

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

D. D. Eisenhower

# СВОБОДА UKRAЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК

# СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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# THE CENTENNIAL OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO — CHAMPION OF LIBERTY

### UKRAINIAN SCHOLARS DEVOTE SESSION TO SHEVCHENKO

Presentation of Original Papers Devoted to the Poet, Commemorative Services, Banquet and Concert Fill Weekend Agenda in Honor of Ukraine's Greatest Bard

NEW YORK. — World Congress of Free Ukrainian Scholarship is to meet here March 17-19 to honor Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko on the centennial of his death. Under the auspices of the Supreme Council of Shevchenko Scientific Societies and the Shevchenko Scientific Society in USA, the Congress is expected to draw a large number of Ukrainian scholars of the free world to deliver learned papers. Most of the sessions and events of the Congress will take place at the Ukrainian Institute, on 79th Street, corner Fifth Avenue.

The announcement of congress, issued by the Shevchenko Scientific Society in USA (NTSh) also mentioned that the annual joint session of the NTSh with the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN), this year will fit within the framework of the World Congress.

A spokesman for the NTSh stressed that the session devoted to Shevchenko is doubly important for the Society, since it is named after the greatest Ukrainian poet. He said that preparations have been under way for a number of months to make this a memorable milestone in the life of the Ukrainian community throughout the world, during the year which has been proclaimed the "Shevchenko Year."

The three-day congress, according to the announcement will include besides the scholarly sessions, and exhibition of Taras Shevchenko's works, memorial services in New York's Ukrainian churches, the joint NTSh and UVAN session, and a commemorative concert.

#### Rare Exhibit

Starting at 4 PM on Friday, March 17, participants will be able to register at the Ukrainian Institute. At that time too, the NTSh spokesman said, the exhibition of the Poet's works and other related objects will be put on display. The exhibit will contain some rare, and seldom seen books and publications. At 6 PM that evening the Congress will be officially opened.

Saturday will be taken up with sessions of various committees open to the public, at which the members of the Society will read their original papers based on recent research, and dealing with Taras Shevchenko. That evening, at 7:30 in the banquet room of the Ukrainian National Home (Second Avenue and 9th St.), the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the United American Ukrainian Organizations of New York will hold a banquet featuring the speeches by prominent dignitaries, and an artistic program.

Memorial services for the repose of the souls of Taras Shevchenko and the departed members of the Society are to be held on Sunday, at St. Nicholas Church, 10th St. and 1st Ave. See SCHOLARS, pg. 2

### OPEN SHEVCHENKO EXHIBIT AT MAIN LIBRARY

NEW YORK, March 3. — Taras Shevchenko, "Bard of Ukraine," is being honored on the hundredth anniversary of his death (March 10, 1861) in a New York Public Library exhibit now on view in the central building at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, according to Anna L. Glantz, who heads the library's public relations office.

Major poems, novels, plays, as well as portraits and sketches by the Ukrainian poet-painter have been arranged by the Slavonic Division with Roman Pnytsky in charge and are being displayed in the Library's second floor gallery through April 14.

*Kobzar* (The Bard), Shevchenko's first volume of poetry, is exhibited in an early edition along with his most important epic poem, *Haidamaky*. Both of these works were written at the outset of Shevchenko's career and deal with traditional Ukrainian folk themes. Shevchenko's diary, self-portraits of the artist, and an album of his selected paintings are among the items on view, the P. R. Chief said.

Europe's Freedom Fighter, a documentary biography of Shevchenko recently published by the United States Printing Office in 1960, other biographies and a complete bibliography of works by and about Shevchenko are also shown.

There are representative translations of Shevchenko's works in German, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish, and English. The poet's writings have been translated into seventy-two languages altogether.

It was announced that the centennial exhibition is open to the public free of charge, and may be seen Mondays through Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sundays from 1 to 10 p.m.

### YOUTH LEAGUE GETS BEHIND SHEVCHENKO YEAR ACTION

By BARBARA BROOKS

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America has volunteered its support to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee in this Shevchenko Centennial Year of 1961. This action was discussed at length at the UYL-NA Executive Board meeting, held on February 11 at the Ukrainian Institute in New York City. Committees have been set up and are ready to cooperate with the central Shevchenko committee for any action deemed necessary for the success of the Shevchenko year.

In addition, reports were given on the progress of the UYL-NA National Sports Rally to be held in Auburn, N.Y. on April 28, 29 and 30, 1961 and the UYL-NA Convention to be held in Scranton, Pa. on the Labor Day Weekend in 1961.

The UYL-NA's cultural committee (UYL-NA Foundation) discussed distribution of the recently published Costume Booklet to the Ukrainian fraternal organizations through the branch secretaries and expansion of the Foundation program. Appointive positions confirmed and officially added to the UYL-NA Executive Board: Joseph Yaworsky, Phoenixville, Pa., Trendette editor; Justine Kowadlo, Newark, N. J., corresponding secretary; and Barbara Ann Brooks, publicity director, Ridgewood, N.Y.

### TARAS SHEVCHENKO AND HIS TESTAMENT



"He was a peasant's son, and has become a prince in the realm of the spirit"

— IVAN FRANKO

*Dig my grave and raise my barrow  
By the Dnieper-side  
In Ukraine, my land,  
A fair land and wide.  
I will lie and watch the cornfields,  
Listen through the years  
To the river voices roaring,  
Roaring in my ears.*

*When I hear the call  
Of the racing flood,  
Loud with hated blood,  
I will leave them all,  
Fields and hills; and force my way  
Right up to the Throne  
Where God sits alone;  
Clasp His feet and pray...  
But till that day  
What is God to me?*

*Bury me, be done with me,  
Rise and break your chain,  
Water your new liberty  
With blood for rain.  
Then, in the mighty family  
Of all men that are free,  
May be sometimes, very softly  
You will speak of me?*

(Translated by E. L. Voynich.)

### SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR STATUE IN WASHINGTON

#### THE APPEAL TO ALL AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT

Americans of Ukrainian Descent! March, 1961, marks exactly one hundred years since the death of Taras Shevchenko, the foremost Ukrainian poet. From the perspective of a full century, the towering stature of Taras Shevchenko is easily seen. He was not only a matchless master of the living word, and not only a superb painter, but also an ardent fighter for the freedom of his people and for the realization of the ideals of universal brotherhood and liberty. To all who were enslaved he cried out:

*"Struggle on — and you will conquer!  
God is helping you!  
On your side is truth and glory  
And sacred freedom!"*

Indescribably dear are the treasures which Taras Shevchenko bestowed upon the Ukrainian people. His fiery poetry threw a blinding light for his countrymen on the great past of Ukraine and her traditions, established in great suffering and bloodshed. Because of his insight, he was able not only to depict past history, but to uncover the future of the Ukrainian people as well. He, as none before him, denounced bitterly the enlightened Ukrainians of his time for their indifference to the fate of the Ukrainian people, especially since they considered themselves to be the upholders of Ukrainian traditions and supposedly sympathized with the people.

As poet and political thinker, Taras Shevchenko was the creator of a new national philosophy, from which the modern Ukrainian nation has sprung. Without him one could not imagine Ukrainian literature flowering as it did, nor the subsequent development of Ukrainian political thought and the ideals of independence, including the great legal and political acts of January 22, 1918, and November 1, 1918.

Taras Shevchenko paid heavily in suffering for his poetic creativeness and for his political ideals. A vengeful Czarist court thrust him into a punitive army unit in Central Asia, where, in prison-like barracks, he was expressly forbidden to write poetry or to paint. He spent ten whole years of his short life in the Asiatic wilderness, undergoing extreme moral and physical privation. This long persecution at the hands of a tyrannical and alien regime precipitated his premature death in St. Petersburg in 1861 at 47 years of age.

What sustained the Ukrainian national bard during his cruel exile was an undying hope to see his native land once more. To him Ukraine was more than a geographical reality; it was above all an incredibly lovely vision of all that is worthwhile in man and nature. During his exile, he covertly wrote:

*"I wandered and implored God  
That He not let perish our truth,  
That our word not die...  
And I succeeded..."*

In his "Testament" Shevchenko made a powerful revolutionary appeal to "all living and those yet unborn countrymen":

*"Bury me, be done with me,  
Rise and break your chains!  
Water your new liberty  
With blood for rain..."*

In one of his prayers he said: "To laboring people, O Almighty, On their despoiled land Send them Your strength..."

These quotations complement one another with regard to the poet's thinking on the revolutionary act which would destroy the eternal enemy who oppresses Ukraine and its people. But in his works Taras Shevchenko also showed that he was concerned with the system which would be established in his new country upon expulsion of the enemy. Greatly impressed by the republican form of government of the United States of America, he expressed both yearning and concern in his immortal lines:

*"When will we receive our Washington  
With a new and righteous law?  
And receive him we will some day!"*

In commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko the U.S. Congress passed a bill authorizing the erection of a statue of the poet on public grounds in Washington, D. C. Upon being signed by the President of the United States the bill became a law of the land (Public Law 86-749). In addition, the U.S. House of Representatives issued a documentary biography devoted to "Ukraine's poet laureate and national hero" which it entitled: *Europe's Freedom Fighter: Taras Shevchenko, 1814-1861.*

The centennial of his death will be observed with appropriate ceremonies by Ukrainians the world over. This anniversary will also be officially celebrated in the enslaved homeland. But the present Russian communist rulers are endeavoring to transform the greatest poet of the Ukrainian people into a precursor of the communist dictatorship in Ukraine!

The Russian Communists and their lackeys in Ukraine cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that a monument of Taras Shevchenko will be erected in the very capital of the United States. Ever fearful of the tremendous centrifugal force that Ukraine represents, they are reduced to dread over the prospect of worldwide publicity for Shevchenko, who personifies the undying Ukrainian hope for freedom. Their fear has now given way to their typical rage. The Soviet press is castigating the entire Ukrainian American community with the several Ukrainian American organizations and their leaders coming in for special vituperation. In their aim to discredit the Shevchenko project the Russians are confined to words—in the form of lies, distortions, misrepresentations—since American Ukrainians are not as conveniently located for tank attack as were the freedom-loving Ukrainians in Karaganda concentration camp.

