

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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DETROITER DONATES \$4,000 TO SHEVCHENKO FUND

NEW YORK.—Thus far unprecedented donation was received here by the Shevchenko Memorial Committee for the fund designed to raise a monument to the Poet in Washington, D.C.

According to the S.M.C. William Olinik of Detroit made a single contribution of \$4,000 to the fund. The sum, along with another donation, amounted to almost all the savings held by the 71-year old gentleman. The donation was forwarded to the national office in New York by the Shevchenko Memorial Committee in Detroit-East.

Having learned of the unusual contribution, Svoboda sent its Detroit correspondent Volodymyr Nestorovych to interview Mr. Olinik.

Correspondent Nestorovych reported that he met Mr. Olinik in the Democratic Club on Greyling Street in Detroit. When told of the purpose of the interview, the generous donor showed some modesty and felt that it was unnecessary to publicize his gift.

"Is it necessary to write in the newspapers about my contribution?" he asked. "What I gave, I gave. One gives more, the other less, and yet another may give nothing. I gave one thousand to the parish high school fund, and four thousand for the Shevchenko statue in Washington," explained, Mr. Olinik.

The interview revealed that the gentleman is 71 years old. He no longer works for living, and receives a monthly pension of \$150.

"That is enough to live on," he explained, "but the monument in the capital of United States is an important undertaking. Unless we are generous, we will disgrace ourselves before the whole world. The campaign was started, and it must be completed."

HEAR TESTIMONIES ON CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE

UCCA APPEALS FOR LETTERS TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UCCA) — On Wednesday morning, May 10, the House Committee on Rules held hearings on H. Res. 211 and similar measures proposing the creation of a Special House Committee on Captive Nations. Only members of Congress are eligible to testify before this Committee.

Appearing in behalf of the resolutions were Congressmen Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania, Samuel S. Stratton of New York, Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, Michael A. Feighan of Ohio, and William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania. Other Congressmen, like Seymour Halpern of New York, submitted written statements in favor of the resolutions. The chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, was present for the entire hearing and exchanged observation with the witnesses.

Each witness stressed some essential aspect concerning the necessity for a Special House Committee on Captive Nations. Congressman Stratton held that no official or private body was doing the work envisioned by the bill. Congressman Derwinski held that such a committee would be a permanent symbol for the captive nations. Congressman Feighan brought up the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR and asked "How many Americans know about the 30 million Moslems in the Soviet Union, about Idel-Ural, Turkistan and Azerbaijan, about economic colonialism in the U. S. S. R.?" Congressman Scranton related



William Olinik Pleased to give all his savings.

There must not be a shortage of 'greenbacks.'"

William Olinik was born in the village of Kocemyr in the county of Tovmach, Western Ukraine. He was one of five children, of whom one sister died two years ago in Ukraine, one brother died recently in Argentina and one in Canada. One remaining brother lives on a farm in the USA.

In 1911 Mr. Olinik came to this country after a short sojourn in Canada. He worked on the railroad in Minnesota for six years, and in 1917 moved to Detroit, where he worked on the assembly line of Chrysler Corporation for thirty years. In the community life, he has been active in the Democratic Club, of the Saint Michael's Brotherhood, and in the Hetman organization (Ukrainian monarchists).

When asked what prompted him to make such a generous contribution to the Shevchenko Memorial fund, Mr. William Olinik replied: "I loved Shevchenko all my life. He is the pride of my nation. I was pleased to have been able to give in his honor all that I had saved."

Prof. Paneyko Chosen as New President of UFU

MUNICH — Dr. Yuri Paneyko, professor of law and a scholar of note has been named to head the Ukrainian Free University, the post vacated by the late Dr. Ivan Mirchuk who died May 2 (The Weekly, May 6, 1961), it was announced here.

The new president of UFU is seventy-five. He has already served two terms as president of the Ukrainian Free University, beginning in 1948. It was during his term of office that the Bavarian ministry of education issued a decree, on September 16, 1950, recognizing UFU as the institution of higher learning, with the right to grant university degrees.

Another announcement stated that the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Munich and the Faculty of Law and Social Science of UFU will jointly hold a reception



Dr. Yuri Paneyko

in honor of Dr. Paneyko on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The reception is planned for May 27, the announcement stated.

U.N.A. SUPREME ASSEMBLY MEETS MONDAY

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhenson, N. Y., May 19.—The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association will begin its week-long regular annual meeting in this Catskill Mountains resort owned by the UNA.

Besides presenting their annual reports, the members of the Supreme Assembly have on their agenda a whole list of vital questions dealing with the Association, among them the election of a new Supreme President to take the place of the late Dmytro Halychyn, who died as the result of an accident on March 26.

Those taking part in the annual meeting will be the members of the Supreme Executive Committee: Joseph Lesawyer, Acting President of the UNA; Mrs. Gregory Herman, Supreme Presidentess; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary; and Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer.

