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D. D. Eisenhower

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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UKRAINE AND UKRAINIANS IN THE NEWS

Ukrainians Training Cuban Freedom Fighters

In the Saturday, April 22, 1961 issue of **The New York Times** Correspondent Tad Szulc wrote an extensive article on the training of Cuban Freedom Fighters by the U.S. Army. In one instance, he wrote:

"... Special guerrilla forces were trained at one or two of the camps ... A Filipino guerrilla specialist was in charge of some of the training. He was assisted by five or six instructors who are believed to be Slavs, perhaps Ukrainians, and who were aided by interpreters ..."

Servatius Spurning the "Kingdom of Ukraine"

In a personal sketch on Robert Servatius, counsel for Adolf Eichmann who is being tried in Israel for ordering the murder of some 6 million Jews in Europe, **The New York Times** (April 18, 1961) reports that during World War II Servetius, a Major in the German army, was offered a high occupation post in Ukraine. He turned down the offer saying, "What the hell should I do with a Kingdom in the Ukraine"?

"Would Khrushchev Follow Eichmann?"

Signing his letter "Demosthenes," a reader from Tuckahoes, N.Y. in the April 20, 1961 **Daily News** "Voice of the People" column, writes:

"Israel will convict Eichmann and sentence him to life imprisonment, so that it may have a constant image of Nazism's inhumanity to Judaism. Why, then, don't our press and government constantly remind us of Communism's inhumanity to man as exemplified by the Red rape of Ukraine, the Baltic States, Eastern Europe, Hungary, etc.? The mass murderer in the Kremlin makes Eichmann look like an unskilled do-it-yourself enthusiast ..."

Ukrainians Participate in "Loyalty Day Parade" Today

NEW YORK.—A large Ukrainian American group is scheduled to take part in the annual "Loyalty Day Parade," which will take place on Fifth Avenue in New York City today, according to an announcement of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, a branch of the UCCA.

Ukrainian marchers are asked to gather promptly at 1:30 P.M. on Fifth Avenue and 92nd Street. All Ukrainian organizations should send their representatives with national and organizational colors, while American citizens of Ukrainian descent are asked to take a massive part in the parade.

Ambridge Branch Contributes To Shevchenko Fund

(*Special to* THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY)

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — At the regular monthly meeting of this city's St. Basil Branch, Ukrainian National Association on April 15, tribute was paid to the late UNA President Dmytro Halychyn, when John S. Antushak, president of Branch 161 called for a minute of silence in honor of Mr. Halychyn, following the opening prayer.

After the branch business was completed, discussion turned to Ambridge community's contribution to the proposed monument of Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D.C.

Andrew Jula, Joseph Lytwyn and Nicholas Cheddar presented the facts on the work of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee and the goals set before the Ukrainians in the United States in this respect. The Branch moved to donate $50 out of its treasury to the monument fund in memory of the late Supreme President D. Halychyn, and $25.00 toward the St. Basil Seminary in Stamford, Conn., also in memory of Mr. Halychyn.

As Supreme Adviser of the UNA, Andrew Jula announced that he was making a personal donation of $25.00 toward the Shevchenko fund. Mr. Jula also heads the local Shevchenko Memorial Committee, and in this latter capacity he let it be known that a drive for funds for this national undertaking would soon begin in Ambridge among the parishoners of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church.

At this regular meeting action was taken on the representation of Branch 161 at the UNA bowling tournament in Youngstown, Ohio. Four five-men teams from Ambridge will take part in the tournament tomorrow.

Perth Amboy Group Announces Plans for Shevchenko Year

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. — Plans are being formulated here for a fall concert honoring Taras Shevchenko on the centennial of his death.

At a recent meeting of all presidents and secretaries of organizations making up the United Ukrainian Organizations of Perth Amboy activities in this direction were initiated according to Michael Fedyshyn, president of Branch 155 of the Ukrainian National Association.

He added that the fund drive for the Shevchenko Statue in Washington, D.C. is being readied, and soon an appeal to the Ukrainians of Perth Amboy and vicinity will be made by the Shevchenko Committee.

Chosen to head the Committee are the following people, with the organizations which they represent: Michael Fedyshyn of the UNA Branch, chairman; Nicholas Stepash of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, and Vladimir Hladych of the Providence Association, co-chairman; J. Fedyshyn of the Holy Name Society, English language recording secretary; Taras Hrytsay of the Ukrainian Sportsmen, Ukrainian language secretary; Charles Baranecki of the Parish, financial secretary; Mrs. Anastasia Kowaluk, Mrs. Charles Steck, both of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and Mr. Petro Stachiw of ODFFU comprise the decorating committee; John Budniak of the UNA and Ann Steczak of St. Ann's Society make up the program committee; and William Lehman of the Ukrainian Catholic Club handles publicity.

The other members who serve on the Perth Amboy Shevchenko Committee as members are:

Harry Babyn (St. Basil's Society), Harvey Mysak (St. Nicholas Society), Philip Stutski (Providence), Peter Gadek (Ukrainian American Democratic Club), Nicholas Markow (UADC), John Rogalchek (Veterans), Mrs. Ann Dachishen (Democratic Club Aux.), Mary Krieger (Sisterhood), Carl Nakonechney (Central Jersey Committee), and Michael Andrushetsko (Choir "Boyan").

UCCA to Confer with Youth Saturday

NEW YORK, April 24.— A full-scale meeting of representatives of all Ukrainian youth groups with the officers of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is planned for the first Saturday in May.

"Our meeting with the youth leaders which was held informally last month proved so successful and so badly needed that we decided to strengthen close ties with the youth organizations," said Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, who was instrumental in arranging the first and this proposed second conference.

Today, letters of invitation were sent out by the UCCA office to the heads of all known national youth organizations. Signed by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA chairman and John O. Flis, UCCA youth coordinator, the letters invite the presidents and other officers of the organization to attend the meeting on Saturday, May 6 at 2 P.M. in the Ukrainian Institute, 2 E. 79th Street.

The purpose of the conference is given as the means to outline the latest activities of the Congress Committee, "especially the plans and operations in connection with the Shevchenko statue project in Washington, D.C."

SYRACUSE UCCA BRANCH HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (UCCA). —Over fifty members and representatives of the various Ukrainian organizations in Syracuse, N.Y. attended the annual meeting of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which was held on Saturday, April 22, 1961 at the Ukrainian National Home.

Myron Sydorovych, chairman of the Syracuse UCCA branch, was the presiding officer at the meeting, while V. Reviuk served as secretary.

Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, who came from New York City for the occasion, was the principal speaker at the meeting. In a 25-minute address Mr. Dushnyck reported on the latest activities and developments within the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, stressing the overall priority of certain operations, such as the Shevchenko Memorial fund-raising campaign, efforts for the establishment of a permanent Captive Nations Committee in the U.S. Congress, the publication projects of the UCCA, and the like. He underscored the necessity of distinguishing between the Shevchenko Mmorial fund and the Ukrainian National Fund. The Ukrainian National Fund, the speaker added, must not suffer because of the Shevchenko Memorial fund.

"If we allow the Ukrainian National Fund to dwindle, then we would be killing the 'goose that laid the golden egg.'" the speaker stated. "The Ukrainian National Fund constitutes the financial basis of all the projects and activities of the UCCA."

Syracuse in Sixth Place

Subsequently, Mr. Dushnyck distributed over 60 "jubilee certificates" to Ukrainian organizations and individual citizens who contributed $100 or more to the Ukrainian National Fund during the past ten years. He also complimented the Syracuse UCCA branch for its loyalty and effective work and for collecting over $1,700 for the Ukrainian National Fund in 1960, which sum placed Syracuse in the 6th place in the list of U.S. cities contributing to the Ukranian Congress Committee of America.

After Mr. Dushnyck's address there was lively discussion in which several questions were asked and answered. Later on reports of the retiring officers were given on which a discussion was held.

Due to the fact that most of the participants at the meeting were taking part in a Shevchenko concert in Utica, N.Y. the next day, the election of new UCCA officers was postponed to the next meeting which will take place on May 14, 1961.

Anna Procyk Heads New York ZAREVO Now

NEW YORK.—Review of the work of the past year and election of new officers were the main points on the agenda of the annual meeting of New York branch of ZAREVO, the Ukrainian Academic society, said Albert Kipa of that organization.

According to the spokesman the meeting took place on Sunday, April 23 in the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Avenue, here. Lubomyr Kalynych served as chairman of the annual event, while Julie Svitenko was secretary.

From the reports presented there it became evident that local ZAREVO organized a number of social and cultural affairs, among them the series of ideological evenings for which it is best known. At present, the ZAREVO branch in New York numbers 25 active members and about as many sympathizers who attend its activities on more or less regular basis.

The election which came up towards the end of the annual meeting produced the following results, according to Mr. Kipa:

Anna Procyk was elected president of the society; Lubomyr Kalynych — vice president; Marianne Prykhodko — secretary; O. Andreyko and P. Yacushko — members of the executive.

Pavlo Dorozhynsky and Albert Kipa are Ukrainian language and English language publicity directors, respectively. The auditing committee comprises Mykola Herec, Oksana Matushevsky, and Adrian Stecyk, while members of the tribunal are—Volodymyr Procyk, who is also the immediate past president, Alla Herec, and Vira Kotylevec.

Prof. Kipa's Student to Give Recital in New York

James M. White, 23-year old pianist, studying with Professor Wadym Kipa, will give his first New York recital Sunday evening, April 30, 1961, at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Avenue, New York City. The program will include works by Bach, Beethoven (Sonata Pathetique), Schumann, Chopin (Fantasie Impromptu, 2 Valses) and Debussy.

Mr. White, born in the State of Washington, received the "Arion" award for outstanding musicianship in 1956. Subsequently he began studying with Kenneth Kimball and later with Roy Welsh in Centralia, Wash. Then the young pianist entered the Cornish Conservatory in Seattle, and studied with Astrid Andor Johnson. After an extensive concert tour in the northwestern United States Mr. White came to New York City in 1960 and began his studies with Mr. Kipa.

— Kareno

TUSM HOLDS CONGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA

BUDZIAK IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

By R. L. CHOMIAK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—Fifth Congress of the Mikhnovsky Society of Ukrainian Students (TUSM) has just been concluded here, having lasted two days (April 22,23) and comprising the presentation of four papers, an evening devoted to the Ukrainian underground writings, a dance, business sessions with election of new officers, and a students' concert.

TUSM members from such cities as Detroit, Cleveland, Montreal, Toronto, as well as those on the eastern seabord attended the congress which was chaired by Mykola Kravchuk and assisted by Konstantyn Savchuk and Mykola Diakiv, with Y. Hrabovetsky and M. Mazurak as secretaries. It was held on campus of this city's Temple University and in the Ukrainian-American Citizens' home on 23rd Street.

On the first day of the congress the four papers which were delivered to the plenary session might have been termed as keynote and policy addresses, stating the ideas of ideological organization, its principles, and the methods for carrying out the goals set before it.