For us, Americans of Ukrainian descent, there is no better argument for the swift and proper implementation of the Shevchenko monument project than these scathing communist attacks.

The Communists cannot afford freedom. We in America cannot afford to be without freedom. Therefore, Americans of Ukrainian descent must solidly and earnestly start to collect funds NOW for the erection of the statue.

THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, INC. has already prepared a plan for conducting the fund drive in the most effective fashion possible. All local Shevchenko Committees have been sent special circulars in this regard. In addition, the COMMITTEE has sent out thousands of Shevchenko buttons and receipt books, in which books all donations will be entered. Every Ukrainian American community has received a designated quota of funds, a quota which is reasonable and which, given the overwhelming importance of this project, represents a trivial cost.

THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA hereby—as of March 1, 1961—opens the fund drive. It appeals to all Ukrainians in America to be unstinting in their contributions. On the success of the fund campaign for commemorating the greatest son of Ukraine will depend not only the quality of the monument and the time in which it is erected, but the prestige of the Ukrainians in the United States and elsewhere as well. THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA firmly believes it is expressing the desire of our entire community when it proclaims that the monument must be worthy of Taras Shevchenko, worthy of erection in the world capital of freedom and worthy of our national name.

Ukraine and freedom deserve no less! SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, INC. 302 West 13th Street, New York 14, N. Y.

### COMMITTEE INSPECTS PROPOSED SITES FOR SHEVCHENKO STATUE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Staff) — Several members of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee came to Washington, D. C. on March 7, 1961 for the purpose of inspecting the proposed sites for the statue of Taras Shevchenko and meeting with the officials of the Department of Interior.

The Committee inspected three proposed sites which were recommended by the Department of the Interior: one on 16th Street and S Street, one on Massachusetts Avenue ("Embassy Row") and another one on Virginia, not far from the State Department building. The Committee unanimously decided to select the third site on Virginia Avenue as one which would be most suitable for the purpose. Subsequently, the Committee visited the Interior Department where Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, vice chairman of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, introduced the delegation to the officials dealing with the memorial projects in the capital: T. Sutton Jett, Associate Superintendent of the National Park Service, and his two assistants: Messrs. Freeman and Andrews. They explained in great detail the mechanics of the operation and suggested a series of sites. See SITES, pg. 3

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS DISPLAYS POET'S WORKS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Library of Congress is commemorating the centenary of the death of Taras Shevchenko in an exhibit to be shown from March 3 to March 17, 1961 in the foyer on the fifth floor of the Annex Building. Materials on display illustrate various stages of Shevchenko's life and artistic creation. Included are reproductions of several paintings by Shevchenko, a rare edition of his famous collection of poems, *Kobzar*, published during his lifetime, and several studies and translations of his poetry — in particular, the earliest known translations into English, which appeared in the opening issue of *The Alaskan Herald* in San Francisco in 1868.

In the February 27, 1961 issue of *Information Bulletin*, issued by the Library of Congress, the following information preceded the information of the Shevchenko exhibit: "This passage from Clarence A. Manning's book, *Taras Shevchenko, The Poet of Ukraine* (1945) characterizes the life and work of the greatest Ukrainian poet and artist, who died on March 10 (new style), 1861, the day after his 47th birthday..." The item was prepared by Barbara Krader.

### Detroiters Launch Vast Program For Shevchenko Year

By STEPHEN WICHAR

The Shevchenko Centennial Committee, initiated by the Detroit Metropolitan Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee and the Ukrainian-American Federation of Michigan, have undertaken to launch a wide informative publicity program concerning Ukraine's Freedom Fighter. This Committee will not only propagate among the Ukrainians, but will attempt to acquaint local, state, and national officials, education groups, diplomatic elements, and individual persons, with pertinent data on Ukraine's greatest poet and national hero, Taras Shevchenko.

On the 19th of March, 1961, Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p.m., in the new Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium, A Taras Shevchenko Centennial Memorial Concert will be presented. The various committees which are currently completing their plans are confident that this event will not only be spectacular in content, but will be a lasting and fitting tribute to the greatest Ukrainian, living or dead, the spokesman for the group said.

TREMBITA CHORUS of Detroit will present a program especially tailored for this event. The delightful TREMBITA FEMALE CHORUS will sing in native Hutzul costumes. The BANDURIST'S MALE CHORUS, in full complement and resplendent costumes, will present a new repertoire of songs. IYA MACIUK, popular soprano from Chicago, Illinois will be the featured soloist. The works of both choruses and the soloist will depict the life and modes of Taras Shevchenko, his works, lyrics, and the like. According to the organizers, Mary V. Beck, Detroit Common Council President, will speak briefly during the concert and introduce Governor Swanson of Michigan, along with other dignitaries. Dr. Denys Kvitkovsky, vice-president of the Ethnic Cultural Foundation of Michigan, and former president of the Detroit UCCA, will speak on the spiritual heritage of Taras Shevchenko.

### Clevelanders Honor the Poet

By NICHOLAS BOBECZKO

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — A capacity crowd attended the Ukrainian Evening commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko on Wednesday March 1st 1961 in the Cleveland Public Library Auditorium in the Business and Science Building.

The program was presented by the Cleveland Public Library with the cooperation of the Cleveland Branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The program consisted of songs by the "Dniuro" Male Chorus conducted by Eugene Sadovsky, accompanist Mrs. M. Hrushkevych. All the songs sung had the words by Taras Shevchenko. Michael Pap, Professor at John Carroll University of Cleveland gave the main address. Miss Nadia Wolanyk played the "Etude" as her piano solo and Miss Kwitka Saluk recited a poem in Ukrainian and a poem by Taras Shevchenko "But I Care" in English. On the ground floors of the Main Library of the Business and Science Building. See CLEVELAND, pg. 3



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100 YEARS AGO

It was one hundred years ago yesterday that Dr. Edward Bari of St. Mary Magdalene hospital in St. Petersburg signed the death certificate attesting the death of Academician Taras Shevchenko. The certificate stated that the man died of water in the lungs caused by the disease of the liver which was a chronic ailment.

The event, a routine one in the workings of a hospital, was of immeasurable importance to the nation which gave birth to Taras Shevchenko—poet, painter, thinker, prophet, but above all, awakener of the national consciousness, fighter for freedom the Bard of Ukraine. The Poet died — and all his children, the whole of Ukraine weeps for him, as the old Kozak song goes.

But it is not enough just to weep. We must recall the words of Bohdan Lepky who wrote about Shevchenko.

The poet is not dead, the grief has wearied him He bowed his brow, and for a moment fell asleep.

For indeed if we look about ourselves now, and over the century which passed since his death, it becomes very clear that Our Shevchenko is still among us.

His prophetic writings, his teachings, his epistle "to the dead, the living and to the unborn countrymen in Ukraine and not in Ukraine," all still have great meaning today. Therein lies the value of the Bard, and the honor which he, born to a peasant slave in the occupied Ukraine, merits by being called Batko Ukrainy—father of his nation.

Above all Taras Shevchenko loved his Ukraine. He wrote that he cared not for any honors, nor did he care whether the fathers would tell their sons who he was and for what he died. But as he wrote in the same poem, he did care if Ukraine were to be lulled to sleep by evil-doers, kidnapped by them and awakened in that state.

How true are these words today! Ukraine has been awakened, she is once again riding the crest of glory, and she is an object of pride, but for all that, she has been stolen, and her kidnappers draw benefits of her glory today. This is what Shevchenko grieved, the grief which led to his early death.

As we remember the Poet on the centennial of the day which his body left us, let us bow our heads before his living spirit, and once again let us promise Batko Taras that his teachings will not be wasted; that we will remember the words of his testament, and that we will do all that is in our power and more, to take our Ukraine away from the thieves who kidnapped her so that she may display the glory that is hers among nations that that are free. Only then will we be able to fulfill his testament, which ended with the words:

Then, in the mighty land Of all men that are free, May be sometimes, very softly You will speak of me?

SHEVCHENKO STATUE FUND DRIVE

The Ukrainian community in the United States and elsewhere has just embarked upon one of the greatest national undertakings in its organizational life: the observance of the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko.

This issue of The Ukrainian Weekly contains an appeal of THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, INC., which is self-explanatory.

The Congress of the United States as well as the Government of the United States have duly recognized the importance of Taras Shevchenko to the world, by enacting and signing a bill, respectively, which authorizes the erection of a statue in honor of the Ukrainian bard on public grounds in Washington.

Now, the rest is up to us, the entire Ukrainian American community. The erection of the statue has to be undertaken by the Ukrainian American organizations and individuals themselves.

The Shevchenko monument project in Washington constitutes a challenge to all of us, and the responsibility for its successful implementation is also upon each one of us.

The immediate task of the SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA is to collect at least \$250,000.00 which the erection of the proposed statue of Taras Shevchenko will approximately cost. A detailed plan for the fund drive has been worked out: each Ukrainian American community is assigned a quota to be filled as soon as possible. The fund drive is so outlined that not a single Ukrainian community in this country will be by-passed or omitted in the project. In every single community there is either a Shevchenko Committee, organized ad hoc, or a UCCA branch, which will be charged with collecting the assigned quota funds. Special receipt books have been sent out in quantity to each community and thousands of special Shevchenko buttons have also been sent out. Now, again, it is up to all of us to see that the fund drive for the Shevchenko statue is successfully and effectively carried out. Therefore, we all must cooperate in this great and all-important project.

The challenge is great and so is our opportunity. The enemy of the Ukrainian people, the Russian Communists and their puppets in Ukraine, as well as their stooges here, have been conducting a vile campaign of lies and vituperation against the proposed erection of the statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington, telling their captive Ukrainian people that the project itself has been thought of as an "instrument of the cold war against the USSR," and that the Ukrainians in the United States are not worthy of honoring the great Ukrainian poet. This of course, is the technique of the Big Lie of Moscow.

