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СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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STEPAN BANDERA, LEADER OF ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS (OUN), DIES FROM CYANIDE POISONING IN MUNICH AT THE AGE OF 50. — HIS ASSOCIATES CHARGE HE WAS A VICTIM OF MOSCOW-DIRECTED MURDER PLOT. — UKRAINIANS THE WORLD OVER SHOCKED BY SUDDEN DEATH OF PATRIOT AND FREEDOM FIGHTER

GREAT REPERCUSSION OF HIS DEATH IN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PRESS

MUNICH, Germany, Oct. 18 (AP). — Stepan Bandera, Ukrainian Nationalist leader, died under mysterious circumstances yesterday at his secluded home here. The police said today that no evidence of foul play had been found.

Mr. Bandera died after allegedly falling on the stairs. There were no witnesses. The chief of the Munich homicide squad said the police were looking into the circumstances.

VICTIM OF CYANIDE POISONING

MUNICH, Germany, Oct. 19 (AP). — Investigators established today that cyanide poison killed Stepan Bandera, anti-communist guerrilla chief from Ukraine. The mystery that surrounded his life continued in death.

His associates charged that he was a victim of a Moscow-directed murder plot.

The body of the 50-year old Bandera was found Thursday on the stairway of his apartment house here. It was one of the many hideouts from which he directed nationalist Ukrainians.

George Lanyk, Mr. Bandera's deputy, said:

"We are convinced he was killed by the Bolsheviks. But the question remains: How was he made to take the poison?"

Russian emigre leaders who opposed Mr. Bandera's plans for Ukrainian independence but shared his anti-communist views said they, too, were certain he was assassinated, as was his predecessor, Col. Eugene Konovalets, in 1938.

REPORT BY BANDERA'S CLOSEST COLLABORATOR

In two telephone conversations, one with Stepan Lenkowsky, one of the closest associates of Mr. Bandera, and Dr. Hynivievych, Jr., both of Munich, the editorial office of Svioboda succeeded in finding the following:

On Thursday, October 15, 1959 Bandera left the editorial office of The Way to Victory, located at 67 Zepelinstrasse and went apparently for lunch to his home, located in the vicinity. As a rule, he had always one or two escorts, members of his organization.

This time he left alone and instead of going straight to his home, he went in his car to buy some fruit. Returning home, Bandera came out of his car alone and rang the doorbell of his apartment house. The door was opened automatically, apparently by his wife, who heard thereafter a scream of a German boy in the hall. When she ran out on the corridor, she saw her husband lying on the steps on the first floor, blood running from his mouth, nose and ears. He was taken to a hospital, but died in the ambulance enroute.

STEPAN BANDERA IN UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Stepan Bandera's life was completely devoted to the struggle for Ukrainian freedom and liberation. In 1927 he became a member of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), and in 1929 a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN); in 1931 he became a member of the Executive Committee of the OUN in Western Ukraine, and in 1934 its chief and Supreme Commander of the UVO; in 1933 he became a member of the Supreme Leadership of the OUN. In 1934 Bandera was arrested by the Polish police and condemned to death with two other Ukrainians for alleged complicity in the assassination of Minister B. Pieracki in Warsaw. Eventually, Bandera was reprieved and given life imprisonment. After the German invasion of Poland, Mr. Bandera was re-

stored to freedom. A year later he and his close associates broke away from the OUN, headed by Col. Andriy Melnyk and established a new OUN. On June 30, 1941 the OUN under his direction proclaimed the restoration of the Ukrainian state. The Nazi government reacted swiftly and ordered Bandera to disband the government, and when he refused to comply, he was arrested and sent to a concentration camp in Sachsenhausen, where he remained until the fall of 1944. Since 1945 he had lived in Western Germany, being head of the Foreign Units of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. He was planning a visit to the United States, and evidently already had been promised a visa by the U. S. Consulate in Munich. Surviving him are his wife and three children.

AMERICAN PRESS ABOUT BANDERA AND HIS STRUGGLE FOR UKRAINE'S FREEDOM

The American press gave an extensive coverage to the sudden death of Stepan Bandera. Almost every N. Y. daily newspaper printed dispatches of the Associated Press from Munich, Germany, about his death. The New York Times of October 17, 1959, for instance wrote:

"Mr. Bandera, whose guerrilla force once battled both the Soviet and Polish armies, fought at the head of 200,000 Banderites for an independent Ukraine during and after World War II. His activity in recent times was largely restricted to editing his organization's newspaper. Nevertheless, friends said his life was in constant danger.

Indirect Tribute Paid

"The Soviet press frequently refers to Ukrainian nationalists as 'Banderovtsy.' It is an indirect tribute to Stepan Ban-



STEPAN BANDERA

Bandera's Death as Reported By a U.P.I. Dispatch

MUNICH, Germany, Oct. 20 (UPI) — Funeral services were being held today for Stepan Bandera, a mystery man who died here of cyanide poisoning while working with an anti-Soviet underground in his native Ukraine.

Bandera, 50, a refugee from Ukraine which became part of the Soviet Union in 1920, had long helped direct a fight for his homeland's freedom. He was so hated by the Communists that other Ukrainians posted a 24-hour guard around him.

Bandera was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs in his home last Thursday, only two minutes after two bodyguards left him at the front door. He was suffering from severe head injuries and did not regain consciousness before he died.

