Пасек, писав, що польський король Казимир, коли Мазе-

па ще був юнаком, звелів припинити його до коня і пустити в степи. Кін з Мазепою помчав через великі простори і добіг на Україну, де Мазепа став гетьманом. Це — польська бачка.

Проф. Січинський у своїй доповіді згадав про французького письменника Віктора Гюґо, який написав поему „Мазепа“ через 120 років після Полтави. У Гюґо Мазепа виступав як „король“, який знемігся під Полтавою, але дух його невмирущий і житиє вічно серед свого народу. У Вольтера Мазепа людина відважна, далекогоблора, патріотична. Річард Бичфорд, англійський представник у Москві, спостерігаючи московсько-українські відносини, стверджував, що Москва завжди втручалася в українські справи, загартуючи її волю. Він мав велику пошану до Мазепи як монарха - патріота. Проф. Січинський згадав і інших чужинців тодішнього часу, які з великою пошаною ставилися до Мазепи. Коли Мазепа перебував у Бендерях, Москва зажадала від турків видачі його за 300 тисяч таларів, однак турки гетьмана не видали. Проф. Січинський ствердив, що під Полтавою союзні українсько-шведські війська розбиті були мілітарно, але в українському народі високопіднесеним залишилось „знамя вольності“, якого ніяк не вдалося і не вдасться московсько-окупантові знизити. Дух Мазепи витав над Україною, зогріваючи серця українських борців до остаточного рішального бою — перемоги над Москвою.

Щира подка проф. Січинському від сумівської молоді та старшого громадянства. М. Ф.



Команда табору на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі, адміністрація Оселі і члени ГУ СУМА. В середній ряді сидять о. Ткачук, направо від нього командант табору п-і М. Завдівська, по лівій руці пані К. Микитин, головна виховниця на таборі.

Сумівки на курсах українознавства в Сиракузах здобули нагороди

Змаг відбувалося від 5-го квітня до 10-го червня ц. р. Вимоги були такі:

- 1) Завжди говорити з українськими дітьми по-українськи;
- 2) Кожного дня прочитати щонайменше 10 сторінок української книжки;
- 3) Написати зміст кожної прочитаної книжки;
- 4) Не пропустити ні одної лекції на курсах українознавства;
- 5) Всі домашні письмові задачі виготовляти вдома;
- 6) Бути завжди приготованими з усіх предметів на курсах;
- 7) Вивчити життєписи: Т. Шевченка, Ів. Франка, Л. Українки і гетьмана Івана Мазепи;
- 8) Вивчити по два вірші названих вище поетів;
- 9) Кожного тижня длатися на перевірку в означеному часі.

Нагороди здобули: Ірка Будзак — (13 років), що прочитала 5 книжок (разом 977 сторінок) і мала дуже добрі успіхи на курсах. Дістала в нагороду книжку Ярославської „Поміж берегами“.

Віра Маркопольська — (12 років), що прочитала 9 книжок (разом 855 сторінок). Одержала в нагороду книжку Юрія Тиса „Конотоп“.

Ірина Богайчук — (14 років), що прочитала 5 книжок (разом 778 сторінок) і мала добрі успіхи на курсах. Одержала в нагороду книжку Ів.

Вірні учасники курсів: Зенко Карпінш — (12 років), що прочитав 5 книжок (разом 716 сторінок). Мав дуже добрі успіхи на курсах. Одержав в нагороду книжку О. Лисака „За стрілецький звичай“.

Ганя Полівчак — (11 років), що прочитала 6 книжок (разом 670 сторінок). Мала визначні успіхи на курсах. Одержала в нагороду книжку Золотопольця „Син України“.

Фонди на нагороди склали: Відділ УККА, Союз Українок, Відділ ООСУ, Український Народний Дім, Пласт, СУМА, ОДВУ.

М. Семаншин керівник Госп. Відділу

М. Л.



Сумівська Оркестра з Джерал Сітні на 7-му Здвизі СУМА очолила дефіляду.