Therefore, we appeal to all our youth groups and organizations, to every reader of our newspaper to take an active and effective part in the Shevchenko statue fund campaign. We must know and understand that the campaign will be short, effective and successful; we must see that every Ukrainian American organization and family contributes substantially to this all-important project.

Let us be selfless and unstinting in this undertaking! Let us show that we fully understand what the monument of Taras Shevchenko means in Washington, the capital of the greatest democratic power and citadel of freedom!

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE MARKED

IN U. S. CONGRESS

Speeches reprinted from the Congressional Record

Vol. 107 January 23, 1961 No. 15

Excerpts of the Speech of SENATOR FRANK J. LAUSCHE of Ohio

Mr. President, on January 22 the 43rd anniversary of the establishment of the independence of the Ukrainian Republic was celebrated.

Today several Senators have spoken of Ukraine and have spoken about the significance of the observance. I contemplate talking on this subject in a measure on account of the Ukrainian people, but primarily because I believe the plight in which the Ukrainians find themselves is symbolic of the plight occupied by many people now under the yoke and the imperialistic domination of Red Russia.

Very little may be understood about the significance of Ukrainians generally; however, they have a history which ought to be known in my opinion, will be respected.

Ukraine is larger than France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy or Spain. It has an area of about 215,000 square miles, approximately five times the area of the State of Ohio.

Ukraine has a population of over 40 million people. From that standpoint it ranks respectively with France, Italy and England. It is the most densely populated state within the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics.

Tragically, over 5 million of its approximately 40 million people are in the Soviet Far East and Central Asia, many of them being in the concentration and labor camps proliferated by Red Russia for occupancy by those human beings who have the courage to speak up and who wish to occupy the position of dignified entities upon this earth.

Ukraine is known as the bread-basket of Communist Russia. Its fields are fertile; its people are versed in agriculture, within the limits of the opportunities, that have been provided for them. They are capable of sustaining themselves. They have a culture that goes back 1,500 years. They are a religious people, hard working, respecting their families and womanhood. They yearn for learning, and have taken great advantage of their limited opportunities. They are a fighting people, especially when the cause is the liberty of human beings. These Ukrainian people—40 million in number, 5 million in concentration camps, the slaves of tyrannical communism—are waiting the day of liberation. They know it is to come. When it will arrive they do not know.

Let us take a look at the highlights of these people. First, they have a separate and distinct Slavic language. Its base is Slavic, but it is distinctive. It had its first independent and free State known as the Ukrainian Kievan State beginning in the 9th and going to the 14th century. It embraced Christianity about a 1,000 years ago. It lost its independence in the 15th century, but reestablished it in the year 1648, and enjoyed it as a distinct, honorable people until 1783 when it was again lost.

In 1918 these Slavic people, known as the Ukrainians, not subscribing to the Marxist and Engels doctrine, but wanting to be liberated from the domination of the Czarist Russia, joined in the revolution of that year, and they contributed in great measure to the overthrow of the Czarist regime. That was January 22, 1918. For a period of 2 years 40 mil. Ukrainians believed that they had regained the independence and freedom which had been theirs for several centuries. But instead of that independence abiding with them, in 1920 the Communist armies overran the soil of the Ukrainians and began their communication, which has continued until this day and happily, I say, without success. Between 1920 and 1922 the Ukrainian people were controlled and dominated by imperialist Moscow in the guise of an independent Ukraine, and in my opinion that label of them as an independent Ukraine is significant, but shockingly false.

In 1923 Red Russia forced independent Ukraine into the fictitious federation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and since that time Ukraine has remained in bondage and exploitation of Red Russia. If one should speak with Khrushchev today or with his Ambassador at the United Nations, he would be told that Ukraine is an independent nation, living within the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics. That, however, is not the truth.

Ukraine is a servient people, worthy of being independent, but suffering the burden of the tyranny of Red Russia, and being exploited by the Communists not only with respect to their farms and factories and homes, but also their blood and lives.

What are some of the facts belying the claim that Khrushchev, Stalin, and Red Russia contemplated independence for Ukraine? In 1930 there were the famous Kharkov trials. The intelligentsia of the Ukrainian people, their philosophers, their poets, and their political leaders—and they are humble but decent people—were speaking of an independent Ukraine. In the Kharkov trials the judges were witnesses and prosecutors, and the patriotic leaders were liquidated. In the 1930's there was again a resurgence of leaders hoping for the achievement of a free Ukraine, but the persecution again began. After numerous executions there followed a series of suicides.

Rather than bear the heel of the Communist tyrant, many of the leaders preferred death, and found comfort and solace in death through their own hands.

We then come to the Moscow-made famine in 1932 and 1933. Genocide has been mentioned. The greatest expert in genocide is Khrushchev. By design and plan, about 5 million patriotic Ukrainian people were put to death by keeping them from obtaining food.

Then we come to 1937. In the town of Vynnytsia, where there was a desire for freedom, leaders were speaking not to the satisfaction of the Communists, bringing to the Ukrainian people

ABOUT PAID-UP CERTIFICATES

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

To Ukrainian National Association now has thousands of members who hold paid-up insurance certificates, and this group is increasing month after month. We are not referring to endowment certificates because such insurance is payable in full upon maturity and the holders are no longer insured; a considerable number of adowment contracts have already matured and many more will mature shortly. We are referring to payment life certificates on which the holder pays dues for only 20 years but insured for the rest of the lives for the full face value of the contracts. There have been many questions asked about these certificates, notably by the members involved by their beneficiaries as well. Following are some questions and answers of general interest; readers who have or will soon have paid-up insurance with the UNA should clip this material for future reference.

(Now that my insurance is paid-up will I continue to receive the annual dividend? Since the dividend represents a partial refund of dues that can be no dividend when no dues are involved. My branch officers told me that since I no longer have to pay dues, I do not have to pay dues. How come? When you stopped paying dues you also stopped contributing towards UNA funds. Only dues-paying members who contribute to the funds have membership privileges. However, there is a solution to the

problem: take out a new certificate! Q. I have two certificates and one will soon be paid-up. My branch officers informed me that my membership will continue with full privileges on the basis of the second certificate. What does this involve? A. You are contributing towards UNA funds (Indigent 8c., Conventional 5c., National 2c., total 15c. monthly) only on the first certificate. When this certificate becomes paid-up the UNA will automatically transfer the charges for the funds to your second certificate and you will be requested to submit same for a correction of dues. Your privileges continue without interruption. Q. Is it possible for me to make a loan against the cash reserve of my paid-up insurance? A. Yes. You have this privilege and the usual low interest rate will apply. Q. Now that my insurance is paid-up, does my money earn anything? A. The cash value of the insurance increases year after year. Q. Can I surrender my paid-up insurance for the cash value? A. Of course! But why should you want to do that? Not only will you be losing a 20-year insurance investment, but you will also be paying dearly for replacement insurance. Think it over!

Q. I have a paid-up certificate for a number of years but I am out of touch with my branch officers. How do I arrange for a change of beneficiary? A. We are sending you a change of beneficiary form and the name and address of your present branch secretary. Take the form and your certificate to this branch office. Q. I have paid-up insurance with the UNA, but I cannot prove it because my certificate is lost. Help! A. Relax! UNA records show that you certainly do have paid-up insurance. Complete the enclosed application for a duplicate certificate and take it to your branch secretary. In due time you will have proof of your paid-up investment. Q. My certificate is paid-up. Can I get a new one? A. Yes. Any person under 65 may apply for new insurance. No examination is necessary for \$500 insurance up to age 55, and for \$1,000 up to age 50, if applicant is healthy.

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Editor's Correspondence

To the Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly: Did you miss us last week? We are very sorry but the situation was quite beyond our control. We were badly hit by the currently raging influenza, and on Monday of last week six persons from our printing plant, including the foreman, were pinned to their beds with the virus. The "front office" of THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY was operating as usual, and the stories were being typed, but there was no one to set them in lead. Our parent daily, SVOBODA just barely managed to make the newsstands and the mailboxes. But the printers have returned after a week in bed, and thanks to them, THE WEEKLY is once again in your hands.— Editor.

SAYS ALL AMERICAN-BORN SHOULD GET "THE WEEKLY"

To THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: First let me state that of all our supplements, The Ukrainian Weekly is tops, but let's not forget that there is still room for improvement. To help make it better, I would like to suggest that we get more readers by passing at the next convention of the UNA that every American-born and juvenile member must subscribe to The Weekly. I am always irritated by interruptions to my subscriptions, and by the extra work I have to do to renew it. But if we had this new regulation, my subscription would be automatically renewed with the payment of my UNA policy. To help The Weekly to be more useful to our cause, may I suggest that articles similar to the one I clipped from the Ukrainian section of the Narodna Volya, be published but in English of course. This would produce the desired mail response in defense of the Ukrainian cause. Putting it in English would produce a 100% greater response than that obtained by putting it in the Ukrainian section as was done by the NV. In fact I think that you are missing the boat, by not forming a small column entitled, "Pendeferers." Here you could solicit clippings from readers where in the Ukrainian Cause is maligned, as well as call for letters from readers to the particular journal, TV or radio program that has committed the abuse, and suggest the type of information that should be supplied. This would fill the dearth of information on Ukraine that you wrote about in your article of the Feb. 18, issue.

Fr. Orest Kulick Chicago, Ill.

\* The gist of this article which Father Kulick clipped from NV had already appeared earlier, in English, in the Feb. 25 edition of The Weekly. It was headed, "American Observer Scored by UCCA Branch." — Ed.