An autopsy disclosed cyanide poisoning but there was no ruling as to whether it was murder or suicide. His friends said he would never have committed suicide — that he was murdered by Soviet agents who somehow penetrated his recently reinforced guard.

The mystery surrounding the death of the 50-year-old anti-Communist was as cloudy as Bandera's own past. He was known to be leader of an extreme right-wing Ukrainian anti-Communist group in exile here. But he was also believed to be the director of underground activities within the Soviet-controlled Ukraine itself.

Exile spokesmen denied Bandera directed the underground but admitted he was a co-founder of the movement through which partisan fighting is carried on in his homeland.

Representatives from all Ukrainian exile groups — even the moderate ones that had no use for the mystery man's virulently anti-Communist activities, were attending the funeral.

Representatives were also expected from abroad. There are 1,200,000 Ukrainian refugees, about 500,000 of them in the United States and Canada. Many Ukrainian exiles called his death outright murder and blamed the Communists.

The wording of a death notice in his exile group's newspaper Saturday was changed at the last minute from "Died Suddenly" to "Killed by an Assassin."

The exile leader had been living here since 1945. Until then he had lived a cloak-and-dagger life of undercover adventure in Ukraine, Poland,

30th Anniversary of Archbishop Ivan Buchko

October 20, 1959 marked the 30th anniversary of the bishopric of Archbishop Ivan Buchko, titular head of Ukrainian Catholics in Western Europe, a day which is remembered by Ukrainian Catholics the world over.

Archbishop Buchko was born in 1891 near Lviv. Subsequently, in 1915, he was ordained a priest upon his graduation from a Seminary in Rome, and in 1929 he was consecrated bishop and served as the auxiliary bishop under Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky. In 1939, prior to the outbreak of World War II, Bishop Buchko was appointed Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian Catholic parishes in South America, and for several months he performed the duties of a Vicar General of the Philadelphia Exarchate of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese in the United States. He returned to Rome in 1941, where in 1942 he was made Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Germany and Western Europe.

Archbishop Buchko is an outstanding Ukrainian patron of arts and Ukrainian culture. He is a member of the Shev-



Archbishop Ivan Buchko

chenko Scientific Society and holds an honorary degree from the Free Ukrainian University in Munich.

Pope John XXIII Assures Ukrainian Bishops of Freedom to Persecuted in USSR

VATICAN CITY. — On Friday, October 16, 1959, His Holiness Pope John XXIII received in a special audience Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan and Bishops of the free world who attended a special conference of Ukrainian bishops at the Vatican. During the audience Pope John XXIII spoke about the certainty of the final victory of Ukrainian Catholics who suffer persecution and enslavement in the Soviet Union.

"All the nations are glorifying Almighty God, some in

joy and others in tears," the Pope said. "And you belong to the latter. You represent those who cannot speak to the world. But as Jesus Christ died in order to rise, in the same way your church suffers persecution but it will triumph in the end."

The Italian press in reporting the address of the Pope underscored the fact that behind the Iron Curtain there are several million Ukrainian Catholics and that ten Ukrainian Bishops and several hundred priests were victims of Soviet Russian persecution.

O. Boydunyk, Ukrainian Journalist From Europe, Gives Lecture In New York

NEW YORK. — Osyp Boydunyk, noted Ukrainian journalist and member of the Leadership of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, told a large audience at the Ukrainian National Home in New York on Sunday, October 18, 1959, that despite certain changes in the present policies of Moscow in the world, the overall objective of the Rus-

sians remain the same, namely, world conquest for communism. He also analyzed the present situation of the Ukrainian problem and stated that there are many statesmen in the world today, including the United States, who favor the liberation of the enslaved nations of the USSR.

His lecture was sponsored by the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODRU).

E. Borshchak, Ukrainian Historian, Dies in Paris

PARIS, France. — Elias Borshchak, a well-known Ukrainian historian, and publicist and author of several books on Ukraine in the French language, died on October 14, 1959, after a long illness, at the age of 64. He was a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; he was a professor at the High School of Eastern Languages in Paris, where he has lived since 1920, and he held a honorary doctor's degree from the Free Ukrainian University. He is known for his many biographies and monographs on prominent leaders of Ukrainian history, especially those from the Mazepa era. Among the monographs are Hetman Pylyp Orlyk and France (1924) and Hryhor Orlyk (1932), a book, Mazepa, in the French language (1931), Napoleon and Ukraine (1937) and Ukraine in the Literature of Western Europe. He was also editor of a review, Ukraine, devoted to Ukrainian culture and science.

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UNA Executive Committee Discusses 100th Anniversary of Shevchenko's Death

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. — The 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet, which will take place in March 1961, was one of the many topics of discussion of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association at the meeting which was held last Friday, October 16, 1959. The Supreme Executive Committee discussed the need and the possibility of printing special publications in the Ukrainian and English languages, as well as appropriate celebration of the anniversary within the framework of the UNA, and in this matter a special appeal will be made.

Another matter under discussion was the investment of the UNA funds, and it was decided that UNA members in the United States should pay 5 and a half per cent on all mortgage loans for personal use and 6 per cent on loans for investments in real estate. UNA members in Canada pay

6 per cent on all mortgage loans. The Executive Committee of the UNA also discussed certain improvements of the UNA Estate. Among them was the enlargement of the swimming pool, a decision which was taken in May, 1959 by the Executive Committee.