The first paper, which was readby Anatole Bedriy and entitled "Nationalism Today and Tomorrow," attempted to conclude that nationalism is only ideology suited for Ukraine and stressed that TUSM stands behind this ideology. He cited a slogan which he said should apply to all TUSM members, namely, "You will secure the Ukrainian state or die in the fight for it."

Nationalism and Christianity

Bedriy then went over the beginnings and the development of the Ukrainian nation, analyzed the phases of Ukrainian nationalism and strongly rejected any notion that Ukrainian nationalism is in opposition to Christian philosophy, but said that indeed one supplements the other. He ended his talk with some ideas on the political systems of the future Ukrainian state.

Orest Pavliv who followed Mr. Bedriy to the rostrum spoke on the statesman-like approach to studies.

Inserting a number of quotations to emblish his paper, the Toronto delegate to the TUSM Congress examined the attitudes of Ukrainian students toward Ukrainian studies now being offered at various universities, especially in Canada, and said that these studies did not enjoy the wholehearted support which they deserved.

Pavliv asserted that in some cases the university authorities do not place enough importance on the Ukrainian courses which they offer, but he added that in the majority of cases the Ukrainian students are at fault since they prefer technical fields to humanities including the courses in nation-building such as politics, history and the Ukrainian studies.

See TUSM, pg. 3

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Board Meeting Hears Reports On Welfare Fund, Convention

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y.—A regular meeting of the national executive of the Ukrainian American Veterans took place in this Ukrainian National Association Estate last Saturday, April 22 with eleven of the executive board members present.

As on the previous occasion, this meeting had two main items on the agenda, namely the National Welfare Fund, and the forthcoming veterans' convention.

Martin Horby, who is the Welfare Fund chairman, gave his report on the progress of the current campaign for funds which are designed to aid the veterans and their families in times of distress, and to send gifts to the members of the armed forces, especially those who are in military hospitals. Chairman Horby thanked all those who have already contributed, and strongly appealed to those who have not yet done so, to send in their contributions at the earliest convenience to this important project.

On the topic of the annual convention, Walter Klawsnik, who heads the convention committee, announced the following new appointments: John O. Flis is the Banquet and Ball chairman; John Halchuk — sports chairman, and Walter Kolody has been appointed publicity chairman.

Mr. Klawsnik said that he expects Ukrainian veterans from four or five states to attend this year's convention which will be held at **Soyuzivka**, June 9, 10, and 11. He added that this will coincide with the opening of the summer season at the UNA resort, and the giant swimming pool, as well as the other facilities will be open to the participants.

Participation in the three-day event, the Convention Chairman explained, is not limited to the veterans, as non-veterans are also invited. He said that reservations for the UAV Convention should be sent directly to **Soyuzivka**, Kerhonkson, New York.

National Commander Anthony Kutcher chaired this latest regular meeting of the UAV executive board.

Ukrainian Veterans Announce Amalgamation of Publications

NEW YORK, April 24 (**Svoboda**) — Unanimous approval was given yesterday by the national executive board of the United Ukrainian War Veterans in America (UUWVA) to the amalgamation of two Ukrainian veterans' publications.

The meeting of the UUWVA executive which was chaired by Dr. Walter Gallan, gave approval in principle to the proposal that the monthly **Voice of the Ukrainian Veterans** published by UUWVA in New York, and the **News of Brotherhood of the First Division**, published by the Brotherhood of former members of the First Division, Ukrainian National Army, in Munich, cease publication and be replaced by an enlarged periodical edited and printed in New York under the proposed name of **Ukrainian Veterans' News**.

The new publication would be edited jointly by Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky and Dr. Lubomyr Ortynsky, and should appear for the first time in June, 1961. The last issue of **The Voice** is already in print and would be mailed out presently, it was announced.

Following the drawing up of the final draft of the amalgamation agreement, a formal joint meeting of the executive boards of UUWVA and the Brotherhood is planned at which time the agreement will be signed.

The proposed new periodical will be the official organ of the two above mentioned organizations, as well as of the **Association of the former soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army**, and the **Brotherhood of Sichovi Striltsi**, both organizations having autonomous status within the UUWVA

STARR MET WITH KENNEDY, GOLDBERG

Hon. Michael Starr

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 27.—Canadian Labor Minister Michael Starr and Mrs. Starr are in Washington for two days on the invitation of Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor, according to the Canadian government press service.

Mr. Starr is holding talks with Secretary Goldberg on common labor problems of USA and Canada. The two cabinet members also conferred with President John F. Kennedy, and attended the formal dinner at Blair House yesterday.

Hon. Michael Starr, who is the first Ukrainian Canadian to reach the high office of a cabinet minister, is leaving Washington with Mrs. Starr tonight at 8 P.M., according to the press service.

ISAJIW TELLS CITY COLLEGE STUDENTS OF YOUTH IN UKRAINE

New York, April 22 (Staff). Problems, beliefs and specific charecteristics of the young people in Ukraine, were discussed by Vsevolod Isajiw, instructor of Sociology at St. John's University, New York, at the meeting of the Ukrainian Club of City College which took place yesterday in the College's Finley Hall.

About fifteen members of the Club gathered in the fourth-floor meeting room of Finley Hall under the leadership of their president Volodar Lysko to hear Mr. Isajiw, whose topic was "Youth in Contemporary Ukraine."

As sociologist, Mr. Isajiw explained at the start that his findings were not following very strictly the scientific method, because of difficulties in obtaining the necessary data. He said that he had relied on different sources in gathering the material, but mainly on the Soviet publications, and interviews with visitors to the USSR.

Speaking about the people between the ages of fifteen and thirty in Ukraine, the St. John's sociologist said that according to the Soviet statistics, this group constitutes 25 percent of the population.

He next turned to the institutions of higher learning which are available to these young people and analyzed the validity of the Soviet claims that anyone in the Soviet Union may avail himself of some form of higher education.

Speaking of the values and beliefs held by the students in Ukraine, Mr. Isajiw said that they are taught the doctrine of Marx and Lenin but that it is questionable whether they fully believe in them.

"In reference to this," said the speaker, "let me make two statements which are today accepted by many students of the Soviet Union.

"First, since the death of Stalin, there has been a certain relaxation of the regime's control in the Soviet Union. It shows itself in more emphasis on the process of law, fewer arrests for political reasons and the so called rehabilitation of many literary writers prohibited before...

"Secondly, during the period between Soviet takeover and now, there developed a kind of generational gap, a difference between the older generation and the young Soviet-trained generation...

Unemployment, induced immigration to the virgin lands and no tangible rewards for higher education are among the problems which face the youth in Ukraine, Mr. Isajiw told his audience.

"Students do not want to leave Ukraine for the virgin lands," he said, "and often cooperate in producing all kinds of exuses in order to stay."

Although there is no open opposition to the regime by the youth, there are examples that the **Komsomol** is not in full control of the younger generation.

The speaker cited an example which was related to him by one of his students who had returned a few days eariler from her trip to the USSR. She had described the the occasion which she had witnessed in Ukraine's capital Kiev, when one of the cathedrals was reopened for a day during Easter. It soon filled to capacity with young and old, and the service was held despite the noisy demonstration within the church by members of **Komsomol** who tried to disrupt it.

A lengthy discussion and a question and answer period followed the talk of Mr. Vsevolod Isajiw in which virtually all the members of the Ukrainian Club present took part.

The Weekly has learned that arrangements are being made to have Mr. Isajiw's talk published in the student publication **Horizons** for wider dissemination of the information collected there.

For her contribution to the success of the Ukrainian Art Exhibit at Detroit, Mich. last fall, Mary V. Beck, President of that city's Common Council, was awarded a special scroll by the Ukrainian Artists Association in USA. Shown at the presentation ceremony with Miss Beck is Sviatoslav Hordynsky (right) president of the UAA and Mykhaylo Dmytrenko of the UAA.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
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CUBA: OUR TEST TO COME

"... Where people are denied the right of choice, recourse to such struggle is the only means of achieving their liberties... In the event of any military intervention by outside force we will immediately honor our obligations under the inter-American system to protect this hemisphere against external aggression..."

(President Kennedy's letter to Khrushchev, April 18, 1961)

These were the strongest words ever uttered by a United States' Chief Executive to the Soviet dictator. But, alas, events during the past two weeks have turned badly against the United States and its allies everywhere. The fiasco of the Cuban invasion—no matter who bears the responsibility—cannot be viewed in any other light than as a complete failure of our foreign policy at the very doorstep of our nation. This abortive attempt will long be felt in our relations with the foreign nations, specifically in Latin America.

But, on the other hand, the Cuban failure was only a light skirmish in the gigantic contest against Russian communist imperialism, and the main test has yet to come. It is with this view that our government and the entire nation should view the deplorable consequences which ensued after the Cuban debacle.

Above all, we should realize that Castro has ceased to be an "bearded operetta clown," as he was generally regarded. Two and a half years of pro-communist indoctrination and police system have borne frightful results: Cuba has become a Communist bastion, into which Soviet and Czech instructors and arms have been steadily shipped by Moscow. Only the naïve could not realize that, or could not draw proper consequences from this situation.

It is refreshing and gratifying to hear that President Kennedy himself accepts the blame for the Cuban episode. It is also encouraging that former President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon expressed their unqulified backing to the President's policy with respect to Cuba, which means that the entire American nation is united behind its government.

Now the time is rapidly approaching when the United States will have to make a definite stand in regard to Cuba. While we wholly support President Kennedy's warning to Khrushchev to the effect that the United States will not tolerate any intervention in Cuba, the undeniable fact remains that Moscow and its satellite countries, especially Czechoslovakia, have been committing aggression and intervention, long unchallenged. Castro's Cuba has been steadily supplied with Soviet and Czech arms, military and technical personnel—which acts undoubtedly constitune a serious breach of the Monroe Doctrine. Our military observers are of the opinion that the armaments sent to Castro from behind the Iron Curtain are way above the legitimate needs for the defense and security of Cuba. Castro has been arming the Cubans for military invasions against other Central American Republics. As an ally of Communist Russia he made Cuba a foothold and a stepping stone for Moscow in its drive against the United States and the free world at large.

The United States must, in its own defense as well as that of the entire Western Hemisphere, act promptly and courageously. One of the first steps to be taken by Washington should be a **total blockade of Cuba,** thus preventing shipments of communist arms into the island. Another step should be a collective act by the Organization of American States to declare Castro a Soviet puppet and a threat to the entire Western Hemisphere, and act accordingly. A prompt and effective measure against Castro would be the breaking off diplomatic relations with Cuba, as demonstrated by Honduras a few days ago. Isolated and blockaded by the entire Western Hemisphere, Castro could not last long, and his infamous end would come without a total attack by the United States.