AMERICAN DUPLICITY TOWARD CAPTIVE NATIONS

To THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: I have been actively fighting communism through a local patriotic organization, The St. Johns County Chapter of the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies and have several classes a week studying communism and engaging in anti-communist activity. Knowing my interest in this, someone left me several old copies of your publication. These impressed me very much. I should like to subscribe to your English language supplement. I am convinced that the duplicity of the American attitude toward the subjugated nations is a cancer, eating at the moral

fiber of our national character. The moral remained necessary to save freedom in this country is immediately related to our willingness to come to grips with the question of the captured nations. It is only as America faces realistically the problem of these subjugated peoples and makes the proper disposal of the strap governments that communism will be halted. Keep up the good work. You can be a light to illumine the paths of honor and courage Americans used to tread. Hardgrove S. Norris, M.D. St. Augustine, Fla.

METRIC SYSTEM IN USA

To THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY: An example of their new postage stamps, the Warthog half penny becomes 1/2 cent. The Zebra tuppence now is 2 cents. The Lion 6d, now 5 cents. The Giraffe 5 shillings now 50 cents. Before, however, any American buys a new hat for his swelled head, should he not ask himself whether U.S.A. ever will adopt the metric system, lieu medieval ounces and tons, inches, yards and miles? Also, most Oriental nations, from Pakistan, Hindustan to Japan, have legislated reforms as to overpopulation not possible at Washington. G. M. Goethe Sacramento, Cal.

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV—GRAND INQUISITOR AND PURGERER

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

We read these days about the current tour of Ukraine by Nikita Khrushchev. He is out campaigning for increased agricultural production, and urging the Ukrainian farm workers "to unleash their fury" against "all sorts of gypsters" guilty of financial hocus-pocus on collective and state farms, according to the Moscow radio.

We read, too, that in his harangues, he tells the Ukrainian forced collectivization and state farmers that he is Ukrainian. Is he, is he not? Obviously, by all evidence accruing down through the years, he is not, neither in spirit, character, nor body. He is a product of a "No-Man's Land" to use a World War I vernacular—neither a Russian nor a Ukrainian, nor a Pole

although he pretends to be any of the three, as the occasion or the circumstances demand. Much has been written in the press, including The Ukrainian Weekly, pertaining to his national origin and his connections with the Ukrainian people. Most of it has been of a generalized character, because space limitations and the like. So we decided to do a bit of spade work into the morass which surrounds the life of Nikita Khrushchev, the Hangman of Ukraine.

Forced Attack on Stalin Myth The first Hangman of Ukraine, in all the full sense of the word, was Stalin, Khrushchev's boss while he lived. Lenin and Trotsky served as such before Stalin took over the reins of their wanton de-

struction of Ukrainian human beings and of their individual and national rights. Khrushchev was more clever than Stalin. Whereas the latter paid, at least, lip service to Lenin, and summarily had Trotsky assassinated in Mexico, Khrushchev publicly denounced his boss for all the sins the deceased had committed and to which crime he was guilty as well.

Thus on the night of February 24-25, 1956, Khrushchev, who had formerly praised Stalin to the high heavens as "the pride of progressive humanity," "the greatest leader of all ages and peoples," now, on this momentous night, Khrushchev called Stalin, in the name of the Soviet Central Committee, a sadist, a coward, a mass murderer, a military bungler, a falsifier of history the charges which equally apply to Khrushchev himself.

Speech Not His Own To be sure, Khrushchev did not do this of his own free will. He felt it was a bit too

early to destroy the Stalin myth, for he had ambitions to succeed that myth and become himself a Khrushchev myth. Space, within the purview of this article, as suggested by the head above, does not allow any elaboration upon the question: Why did this "Hangman of Ukraine" have to deliver the speech, of some twenty thousand words in length, prepared not by him, except for some personal insertions by him, but by a number of editors, their associates, researchers, who worked on the job for at least four months, all of whom were under the direction of Communist Party leaders, such as Mikoyan and Malenkov, and all of whom directed a staff of Marxist theoreticians, economists, literary critics, and historians, all told to do what they had to do, in preparation for the possibly eventual "palace revolution."

Suffice it to say, Khrushchev was compelled to make this down-grading of the Stalin speech. Otherwise someone else would have had to deliver

that speech. Khrushchev was afraid that if someone else did it, then some of the 1,436 delegates to the Twentieth Party Congress would be able to raise charges that Stalin's sins were his sins, particularly Khrushchev's horrible purges in Ukraine. Mikoyan himself, at that time, threatened Khrushchev with exposure of his leading role in Ukraine's purges, and various other misdeeds, in the final text of the speech.

The "Ukrainian" in Him Before going on with a bit of an account of Khrushchev's grand inquisitorial and purge methods in Ukraine, let us take a look at his national origin. Still too many claim he was or is a Ukrainian. This impression he has helped to bolster by wearing, on special occasions a Ukrainian embroidered shirt, singing Ukrainian folk songs, and, in an "exuberant" mood, dancing the Ukrainian hopak.

Nothing of certainty is known pertaining to his birth and early life. The reason for this is of a two-fold nature: Friday, all Soviet publications, be they of a historical, encyclopedic, biographical and newspaper character, usually limit the first thirty years of Khrushchev's life from two to five hundred words. That is because the Soviet Marxist system does not consider the private life of a public figure of any interest to the by-looker; it is also taboo to any interested parties, whose jobs do not require them to know. Secondly, Khrushchev himself has given, on various occasions, and before various groupings, different versions of his life.

About all that remains is that he was born not in Ukraine but in the village of Kalinovka, just a few miles from the Ukraine border. This is attested by the large Soviet Encyclopedia, which notes that he was born April 17, 1894.

(The end of Part one of a three-part article)

### LACKAWANNA COUNTY FORMED SHEVCHENKO COMMITTEE

The Taras Shevchenko Committee of Lackawanna County (Pa.) met on Sunday, February 26 at the Ukrainian Community Center, Scranton, to formulate plans for the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's martyr poet.

The Lackawanna County Committee discussed at length a concert which will be held on May 21 at 3 p.m. in the Ukrainian Community Center. The concert will be presented by the SS. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Greek Catholic Chorus of Olyphant, under the direction of Prof. Nicholas Martyniuk. The chorus, a mixed group, will offer many selections written by Shevchenko.

Anthony Batiuk of Scranton was named general chairman of the affair and he will be assisted by the following: Edward Popil, Michael Borick and Andrew J. Turko, co-chairmen. Wasyli Werhan and William Nagurny, secretaries and Dr. Nicholas M. Taci, treasurer.

Honorary chairmen will be pastors of various Ukrainian churches in Lackawanna and Luzerne County, namely: Very Rev. Bohdan Izak, St. Vladimir's Church, Scranton; Very Rev. Dr. Stephen Hrynuk, St. Cyril's Church, Olyphant; Very Rev. Gregory Chomicki, St. Michael's Church, Scranton and Very Rev. S. Bilanich of Berwick.

The program committee will consist of choral directors of local Ukrainian churches, namely: Prof. Martyniuk, Prof. Nicholas Biloskirka, Prof. Russell Wilk and Prof. Michael Roditsky, together with Dr. Matthew Stachiw, editor of Narodna Volya, a Ukrainian language newspaper published in Scranton.

Ticket Committee includes Theodore Mynyk, chairman; Parania Zalitch and Frank Stachiw, co-chairmen; Zinaida Batiuk, Mary Alchiesin, Walter Rice, Jr., Roman Rublowsky, John Kolsousky, John J. Turko, John Popil, Henry Trach, Paul Ewashko, Sarah Tutka, Anna Nakonechny, Rose Otruk, Mrs. John Chuprun, Hnat Kalyna, Rita Havran and Irene Krenitsky.

Publicity committee: Jerry Pronko, chairman; Michael Hrichison, Mary Mohanco and Wasyli Werhan.

### POET'S CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE IN ROCHESTER

By GEORGE PANKRATH  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Rochester branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee will honor the memory of Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainian poet and statesman at a memorial concert on Sunday, March 19th at 6 p.m. in the Eastman Theatre, Rochester.

This concert is in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the death of Shevchenko. All proceeds will go to help cover the cost of erecting a monument in his memory in Washington, D. C.

### HERBERT ON UKRAINIAN PROBLEM TODAY

Head of Anglo-Ukrainian Society Sees Progress in Liberation Struggle

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Ukrainian problem in Great Britain and elsewhere is much better understood and appreciated today than ever before in history, and the liberation of the Ukrainian people is only a matter of time. This was the considered opinion of Auberon Herbert, chairman of the Anglo-Ukrainian Society of London, which he expressed during a brief meeting with the members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America a few days ago.

Mr. Herbert, on his return from Canada, where he was guest of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, shared his views with Dmytro Halychiv, UCCA chairman, Walter Dushnyk, UCCA publications editor, and John H. Roberts and Vasyli Mudry, UCCA legal counsel and UCCA staff director, respectively.

Ukrainians in Great Britain. Mr. Herbert said, who number close to 30,000 are, after the Poles, the largest emigre group in the United Kingdom. Originally they were rather isolated, but now they are well integrated, especially through intermarriage with the English.

He said that the greatest enemy of Ukrainians was their own party struggle and the lack of teamwork. However, the party differences now are to a great extent diminished, and the Ukrainians, through their central organizations, see a greater advantage in working together.

The Anglo-Ukrainian Society has nine branches throughout the United Kingdom. Mr. Herbert said, and it has a number of prominent Britishers in its ranks, including several Members of Parliament, D. Ormsby-Gore, Minister of State and head of the British delegation to the XVth session of the U.N.

CLEVELAND HONORS THE POET  
From Page One  
and Science Building were displays of Ukrainian materials and Shevchenkianna lent by Leonid Bachynsky.

The Cleveland Public Library has a Folk Arts Corner which

MISCELLANEOUS  
ADVISER  
Mrs. SHARON  
Consulted on all your problems. Speaks 7 different languages. For information call: SWarthmore 8-2903 in Jersey City, N. J.