Those who took part in the meeting were Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, vice president and vice presidentess, Joseph Lesawyer and Anne Herman, respectively; Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Treasurer Roman Slobodian, and Anthony Dragan, editor of Svioboda. Both Messrs. Daniel Slobodian and Walter Kwas, administrators of Soyuzivka, attended the meeting and discussed matters pertaining to Soyuzivka.

During the meeting a special tribute was paid to the late Stepan Bandera, leader of the Ukrainian nationalist movement, who died suddenly the day before in Munich, Germany.

A New District Committee of U.N.A. Branches in Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass. — On Sunday, October 11, 1959 a meeting of UNA Branches of the Boston area took place at which representatives of UNA Branches from Boston, Salem, and Taunton, Mass., and Manchester, N. H. and Woonsocket, R. I., participated. Among them were Supreme Advisers John Kokolsky, Miss Anne Chopek and Nicholas Dawyskyba, and Supreme Secretary

Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, who was the principal speaker at the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting a new District Committee of UNA Branches was elected, with the following officers: N. Dawyskyba — chairman; Stepan Buryi — vice chairman; Anne Chopek — secretary; Mykola Bednarchyk — treasurer, and Mykola Haply Michael Kysil and Joseph Iycha — members of the auditing committee.

UCCA Branches of Metropolitan New York Hold Meeting

NEW YORK. — Representatives of the branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America of New York City, Brooklyn, Hempstead, N. Y. and Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, N. J. and Bridgeport, Conn., as well as others met on Saturday, October 17, 1959 at the Ukrainian National Home to discuss problems and activities of the UCCA. The speakers at the meeting were Walter Dushnyck, editor of the UCCA publications; Vasyly Mudry, director of the UCCA office, and Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA treasurer. At the conclusion of the meeting the delegates adopted a resolution whereby they approved the policies of the UCCA, called for systematic donations for the Ukrainian National Fund and suggested a change of the

Statute of the UCCA so as to make the organization more flexible.

The meeting was chaired by Ivan Wynnyk, president of the United Ukrainian American Organization of Greater New York, while Ivan Bazarko served as secretary.

UKRAINIAN-AMERICANS S.C. GAIN IN PLAYOFFS

Ukrainians gained the second round preliminaries of the United States Amateur Soccer Cup playoffs yesterday by defeating the Hank Auers Sports Club 2:1.

Pete Iwasiw and Mykola Shevchyshyn scored for the Ukes while Bob Rubson scored for the losers.

Mykola Jerna

Association of Ukrainian Choruses Established in New York

NEW YORK. — On Saturday, October 17, 1959 representatives of Ukrainian choruses took part in a meeting and established a new organization, Association of Ukrainian Choruses of America. Among those represented were: the Ukrainian Male Chorus "Dumka" and the Chorus "Davyon" of New York; "Dniipro" and "Homin" of Cleveland, Ohio; the "Kobzar" Chorus and the Youth Choir of Philadelphia, Pa.; the "Trembita" Chorus of Newark, N. J. and the "Homin" Choir of Bayonne, N. J.

called on those present to pay a tribute to Stepan Bandera, outstanding Ukrainian revolutionary leader, who died suddenly in Munich the preceding day.

During the evening the Male "Dumka" Chorus under the direction of Leonty Khrushchynsky and the "Dumka" Women's Choir under the baton of Ivan Zhukovskiy, sang several select numbers. A vocal sketch, with guitar accompaniment was presented by Mrs. Irena Pashkovskiy.

Among the guests were Hon. and Mrs. Nicholas Mandziuk. He is a Canadian M.P. and Member of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations.

Mr. Bohdan Pashkovskiy was master of ceremonies during the evening.



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STEPAN BANDERA — LEADER AND SYMBOL

On October 15, 1959 in Munich, Germany, death came suddenly to one of the most outstanding figures of the Ukrainian political world today. Stepan Bandera, former head of the Executive Committee of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) in Western Ukraine, and presently head of the Foreign Units of OUN, died from cyanide poisoning which, according to unofficial sources, was "forcefully injected into his body." With his name, similarly as with the name of Simon Petlura, forty years ago, the Russian Communist enemy of Ukraine connected during World War II and now connects the entire Ukrainian independence movement. So did the Nazis during the last war, when the OUN and the UPA declared an implacable war against them.

Although no conclusive statement as to the circumstances of his untimely death was made, there is no doubt that he fell victim to the Russian communist agents who had threatened his life on many occasions. He died from the same criminal hand which directed the murder of Col. Eugene Konovalets in 1938, and which ordered the assassination of Simon Petlura in 1926. But, as in the case of Petlura and Konovalets, so it will be in the case of Bandera: Moscow was able to assassinate men who led the Ukrainian struggle for freedom and independence, but it could never murder the ideal which they represented.

Stepan Bandera, as a leader of the Ukrainian national revolution and underground fighter, had a great number of devoted followers and also ardent opponents. Yet, today they are all united in grief and sorrow because a great Ukrainian patriot and uncompromising fighter for freedom and independence of the Ukrainian people is no longer alive.

The death of Stepan Bandera constitutes a great blow for all Ukrainians, regardless of their political feelings and affiliations.