These are the steps to be weighed by the United States and other Latin American countries, if we are to prevent Communist Russia's encroachment in this hemisphere. Any other measures, such as resolutions in the U.N. or verbal philippics, would not bring freedom to Cuba nor would they deter the Russian threat to our own freedom and security.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

This weekend in Baltimore, Md. a somewhat unusual conference is taking place under the auspices of SUSTA, the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in America. The conference in question is the first meeting of Ukrainian high school students with the view of forming a body around which these students could group themselves.

Basically, SUSTA is an organization of university students, and it may seem at first sight to place itself in a somewhat incongruous position by sponsoring a conference of high school students.

In fact, however, some eight years ago SUSTA set as one of its goals to interest the Ukrainian high school students in some form of organizational life. Until now, nothing has been done about it, and it is gratifying to hear that at last, in this SUSTA convention year, the decision of eight years ago is materializing.

From SUSTA's point of view it is very important to awaken the high school students, especially those in the two senior grades, to the workings of organized Ukrainian student activities, for upon graduating from high school and upon entering an institution of higher learning they would be ready to join in these activities. SUSTA also claims that by organizing students in secondary schools it would be able to induce them to go in their studies at universities and colleges.

But above all, a conference such as the one taking place at Baltimore should bring to the surface some of the problems of the Ukrainian high school students which would then be discussed, and some of the more important ones would find their way to the congress of SUSTA this summer.

Admittedly, this conference is in the form of an experiment, not all the solutions, not even all the problems will be evident at once, but this is definitely the step in the right direction, and SUSTA and the local Baltimore committee deserve congratulations for their efforts.

THE CUBAN DEBACLE

By Clarence A. Manning

The apparent complete collapse of the attempt of the Cuban anti-Castro exiles to effect a landing on the island and inspire a popular revolt has produced a long series of difficult questions both for the anti-Castro elements in the United States and also for the American government which is now faced with the necessity of changing its policy in one direction or another. It has apparently strengthened the Castro regime and at the same time made clear its definite connection with the Communist camp, while it has embarrassed the new administration both in its dealings with South America and with the United Nations. At any rate it has brought into the open the fundamental inconsistency which has prevailed in American policy ever since the unfortunate doctrine of containment was duly launched.

Widespread Publicity

It is very obvious that there was misconception in the planning of the enterprise. It was launched apparently with the firm belief that the government in Cuba was not yet in a position to make advantageous use of the Soviet arms and equipment which have been pouring into the island ever since the visit of Mikoyan over a year ago. There have been few or no details given as to the actual course of hostilities but the mass of announcements issued both in New York and Miami before the attempt certainly implied that the leaders were dreaming of landing a small number of men on an open beach in the hope that they could spread out, secure their position without invoking heavy armaments or having cover in their landing from artillery fire and that then they would be able to claim that they had a foothold and could set up a revolutionary, anti-Communist government. Whatever possibility there was of this was certainly destroyed by the widespread publicity which the movement received before it even started on its course.

Apparently there had been a considerable number of landings of small bodies of men in various places along the coast with supplies of guns and ammunition. Other supplies had been dropped by parachute to the guerrillas in the various mountainous regions of the island. There were in fact the ways Castro himself and his chief supporters entered Cuba to start the revolution against Batista. In the same way during World War II there were many landings of couriers and small groups on the European continent to establish connection with the underground. But it required very different preparations to throw the main force ashore on D-Day. The exiles apparently confused the two types of operations and by telescoping them into one succeeded only in losing any chance of success.

C.I.A. Needs Overhauling

More serious was the impression that the American Central Intelligence Agency, the C.I.A., was to some degree or in some part of it involved in the enterprise. This agency was set up in 1947 to gather and evaluate information from all over the world. It was largely a development of the various intelligence groups attached to the War Department, the Navy Department and the Air Force Dep't as well as the State Department and it included those men who had served during war in the O.S.S. It also had certain functions in the field of operations. The C.I.A. has been praised and condemned for its activity. It certainly did not cover itself with glory in connection with the case of the U-2 and if it or any of its subordinate groups were involved in the landing, there is a general idea that it needs a through overhauling, the more difficult because of the necessity that many of its operations must be under cover and even few members of Congress, if any, are familiar with the actual methods of procedure either in general or in specific cases. If it were involved, it definitely blundered and blundered disastrously in thinking that a small force apparently with no support from the sea could establish a large scale beachhead even if it were sure that the beachhead would be given overwhelming aid from within the country.

U.S. Prestige Shaken

On the other hand the failure of the enterprise, where the leaders were within the United States could not fail to have an adverse effect upon the prestige of the United States. It is obvious that the United States cannot permit the establishment of a Communist base under the control of Moscow within ninety miles of the American mainland and it is also obvious that the countries of the Carribbean and of Central and South America would be equally menaced by any such establishment. Yet the danger of it has not been brought home to the people of the countries involved and the efforts of the United States Information Service have not been able to reach the masses of the countries and put across to them the dangers of Communism. That was abundantly shown by the attacks on both Vice-President Nixon and President Eisenhower on their visits to South America. The Organization of American States while it has passed resolutions against Communism has not in most cases seriously attempted to check it and even the outlawed Communist parties have been able because of the difficult economic conditions of the countries to exert a strong influence and to prevent the governments from taking any decisive action to check them.

There has always been so much latent antagonism to the United States as a great power that any enemy of this country has been able to direct it and fan it into action and we can see the results of this in many of the events of the recent especially since the outbreak of past. Besides the United States, especially since the outbreak of World War II and the cold war, has been so absorbed in questions of Europe and Asia and now of Africa that it has tended to take South America for granted, especially as many of the military dictators seemed to have the situation under control.

A Late Look at Latin America

It has been only since the trip of Vice-President Nixon that any real thought has been given to South America as a whole. President Kennedy has tried to initiate a new policy but it remains to be seen whether the Cuban fiasco will not force a complete remodeling of his original hopes for a common economic development of the country.

At the same time the United States both in the Organization of American States and in the United Nations has so consistently advocated multirateral action and opposed individual intervention that the American policy has been sorely strained by the recent events and has laid it open to. castigation by Nikita Khrushchev, who by defending the cause of Castro at the United Nations is able to pose as a champion of small nations, while the United States has tacitly dropped the Monroe Doctrine and tied its hands in every conceivable way.

The Immediate Goal

The most hopeful aspect of the entire mess is the speech of President Kennedy holding that in case of open aggression against the Western hemisphere the United States still retains its freedom of movement and is not going to be bound to futility by agreements, if the Organization of American States refuses to act. It is not a too happy solution but in view of the general position where Moscow is sending arms to whoever will buy them to use against the United States and couples this with the ideas of peaceful coexistence, a statement of this kind may bring some general idea of sanity into the international situation. It will if it is coupled with another realization that the relaxation of tension is not the immediate goal but that the immediate goal is the breaking up of the Moscow slave empire in all of its parts and the establishing of a really free association of mankind. That must be the goal, not the achieving of some uneasy balance that gives Moscow the right to continue to rock the international boat and threaten a third World War. It places a great burden upon the President and the directors of our foreign policy but that must be their course and not to entangle themselves in minor questions of peace which do not lead them to the traditional American goals of liberty and democracy.

U.N.'S XVTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 15th General Assembly of the United Nations has has been marked by its star-studded cast, by the thundering of Nikita Khrushchev, by Dag Hammarskjold's gallant defense of the UN against Soviet bloc onslaughts to destroy its impartiality and universality, by its long-winded and inconclusive debates, by its continued promise for the newly-emerging nations in the underdeveloped areas of the world by its financial near-disister, by its inability to cope with the Congo situation and by its helplessness to conclude in time the agenda it had set to take a stand on.

Some U.N. Firsts

It has been the first time in United Nations' history that many important items on the Assembly's agenda were left in mid-air and many were not touched at all. The first time that a session had to be resumed after a long Christmas adjournment. The first time a major power (the United States) changed its political leadership and with it its U.N. delegation during an Assembly session. The first time that the 15 newly-admitted African nations have made the 46-nation Afro-Asian group the most powerful voting bloc in the Assembly, and the first time that a visiting Premier took off one of his shoes and banged it on his desk in the Assembly hall to give emphasis to his claim that the Soviet Union does not run a colonial system in Eastern Europe.

With the numerical leadership of the mostly neutralist or nonalligned nations of Africa and Asia, most of the resolutions or arguments presented by this group tended to avoid the "cold war." Most of the proposals and statements made in the Assembly and in its seven 99-nation committees made by the Soviet bloc and the Western allies reflected the same "voting bloc" consciousness and were formulated with a view to their attractiveness to the "majority."

The cold war, however, permeated almost every single debate in the Assembly, from the Congo to the Soviet frustrated admission to the U.N. the islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The pace and vigor of the Soviet bloc attacks on all U.N. fronts, set by Premier Khrushchev's sweeping demand to replace U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold by an East-West-Neutralist triumvirate at the top of the organization, never let up. The language of the Communist delegates got distinctly harsher, their behavior defiantly unparliamentary. With few exceptions, the Soviet Union and its satellite delegations took an early offensive and then kept up the pressure by repeating wornout, but catchy arguments. In some of the debates, like the Congo, they were joined by Guinea, Ghana, and sometimes also by India.

Soviet Points of Order

According to impartial, unofficial polls, the Soviet Union undoubtedly made more point of order interventions or exercised its "right of reply" in order to rejoin a particular debate otherwise limited to one speech to a country, than any other nation in this or any of the past 14 General Assembly sessions. More Communist-initiated items than ever before were dealing with subjects which the majority, or at least large segments of the organization, felt the USSR was morally ill-equipped to present. A classic example of the Assembly's attitude to such moves was the voting down of the Soviet draft Declaration on Colonialism and accepting instead a much milder and more principled Afro-Asian draft.

But the issue of colonialism, which was the first to trigger a series of Communist desk-thumping and name-calling outbursts in the Assembly, was not the only one marking a decisive Soviet defeat. In the Congo, the USSR tried for months to reinstate the deposed premier Patrice Lumumba who had shown inclinations of facilitating Communist plans in Africa. The Soviet bloc received little outside support in its consistant effort to force Dag Hammarskjold into policy interpretations more palatable to Moscow. They have little non-Communist support for the idea that the U.N. cost in the Congo should be paid by Belgium as the "aggressor" there. Neutralist eye-brows have been repeatedly raised, privately so far, at Moscow's unwillingness to pay its regularly assessed UN contributions to the organization's various budgets. The Soviet bloc has provided no answer to repeated Western calls to match Communist resolutions inviting more economic and technical help to underdeveloped countries with corresponding funds.

Refugee Problem

The Assembly did not agree with the Communist interpretation in the Committees that the world refugee problem would best be solved if all political refugees were returned to the countries from which they had escaped. Instead, the Assembly hailed the spectacular results, both financially and morally, of the U.N.-conducted World Refugee Year concluded last June.

The voting record of most of the newly-admitted African nations is not encouraging to the USSR. Moreover, issues like the Soviet veto against the admission of Mauritania has developed serious splits between such traditional allies as Morocco, which claimed Mauritania, and Tunisia, which felt Mauritania deserved independence as it had been granted by France.