### HOLUBNYCHY IS CRITICAL OF UKRAINIAN EMIGRATION

SUGGESTS NEW APPROACH TO POLICY

NEW YORK.—The Ukrainian problem in the light of the current international situation was the topic for discussion at the most recent meeting of the Round Table Discussion Club, which met on Saturday, Feb. 25 in the Ukrainian Institute, 2 East 79th Street, here.

Dr. Vsevolod Holubnychy, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in U.S. presented the talk, after which, as is the custom of the club, a discussion followed.

Controversial Observations  
Dr. Holubnychy stated at the outset of his presentation that since his observations are sure to be controversial in nature, the explanations that he would put forward would not necessarily reflect his own convictions.

In order to give background to his topic, which was sub-headed, "What to do if war does not come," the Speaker made a lengthy comparison of the military strengths of the United States and the Soviet Union. He concluded that this country is at least twice as strong as the Soviet. As to the possibility of a war, Dr. Holubnychy expressed the opinion that one will not take place, unless it is started accidentally, or unless it presents the only honorable way out of a difficult situation.

He said that if the war did come, Ukraine would in all probability be hard hit, especially by the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles installed in Turkey. He maintained that we should stop counting on war as the answer to Ukraine's enslavement, and instead concentrate on long range plans toward that end.

Target of Criticism  
Ukrainian political emigration, its institutions and policy were the target of strong criticisms by Holubnychy. He said that among the Ukrainian politicians there is a shortage of those who know America, and moreover by and large the Ukrainian emigration is not in

General Assembly last fall, was vice chairman of the Anglo-Ukrainian Society, a post from which he resigned on becoming Minister of State.

The Society is trying to promote Ukrainian-British understanding through a series of public speeches, social gatherings and publications. One of such means will be the observance of the Shevchenko Centennial which will take place in the House of Commons on March 19. Mr. Herbert stated. A principal speaker at the celebration will be Joseph Lobodowski, well-known Polish poet and friend of Ukrainians, who will come from Madrid.

Mr. Herbert stated that the Ukrainian dream of freedom is not too far from realization, as he believes that the disintegration of the Russian colonial empire is a matter of time only. Toward that objective all Ukrainians should work in unison and harmony, not only with each other, but with representatives of other oppressed nations as well, Herbert added. He praised the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and said that its publications, The Ukrainian Quarterly and The Ukrainian Bulletin, have been extremely useful in the work of the Anglo-American Society.

Auberon Herbert, who speaks and reads Ukrainian fluently, is well versed in Ukrainian history and current political affairs. He is well known in the British social society and political circles. For his work on behalf of the Ukrainians he has been frequently attacked by the enemies of Ukrainian liberation, notably the communist press in Kiev, in which he has been denounced as a "British spy" and "would-be enslaver" of the Ukrainian people.

THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY, Vol. XVI, No. 4; Winter 1960. New York: Congress Committee of America, 100 pp. including index for 1960.

The purple cover of this issue in volume XVI contains the drawing by Mykola Butovych of Prometheus in chains, which refers to the article in the issue by Clarence A. Manning entitled "The Caucasus of Shevchenko." Feature article is by L. Dobriansky, "The Russian Image and U.S." In all, the issue contains seven articles, the editorial, nine book reviews, and the usual "Ukraine in American and Foreign Periodicals" section.

TRENDETT, Vol. 12, No. 6; March 1961. New York: Youth League of North America, Inc., 8 pp.

Devoted to the memory of Taras Shevchenko on the centennial of his death, this issue also contains news of the Sports Rally and other items. Zenon R. Wynnytsky, THE CLEVELANDERS OF

harmony with the present U.S. administration.

Ukrainians cannot seem to understand that America will not go to war for Ukraine, he said, and added that only where the United States has commercial interests it is willing to make a show of military strength.

In the opinion of the speaker, the United States prefers containment, and through the policy of containment it hopes to win time needed for the break-up of the Soviet empire.

As practical suggestions for the current action by the Ukrainian community on this continent, Dr. Holubnychy put forth the idea of utilizing the available means for propaganda purposes. He said that Ukrainian Americans should demand that cultural exchanges with the USSR be extended to Ukraine, and not be limited to Russian representation. Another goal should be the demand for diplomatic relations between Ukraine and the USA.

Road to Independence  
In the latter suggestion Holubnychy saw a double advantage. If Moscow refuses to grant this, then it would be demasked before the Afro-Asian nations, as a colonial power, and if it agrees, then it would give the U.S. an extra foothold within the Soviet Union.

Then, the Speaker stated, Ukraine would find itself in the international focus, and moreover, the action would not shake any current stand of the Ukrainian emigration.

"That was the road to independence used by India," Dr. Holubnychy ended.

The discussion which followed heard only those persons who agreed in principle with the main speaker. Some of them made additions or gave their own ideas on "what to do if war does not come."

Yevhen Stakhiv, chairman of the Round Table Club, announced in closing that the next meeting of the club will have as the guest speaker a representative of the American Committee for Liberation

INSPECT SITES IN WASHINGTON

From Page One  
chyn, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Joseph Lesawyer, Vasyli Mudry, Anthony Dragan, Walter Dushnyk; Serhiy Lytwynenko, Yaroslav Hordynsky and Boris Rzepelsky;

Philadelphia—Ignatius Bilinsky, Dr. Roman Suchy, Mrs. Helen Lototsky and Eugene Zyblykevych;

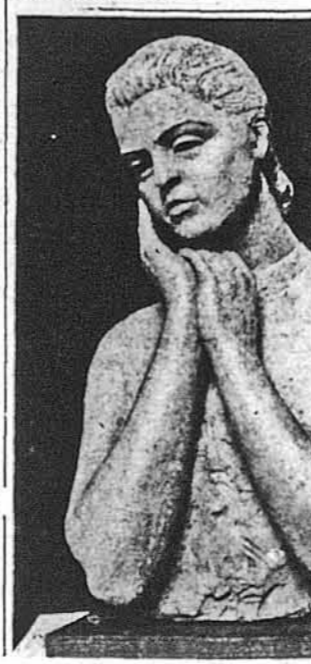
Scranton—Dr. Matthew Staciw;

Washington—Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Col. William Rybak, Stephen Marenka, Dr. George Starosolsky, Alexander Povstenko and B. Z. Malaniuk.

Three members of the delegation, Joseph Lesawyer, Ignatius Bilinsky and Walter Dushnyk met with Cong. Michael A. Feighan of Ohio and Dr. Edward M. O'Connor, Special Projects Director, Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y. with whom they discussed some of the aspects of U.S. foreign policy of the new Administration, especially as it refers to the captive nations.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

UKRAINIAN DESCENT. Cleveland: The Ukrainian United Organization, 1961. This is a twelve page pamphlet giving the highlights of Ukrainian community life in the Cleveland area.



### UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Two weeks ago, yours truly enjoyed our first evening out since passing of my wonderful dad, when, after attending classes, I joined host Joe Lesawyer, former UYL-NA executive officer and now UNA Vice President and UCCA reasurer, Walter Klawnsnik and Dr. Edward Zarsky, head of SUAST at the New York A.C. Games at the Madison Square Garden.

I must agree with the others that this was an outstanding event with such scintillating track and field stars performing as Don "Tarzan" Bragg, the great Tenn. A. and I. State U. duo of Miss Wilma Magyary Istvan Rozsavoly, John Thomas and the amazing Ukrainian, representing USSR Valery Brumel (7'3" high jumper who almost made 7'5"), among a whole host of others.

We viewed several "nashi" including one-mile walk winner Ron Kuliek of Montclair (N.J.) State College; Vic Zwolak, an 18 year old freshman at Villanova U. who ran a fine fourth in the two mile race in about 9 minutes behind McArthur, Truex and Molokov; and Bob Kaska, captain of the Seton Hall U. track team placed last in the one mile college relay.

Seems to me that there is the nucleus here for a fine Ukrainian Olympiad as there are a large group of college and high school Ukrainian track stars performing now. The following day, for example, we noted at the N.Y.U. Games at a N.Y. armory that Frank Shary, Jr. of Elizabeth, N.J. ran a fast 1/2 mile leg for the victorious Seton Hall Prep School relay team in the 2 mile high school relays. Frank's uncle is Father J. Shary of the recently built St. Joseph's Ukrainian Church in N.W. Chicago. We also know of other promising Ukrainian athletes, too.

Since this was my first evening out for quite a while, we were gratified at meeting all friends and acquaintances hither and yon, and for their expressions of sympathy on our family's recent great loss. First upon going to school, we bumped into Mike Witoszynsky, former Soyuzivka mixologist and now doing nicely as manager of a dining-banquet room in the Wall Street area near where I toil. Later, after class and on my way to the Garden, we were greeted by old friend Nick Poczeczek, and we chatted for a while.

After the games, our group dropped into the Lys Mykita "social and recreation club" at the Ukrainian National Home in lower Manhattan. There we chatted with Miss Stella Zaharchuk, former UYL-NA executive officer, Tom Shepko, artist-musician without his infamous "Batko Taras" handlebar moustache, Walter Yaworsky, a chap who is an engineer with the same engineering firm for whom my late brother Walter worked, and Bill Shust, a Fordham grad, who is earning some fine credits in his acting career, both on TV and the stage.

For Bill, we wish the best of luck and hope some day soon to see this fine Ukrainian lad's name up in lights on Broadway.

We later joined Dr. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown U., who is doing such a fine job in Washington, D.C. as UCCA Chairman, and Walter Dushnyk, editor of The Ukrainian Bulletin and The Ukrainian Quarterly.

We had a nice informal meeting among us and we heard a report on UCCA doings as far as our all-important Ukrainian youth are concerned (we will report on this meeting and other UCCA functions in the near future). The meeting was a give and take, informal one, and as UYL-NA Current Events Chairman, I tried to give the viewpoint of our youth

their friends." Mr. Revay said.