The name of Stepan Bandera will be written forever in the modern history of Ukraine, and he will remain an outstanding Ukrainian patriot and leader. And for Ukraine and other non-Russian nations enslaved by Moscow, Bandera will symbolize a staunch and uncompromising leader in the struggle against Russian communist enslavement and oppression and for the freedom and independence of the enslaved peoples everywhere.

SPEAKING IN OUR OWN BEHALF

In the last issue of The Ukrainian Weekly there was a special appeal for a press fund for Svboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and The Rainbow. This fund-raising campaign was authorized by the convention of the Ukrainian National Association in order to supplement the budget for the production of our organs.

Needless to say, the fund-raising campaign, which began on October 12, 1959, is extremely important in that it will facilitate the continuous publication of Svboda, The Weekly and The Rainbow. The subscription rate designated by the U.N.A. convention is so low that it barely suffices to cover the cost of paper and mailing expenditures.

We do not have to stress here the vital importance of the work which has been performed by The Ukrainian Weekly since its inception, The Rainbow, the only Ukrainian children's magazine on the American continent, and Svboda, the largest and oldest Ukrainian daily in the world. Not only are these organs serving as links among the members of the Ukrainian National Association here and in Canada, but they are performing a great missionary work in supporting Ukrainian culture and the national and political heritage in this country. They constitute a powerful voice in defense of the rights of the Ukrainian people to freedom and independence and they champion this right among the freedom-loving people of the United States and Canada.

Svboda has been for the past sixty-seven years a staunch advocate of Ukraine's freedom and it has guided the molding of the Ukrainian American community. Its 67 years of service to our community not only here and in Canada, but throughout the world wherever Ukrainian people live, is an incomparable record and a well-performed duty, and in that respect Svboda takes second place to none. The Rainbow, the most recent of the UNA's publications, performs a great educational service among Ukrainian children not only here and in Canada, but in Europe and elsewhere. Hundreds of free copies are being sent every month to them, and this wonderful work cannot continue unless you and your friends will support it by your financial aid.

The Ukrainian Weekly's record in giving our Ukrainian American youth its cultural guidance and a wealth of information on Ukrainian culture, history and the political aspirations of the Ukrainian people, is unique in immigration history. We cannot imagine the Ukrainian American youth without having such a priceless source of knowledge and information as is The Ukrainian Weekly.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The news of the smashing victory of the Conservative Party in Great Britain and the certainty that Harold Macmillan will continue to be the next Prime Minister was received with satisfaction by all the leaders of both parties in the United States except perhaps a few of those men who put domestic reform far ahead of any international problems and who were hoping for the victory of the Labor Party. This may seem a very unusual state of affairs but it is basically a normal reaction to the great victory of the Conservatives. It gives a certainty that during the next years the United States and Great Britain will be able to cooperate as in the past, even though there will be considerable disagreement as to Macmillan's wisdom in pressing for an immediate summit conference with Khrushchev.

All too often in thinking of British political life there has been a tendency to equate the Conservative Party with the Republicans and the Labor Party with the Democrats. There is a certain degree of truth in this comparison but we have to remember that while American and British political life have developed along the same general lines, there are striking differences between them and it is impossible to draw any but the most general comparisons.

The elements in British politics are entirely alien to Americans. Parliament is elected for five years but it rarely remains that long for there is the tradition that the Prime Minister, before the term is up, calls an election when he feels that his party has the best chance of winning and if he loses control and has to hand in his resignation, his successor almost regularly calls an election at the earliest convenient moment. This is utterly unlike the continental system where premiers come and go and the dissolution of the parliament is scrupulously avoided so long as possible.

Secondly, members of Parliament do not have to have a legal residence in their constituencies. Any one can stand for any section in England or Scotland. As a result the leaders of all parties try to become candidates from as reliable a district as possible, so that they can spend as much time as necessary in advancing the cause of their party throughout the nation. Hence the leaders of both parties have been returned without reference to local situations.

After the Suez adventure of Sir Anthony Eden, the Conservative Party was at a low ebb. Macmillan revived it by eliminating from influence those individuals who still thought in terms of the Great Britain of nineteenth century colonialism and by appealing to those younger men and women of all classes who were for the first time able to obtain those

FROM THE SIDELINES

The Ukrainian Weekly has long advocated the need for the establishment of a representative and authoritative body of younger generation Ukrainian Americans, one which would bring into life better understanding, closer relationship, and the best possible cooperation among the various flourishing Ukrainian American youth national organizations, the names and records of which need no citation here.

The endeavors of The Weekly—and of its parent, Svboda—in this direction have not been in vain. The very idea of establishing such a solid front, composed of these organizations, has caught not only the fancy but has also stirred the sentiments and thoughts of our thinking younger and older persons.

After all, they may well remark, "There's nothing of essence which may cause us to differ with one another. We are all of the same Ukrainian liberty-loving stock, and the aims of youth organizations are basically the same, namely, the preservation of the American way of life and the support of the independence movement of our kinsmen in Soviet Russian-enslaved Ukraine. Sure, we may have different approaches to the problem; but that is our privilege, and a consequence of existing circumstances. Sure too, that fellow there may speak better Ukrainian than I, or I may speak better English than he, so that at times we have a bit of difficulty in making ourselves better understood. So what? Our backgrounds are quite different. But both our language and other barriers are fast disappearing, and they will continue to do so. So, we in the end will have to and will work as one."