In disarmament, few countries truly believed that "general and complete" disarmament could come without prior, fool-proof inspection measures, as propagated by the Soviets. Few countries took seriously Communist promises of economic abundance "after we save the money now poured into armaments." Thus, out of the total of 12 separate draft resolutions in the disarmament field, the Assembly droped the rest in the hope that the Kennedy Administration might find a new approach to the "question of questions."

Last but not least, the Soviets lost out to the West in their bid for an early resumption (Jan. 9) of the adjourned 15th Assembly session in order to have the slate clean for their much-demanded special Assembly session in the spring, with heads of governments present, and devoted only to the question of disarmament.

— O. Z.

U.N.A. NOTES AND COMMENTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Insurance Courses

In view of the success of last year's insurance courses at **Soyuzivka**, the officers of the Ukrainian National Association have decided to have such courses again this year. Participants may be branch secretaries and organizers, including those who plan to become organizers. Letters of application for the courses should be sent to the UNA Home Office before May 20th. The courses will be held from June 17th to June 23rd at **Soyuzivka.**

Cultural Courses

The 8th annual Ukrainian Cultural Courses will be held at **Soyuzivka** from August 7th to August 30th. These courses are primarily for the older youth and are designed to acquaint them with Ukrainian history, language and culture, and to familiarize them with the UNA. Each UNA branch is being asked to send at least one member to **Soyuzivka** for these courses. Non-members are also welcome. Branches and other organizations are urged to help deserving students through subsidy or scholarship as the young people trained in the courses will be of value in their local communities.

Children's Camps

Continuing a program started several years ago, **Soyuzivka** will again feature its Children's Camps. This year the Girls' Camp wil be held from June 24th to July 15th, and the Boys' Camp will be held from July 16th to August 6th. Letters of application should be sent directly to UNA Estate, Kerhonkson, New York. The low rates include excellent lodgings, good food, swimming pool, and careful supervision.

Shevchenko Memorial

The United States Congress has approved the erection of a Shevchenko Memorial in Washington, D.C. The UNA has assigned $5,000 toward the erection of the memorial and has urged all of its branches and the individual members to make appropriate donations for this worthy cause. The UNA also urges the formation of a Shevchenko Memorial Committee in each community to gather funds for the statue.

Pre-Convention Campaign

After two unsuccessful months which brought the UNA losses in membership, March brought a small increase. UNA officers have appealed to the branch officers to take the pre-convention campaign seriously and to make wholehearted efforts to organize new members, not only to attain assigned quotas, but to prevent any future new losses. Readers may be interested in knowing that rewards for the new members have been increased and the current campaign features special honorary and cash prizes. Details may be had by writing directly to the UNA Home Office.

Attributing a large percentage of losses to suspensions and cash surrenders, the UNA has appealed to its branch officers to make special efforts to cut down suspensions by keeping after delinquent members, and to discourage cash surrender by inducing members who need funds to take low-interest loans instead. By decreasing the number of suspensions and cash surrenders, and by increasing the number of new members, the UNA could make substantial gains. The reader could assist by paying UNA dues when due, taking a loan (if necessary) instead of cash surrender, and bringing in a new member or two. If the reader is not a member he can be a big help to the UNA simply by joining!

Publish KOBZAR in English

It was announced jointly by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN) in Canada, and "Howerla" publishing firm in New York that a new English language edition of Taras Shevchenko's **Kobzar** has just been published by them.

The new edition is a close copy of that published by Dr. Alexander Jardine Hunter of Teulon, Manitoba. It was edited by UVAN's president Dr. Jaroslaw B. Rudnyckyj of the University of Manitoba Slavic Department.

In his foreword to this second edition Dr. Rudnyckyj states the following:

The English translations of Shevchenko's poetry started at the end of 19th century. The first known translator of his poetry was Prof. W. K. Morfill of Oxford, England. Then there appeared translations of Voynich, Livesay, Ewach, a.o. The first translation of **The Kobzar** (in selection) was rendered by Dr. A. J. Hunter of Teulon, Man., and published in Winnipeg, 1922...

In reproduction of Dr. Hunter's translation the UVAN and "Howerla" intends to poetry of Shevchenko accessible to the English speaking world and also pay tribute to Dr. Hunter, a high rank idealist and great Canadian on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his death.

The Editor and the publishers are indebted to Mrs. A. J. Hunter for her favorable attitude toward this publication and her help in its realization.

Mrs. A. J. Hunter submitted one of the rare copies of **The Kobzar** from the collection of her late husband and made it possible to reproduce it in a new edition. The book retails at $2.00.

IRA ALDRIDGE, AMERICAN NEGRO AND TARAS SHEVCHENKO, POET OF UKRAINE

By Marie Trommer

III.

Aldridge would often visit Shevchenko in his furnished room. The poet usually kept his room in great disorder, but when he expected his friend he would clean it thoroughly. The two would lock themselves in for hours, talking and singing. At other times they would be joined by the artist Mikeshin. Aldridge, enchanted by Russian and especially Ukrainian melodies, used to participate in the singing. Later he would burst into singing poetical English romances still unknown in Eastern Europe.

Shevchenko working constantly at his portrait of Aldridge would drop his pencil and listen. Regardless of these musical sittings, Shevchenko succeeded in completing his friend's portrait eventually. Often after his glamorous performances of **Othello,** Aldridge would appear in Tolstoy's drawing room seeking the company of Shevchenko. The poet imbued with enthusiasm would praise the acting of Aldrigde who spoke his lines in English and the supporting in German. Shevchenko used to be displeased though, with the fact that the Russian actors playing with Aldridge did not come up to the tragedian's standar. He disliked particularly the actress who played Desdemona, and would say to Aldridge:

"Why didn't you strangle her in the very first act?"

Besides his part of **Othello,** the tragedian also played **King Lear** using white make-up for the part. His acting remarkable in all respects, brought Shevchenko to a great emotional frenzy. After the performance he rushed into Aldridge's dressing room and embraced him with tears streaming from his eyes. He caressed his friend and whispered endearing words to him; he kissed the face, hands and shoulders of the great tragedian Ira Aldridge.

On February 28, 1861*) the two friends parted forever. For, Shevchenko died on that day, his health having been undermined by life-long privations. He was buried in Ukraine on a hill, above the Dnieper River.

Once in June 1861, Ira Aldridge competed his engagement in St. Petersburg, was denumbersless gifts presented by various admirers and by aristocratic ladies of the capital, he left on a tour of the Russian Empire. His itinerary took him to Ukraine, to the country Shevchenko cried and sang about. And Aldridge wept over the grave of his friend, the grave which towered on a distant hill, above the Dnieper.

Ira Aldridge lived six years longer than Shevchenko. He died while on his Russian tour in 1867. He was accorded a state funeral and his numerous decorations glittering with gold and precious stones were carried on a cushion. He was mourned by the populace and by the highest officials of the town, who walked behind the bier.

Ira Aldridge died knowing that his dream of freedom for the Negro in America has become a fact, while Shevchenko on his day of death, unaware that the Russian peasants were to be set free under the imperial decree, issued in St. Petersburg of March 5, died happy at the thought that his relatives were no longer among serfs. For, he succeeded in winning their reliese by great effort a few months before the slavery abolition decree became known...

His friends stood by, he slept.
He was dying, they wept
Like children. Softly he sighed
He sighed, and sighed, he was gone!
An the world has lost a prophet
And fame has lost a son!

The End.

* All dates used in this article are according to the old style, Julian calndar which was then in use throughout the Russian Empire.—Ed.

corated by Czar Alexander II with the cross of St. Leopold, and carrying away with him

EDITOR'S NOTE: A typographical error which was repeated in two previous instalments occurred in connection with this article. The author's name is spelled with two *m's*, as *Trommer*. Marie Trommer has published a number of other books and translations which are available in the libraries. Among them is her translation of poems by Ukrainian poet Volodymyr Sosyura, and entitled *Poems of the Soviet Ukraine.*

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By Walter Bodnar

The annual UYL-NA National Sports Rally is being held this weekend, April 28-29 in Auburn, New York. Many bowling and basketball teams will be vying for top national honors from various parts of the country and Canada.

Many U.N.A. members are participating in this national Sports Rally sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth League of North America with Auburn as the host city. In addition to the sporting events, chairlady Helen Dudek invites everyone to the social affairs; namely, the Friday Nite Social at 9 PM, the Saturday Nite Sports Ball with the Melody Knights Orchestra from Syracuse at 9 PM and the Sunday Awards Banquet at 1 PM. All sporting and social affairs will be held at the Ukrainian National Club, 113 Cottage Street in Auburn.

Appearing on the program of the Sunday Awards Banquet will be State Senator George Metcalf, Mayor Maurice Schwartz, Reverend Fathers Basil Ostas and Peter Ohirko. Joseph Bishop from Syracuse will be the master of ceremonies.

Cash prizes will be awarded to the winners in the men's and women's bowling handicap divisions. Trophies will be awarded for handicap and scratch scores in the men's and women's divisions. Winners will receive trophies for team play, individual team member winners, high single game and high tripple series. All trophies this year are being donated by the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association. Awarded also will be the 3-year trophies in the men's handicap, the Joseph and John Fallat Memorial trophy, and the John Fedan Memorial Trophy for men's scratch scores. Winners will also receive trophies in the Intermediate (13-17 yrs) Division and the Senior (18 and over) Division in the basketball entries. The 3-year U.N.A. Senior Basketball trophy will also be competed for.

In addition to the Sports Rally events, the UYL-NA is having an Executive Board meeting at 11 AM at the Auburn Inn, the Rally headquarters, and a UYL-NA Foundation meeting at 3 PM. All UYL-NA officers have the opportunity of meeting personally with active participants from various cities and exchangng views for the good of the Youth promotion in the Ukrainian community life.

The Newark Holy Ascension Ukrainians took the measure of the Carteret Ukrainians in the final of the New Jersey Ukrainian Basketball League tourney in the Carteret High School gymnasium on April 23 by a score of 67 to 34. High point man for the Newarkers was Larry Lozowski with 25 points followed by Don Harmatiuk with 18 points. High scorer for the Carteret team was Jerry Melech with 12 points. The Newark Holy Ascension Ukrainians were also champs last season in the Intermediate Division (13-17 yrs.) of the New Jersey Ukrainian Basketball League whose president is sports promoter Al Danko.

Young Philatelist Wins Awards For His Collections

Prominent among Youngstown, Ohio stamp collectors is young Walter Woytowich, Jr., who recently was awarded a silver medal for his participation in the Mahoning Valley Stamp Club's show. In this he impressed many of his adult fellow-members, since he missed the gold medal by a mere single point.