Later around the table with refreshments, the artists reminisced about their careers. We learned that Lytwynenko and Cymbal first became acquainted with one another forty years ago, when both were in the same officers' school in the Ukrainian Army. The close ties between the two were renewed when Mr. Cymbal came to this country three months ago, and the two decided to put on an exhibit together, which materialized under the auspices of the Ukrainian Artists Association in USA.

Among those present at the reception was sculptor Andriy Darahan who is currently completing his monument of Taras Shevchenko which will stand in front of the provincial legislature in Winnipeg, Canada. He remarked on the progress of this large-scale project.

Mr. Revay announced that the Cymbal-Lytwynenko successfully opened the season for the Institute, and that plans are already underway, to display the works of three American-born Ukrainian painters in the near future. Next fall, according to the administrator an exhibit of works of artists Burachok and Kruk, who live in Europe, will be set up at the U.I.

### SPORTS SKETCHES

#### J. LASKY ROLLS 597 FOR VICTORIOUS SITCH

By STEPHEN KURLAK

A three-game sweep by the Ukrainian Sitch kegglers over their rival league-leading Ukrainian Center team marked the matches which were held the evening of Friday, March 3rd.

The Sitchmen, whose series of 2,723 pins was highest for the night, were sparked by Joe Lasky, rolling the highest individual combo of 587 pins. Able support was given Lasky by team-mates N. Plecky, W. Fera, J. Watson and P. Chuy, and as a result, the Sitchmen now hold top honors by a scant half a game.

The opposing Centerites, who were paced by Bill Banit with the second highest combo of 584 pins, gave a good account of themselves, but were unable to beat the Sitch games of 914, 927 and 930.

The third place Ukrainian Orthodox Church quintet managed to win only one game out of three from the Presbyterian Men's Organization five thus allowing the latter to climb to within half a game

#### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game	High Pins	Total	Avg.
1. Ukrainian Sitch	45 1/2	26 1/2	998	2723	61100	848
2. Ukrainian Center	44	28	982	2861	63198	877
3. Ukr. Orthodox Church	40	32	973	2608	60118	834
4. First Ukrainian P.M.O.	39 1/2	32 1/2	966	2631	58230	808
5. Uk. American Vets No. 1	39	33	945	2747	60945	846
6. Br'hood Holy Ascension	34	38	911	2587	58851	817
7. St. John's H.N.S.	32 1/2	39 1/2	960	2557	55203	766
8. Ukr. American Vets No. 2	31	41	948	2520	53783	747
9. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	30	42	917	2566	57586	799
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	22 1/2	49 1/2	848	2273	51036	708

on the UCCA. with, I hope some success.

Suffice it to say that Dr. Dobriansky promised to set up a general Ukrainian youth meeting with UCCA, whereby all known Ukrainian youth organizations such as UYL-NA, UOL, UCYL, UAV, UNYF, Plast, SUM, SUAST Students, etc. would be invited to partake in discussion group in New York City late this month or the next.

Auburn, N.Y.

SPORTS RALLY INFO  
by William Danko  
The UYL-NA Sports Rally is coming up soon. We'd like your contributions to help support it. The more money you contribute for boosters the better the Rally will be, as we'll be selling boosters soon. If you want to send a \$1 booster, please mail to: Mrs. Helen Dukdek, Chairman, 36 Linn Ave., Auburn, N.Y.

UNITED AMERICAN UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS OF NEW YORK

Branch of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.

and SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY in USA

PRESENT  
A TRIBUTE TO SHEVCHENKO ON THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS DEATH

1861 1961

on Sunday, March 19, 1961 at 7:45 PM in CARNEGIE HALL 154 W. 57th Street — NEW YORK CITY

ON THE PROGRAM:  
Speeches by Senator Jacob K. JAVITS of New York, and Prof. Roman SMAL-STOCKI, president of Shevchenko Scientific Society.  
Reading of proclamation of the Shevchenko Year by Mayor Robert F. WAGNER of New York.  
150-member DUMKA CHORUS and NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA directed by John ZADOROZNY.  
Actor Yevhen KURYLO — recitation.  
Soloists Mary LESAWYER, soprano of New York City Opera, and Oस्प STECURA, baritone, of New York.  
Tickets at the Ukrainian book stores, and at the box office on Saturday and Sunday.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1961 at 7:30 PM

in the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME 140 Second Avenue. — New York City  
A MEETING with the UKRAINIAN SCHOLARS at a

Reception and Banquet on the occasion of the WORLD CONGRESS OF FREE UKRAINIAN SCHOLARSHIP. Toastmasters at the banquet will be Messrs. Roman OLESNICKI and Ivan KEDRYN-RUDNYTSKY. Entertainment will be provided by: Martha KOBRYN-KOKOLSKA, soprano, accompanied by Halya KLYM. — Humorists I. KERNYTSKY and M. PONEDILOK. Tickets — \$6.00  
Ukrainians of New York and vicinity are urged to give massive support to this first major event of the Shevchenko Year.

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ers) and they hope this to be the best by far, which would have to go some.

At any rate, my 9 year old nephew William, who was such a fine booster-getter for me in my efforts as Journal chairman for both the 1960 UYL-NA Sports Rally in Carteret, N.J. and the UYL-NA Convention in N. Y. City, has contributed the following modest piece on behalf of the Auburn Rally and wish all Youth Leaguers to pay full heed:

Auburn, N.Y.

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# ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

## ПІД ПРАПОРОМ ВЕЛИКОЇ ІДЕЇ

Вогнем великої ідеї „Вор і Батьківщина“ запалені, гарцю кров'ю своїх героїв освячені організації української молоді „СУМ“ і „Плест“ не тільки золотими буквами вписалися вже в книгу історичного життя України, але будиним розгоном сьогочасного свого життя й розвитку в багатьох країнах вільного світу, своїми ідейними пориваннями, готовістю обороняти честь і славу України розбуджують глибоку піру в соняшнім завтра на роду.

Хоча Спілка Української Молоді (СУМ), що виникла в Києві „з кореня відвічного гону українського народу до власного вільного державного життя, як один із перших виявів активного спротиву окупаційній московсько-більшевицькій владі з метою підготовки кадрів борців проти радянського ладу та поширення ідей невинучої потреби відринути Україну від Росії“ — проіснувала на рідних землях тільки п'ять років, все ж таки витиснула тривалі й нестерпимі сліди своєї діяльності, залишаючи на шляху своїх поривань дорожницю жертви з-поміж своїх рядів.

Згідно із своєю програмою Спілка Української Молоді виявила свою активність, як безпартійна конспіративна, боюва організація української молоді й увійшла від 1926 р. в склад СВУ (Спілка Визволення України). На прапорі цієї організації ясила та сама висока ідея, яка присвічувала СВУ, а саме ідея Незалежної Української Держави.

Упродовж короткого часу свого існування (1925-1930 рр.) СУМ успіш згуртувала українську молоддь, включаючи в свої ряди найкращі одиниці, повів серед молоді живу виховну працю, запалив її іскрами активного націоналізму та розгорнув освідомлюючу роботу серед червоноарміївців.

Харківський суд над членами СУМ-у в 1930 р. разом із присудом на його головного ініціатора й організатора, Миколу Палушкова (кара смерті замінена згодом на десятирічну тюрем) припинив діяльність СУМ-у, поклав край його існуванню, але не погасив тих іскор, які він розсіпав у серця української молоді та які загоріли ясним світлом та спалахнули бойовими вогнями в героїчних починках УПА і кривавих змаганнях Української Дивізії.

Після закінчення війни СУМ відродився в сорокових роках у таборах української еміграції в Німеччині і переніс з бігом часу свою діяльність у різні країни вільного світу, в яких ошмирили українська молоддь, відкриваючи свої Осередки в Німеччині, Австрії, Бельгії, Англії, Франції, Еспанії, Швеції, Канаді, Австралії, Тунісі, Парагваю, Бразилії, Аргентині та в ЗДА.

До цієї молоді в країнах вільного світу долинув у 1949 р. голос Воюючої України з закликком до співпраці та до дальших змагань „за визволення народу, за щастя, і радість і творчу працю української молоді в Україні“.

У ЗДА СУМ оформився в перших днях травня 1950 р. в Ньюарку і від того часу протягом десяти років під назвою СУМА розгортає свою працю при вільному вияві своїх пошуків і поривань, щоб затримати українську молоддь при українській національній ідеї та виховати її в антикомуністичному дусі на таких американських громадян, які не забудуть про країну своїх батьків і дідів й не жалітимуть праці, зусиль та жертв, щоб приєднати хвилину волі для рідного краю та щоб звільнити Україну від московсько-більшевицьких пут.

У цих найкращих змаганнях нехай у свято десятиріччя олімпіє вітні цілої організації СУМА, Осередку ім. Гетьмана Богдана Хмельницького в Клівленді, цілої Організації мої найкращі побажання товаришать: нехай з Божою поміччю СУМА веде далі таку патріотичну й таку корисну акцію, нехай гуртус українську молоддь, виховує її в українському національному дусі лекціями, імпрезами, виданнями, бібліотеками, гуртками, хорами, танками, літніми таборами, осяями, нехай ознайомлює її з українськими звичалями, традиціями, культурними надбаннями, нехай учить служити Божові, працювати для щастя й волі України під прапором високої ідеї „Вор і Батьківщина“.