Such thoughts and the main idea behind them—"in unity there is strength"—are fine. The "darn" trouble here is that that idea has not as yet emerged into a reality.

Thus, at the last several conventions of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the matter was raised and discussed, but not with the range of time space it deserved. Similarly, the idea was at least borne in the minds of the participants in the conventions of the other youth leagues and associations, even though the subject may not have been on the agenda of the gatherings. Nevertheless, out of all this fermentation of thoughts, discussions, and resolutions, there appeared no change for the better of Ukrainian American youth organization cooperation. To put it bluntly, the idea—based on an ideal—has simply evaporated. But all of this and that is just matter which has passed under the "Bridge of Sighs," emanating from those who have been striving to bring about such cooperation. Fresh waters, however, are now appearing, surging forward toward the "bridge of decision," where this idea of youth cooperation may become a reality. These new waters are growing more turbulent, for they are stirred up by a general discontent over what little has been done thus far to propel them on their way. At the same time they are capped by waves of swelling enthusiasm or energy on the part of Ukrainian American youth and all flowing to the sea of Ukrainian American youth organization cooperation.

And now, swinging from the rhetoric, let's consider what should and has to be done right now to get to this sea.

A good thought here is that there should be summoned as soon as possible, a conference of the newly elected officers of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of America, the Ukrainian Orthodox Youth League—all composed of sons and daughters, and grandsons and granddaughters of the old Ukrainian immigrants—and the newly elected officers of the Ukrainian Youth Association of America, the Ukrainian Boy and Girl Scout Organizations, and other such youth groups whose parents are generally classed as the new immigrants, the former World War II so-called displaced persons.

Such a conference should be held within the next couple of months, before the close of this year, at the latest. The purpose of this proposed conference would be to thoroughly discuss the object of its being convened, explore all the avenues running toward it, set up a tentative plan of action and establish a fully representative Ukrainian American Youth Organization Cooperative Initiatory Committee, the job of which will be self-evident, and the manner in which it will do that job needs no comment now.

U.N.A. NOTES AND COMMENTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

It is natural for members of the Ukrainian National Association to blame the Main Office when things go wrong. For instance, a member would write in and complain that she's been waiting for months for a change of beneficiaries endorsement on her certificate. Another member, who had asked for the cash surrender of his certificate, would demand to know "where's my check?" The UNA Main Office always is blamed, yet the fault in practically every instance lies elsewhere!

Investigation brought out that the member who complained about the delay in her change of beneficiaries had written to the Main Office directly for this service; a form was sent to her branch secretary and she was informed to contact him. That was in June. The form finally came back to the Main Office on September 30th, although all persons involved had signed it in July. In her complaint to the Main Office the member wrote that she asked the secretary if he had received her certificate as yet and he said "No." But he neglected to tell her that he held up the form more than 2 months without any apparent reason! Needless to say, the UNA endorsed the certificate in question and sent it to the member with a letter which put the blame where it belongs.

In the cash surrender case the request for the service came directly from the member and the proper form was sent to the branch secretary. A full month elapsed, and the member wrote again saying he had received no response whatsoever to his first letter. The UNA explained to the member that a form had been issued to the secretary, and a copy of this explanation was sent to the secretary so that he would get on the ball and take care of the matter. Another instance of putting the blame where it belongs.

We recall other complaints from irritated members where the fault was traced to branch secretaries. Some of these members bitterly criticized their secretaries with such words as "incompetent" and better.

COMMUNIST ORGAN IN UKRAINE ATTACKS MAZEPA CELEBRATIONS BY UKRAINIANS IN FREE WORLD

In the September 1959 (No. 9) issue of Komunist Ukrainy, ideological and political organ of the Communist Party of Ukraine, there appeared an extensive article by two historians, V. Diadychenko and S. Kasymenko, devoted to the 250th anniversary of the battle of Poltava. Both authors

call the victory of Peter I over Mazepa and Charles XII "a glorious page of the eternal friendship of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples," and leveled the whole barrel of venom against the "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists." The latter are accused of "falsifying" the historical fact in that they are glorifying Mazepa as a "hero of the Ukrainian people," while the critics say, along with Moscow, that he was a "traitor" of Ukraine.

Several anti-communist Ukrainian writers and historians—among them M. Hrushevsky, V. Lypynsky, D. Doroshenko, B. Krupnytsky, M. Andrusiak and E. Borschchak—are accused because of their historical writings on Mazepa. The Ukrainians in the United States and Canada are castigated for organizing the "Mazepa year", during which appropriate manifestations, concerts and rallies are taking place in honor of Ivan Mazepa.

As expected, the article ended with the glorification of Czar Peter I for his destruction of the Zaporozhian Sich, which the communist writers said, was "in the interest of the Ukrainian people," and for "strategic reasons."

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON COMMENDS WOMEN'S EXPOSITION

In salute to the 36th Annual Women's International Exposition, taking place November 2 through 8 at the 71st Regiment Armory, Vice President Richard M. Nixon has sent a congratulatory message to the Women's National Institute, sponsor of the show. The vice president's message emphasizes once again the importance of the Exposition, and its theme—"Women for World Friendship and Understanding"—points out Mrs. Janet P. Bencal, chairman for the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc., which will play an important role in the Exposition.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF POLTAVA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(3) (Conclusion)

The first of these is the literary tradition of Byron. That poet may have fallen into the discard but the memory of his work still lives on unconsciously with its lurid story of Mazepa's ride. That tradition still lives and it creates a feeling that a man of whom such a tale could be told could not be in any sense of the word a real statesman and leader.