Billy Woytowich, as he is also known by his friends, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Woytowich, of Youngstown. The entire family are members of Branch 230 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Youngstown's **Catholic Exponent** which wrote about young Woytowich said that he is 17 and a junior at Cardinal Mooney High School. The paper quoted him on saying that being a philatelist, he collects information which help him in his school work.

Turning to Bill's success at the stamp show, the article in **The Exponent** goes on to say:

"So impressed was the club with Bill's showing that they asked him to speak recently on his favorite topic — stamps from the Philippine Islands. He has about 1,000 Philippine stamps, many of them issued by the Japanese occupation government in 1943, the year he was born."

To complete his collection, Woytowich trades and bargains with about 100 people, and says that he gets at least a letter a day from his fellow-collectors.

Walter Woytowich

According to Dr. Roman Stachura, also of Youngstown, it is not the first time that Billy received an award, or that his name was in the newspapers.

Said Dr. Stachura: "During the 13th annual Stamp Exhibition of the Mahoning Valley in 1959, he won the coveted junior grand award, the J. G. Hagedorn Memorial Plaque, for best junior exhibit. Also in 1958 he received the first prize in the senior high group for submitting the best one-page exhibit."

Roman Rudnytsky Plays With Symphony Orchestra

PATERSON, N. J. — The symphony concert of the Philharmonic Society of Northern New Jersey, held on April 19, 1961 in Paterson, N. J., in which the winners of the annual Ralph P. Ross contest were presented, proved to be one of the highlights of the 1960-1961 season.

While Norman Flitt, 10-year old winner in the Junior group gave a talented rendition of the first movement of Beethoven's First Piano Concert, and Joan Bishop, soprano, winner in the vocal division, displayed a beautiful voice and serious schooling in the selections she sung, it was Roman Rudnytsky, an eighteen-year old pianist from Toms River, N. J. (**The Weekly**, Oct. 14, 1960), a scholarship student at Juilliard, and the winner (from among thirty five contestants) of the Senior Competition, who brought the house down with his electrifying performance, of Ravel's Concerto in G.

His playing had everything: fire, brilliance, rhythmical pulsation, a wide range of dynamics and tone colors, infailable technic, musical understanding and maturity far beyond his years. Here was a genuine pianistic personality, with no doubt destined to become equal to his famous colleagues from his distinguished teacher, Mme Rosina Lhevinnes's masterclass: Van Cliburn, John Browning, a.o. The future progress of Roman Rudnytsky will be watched with great interest by the hundreds of admirers he won in this concert with his dynamic performance and his modest, but highly impressive stage department.

The 75-member Philharmonic Society of N.N.J. orchestra under Walter Schroeder gave excellent support to the soloists, and after intermission excelled in the performance of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

— C.E.S.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

HOLY ASCENSION SETS NEW SEASON RECORD

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The lanes at the Parkway Recreation Center in Irvington, New Jersey, were left smoldering after the matches held by the League the night of Friday, April 21st, when the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension quintet rolled the highest team single game of the season — 1,010 pins. Two twin-century games by the "brothers" J. Merosky and P. Molinsky, who posted 232 and 224, respectively, plus a 196 rolled by M. Sheremeta, accounted for this outstanding score. The opposing Number Two Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark was powerless against the heavy pin barrage and, in spite of a 76-pin handicap in its favor, lost all three games. The "brothers" also registered the night's highest team series with a total of 2,747 pins.

The Number One Veterans team lost two of its games with the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. Post quintet after winning the first one by a score of 935 to 899. Veterans Vic Romanyshyn and Mike Lytwyn were the front runners for their team with sets of 599 and 580, respectively, while W. Salabun and J. Horishny did the heavy rolling for the "seniors," scoring combos of 575 and 565, respectively.

This two-game loss by the second-place Veterans allowed the Ukrainian Sitch keglers to increase their first-place lead to one and a half games, when they won two out of three in their match with the St. John's Holy Name Society five. The Sitchmen were ably led by N. Plechy who registered a series of 558, which included the night's second highest single game score of 233 pins. S. Holota paced the Holy Namers with a series of 518.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church team won two games out of three from the Ukrainian Center five, with J. Sipsky doing most of the heavy pinning for the Churchmen. His series of 560 included the evening's high game of 235 pins.

In the remaining match between the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization group and the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet, the former won two out of three, with its H. Zelder rolling a combo of 565 pins.

NAMES IN NEWS

• In the primary election scheduled for this Tuesday, May 2 in Parma, Ohio, (near Cleveland) **WALTER SHIPKA** and **MICHAEL ZADERECKY** are running for the seats on the council. Both gentlemen are members of Branch 334 of the Ukrainian National Association. **John A. BOBKO**, another Ukrainian, is running for mayor of that Ohio community.

Ukrainian Group in Pittsburgh Festival

Springtime is always festival time in every part of the world, and this year Pittsburgh is no exception as Duquesne University will present its Fifth Annual Folk Festival at Pittsburgh's Syria Mosque on May 5, 6, and 7.

Participating in this year's Folk Festival are nineteen nationality groups displaying their songs and dances, their food delicacies, and the arts and crafts which compose their cultures and heritages.

Representing Ukraine are the members of the Western Pennsylvania Council of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League who have been practising for over two months learning the songs and dances which their parents and grandparents brought with them from the Old World years ago. Co-chairmen of the Ukrainian portion of the program are Harry Makar of Carnegie and Mike Haritan of South Side, Pittsburgh.

Directing the chorus for the Festival is Marian Izak, the directress of the Ambridge parish choir. Marian has selected some of the most familiar and most beautiful of Ukrainian folk songs to present to the usually appreciative audience.

Alice Haritan is busy perfecting a number of Ukrainian folk dances, which have been, in addition to the songs, a wonderful source of enjoyment to the dancers.

Several ladies from surrounding parishes have promised Food Chairlady Eleanor Patross to bring their Ukrainian food specialties to the festival for the audience to sample and enjoy.

Ukrainian arts and crafts displays are the specialty of George Forys of Ambridge whose hobby it has been for many years to collect and make articles of Ukrainian handiwork.

The group of dancers is also expected to appeaar on television over channel 13 (WQED on June 16 in the program known as the "Heritages Series."

— Peter Kopko

TUSM CONGRESS

• From Page One

"TUSM and its future goals," was the topic which Mykola Kravchuk from Detroit, retiring president of the Mikhnovsky Society, prepared and delivered.

Because of the nature of office held by Mr. Kravchuk, much of what he said was in the form of the report on the work accomplished, and the suggestions for the future.

What to Do with Older Members?

He gave some background information on this 11-year-old organization, and read passages from its constitution to redefine its purposes. Turning to the future, the retiring president raised the important question of what to do with its older members, namely those who no longer are regular students.

As means for the development of its membership, Kravchuk proposed summer camps, free of any drilling or strict discipline, but devoted to long discussions and leisure. He ended his paper by stressing the importance of aims over methods within the organization.

The last of the speakers was Bohdan Kulchytsky (**The Weekly**, February 25, 1961), president of the Philadelphia branch of TUSM, who talked on the ideas of Mykola Mikhnovsky and the Ukrainian students.

Kulchytsky sketched the biography of the man after which the Society is named, talked about his contemporaries, his politics and the movements which he headed or propagated.

Following the addresses, a short discussion ensued which, however, did not find too many participants.

That day, also on Temple campus an evening devoted to reading of poetry and prose as well as the singing of songs which were created by the Ukrainian underground took place, with writer Oleh Lysiak providing the explanatory remarks. Later on the Congress participants, joined by those who came expressly for that purpose, attending the dance at the University's Mitten Hall.

Reports, Resolutions and New Officers

In the afternoon on Sunday, April 23 the Congress moved to the Ukrainian Home on 23rd and Brown Streets. Here the retiring executive board presented their reports covering the years 1955-1961, the constitution committee put forth some changes in the Society's constitution, the delegates approved a number of resolutions, and elected a new executive board.

Of the important constitutional changes one provides for new membership categories within TUSM to accommodate those who are no longer students and those who are still in high school.

Support to the Shevchenko Memorial Fund, the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund and cooperation with other Ukrainian Youth organizations were put into the resolutions which won unanimous approval.

The new executive board of TUSM, also voted unanimously into office, is made of the following people:

Volodymyr Budziak — president; Bohdan Kulchytsky — first vice president and membership chairman; Yaroslav Chekhut — vice president for Canada; Ihor Chuma — third vice president; Anatole Bedriy — ideological director; Stefa Antoniak — secretary; Yevhen Hanovsky — publicity director; Volodymyr Pysarivsky — treasurer; Volodymyr Vanchytsky, Yaroslav Petrukh and Petro Goy — members of the board.

Into the auditing committee the following members were elected: Mykola Kravchuk, Volodymyr Latoshniak, Nestor Levytsky and Yaroslava Hrabovensky.

The new members of the TUSM tribunal are: K. Savchuk, O. Blashkiv, M. Ciapa O. Poslushny, and Z. Babiuk.

The fifth congress of the Mikhnovsky Society ended with the well-attended students' variety show at which Ihor Chuma was the master of ceremonies.

Editor's Correspondence

UNYF WAS NOT INVITED

To the Editor of The Ukrainian Weekly:

In a recent article entitled "Problems of American-Ukrainian Youth" by Alexander Danko, reference is made to a youth conference allegedly sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee to which all national youth organizations were invited. Mr. Danko states that MUN as well as 2 other national youth organizations were "conspicuous in their absence." The address of the MUN national executive is 2315 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 22, Illinois. No invitation to attend any Youth Conference was received at that address.

Nevertheless, it is very heartenig to learn that Mr. Danko is at last becoming concerned over the unity of Ukrainian youth. Judging from Mr. Danko's comments from the floor at the last UYL-NA convention I had thought that he felt that a dynamic sports program and the "ever active" Jersey State League were the complete and answer to the "Ukrainian problem." Who knows, perhaps someday Mr. Danko may even believe that the UYL-NA youth council plan, inaugurated by the Szmagala administration and allowed to wither on vine by the Bodnar administration, was not such a bad idea after all.

Myron B. Kuropas
President Ukrainian Youth Federation of America (MUN)
Chicago, Ill.

REMEMBER THE BAND

To the Editor of The Ukrainian Weekly:

In your report on the blessing of the grounds for the Ukrainian Catholic School in Jersey City (**The Weekly**, April 22, 1961) you perhaps unwittingly omitted the participation of the Ukrainian Band "Surma," which took an active part in the ceremony. Our band has 50 boys from various cities in New Jersey who attend rehearsals regularly and devote themselves to the cultivation of the Ukrainian music.

I would appreciate your printing this letter so that these boys may be given proper recognition for their participation in the Jersey City ceremony a few weeks ago. Thank you.

Ivan Dragan
Band Director
Lodi, N.J.