ГОСПОДАРСЬКО - ФІНАНСОВИЙ СЕКТОР СУМА

Через декілька тижнів члени СУМА, згуртовані в 37-ох Осередках, відзначатимуть на своїх здвигах десятиріччя існування Спілки на американському терені. Ствержуючи поважні успіхи та досягнення в напрямі реалізації програми СУМА, не можна поминати господарсько - фінансового відтинку, який є колючою передумовою для успішного реалізування завдань організації.

З перспективи десятих років господарсько - фінансові справи СУМА в основному можна поділити на три етапи:

Перший — це початки існування Спілки чи пак організаційний період, коли праця поодиноких Осередків зосереджувалася в приватних мешканцях членів Управи чи, в найкращому випадку, у винайманих залах. В силу обставин ГУ СУМА була узялена від фінансових завесків своїх клітин, а це в свою чергу дуже чітко визначало чи радше обмежувало її праця.

Другий етап був зумовлений творенням Відділу Юнацтва, які потребували влаштованих домівок, зал та засобів на утримання педагогічно - виховних сил. Цілий ряд Осередків, при великій напрузі свого членства та прихильників СУМА, набувають власні домівки, постас декілька кооператив, а в одному випадку навіть ошаднастена каса. Ясно, що фінансування праці Головної Управи не могли задовольнити обтяження, розложени на поодинокі Осередки, які мали власні зобов'язання. Тож треба було шукати нових джерел прибутків. Посилена видавнича діяльність, пожертви та збірки, лотерей та здвиги СУМА стали важливим матеріальним фактором, побіч фінансових засобів, наданих поодинокими Осередками.

В цьому часі Головна Управа, доцільною вагу і значення для дітей вишкільно-відпочинкових таборів, мабувало власну Оселю. Від самого початку існування Оселя у фінансовому аспекті стає самовистачальною. Можна навіть припускати, що в майбутньому вона стане джерелом прибутків, а це з черги

поступово звільнить Осередки від матеріальних зобов'язань супроти Головної Управи. Далі, розбудову Оселі для чимраз більшої кількості дітей передовитимся з помітчо Осередків, які користуються нею згідно з планом та договором.

За третій етап фінансово-господарської діяльності СУМА, як підстави інтенсивної планованої праці, можна вважати цей десятилітній ювілейний рік.

У майбутньому в тій чи іншій місцевості напевно постане ще новий Осередок, але в загальному можна вважати число старшого членства стабільним, натомість юнацтво постійно зростає. Коли вийти до уваги, що тільки старші, працюючі члени СУМА і частинно батьки юних сумівців можуть виконувати свої фінансові повинності супроти своїх Осередків, а ті супроти Головної Управи, — юнацтво ватомість вимагає чимраз більших коштів. В такій ситуації Головної Управі щораз важче буде виконувати свої завдання у виховній діяльності — утримувати фахових педагогів та виховників, забезпечувати доріст відповідним видаванням, переводити вніжній виховному персоналу, розбудовувати ваканційні оселі, табори та інші виховні інстації.

Кожний Осередок повинен мати власну домівку. Зреалізування цього завдання можливе виключно в площині розбудови господарського сектора. В тій цілі по Осередках переводиться збір виладів на Фонд Господарської Розбудови СУМА, при помочі випущених боків. Кожний працюючий член СУМА повинен на протязі 3-ох років скласти у формі позички \$30 з розрахунком по \$10 річно, зать членів Юного СУМА та осіб, яким дорога доля української молоді — по \$10 або \$5 річно, залежно від матеріальних обставин. Рівнок випущено жетони по \$2 і 1, для тих осіб, які своїм одноразовим датком хотіли б допомогти нам. Час позички не буде коротий як 5 років, та в поодиноких випадках будемо поступати згідно з умовою на бонах. Варієть їх с таба, щоб їх могла набути кожна людина. Треба, однак, добитися, щоб якнайширші круги сумівців і прихильників СУМА їх набули. Це є безвідсоткова позика, яку можна одержати назад. Цим нашою акцією різняться від усіх інших збірок. Діємо в інтересі батьків і всього українського суспільства, і тому розраховуємо на широку підтримку. В усіх Осередках збирна на Фонд Господарської Розбудови розпочалася. Завершено ж її належить, щоб розв'язати найважливіше питання нашого часу — фінансування виховної праці із нашої молоддю.

М. Семаншин керівник Госп. Відділу

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