Secondly, there is the powerful Rusophile tradition. We must never forget that Russians of all political groups and tendencies still cling to the sacred unity of "Mother Russia" as it existed in 1917. Mazepa and Charles rudely challenged that tradition and they came at Poltava at one stage in the battle too close to being a real menace to it, for Russians and their sympathizers ever to forgive or forget it. They have the uncomfortable feeling that any recognition of the ability of Mazepa must somehow reveal the fatal weakness in the whole fabric which the Czars so painfully and with so much effort built up and maintained throughout the centuries.

These men have never applied to Russian history the same criteria that they have applied to the colonial expansion of Great Britain and France. The idea of a land colonialism has never occurred to them, for they still think of colonies as overseas possessions and nothing else. So it is easy for them to regard the expansion of the Muscovite borders as something proper and desirable exactly as many of them have bewailed the Balkanization of Europe by the giving of liberty to the various peoples in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I.

There is a third obstacle which must be sharply separated from the second, although it is one of its chief supports but it is fundamentally more basic. With the political division and estrangement of the Western and Eastern Roman Empires, the East became more and more an unknown area. Through the centuries the Western scholars came to devote their attention almost exclusively to those lands which in the eighteenth century were regarded as the "Grand Tour"—Great Britain, France, Italy, the Holy Roman Empire and parts of Germany and the Low Countries. All the rest of Europe ceased to exist for the educated man. From this point of view, Western scholars scarcely realized that Roman Law was codified in Constantinople by the Emperor Justinian. The defense of Constantinople against the direct attack of the Arabs bulks far smaller than the stemming of the Moham-

edan attempt to invade France across the Pyrenees from a Moorish-dominated Spain. The state of Ukraine-Rus with its capital in Kiev is not regarded, despite the fact that its ruler Yaroslav the Wise arranged marriages for his family with almost all the Western sovereigns of the time. The Crusades are studied for their effects upon Western Europe from which the Crusaders came with no consideration of the influences that they exerted upon the people against whom they were directed and through whose territory they passed. No one looks at Eastern Europe or the Baltic at the time of the Thirty Years War when the main boundaries of Western Europe were ironed out. Modern European history only touches the East when the so-called "Eastern Question" became acute with the imminence of the liberation of the Christians in the Ottoman Empire almost a century after the time of Mazepa, when the Russian Empire was fully developed with all of its tendencies to expansion.

Today colleges and universities are filled with area studies to explain the present disastrous situation of Europe and the free world. They begin with the nineteenth century but they still include few references to all those centuries when Russia, Poland, Ukraine and the other states were being forged by war, diplomacy and migration. Sooner or later, if the free world is to maintain itself and win the cold war, it will be compelled to face that past and to re-evaluate all that happened during that time. The battle of Poltava and the personality of Ivan Mazepa will be crucial point in that re-evaluation, because they will make it clear how near victory was for the supporters of quite a different method of East European development which would have gone along the same lines along which Western Europe was feeling its way. They will show the similarity of the aspirations and aims of Ukraine to those other great movements that dominated the West and so they can shed great light upon the immediate past and present in these sorely disturbed areas.

P.A.U.C. Secretary Stresses Need For Closer Student-UCCA Collaboration Throughout U.S.A.



Syracuse University Luke Myshuha Club, faculty advisors and guest honor Dr. Vincent Shandor, Pan-American Ukrainian Conference director, at a welcome tea in the University Chapel House on October 4. Dr. Shandor led a discussion on the topic: "The 50th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Student Association and Student Goals for the Future."

On October 4, at the Chapel House on campus, the Syracuse University Luke Myshuha Student Club presented a welcome tea in honor of guest speaker, Dr. Vincent Shandor, Secretary of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference (PAUC), who led students and faculty in a discussion on the topic: "The 50th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Student Association and Student Goals for the Future."

As secretariat director of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference and as lecturer in international law at the Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York City, Dr. Shandor discussed what students in the United States can do on the university and the political levels regarding enlightening fellow Americans as to the plight and aspirations of the Ukrainian people for freedom.

The British Elections

On the younger Laborites and while it won no striking victories in the elections, it does have better possibilities for forging a modern policy of the Opposition than does the Labor Party. That of course is for the future and it is too early to predict whether a re-organized Labor Party or a revived and modernized Liberal Party will be dominant in the next years.

It seems probable now that internally the British will maintain the same general policies as during the last years. In foreign affairs Macmillan will probably speak with more authority and more frankly, but he will not do anything to break the prevailing good relations with the United States, even though he may insist more strenuously on certain points to which he feels himself committed.

Then the Labor Party, always responsive to some of the extreme leaders of non-conformist thought, extreme Protestants opposing the Church of England, tied themselves in knots over the problem of the atomic bomb. They wanted Great Britain to disarm unilaterally, to repudiate its progress toward atomic development, and to win an unarmed moral supremacy in the world.