For Sail

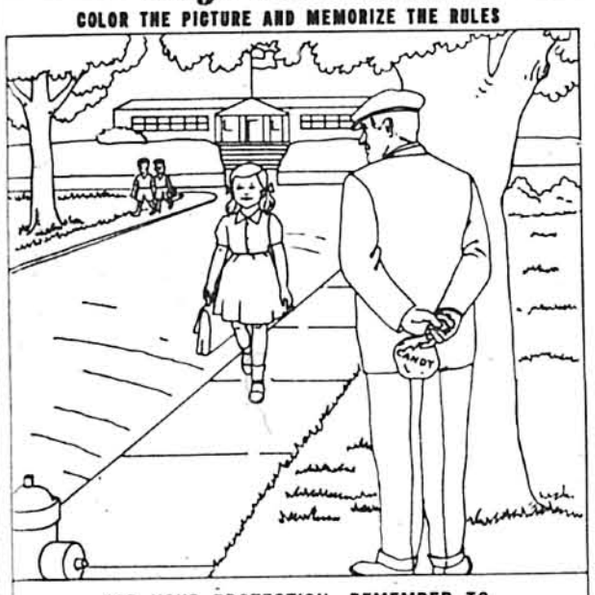
BOSTON, Mass.—Sailing is a lot easier these days with the new, compact, easy-to-carry designs.

These sport sailboats pack plenty of action and offer the same quick response and liveliness of the bigger, higher-priced hulls. The Trident, for example, weighs just 85 pounds, has a fiberglass and foam hull and an all-nylon sail, which are maintenance free. It is non-sinkable and easily carried as a car topper.

It is simple and instructive for the beginner and its exhilarating speed, with quick, responsive hull, offers thrills galore for the expert. Although it looks like a surfboard with a sail, it offers a catamaran-shaped bow and a kick-up rudder and centerboard. It sells for under $400. *(Central Press)*

Boys and Girls

COLOR THE PICTURE AND MEMORIZE THE RULES



FOR YOUR PROTECTION, REMEMBER TO:

- Turn down gifts from strangers
- Refuse rides offered by strangers
- Avoid dark and lonely streets
- Know your local policeman

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELECTION IN THE "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.

Nicholas Palamar, UNA Secretary, Dies at 67

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y.—The man who has been Secretary of Branch 330 of the Ukrainian National Association here for the past thirty years died on the morning of April 21 at Little Falls Hospital, after a brief illness.

John Palamar, 67, was born in Polowace, Ukraine and came to this country in 1912. He has been a resident of Little Falls since that time. The late Mr. Palamar was a charter member of Branch 330, and was delegate to five conventions of the UNA.

He was also a member of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, and member of the Ukrainian Home in Little Falls.

Surviving are his wife; one son Dr. Michael Palamar, two daughters, Mrs. Fred Barratta and Mrs. Myron Nebb, five grandchildren, and a brother in Ukraine.

The burial took place last Monday, April 24.

You Saw It in THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Everybody to Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
to
ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, —
28-46 44th Street — ASTORIA, L. I.
Sunday, April 30, 1961
3:00 P. M.
for the
CONCERT — ACADEMIA
honoring
Taras SHEVCHENKO
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CENTENNIAL YEAR OF HIS DEATH.
A fine varied program will be presented.
Guest Speaker — FRANK D. O'CONNOR, District Attorney, Queens County, New York City.
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TO THE
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AUGUST 6 to 30, 1961
Name .....
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Age ..... Member of U.N.A. Branch .....
• Ability to speak Ukrainian, slight, fair, good. •
Enclosing deposit of $.....
(Total Fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

Notice Notice
— UNA SECRETARY —
ORGANIZER COURSE
The success of last year's course promps the repetition of the program in 1961 at the
SOYUZIVKA, KERHONKSON, New York.
The course will commence on
SATURDAY, JUNE 17 1961 at 3:00 P. M.
and will end
FRIDAY morning, JUNE 23 1961.
Secretaries and organizers of the UNA and those who desire to become UNA organizers may register for the course. Room and board are free. Traveling expenses are covered by the participants. Families of the participants may be housed at the Soyuzivka at reduced rates.
Applications should be send to the
HOME OFFICE OF THE UNA
81-83 Grand Street — Jersey City 3, N. J.
up to MAY 20, 1961.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, UNA

Літопис ОДУМ-у

ПІСЛЯ П'ЯТЬОХ РОКІВ РОЗЛУКИ

Після п'ятьох років перерви оце знову появляється сторінка Об'єднання Демократичної Української Молоді в ЗДА п. н. „Літопис ОДУМ-у" при щоденнику „Свобода". П'ять років, здавалося б невеликий проміжок часу. Одначе, в житті американської України багато дечого змінилося, особливо на відтинку молоді. Передусім ми стали старшими. А, кажуть, що з віком йде впарі й дозрілість. Ця дозрілість молодої американської України виявляється особливо в загостреному відчутті основних проблем, що йдуть нам назустріч з кожним днем нашого буття. Одною — чи не найголовнішою — з цих проблем є виховання молодого покоління в правдивому українському дусі. Коли ще недавно дрібні різниці світопоглядового і ще більше побутового характеру і прояви так званої конкуренції перешкоджували нам бути щирими в обговоренні наших труднощів, то сьогодні кожна молодеча організація говорить відкрито і турботливо про проблеми, що відносяться не тільки до ОДУМ-у, Пласт-у, СУМ-у, МУН-у, студентських організацій і інших, а окремо до всіх разом. Для ствердження правильности такого твердження не потрібно словесних проклямацій і офіційних комунікатів, бо сам факт, з якого запопадливістю наші молодечі організації взялися до виховання наймолодших кадрів говорить сам за себе.

Виховання наймолодших обов'язково висуває питання виховників. В цьому наші молодечі організації мимовільно звертають очі в сторону своїх старших членів-сеньйорів. І тут нова проблема, проблема активности чи неактивности цього членства, яка має тенденцію після досягнення стадії в особистому житті закінчення студій, подружнього життя чи прямо купівлі хати „відпливати" від активного життя у своїх молодечих організаціях, а рівночасно дуже рідко включається в громадську роботу старших. І в цьому напрямі наші організації молоді працюють над покращанням ситуації.

Все повище сказане є, самозрозуміло, і дуже актуальне для ОДУМ-у. Може найкраще віддзеркалює стан ОДУМ-у в ЗДА під цю пору рівень і спосіб переведення 10-го Ювілейного З'їзду, що відбувся в днях 3 і 4 вересня м. р. в Ню Йорку. Ось що пише про цей З'їзд М. Ш. в журналі „Листи до Приятелів" з вересня 1960-го року: „Не є справою місячника містити звіти про з'їзди, наради і т. п. Не міняє цього і те, що з'їзд Об'єднання Демократичної Української Молоді (ОДУМ) називався ювілейним, тим більше, що саме тепер 10-літні ювілеї наших організацій, це аж надто звичайна річ. Тож коли окремо відзначаємо делегатський з'їзд ОДУМ 3-4 вересня в Ню Йорку, робимо це з огляду на його рівень і зміст, що виходили понад звичайне у нас при таких нагодах . . . Навіть привітальне слово, гарна коротка промова Р. Л. не знижувалася до кадильного ювілейного словоблудства. М. Дальний назвав свою доповідь „гілкою полину". Нам пригадався образ: коли по наших селах робили основніші порядки, тоді брали не гілку, але здорову мітлу полину, щоб вимести хату з сміття і насікомих. . . Доповідь була зразком відважної і здорової самокритики. Третя доповідь Яр. Білинського відома вже з передруку в „Молодій Україні" (Ч.73 липень-серпень 1960 п. н. „ОДУМ в новому світі: проблеми українства й асиміляції" прим. Ред.), зв'язка, з добре схопленими і критично насвітленими проблемами. . ."

Крім праці над Юним ОДУМ-ом і реактивізацією старших одумівців та зорганізуванням окремого одумівського сеньйорату, поодинокі низові клітини працюють над збагаченням матеріяльних посілостей. І так недавно Філія ОДУМ в Шикаґо закупила на власність будинок, те саме плянує і Філія в Нюарку.

Відчуваючи, що скоре вирішення української справи є щонайменше таким непевним, як непевною є сьогоднішня ситуація у світі, провідні члени ОДУМ-у розуміють велике значення духового зв'язку з Україною, що виявляється в студіях сучасного життя на Рідних Землях, про що колись тільки довго і голосно деклямувалося в нудних резолюціях. Чимраз більше одумівців серйозно займаються основним вивченням процесів, що відбуваються на Україні.

Тут коротко заторкнені справи і надалі будуть актуальними для ОДУМ-у і наша сторінка старатиметься чітко, вірно і щиро нотувати і обговорювати речі, що відносяться до молоді й якими наша молодь живе.

Ось із такими думками приходимо до продовження появи „Літопису ОДУМ-у".

(р.л.)

„Читайте Шевченка, там отворена вам ціла проява, історія і душа українського народу. Там для всіх мільйонів українського народу велика книга мудрости, книга любови до України.

. . . Читайте його слово, щоб з вас були люди найтвердші. Беріть його з собою скрізь".

Василь Стефаник, („Слово до молоді")

Віталій Бендер

ПРИВІТ І КІЛЬКА СЛІВ

Від Редакції: У 75-76-му числі одумівського журналу „Молода Україна" (листопад-грудень 1960) появилася стаття-привіт В. Бендера. З огляду на свіжість думок Автора уважаємо доцільним передрукувати її повністю в суто дискусійному плані.

„Молодій Україні" — 10 років!

Організм, що її породив, теж не старший.

Тому не можна вітати журналу, не адресуючись одноразово й до ОДУМ-у. Тож у 10-ту річницю „батька" й „дитини" — щирий привіт з Англії і доброго здоров'я на дальші дні й роки!

На цьому можна було б поставити крапку. Врочистість є, привіт надіслано. Подяка надійде.

Та коли я вже взявся за перо, мушу дозволити на нескромність і заявити, що крім вітальних слів я маю для журналу і його читачів невеликий „меседж". І 10-літній ювілей ОДУМ-у та „Молодої України" є доброю нагодою, щоб ознайомити з ним друзів і недругів.

Я свідомий, що цього листа почав нотами претенсійности й менторства, хоч ні освітніх, ні громадських кваліфікацій (у потрібній мірі) для цього не маю. І все ж я волію бути нескромним, аніж далі терпіти в собі „біль душі", спричинюваний як тими, що й далі пливуть водами „абсолютної правди", так і нами самими.

Коли 10 років тому ми організували ОДУМ і вслід за цим здали під пресу перше число „Молодої України", ми робили все можливе, щоб ОДУМ не став „ще однією" молодечою організацією. Сьогодні можна сказати, що частинно це вдалося, а частинно — ні. Не вдалося тому, що ми з місця не відсортували гасла від суті і, рушивши в похід, прихопили „порожняку", який зрозуміло, виснажував нас без ніякої компенсації.