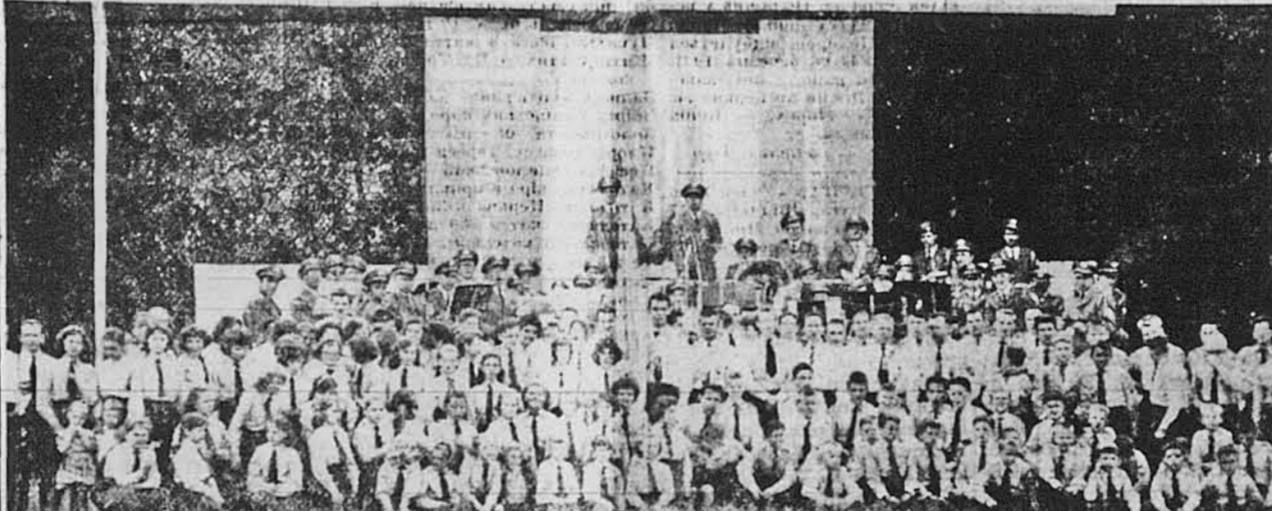
Проф. Володимир РАДЗІКЕВЧ  
почесний член СУМА

## ШЛЯХ НАШОГО РОЗВИТКУ

Гурт ентузіастів Української Самостійницької Соборницької Ідеї, здебільша прихильники Визвольного Фронту, між ними не бракувало також осіб із старої йміграції, доручили мгр. Михайлові Яремкові організувати Осередок СУМА в Клівленді. Дня 13-го листопада 1950 р. скликали Осередок Загальний Збори й створили Осередок СУМА, що згодом одержав назву Осередок СУМА ім. гетьмана Богдана Хмельницького в Клівленді. На тих Осередкових Загальних Зборах вибрано першим головою мгр. Михайла Яремку. Ініціаторами цього великого почину були знайомі у нашій громаді патріоти: як: інж. Євген Тарнавський, Володимир Хома, Василь Мудрак, Василь Жук, Михайло Пушак, Петро Гупаловський, Василь Мельник та інші.

Ціллю СУМА, як з початку так і сьогодні є вирити українську громаду із сонливого й матеріалістичного забудування, відвідувати наші історичні й побутові традиції, а цим самим містичним виткаччям в'язати молоді душі з нашим героїчним минулим, бути гордим із приналежності до українського народу, експілювати віру в нашу остаточну перемогу, та підготувати молодю зміну варті, що в американському світі вже завтра буде ширити правду про Україну, ще більше й успішніше, як ми це робимо.

Мета Спілки Української Молоді, як і напередбачена праця усіх десперських управ,



Осередок СУМА ім. Гетьмана Богдана Хмельницького у Клівленді (Фото з 19 червня 1960 р., коли Осередок святкував десятиріччя свого існування.)

Нашу старшину суміжок і Ю. УМА та секцію легкої атлетики; суміська бібліотека налічує 420 книжок. Протягом свого 10-ти літнього існування Осередок улаштував від різних імпрез та виступів, в нашому місті і в ближніх дальших українських середовищах, бере активну участь святкуваннях чи імпрезах, прощо їх влаштовують організації Визвольного Фронту, або збіга Українського Конгресового Комітету. Суміська Молоді і її духова оркестра „Трембіта“ маршкують у парадних Дня Львівщини, виступають у Культурному Городі, сенатора Бендері, на конференціях американських учеників. На американських університетських суміжних активізаціях українську проблему, а в мистецьких виконаннях зодують перші нагороди і заплановане призначення, що його ілюстровано м. ін. сенатором Френком Лавіні, Бендер та конгресменом пані Волтон, посади міста Селебріті та інші.

Треба ще підкреслити, що уміська танцювальна група щотижня виступає на телебаченні, значну увагу в праці Осередку присвячується релігійному виконанню молоді, тому що суспільні блага організовано участь в посвяченні української католицької церкви на Пармі, як теж землі під будівництво парохіального дому, та у посвяченні української православної церкви на Лейквуді. Також завжди вітали наших Владик під час їхніх візитів. З дня Великодніх Свят суміжний оркестр грав під церквями обидвох віровізнань, а на різдвяні свята суспільні хористи з колядою на вшанування цілі СУМА. Осередок від 1952 р. влаштував щорічну літню для свого членства громадянства. Цього року танцювальну групу, духову оркестру „Трембіта“, яка є однією з кращих суміжних громад, мандоліну оркестру, музичне студію, драматичний гурток, садочок для дітей нижче середнього віку „Скала“, від-

бували жертвенність усюди, віднама, прозуючи батьки та широкого кола прихильників і симпатичні сприяччелам до цього, що Осередком сьогодні творить поважне жемло в організаційній структурі української громади у Клівленді. Він налічує 135 старшого членства, а юнацтва двох відділів „Кореунь“ і „Білороща“ — 244, разом 379. При цьому слід згадати, що другий відділ „Білороща“ був організований в 1960 р. Відділ очолює пн: Роман Старух — голова, Теодор Гарчаніні — керівник Ю. СУМА, Андрій Фітик — секретар і Григорій Карась — член Управи Відділу. Виховна праця відділу ведеться в приватній українській католицькій церкві св. Йосафата пр. Стент Род, настоятелем якої є Андрій Улицький. За безцінними розвідками користувалися церковними приміщеннями для суміської молоді, відвідувати наші історичні й побутові традиції, а цим самим містичним виткаччям в'язати молоді душі з нашим героїчним минулим, бути гордим із приналежності до українського народу, експілювати віру в нашу остаточну перемогу, та підготувати молодю зміну варті, що в американському світі вже завтра буде ширити правду про Україну, ще більше й успішніше, як ми це робимо.

В Осередку в обидвох відділах юнацтва працює 16 виховників та виховниць і мистецьких керівників. При осередку вже віднама організувано добру танцювальну групу, духову оркестру „Трембіта“, яка є однією з кращих суміжних громад, мандоліну оркестру, музичне студію, драматичний гурток, садочок для дітей нижче середнього віку „Скала“, від-

## 3 ЖИТТЯ І ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ОСЕРЕДКУ СУМА В КЛІВЛЕНДІ

**Зовнішні зв'язки**  
Осередок живо цікавиться працею інших національних груп на території Клівленду. Вже в 1952-53 роках Осередок був у контакті із словацькою й білоруською молоддю. З 1954 р. Осередок ввійшов у контакт із однією з найбільших та найактивніших міжнародних організацій нашого міста Клівленду Фольк Арт Асоціацією, яка це тільки налідує співпрацю етнічних груп, але, разом із Клівленд Калчурел Гарденс Асоціацією, працює над розбудовою відомих Культурних Городів Клівленду. 1955 р. Осередок став членом „Фольк Арт Асе“, а референти зовнішніх зв'язків беруть постійно участь в засіданнях цієї організації, які відбуваються раз у місяць. Великі міжнародні річні фестивалі Фольк Арт, що відбуваються щорічно в Мюзик Гол, постійно включають суміську балетну групу, яка здобула собі популярність своїми виступами і вибила на перше місце серед німецької, малярської, сербської, польської, білоруської, хорватської та інших національних груп. Осередок є теж в контакті із молоддю національних груп Американських Приятелів АБН-у.

**Оркестра „Трембіта“**  
Постала ця оркестра тому шість років. Першим керівником був проф. Роман Леск, який виконував функцію диригента майже через три роки, а другий три роки виконує диригент маестро Омелян Крук, так, що оркестра за той час зростає до великого гурту і користується великою популярністю та розпоряджася великим репертуаром. Ще можна радити, що згадана оркестра виконує виключно українські в'язки, марші, церковні величюні пісні, колядки і т. п.

**Мандолінова оркестра**  
Подібно існує також мандолінова оркестра, яка свого часу мала великі успіхи. Нею найперше керував Юрій Пісарський, Юрій Іванега, а тепер знову п. Василь Кострик. Важливою стас музична студія на північній, яку керує пані проф. Ірина Зайчківська-Гаврилюк. Ця фортепіанова студія є чи не першою цього роду студією в Америці. Своєю часу почав діяти гарно драматичний гурток під керівництвом дир. Омеляна Урбанського, пізніше навіть об'єдналися обидва режисери, як: Омелян Урбанський і Микола Крижанівський, але поки що тільки гурток з ще неділяний.

**Спорт**  
Спортивні секції також мало присвячуємо місця, однак нехай ті всі спортивні гуртки як секції в Осередку СУМА ім. гетьм. Богдана Хмельницького не беруть намір за але, якщо про них не менше згадуємо.

**Голова Осередку**  
Головою Осередку, як найбільше дбали про те, щоб Осередок найкраще розвивався, був мгр. Михайло Яремко у 1951 р., Сергій Бушак у 1952 році, Микола Погдід у 1953 році, Григорій Голова у 1954 році, Роман Ночтар 1955-57 році, Теодор Цішкевич 1958-1960 році.

**Хвилина Сумівця**  
Хвилина Сумівця — це періодична суміська радіо-передача, яка діє при Українській Радіо-Голдині стейту Огайо від 1957 р. Передачі „Хвилини Сумівця“ підготував культурно-освітній референт Осередку при співпраці членів Управи. Досі надано

**Жіноча референт**  
Жіноча референт, осередку почала діяти в 1956 р. з часу, як на території Осередку поставила ланка старших суміжок „Дністрові Русалки“ під проводом жіночої референтки Членкині „Дністрових Русалок“ були учні останнього року коледжу. За час свого існування ланка влаштувала 6 самостійних імпрез, диспонувала віднамаючою дружиною та співочим гуртком (октетом), який з успіхом виступав на суміських імпрезах. Ланка живо цікавиться життям Осередку та допомагає членам управи в їх роботі, а три членки цієї ланки виконують функції виховниць юнацтва. Часті сходи, реферати і гуртки поширюють круг зацікавлень членок. Першою ланкою було „Дністрові Русалки“ була подруга Валія Швабінська, далі подруга Валія Драч, а в цьому році є подруга Наталя Онісько. Саме тепер ланка живо готується разом із двома Відділами СУМА до „Вшанування Червоних“, які відбулися в суботу 18-го вересня у Сіноє Гол. Ввесь дохід із вечеринь був призначений на будову пам'ятника Лесі Українці в Культурному Городі в Клівленді.