The result is that the Labor Party is more divided and weaker after this election than its membership in Parliament seems. It will have to undergo a very thorough housecleaning, because it can no longer use the same old slogans by which it rose to power.

Detroit Observes Mazepa Anniversary

DETROIT, Mich.—On Sunday, October 11, 1959 the Ukrainian community of Detroit solemnly observed the 250th anniversary of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. The elaborate program, which attracted several hundreds of people, consisted of the introductory address by Dr. D. Kvitkovsky, head of the Detroit Branch of the UCCA; several musical

Anniversary of Slavic Studies At the University of Manitoba

By E. Long

Though it is the youngest branch of the modern language division in Canadian universities, Slavic studies is becoming one of their more politically important disciplines.

It was first established in the universities of Toronto and British Columbia following the Second World War, and in the University of Manitoba in 1949. Since then similar departments have been organized in most major universities across Canada.

So many of Canada's half a million people of Ukrainian descent make their home in Manitoba that the Manitoba University Slavic department was planned so that it would specialize in Ukrainian. Through the years it has followed this specialty, but it also provides instruction in Russian and Polish.

For junior undergraduates the department offers the usual language and literature courses; but for honors and graduate work it branches out into the comparative grammar of the 12 Slavic literary languages, which, like the Scandinavian, are closely related linguistically, but with individual variations.

Students also study old church Slavic, present-day trends and writing in the U.S.S.R. They do extensive work in Russian, and there is a graduate course in Russian for scientists.

The professors are pleased that their department is firmly rooted in the pre-sputnik era, so that it has not been established only as a language school but gives serious study

Anniversary of Ukrainian American Citizens Association Of Philadelphia

On Sunday, October 25, 1959, the Ukrainian American Citizens Association of 847 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa. will celebrate its 50th anniversary. A huge Banquet and Dance is to be held at the Four Chefs, Frankford and Leavick Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., starting at 5:00 P.M.

The UACA was formally created in 1909 as a much needed Ukrainian Center. This organization has operated as a non-profit group, interested in furthering the well-being of Ukrainians in the U.S.A. and overseas.

Most of the present-day Ukrainian American institutions in the Philadelphia area owe their being to this Association. Many were actually initiated through the auspices of the UACA, while others received direct and indirect support.

In this, the year of its Golden Jubilee, the UACA is on the threshold of its greatest expansion. Under the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia, it will acquire the entire city block in which it is presently located.

The plans call for a new and modern clubhouse, patio, swimming pool, children's area, tennis court, volleyball courts, basketball courts, bowl-

ing alleys, playground area and many other conveniences and facilities for its membership. The Redevelopment program will create a "country club" in City limits. It will be unique, the only one of its kind in the U.S.A. Already planners and magazine writers have been visiting the area and examining the plans.

Ukrainian American Political Committee Holds Meeting in Newark, N. J.



Left to Right: Mrs. Michael Skiro, William Burke, Myron Lytwyn, Andrew Keybida, Mrs. William Burke, John Romanion, James Melnychuk. — Seated: Surrogate Charles A. Stanziale.

At a meeting of the Ukrainian American Political Committee, held on Monday, October 5, 1959, at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall, 506-18th Avenue, Newark, N. J., an endorsement was voted for the election of Charles A. Stanziale for Surrogate of Essex County.

Theodore Lytwyn, Irvington Mortician, presided at the meeting, at which plans were made to hold a rally for Mr. Stanziale. Appointed as Chairman for the rally was William Burke, prominent Ukrainian leader, and Andrew Keybida was elected as Co-Chairman.

Members of the Committee included James Melnychuk, President of the Ukrainian Sitch; Peter Czap, Secretary of the Trident Savings & Loan Association; John Atamanec, William Salabun and Michael Matias, Directors of the Trident Savings & Loan Association; Professor Michael Dobosh, of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Other members of the Committee are Michael Yuraw, Michael Skiro, Michael Golombuski, Samuel Sosnicki, Emil Maybo, John Lavook, Mrs. Stephanie Burke, Mrs. Elsie Whittaker, Mrs. May Hutnick and Mr. and Mrs. John Samila. John Romanion, Newark attorney, was elected as counsel.

Plans were made for a Buffet Supper to be held on Sunday, November 1, 1959, from 5 to 8 P.M. at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall.

Gov. Robert B. Meyner has been invited as a principal speaker.

Dr. G. Kulick Will Present Vertical Frontiers to Ukrainian Professionals of N. Y.

Dr. George Kulick, M. D., will present the highly rated and fascinating film, Vertical Frontiers, and will lead a discussion on it at the next meeting of the Ukrainian American Professional Association of New York. This meeting will take place at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 East 78th Street, New York City at 9:00 P.M., Friday, October 30th.

What are the developments leading to space conquest? What are the physiological effects on man in space flight? These and other provocative questions will be examined.

Dr. George Kulick, American-born Ukrainian, is attending surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City and is an instructor in surgery at New York University. Dr. Kulick is a graduate of Marquette University School of Medicine.

College and university graduates of Ukrainian birth or descent who live in the Metropolitan New York area are eligible for membership in the association and are cordially invited to attend. Following the meeting, there will be a social hour with refreshments.