Що ми відразу захопилися політикою „вищих форм" — ще пів біди. Найгірше, що ми мало знали про механізм, чим є людина, в тому числі звичайно, й українська. Ми дуже мало знали про мистецтво співжиття з іншими людьми, а наші старші діячі забагато були зайняті політикою, щоб могти давати в цій ділянці якийсь інструктаж. Ми мало знали про людські елементи, довкола яких на Заході утворилися окремі наукові ділянки, і які західній юнак вивчає задовго перед тим, як йому стукне двадцятка.

За ці 10 років нам довелося прочитати багато споминів написаних західніми діячами. (Наші старші діячі, на жаль, споминів не пишуть. А як пишуть, то хіба про деталі минулих сварок і міжусобиць, намагаючись перенести їх на ґрунт сьогоднішнього дня). У цих своєрідних літописах ми знайшли, що його, нерозположення, охолодження, снобізм, гордість, різкість — є постійними складниками людини, і без цих складників людина втрачає свою індивідуальність. Маючи ці елементи в собі, ми чомусь часто намагаємось викорчувати їх в інших. Бо мало приділяємо уваги мистецтву співжиття.

Від мистецтва співжиття повністю залежить мистецтво полемізувати. Розкрийте мемуари Черчилля, Трумана Ідена, Блюма, Біверброка, й ви побачите, що в основу основ свого росту вони клали опанування мистецтвом полемізувати.

На превеликий жаль, нас як раси, це майже зовсім не стосується. Ми не вміємо полемізувати власне через невміння співжити. Применшити его іншої людини можна лише применшенням свого власного. Не дбаючи про це, ми навіть у положенні рабів, не перестаємо бути ультраеґоїстами. Невміння брати своє его під контролю зумовлює брак нових норм поведінки, норм індивідумів, а не мас. В полеміці ми не переконуємо, а б'ємо. В стані ж міжгрупової словесної війни повчальних, глибоко-аналітичних дебат не може бути. Коли ж немає зразків, утвердження традиції затримується. Коли немає традиції в тій чи іншій ділянці, немає норм, до яких можна відкликатися, або якими можна оперувати, як засобом стриму, бо традиція (якщо вона є) шанується більше, ніж закон.

В 10-ту річницю ОДУМ-у і „Молодої України" хай наші молоді друзі добре задумаються над цим і хай заприсягнуть, не обов'язково перед прапорами і в повені візійних ефектів, пріти, пріти і пріти, щоб традицію високо-культурної полеміки утвердити. Вже хоч би одне це буде повністю виправдувати перебування в ОДУМ-і.

Щодо его. Ми все таки не спромоглися поставити виховання молодої української людини, як то кажуть, в площину громадської й політичної практичности. У нас ще переважає навальна ідеалізація й ґльорифікація покрою людини, її благородства, безкорисливости, високої духовости, хоч всі ми знаємо, що це тільки слова. Наша людина, в засаді, не є гіршою від людини західньої, але й не є кращою.

Багато людських рис, що їх ми критикуємо в інших, властиві й нам. І все ж ми ці неґативи обходимо, любимо недобачати їх, любимо замість живої й багатогранної української людини бачити одну „духовість", абсолютну одумʼяність, якогось аскета-ідеаліста, який заради „високої мети" не піддасться ніяким матеріяльним спокусам і живе як святий, або мученик. А коли в щоденному житті, в практиці, ми попадаємо у звичайні людські перипетії, де схрещуються еґа, де зударяються амбіції, де, отже, мають місце нормальні прояви нормальних людей, нам стає соромно і ми применшуємо свої вартості реплікою: „А хіба в українців може бути інакше?"

З таким вихованням треба, нарешті, покінчити. За взірець молодій людині треба подавати не ікону, а нормальну земну істоту. Кожна людина є еґоїстом. Не викорчовувати еґоїзм, а плекати його треба. Плекати, як квітку, щоб він не переростав (в ультра-еґоїзм), але й щоб не був кволим. Не вивчаючи секретів механізму, яким є людина, ми ще часто оперуємо словними зливами і через те нічого не робимо, щоб еґоїзм, який є незнищенним складником людини, взяти в обручі жидівської солідарности між українцями.

Щодо цього багато в минулому завинили наші діди, батьки й матері. Але ж вони жили в умовах всеогортаючої іґноранції. Ми ж посідаємо певні знання, які запропащуємо заради короткотривалих ефектів. Отже, й ми винні. І наші діти будуть винні, якщо ми проживемо своє життя спостерігачами й прославлювачами „теоретичної" людини.

У 10-ту річницю „Молодої України" хай її читачі з усього цього зроблять висновки і почнуть плекати в собі (та в своїх дітях) еґоїзм, як висловився А. Кестлер, вищого шлюзу, коли відсоток від особистого зиску диктатом совісти (а не з примусу) перечислюється для фундаменту під національне завтра.

Без всесторонньої чесности з самими нами ми й надалі будемо виховувати осіб, яких в життєвому поході заїдатиме меншевартість, прищеплювана їм нашою анемічною педагогікою.

З життя ОДУМ у Нюарку

Першим і основним завданням Філії ОДУМ-у було зорганізувати доріст, тобто Юний ОДУМ. На загальних зборах Філії ОДУМ-у було обрано п. Антона Філімончука на керівника Юного ОДУМ-у.

Антон Філімончук, як активний працівник (перед цим був Головою Філії ОДУМ-у), не відкладаючи дорученої справи, негайно взявся за організацію Юного ОДУМ-у. Першим його ділом було кликати батьків доростаючої молоді. На зборах, що відбулися 3-го грудня 1960 року, було обрано виховну комісію в склад якої увійшли: п-ня Приходько як голова, І. Гладун, А. Радомський, В. Кирейко. Минак та керівник Юного ОДУМ-у А. Філімончук — як члени. Вихователі: Нона Стокальська, Нона Балаценко, Іван Павленко, Галя Павленко, Оля Філімончук і Антон Філімончук. Педагогічна Рада: проф. Іван Гончаренко, К. Степовий і Іван Павленко. Тут же було впісано до Юного ОДУМ-у 15-ро дітей та визначено години і дні праці. Також проф. Ів. Гончаренко перевів першу лекцію з вихованками на тему „Виховання молоді".

Навчання стало провадитись регулярно кожної суботи від 9-ої до 11-ї години дня.

Заінтересованість в організації Юного ОДУМ-у з боку громадянства стало збільшуватися і насьогодні організація Юного ОДУМ-у нараховує вже 28 осіб, не беручи до рахунку старших Одумівців.

Організація Ю. ОДУМ-у розділена на чотири групи: 2 групи хлопців і 2 групи дівчат, залежно від їх віку.

За короткий час організація Юн. ОДУМ-у встигла організувати „Коляду", брала участь організовано в Одумівських одностроях в церквах з день 22-го січня, та має свій Одумівський Хор, керівником якого стала одумівка п-на Нона Балаценко. Дня 26-го лютого ц. р. відбулося Свято Молоді під знаком заприсягнення Юних одумівців і вшанування пам'яті героїв Крут.

До присяги стало 25 осіб а саме: В. Приходько, Минак, К. Гладун, Г. Гладун, В. Степовий, А. Степова, С. Радомський, П. Радомський, Котляр, Котляр, Богдан, Івчанівська, Івчанівський, Г. Слинько, Стокальська, Г. Стройник, Д. Стройник, М. Семенець, В. Кирейко, В. Вирейко, В. Каплій та Журавель.

Перед присягою Хор Юного ОДУМ-у під кер. Нони Балаценко гарно відспівав Молодечий Марш, слова Ів. Багряного „Молода Україна гряде".

Присягу відібрали: Голова Філії ОДУМ-у в Нюарку п. Віктор Росинський, Голова Головної Управи ОДУМ-у п. М. Дзябенко та керівник Юн. ОДУМ-у п. А. Філімончук.

По присязі один за одним з веселим усміхом на устах, та з задоволенням і гордістю, наче б вони є ті, на яких лежить доля знедоленої Батьківщини України, підходили до одержання відповідних відзначень, — молоді Юнаки й Юначки. Стисненням рук Голові Філії, Годові Головної Управи та керівникові Юного ОДУМ-у вони відходили в сторону. Гарно й мило було дивитись, коли ті, щойно заприсягнені 25-ро юнаків та юначок, всі як один в одумівських одностроях із відзнаками на рукавах, проходили перед сценою, уже не розсіяні, а організованою масою, в майбутньому скріплені одною спільною ідеєю, спільною метою.

Голова Головної Управи п. М. Дзябенко в своєму слові побажав Організації Юного ОДУМ-у, ще більших успіхів у його відповідальній роботі.

По закінченню церемонії присяги Юних Одумівців відбулася силами цього ж Юного ОДУМ-у Академія, присвячена Героям Крут. Академію відкрив Голова Філії ОДУМ-у п. В. Росинський. Змістовний і досить цікавий реферат прочитав одумівець інж. Стойко.

По рефераті відбулася мистецька частина. В мистецькій частині були рецитації, окремі деклямації та музичні точки, виконані виключно силами місцевого Юного ОДУМ-у. Мистецьку частину підготовила і нею керувала Голова Виховної Комісії активна працівниця п-ні Ліда Приходько. Виконання всіх точок було бездоганне. Зараз Філія ОДУМ-у разом з Юн. ОДУМ-ом підготовляється до відзначення 100-х роковин смерти Великого Пророка, Генія України, Борця і Мученика за Волю України Тараса Шевченка.

На закінчення імпрези Голова Головної Управи п. М. Дзябенко закликав присутніх батьків, діти яких ще не є в організації ОДУМ-у, бачучи ті досягнення і ті напрямні, які ставить перед собою організація ОДУМ-у, — а це є виховання дитини в любові до свого Рідного Краю і свого знедоленого Народу, в любові до Рідних традицій і звичаїв, до Рідної мови і до здійснення мрій наших батьків, до визволення нашої поневоленої Батьківщини України з-під московсько-більшовицької неволі, — вписувати дітей до організації ОДУМ-у і тим самим підготовити молоде покоління, яке зможе гідно нас заступити в майбутньому.

Усміхнені обличчя дітей, гордість та заінтересування бути кимсь кращим від інших, — дають надію, що організація ОДУМ-у своє завдання на відтинку виховання молоді — виконає з успіхом та честю.

Відспіванням Національного Гимну закінчено цю імпрезу. Заля була заповнена вщерть. З свого боку можна побажати нашому Юному ОДУМ-ові і його керівникам найбільших успіхів в його роботі.