**Сторінка Спілки Української Молоді Америка**

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## ВІДДІЛ ЮСУМА „КОРСУНЬ“ У КЛІВЛЕНДІ

1951 року Управа Осередку СУМА в Клівленді, яку очолював С. Бушак, розуміючи обов'язки і завдання молодішої організації — рішення організувати Відділ Юнацтва Спілки Української Молоді Америки. Правда, що організування юнацтва принесло великі труднощі для Управи через недостатку засад організування юнацтва, правильності, програми і т. п. Завдяки досвідченим людям, як С. Бушак, Г. Голова і цілої колішньої Управи всі труднощі переборено. Хоча суспільство в той час ставало до СУМА не дуже прихильно, бо це було щось нове, ніхто не чув про ЮСУМА, але Управи таки вдалося zorganizувати ланку в числі 12-ть юнаків, яку названо „Чорноморці“.

Ланковим обрано С. Дзюбу, який теж причинився не мало в організуванні цієї ланки. Керівником Юнацтва став Г. Голова. Протягом короткого часу ланка зростає до 18 юнаків і її згодом зареєстровано, як Відділ, якому дано назву „Корсунь“.

Тут слід згадати, що на території Америки Осередок СУМА в Клівленді перший вийшов з ініціативою організування ЮСУМА, але Відділ ЮСУМА „Корсунь“ зареєстровано в Головній Управі СУМА з черги третій і тому він носить число „3“.

Відділ ЮСУМА починає працювати віднама виховні сходи один раз в тиждень організує прогулянки, віднамає

історичні свята, бере участь у маніфестаціях, організує перший літній юнацький табір „Хортиця“ 1952 року.

1953 року керівником Відділу ЮСУМА „Корсунь“ став Я. Кузьіль. Того ж року Головна Управа ухвалила односторонню декілька вказівок праці з юнацтвом. Праця та одностороння юнацтва заінтересували українську громаду в Клівленді, що спричинило звіт Відділу „Корсунь“ за 1953 р. до 45-ть членів.

Вже того року організування юнацтва побачили свої успіхи. Хоч нам усім було відомо, що зростає юнацтва приносить великі труднощі праці для Осередку, то ми цього не боялися, бо нашою ціллю було охопити всю українську незорганізовану молоддь вшанувати її від денационалізації, вивчити її п. Праця в Відділі все більше розгортається, постають самодільні мистецькі гуртки, юнацтво збагачує своїми виступами національні свята, організує другий літній юнацький табір „Холодний Яр“, в якому брало участь 23 юнаки.

В 1954 році Відділ нараховує 97 членів, які 2-3 рази в тиждень після публічної школи відвідують суміську домівку. Вони проводять тут своїй зайняття-розвитки під керівництвом виховників чи інструкторів. На початку 1954 року організувано Батьківські й Комітет, який очолює п. О. Голова. ЮСУМА починає

стислу співпрацю з Товариством Рідної Школи в Клівленді. Того ж року організувано так звані пробні курси юнацтва з метою підготовки та належного розподілу по нормальних класах навчання „РШ“. Ці курси відбувались один раз в тиждень протягом шість місяців і їх вели вчителі, призначені Управою „РШ“ — пн Станевича і Олексія. 1954 року відбувся третій літній юнацький табір „Зелений Луг“, в якому взяло участь 62 юнаки (чок). (Від того часу почалися табірні юнацтва).

При кінці 1954 року керівником Юнацтва обрано М. Рибі і на цей пост переобрано його наступних чотири роки під ряд.

З початку 1955 року Осередок втрачає домівку. Залишилася без ніякого помічника, здалося, що Відділ ЮСУМА „Корсунь“ припинить свою діяльність. Завдяки впертій та жертвенній праці керівника та виховників ЮСУМА — Відділ здержаво. Сходинок ланок і пробні самодільних гуртків відбувалися в приватних хатах або винаймано для цього великі галі, що провідники ЮСУМА оплачували власними фондами. Якраз тут показалося, що ці люди працюють не для власного вивчення, а віднамають усі зусилля для добра української справи. Вони починають все, а виконують суспільне завдання й обов'язок наважний Загальним Зборам Осередку чи прийняти ними добровільно. Вони зуміли переконати керівника через метри української політичної

кризи, яка в той час наважувала в Клівленді.

Починаючи все, Управа Осередку СУМА, яку очолював Р. Ночтар, рішила виконати Дім СУМА, до чого найбільшим попитом був Відділ ЮСУМА.

Дня 22-го серпня 1955 року, Відділ ЮСУМА влаштував до власного Дому, де знову праця почала все більше розгортатися, а все більше залишилося у спільності. Нисало юнацтво в своїх ініціативних (подоба віднама 12-тирічний юнацтва) в найбільше любила СУМА, коли ми не мали домівки, бо кожен суміжний і пробні відбувалися в іншому місці, здалося, мені, що я під руськими ініціативами і належу до вшанування СУМ-у. Значить, що ініціативники зуміли дати юнацтва гарт і любов до організації ЮСУМА навіть в найгірших обставинах праці. Пізніше юнацтво доведено до того ступеня, що найгіршою справою було для юнаків-ініціативників бити не пущати юнацтва тиждень на суміських заняттях.

У власному Домі Юнацтва СУМА нічого не переборувало в їхньому розвитку. Тут починають творитися нові мистецькі гуртки, нові ланки члї відвідують свою домівку 3-4 рази в тиждень.

В 1955 році Відділ ЮСУМА нараховує 142 членів, позначено на 10 ланок і 6 самодільних мистецьких гуртків. Відбуто: 260 сходинок ланок, 235 — сходи самодільних гуртків, 40 — гор і вшануваннях вшанування, 3 — прогулянки, 3 — імпрези влашту-

вано власними силами, 14 — виступів на різних імпрезах влаштуваних українськими організаціями, 1 — виступ для чужої публіки, 1 — виступ з програмою до іншого міста і 1 — вшанування вшанування літній юнацький табір „Юнацька Січ“, в якому перебувало 48 юнаків і 34 юначки.

За 1956 р. Відділ ЮСУМА „Корсунь“ нараховує 133 членів — 10 ланок і 6 самодільних гуртків. Відбуто: 342 сходинок ланок, 293 сходинок проб самодільних гуртків, 6 — прогулянок, Відділ влаштував 5 імпрез, 8 — виступів для української публіки, 2 — виступи до інших міст і 4 — виступи для чужої публіки.

Членів Виховної Ради вшанує виключаються в праці й ініціатива: доряджують виконання, відбувають і перебівають лекції на літніх юнацьких таборах, проф. В. Радзкевич перебривавку 16-тирічної української літератури з старшим юнацтвом, які стають допомогою у вшануванні тривих молодих виконників. При кінці 1958 року Виховна Рада зайнялася курсами вшанування, що їх не закінчено з причини перевибору нової Управи Осередку.

Нашою ціллю було підняти мистецькі самодільні гуртки, які не тільки активізували Відділ, але дали нове виховання, дисципліну, поширювали українську культуру і традиції. В короткому часі наша ціля стас здійснено — юнацькі групи під діяльністю мистецьким проводом двох молодих інструкторів: п. Ю. Іванеги і друга В. Богуславського стали здобувати перші місця і призначення не тільки перед українцями, але перед чужинцями. Ще 1956 р. Відділ ЮСУМА включився у міжнародну організацію „Фольк Артс Асоціація“ влаштуваючи перший виступ „Фольк Фестиваль“. Від того часу юнацькі групи стали репрезентантом української групи перед чужинцями в Клівленді. Юнацькі виступи підбадьорували безперервні оплески тисячких глядачів різних національностей після виступів юнацтва гордо приймалию гратуляції визначних людей американського світу. ЮСУМА в Клівленді стас передовиком у краї оди-

нів та в мистецькому анноанції виступів 28-національній організації і гордістю батьків та цілої української групи. Юнацтво піднімається на душі, вшанує втрачає почуття меншавартости, декларуючи завжди й усюди, якого ми народу діти.

І так щоріку Відділ ЮСУМА „Корсунь“ зростає поступово кількісно і якісно. 1957 року Відділ ЮСУМА налічує вже 194 членів. Відбуто: 406 виховних сходинок по ланках, 313 сходинок проб самодільних гуртків, 5 прогулянок, Відділ влаштував 6 імпрез власними силами, 15 виступів для української публіки і відбуто 2 виступи до інших міст. Відділ взяв участь у літньому юнацькому таборі ім. „Тараса Чупринки“ в Діттроїті, на якому юнацтво Відділу „Корсунь“ здобуло прапорні нагороди за найкращу поведінку.

Відділ ЮСУМА майже щоріку відбуває дорожні збірки „Суміська-суміська“ та щорічні коляди. У відділі постійно ділять самодільні мистецькі гуртки: танцювальна група, мандоліновий ансамбль, музичний гурток, гурток фортепіанної, декламаторський, спортивний, драматичний і постійно організуваний краєвський. Гуртками займа-

лись: проф. Ірина Зайчківська-Гаврилюк, п. Ю. Іванега, п. Кострик, п. Яцишин, п. Дмитренко, п. О. Крук, п. В. Богуславський, п. Райда, п-ні М. Драч, Розалія Голова, Софія Бура і Ігор Кунаш.

Михайло Рибій