Chicago H. N. Society to Hold Benefit Dance

On Saturday, October 24, 1959, the Holy Name Society of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 5016 North Cumberland, Chicago, Illinois, will sponsor a gala dance at the Lions Ballroom, 4306 W. North Avenue. The dynamic Hi Notes recording orchestra will provide music for your dancing pleasure.

Admission is \$1.25 and there will be free prizes. Entire proceeds from this dance are directed towards the parish school building fund. The proposed St. Joseph's

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

J. MEROSKY ROLLS A 619-PIN SERIES By STEPHEN KURLAK

Blasting the stubby maples for two twin-century scores of 217 and 225 and a middle game of 177, J. Merosky, of the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension quintet, was the outstanding bowler in the matches held on Friday, October 16th, with a combo of 619 pins.

With an assist from "brother" Pete Molinsky, who scored a 582-pin series, the Brotherhood five not only registered the night's highest three-game combination of 2629, but set up the second highest score of the season.

In spite of this strong ten-pin performance, the opposing Ukrainian Center quintet was able to win one of the three games played. John Sipsky blasted the timber for the second highest combo of the evening with a total of 599 in the match between his Ukrainian Orthodox Church teammates and the St. John's Holy Name Society aggregation.

Two better than "200" games by Luke Janick in addition to the two rolled by Sipsky gave the Churchmen a clean sweep over the Holy Namers.

The only other three-game victory was that made by the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. keggers over their "junior" brothers. The three 800-plus games, which were sparked by P. Yaroshko, J. Salabun and W. Salabun, who registered combos of 541, 507 and 502, respectively, were too much for the juniors in spite of a 26-pin handicap.

The two-game victory of the Ukrainian Sitch quintet over the First Ukrainian P.M.O. five was marked by the triple combinations of Sitchmen Fero, Plecky and Lasky, who moved down the timber to the tune of 542, 542 and 509, respectively. The main point of resistance by the P.M.O.'s was a 546-pin series scored by Harold Zelder.

Triple combinations of 500-plus were scored by Joe Kaliba, Mike Lytwyn and Vic Romanishyn when the "first" team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post met the "second" team and won two out of three games.

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

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, High 3 G's, Total Pins, Total Av. Pins. Lists teams like Ukrainian Center, Ukrainian Sitch, Ukr. American Vets No. 1, etc.

Ukrainian Nationals in Close Contests

Philadelphia's Ukrainian National Soccer Team has launched its third season as members of the fast inter-state American pro loop and finds itself in the first division among tough opposition.

The Ukrainians, who finished in second place the last two seasons, defeated Fall River, Brooklyn and Baltimore, and lost to Colombo, and Hakoah. All games were decided by one goal. Their next two opponents are the Falcons and Galicia in games to be played on October 25th and November 1st in Philly at 29th and Clearfield.

Three teen-age Ukrainian boys from Argentina are among the six new members of the Ukrainian line-up. Here are the league standings as of October 24th:

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE STANDINGS

Table with columns: Team Name, Won, Lost, Tied, Pts. Lists teams like Colombo of N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Ukrainian Nationals, etc.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY AND READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!

UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL ASS'N of METROPOLITAN NEW YORK

Friday, October 30, 1959 at 9:30 P.M. at THE UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE - 2 East 79th St., N. Y. DR. GEORGE KULICK, M.D. will present and discuss the film VERTICAL FRONTIERS

College and university graduates are cordially invited to attend. A social hour with refreshments follows the meeting.

ATTENTION! Frackville, Pa. and Area! ATTENTION!

65th ANNIVERSARY UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N GRAND BANQUET AND BALL Sunday, November 1, 1959 at 4:00 P. M.

ST. MICHAEL'S UKRAINIAN CLUB Route # 122 - FRACKVILLE, Pa.

Main Speaker at the Banquet: D. HALYCHYN - President U.N.A.

All officers and members of the U.N.A. Branches: 1, 2, 7, 9, 28, 31, 78, 85, 90, 98, 164, 186, 201, 228, 242, 265, 305, 314, 333, 357, 365, 382, 429, in this area are invited to attend, as well as all Ukrainian friends of the South Anthracite Area, birthplace of the U.N.A.

Tickets may be purchased from U.N.A. Branch Secretaries. U.N.A. DISTRICT COMMITTEE

(Paid Political Advertisement)

VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1959 FOR SURROGATE

Elect Experienced Lawyer Legislator Public Official Chief Asst. U. S. District Attorney Surrogate - Essex County



CHARLES A. STANZIALE

Vote B15 ESSEX COUNTY NEEDS SURROGATE CHARLES A. STANZIALE FOR CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE ADMINISTRATION OF ESSEX COUNTY GOVERNMENT. VOTE RIGHT - VOTE B 15.

THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF ESSEX COUNTY - NEW JERSEY Surrogate STANZIALE is endorsed by:

Theodore Lytwyn, William Burke, Andrew Keybida, James Melnychuk, John Romanion, Peter Czap, William Salabun, John Atamanec, Prof. Michael Dobosh, Michael Yuraw, Mr. & Mrs. Michael Skiro, Myron Lytwyn, Michael Lytwyn, William Kuchuda, Michael Golombuski, Samuel Sosnicki, Emil Maybo, John Lavook, Mrs. Stephanie Burke, Mrs. Andrew Keybida, Mrs. Elsie Whittaker, Mrs. Mary Hutnick.

(Paid Political Advertisement)