ТАРАС ШЕВЧЕНКО

МОЛИТВА ЗА БАТЬКІВЩИНУ

О, СВЯТАЯ!
СВЯТА БАТЬКІВЩИНО МОЯ!
ЯК ПОМОЖУ ТОБІ В ОДЧАЮ, —
І ТИ ЗАКОВАНА, І Я . . .
СКАЖУ ТИРАНАМ БОЖУ ВОЛЮ, —
НЕ ЗРОЗУМІЮТЬ, НЕ ПРИЙМУТЬ!
І НА ТВОЇМ ШИРОКІМ ПОЛІ
КАМІННЯМ ВІСНИКА ПОБ'ЮТЬ!
ЗНЕСУТЬ ВИСОКІЇ МОГИЛИ
І ПОНЕСУТЬ ІЗ СЛОВОМ ЗЛА!
ТЕБЕ УБИЛИ, РОЗЧАВИЛИ
І ВОСХВАЛИТЬ ЗАБОРОНИЛИ
ТВОЇ ВЕЛИКІЇ ДІЛА!
О, БОЖЕ, СИЛЬНИЙ І ПРАВДИВИЙ,
В ТВОЇЙ РУЦІ — ЖИТТЯ І СМЕРТЬ —
ВДЯГНИ У СЛАВУ СВОЮ ТВЕРДЬ —
І СОТВОРИ СВЯТЕЄ ДИВО —
ВОСКРЕСНУТЬ МЕРТВИМ ПОВЕЛИ!
БЛАГОСЛОВИ ВОЗСТАТЬ СОБОРОМ
НА ПОДВИГ НОВИЙ І СУВОРИЙ —
НА ЧИН ВИКУПЛЕННЯ ЗЕМЛІ,
ЗЕМЛІ, ПОВИТОЇ В НЕСЛАВУ,
СТОКРАТ ПОЛИТОЇ КРИВАВО
КОЛИСЬ ПРЕСЛАВНОЇ ЗЕМЛІ!

(„Безталанний", 1843 р.)

ШЕВЧЕНКІВСЬКИЙ КОНТЕСТ ЮНОГО ОДУМ-у

В днях 11-го і 18-го лютого ц. р. відбулося двоє сходин Головної Управи ОДУМ-у в ЗДА. Перші сходини відбулися разом із членами ЦК ОДУМ-у з Америки. Присутні: Євген Федоренко, Іван Павленко, д-р Ярослав Білинський, Микола Дзябенко, інж. Євген Кальман, Антон Філімончук, Віктор Росинський, Роман Лисняк і прибулий спеціяльно на ці сходини з далекого Клівленду Василь Пономаренко.

Під час нарад вирішено відбути цьогорічний з'їзд ОДУМ з ЗДА на оселі Українського Робітничого Союзу в Ґлен Спей, стейті Ню Йорк, получивши з ним традиційну зустріч одумівців Америки й Канади. Оскільки ОДУМ-ові в Канаді є за трудно влаштовувати зустріч кожного року (наші колеґи практично мусять готуватися до зустрічі цілий рік і не мають таким чином часу на важну щоденну працю в ОДУМ-і) і грозило, що така зустріч не відбудеться взагалі цього року, члени ЦК і Г. У. вирішили відбути зустріч і з'їзд разом. Важливим фактором в цьому рішенні були кошти подорожі одумівців з більше віддалених місцевостей, що цього року не мусітимуть робити двох окремих поїздок на з'їзд та зустріч. Головна Управа вже одержала від УРСоюзу згоду на відбуття наших імпрез на його вакаційній оселі.

З нагоди святкувань українських громад у вільному світі 100-их роковин смерти нашого Великого Пророка Тараса Шевченка, Головна Управа доручила філіям ОДУМ-у, крім участи в загально-громадських святкуваннях Роковин, відбути внутрішні святкування по можливості як найбільше величаво.

Рівночасно Г. У. рішила влаштувати для юних одумівців Шевченківський контест у формі писань про Шевченка. Найкращі написані речі будуть нагороджені виданнями праць Поета. Розробленням пляну і правил контесту займається Роман Лисняк в порозумінні з референтом ОДУМ-у Олексієм Коновалом.

На цих же сходинах Г. У. було рішено звернутися до Редакції „Свободи" із проханням відновити появу сторінки ОДУМ-у „Літопис ОДУМ-у", перше число якої було появилося в січні 1956-го року. На письмо пресового референта Г. У. з 13-го лютого ц. р. позитивно відповіла Редакція „Свободи" листом свого головного редактора п. Антона Драгана з 21-го лютого ц. р. У висліді появляться оце число нашої сторінки.

Роман Лисняк

ОСТАННІЙ ПОЛК

На Кремлі вже не було п'ятикутньої.

Збірка о шостій.

Було ще темно.

Вони ставали на середині площі, вздовж ряду бараків, перед великою скринею від гарматніх стрілен. На скрині м'лявся червоний прапор. На прапорі стояла підбита зірка. Коло зірки лежала книга.

Вони протирали очі. Деякі з них тулилися плечима і спали навстоячки.

Рушниці держали вони в руках. Вони ще не навчилися орудувати ними.

Надворі, перед воротами, стояли матері. Мовчали.

Стійковий ходив. Його шолом блестів.

Падав дощ. Мряка вкривала площу. В бараках горіли каганці. Члени служби безпеки „Права Рука" бігали коридорами, зганяли сплюхів. Заспані, в одній руці рушниця, а в другій вихований ведмедик чи собачка, котилися вони вниз по сходах.

— Давай, давай! — підганяв старшина.

Вони падали.

— Відчислити! — наказав підстаршина. Як удар кувальського молота проходив наказ рядами. Голос був тупий, як наповнений келих.

— Га? — дивувався підстаршина.

Ніхто не числив.

— Ми маємо всього по сім років, — сказав один, — і ще не вміємо рахувати.

— Я так і знав, — відповів підстаршина. Витягнув олівець. Пішов рядами. Рахував і записував на рукаві.

— Поправ ґазову маску, — сказав найсухішому.

Із-за підвищення визирав комин полевої кухні. Її покришка була закручена. Шипів вентиль.

З бараку вийшли члени служби безпеки „Права Рука", засалютували й стали на лівому крилі.

Матері дивилися крізь ґратовану огорожу.

Мряка рідшала.

Ішов полковник. Підійшов до підвищення.

— Струнко! — наказав підстаршина.

Кухар гримав баняком і кухлем.

Діти сильніше притиснули до себе іграшки й серйозно дивилися прямо.

— Направо глянь!

В першому ряді впала на землю їдунка.

— До звіту товаришеві полковникові — глянь! — Підстаршина підійшов до нього й гримнув закаблуками. — Полк жовтенят „Жовтень 1917" готовий до вимаршу.

— Дякую, — сказав полковник. Він повернувся обличчям. „Крррі" — кричала дерев'яна нога, коли він підносив її; „крррра" — коли опускав.

— Дайте „спочинь".

— Споч. . .. — сказав підстаршина. Крикнув: „Спочинь!"

Полковник поклав свою лахмату руку на підвищення:

— Здорові, жовтенята!

— Доброго ранку, дядьку, — крикнули в один голос діти. Деякі хотіли вийти з ряду й подати йому руку. Інші стримали їх.

Густіше ллав дощ.

Нарувала земля.

— Ви сьогодні виходите в поле, — сказав полковник.

— Так, дядьку.

— Це великий день для вас.

— Так, дядьку.

— Я надіюся, що ви зробите мені честь і будете такі відважні, як ваші батьки, що полягли в цій великій вітчизняній війні.

— Постараємось, дядьку.

— Ви є останніми.

— Так, дядьку.

— Батьківщина з гордістю глядить на вас.

— Пшик! — гримнув кухар на помічника.

— . . .гордий за вас, — закінчив полковник.

— Так, — відповіли хлопчики.

З бараку вийшов один з бородою.

— Батюшка, товаришу полковник — заревів підстаршина.

— Стисло, коротко, піднесено, — звернувся полковник.

Батюшка засалютував: „Так, товаришу полковник".

Він — стрункий, молодий зійшов на підвищення.

— Дорогі дітоньки, — говорив він і обкручував срібний ланцюг із хрестом довкола вказівного пальця.

— „Ви знов йдете проти ворога — захищати честь нашої батьківщини".

— Так, — сказали діти.

— Ах, ви, — сказав батюшка й усміхнувся. — Ах, ви, любі, чарівні, хоробрі дітоньки! Чи знаєте ви, що є тільки один, який захищатиме вас перед стрілами дикого ворога?

— Ні, — відповіли хлопчики.

— Ах, любі, ви повинні це знати.

— Повинні, — сказали діти.

— Знайте тоді: ним є вождь і ясне сонце нашої хороброї батьківщини.

— Плювать, от зварив. Все розварене. — Кухар коло полевої кухні відкрутив покришку. Пара вдарила в ніздрі.

— . . . .хороброї батьківщини, — повторив батюшка й кашлянув. — Він посилає цілющі свої промені на вас — своїх хоробрих синів. Він уділяє через мене, його слугу, батьківське благословення.

Батюшка розпростер руки.

— Амінь, — сказав підстаршина.

Полковник глянув на годинник.

— Брати каву! — гукнув кухар.

Батюшка опустив руки. — Амінь, — сказав він.

— Так! І це зроблено. Пустіть їх брати каву, — сказав полковник.

— Брати каву, — повторив підстаршина.

Батюшка підкрутив баки й зійшов з підвищення. Очі йому світилися. Жовтенята відчіпали їдунки й бігли до кухні. Шкільні торби скакали на їх плечах.

Ставало ясно. Перед воротами виразно видно матерів. У різних хустках. Вони журилися. За ними, на руїнах, старі будували протипанцерний рів.

Хлопчики утворили за кухнею довгу чергу. Деякі гралися у війну й ловили полонених.

— Давай, давай! — кричав старшина. — Спішіть!

Ті, що одержали каву, ставали в маршову колону.

Підстаршина наказав повісити рушниці на плечі. — Дивіться, не погубіть ваших ведмедиків.

— Ні, дядьяку. Будемо їх берегти.

— Любі, хоробрі юнаки, — сказав батюшка й поспішив на снідання.

— Так, — сказав полковник, — вождь і батьківщина горді за них.

Прийшов джура. — Снідання, товаришу полковнику.

— Нарешті, — сказав полковник. Наказав вирушати.

— Командири чот, виступити! — наказав підстаршина.

Командири чот виступили. Ніхто з них не мав нижче сімдесяти. Більшість ходила на палицях.

Вартовий відчинив крило воріт. Матері подалися назад.

— Михасю! — кликнула найближча до воріт.

Мряка рідшала. Вона сиділа ще тільки в руїнах.

— Кроком руш! — наказав старшина.

— До побачення, дядьку, — гукали діти.

Полковник виструнчився. Джура держав над ним парасолю.

— Пісня! — наказав підстаршина. — Пісня про вождя.

Перші дали тон.

— Три, — рахували командири чот, — чотири. . . .

Вони співали. Але співали пісню „Маленькі наші ноги".

Це був чистий і милий спів, з якого незабаром випали хрипливі баси командирів чот.

Співаючи, пройшли через ворота. Співаючи, пройшли й біля матерів на руїнах.

Дідусі в протипанцерному рові дивилися й протирали очі. Замикали очі.

РІК II Ч. 1 (3)

ЛІТОПИС ОДУМ-у
Сторінка
ОБ'ЄДНАННЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЧНОЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ
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