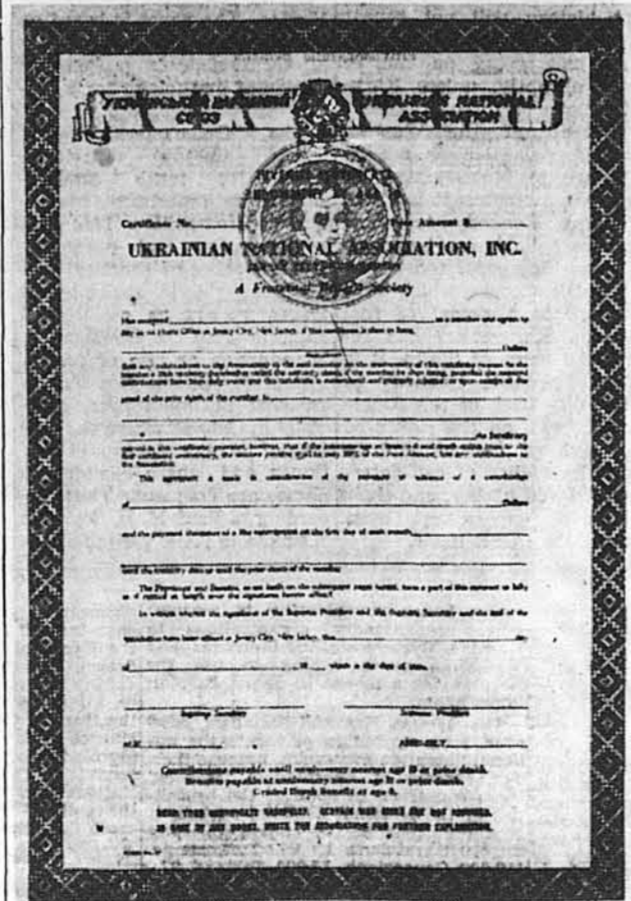
Members of the Supreme Auditing Committee, who have

just completed the annual auditing of the books, and resources of the Association in the Home Office in Jersey City, have arrived here yesterday to complete their work and prepare their reports for the annual meeting. The UNA auditors are: Dr. Walter Gallan, Wladimir Kossar, Stephen Kurupas, Peter Kuchma, and Peter Pucillo.

From various cities in the United States, and from Toronto, Canada, the members of the Board of Advisers are expected here shortly, also for the meeting. They are: Bohdan Zorych, Dmytro Szmagala, John Kokolski, Taras Shpikula, Ivan Odezynsky, William B. Hussar, Miss Anna Chopek, Andrew Jula, Mrs. Helen Shtogryn, Walter Dydik, Nicholas Dawyskyba, and Russel Huk.

Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of the UNA official organ Svoboda will also take part in the meeting.

SHEVCHENKO'S PICTURE APPEARS ON NEW UNA CERTIFICATES



The redesigned certificate now being issued to new U.N.A. members.

New members of the Ukrainian National Association will be receiving certificates with the Picture of Taras Shevchenko in honor of his centenary this year, already designated as the "Shevchenko Year." The UNA home office recently redesigned its certificates, and

now besides the familiar Ukrainian embroidery printed around the borders, there is a watermark-type picture of the greatest Ukrainian poet. The original was drawn by painter Mykola Butovych especially for this purpose.

NEW ROLE FOR MILITARY RESERVES OUTLINED

PROGRAM CALLED 20th CENTURY REVIVAL OF MINUTEMAN SPIRIT

NEWARK, N. J., May 16 (Staff)—Armed Forces Week was marked today by the conferees of the National Security Seminar in the Public Service auditorium here. Gen. Harold Maddox, Vice Commander of the Continental Air Command (CONAC) was the main speaker during the ceremonies, and he outlined the program now underway for recovery after a possible nuclear attack on the United States.

Following a short concert by the McGuire Air Force Base Band, Col. F. K. Paul, who heads the team of instructors of the Seminar (The Weekly, May 6, 1961), read the proclamation issued by Mayor Leo P. Carlin of Newark designating the week of May 13 as the Armed Forces Week in Newark.

Col. William H. Baumer, Vice president of the National Security Seminar, and assistant to the chairman of the board of Johnston and Johnston then introduced Gen. Maddox, as the man who is working out a plan "to give the Reserve to the Reserve."

The CONAC Vice Commander's main topic was the organization of an active network to start an immediate recovery program following a nuclear attack.

All-out Attack by the Enemy He said that the strategic situation in which we find ourselves now is such that although it is implicit that the United States will never launch an all-out attack, it is nevertheless possible that such an attack might be launched by its potential enemy.

General Maddox indicated that nuclear war would involve not only the nation's armed forces, but also its industry, and all the civilians. Unfortunately, he said, this realization does not yet prevail among the average citizens.

Taking the Air Force Reserve as a case study, the Speaker then outlined the role to be played by the Reserve in the "Recovery Program." This would mean that the supervision of the Reserves by the

Active units would have to be reduced to the minimum, the Reserves would take over full responsibility for the part played by them, and they would have to master the use of all weapons.

"Participation in our own defence is a way of life in this country," the General said. "It was simpler with the long rifles, but it does not mean that we now must give over the ICBM's to the professionals." The citizen-reservist must be able to operate every possible type of weapon, he added.

The "Recovery Program," as outlined by Gen. Maddox, recognizes that the free world and the enemy are both able to inflict destruction, but in an attack, the enemy would not be able to destroy all the aircraft, and equipment, and with trained personnel, ready to take over responsibilities, a program of recovery would be immediately started, using emergency facilities. The Reserves would comprise the recovery groups, and would begin to act at once on their own initiative.

Recovery Groups Formed Thus far, according to the Vice Commander, the CONAC has organized 200 recovery groups near non-military airfields, and 109 units to organize manpower to help the military bases recover after an attack.

There are also several hundred units away from the target areas, which would move into the target areas if these were hit. The duties of the recovery units would be such things as physical repair of installations, decontamination procedures, preparation of undamaged equipment for a return attack on the enemy, and maintenance of communications via all possible means. The General called this the twentieth century revival of the Minuteman spirit.

"We must be ready to accept the blow, survive it, fight like tigers and win," ended General Maddox his Armed Forces Week address.

REMEMBRANCE SERVICE FOR HALYCHYN HELD IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—On May 5 this city's Ukrainian community paid tribute to the late Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, with a religious mourning service, for days after his death. The customary observances were arranged under the chairmanship of Walter Dydik, UNA Supreme Adviser, and consisted of the church service at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, conducted by Father William Jaremowich, and a remembrance service at the local Ukrainian National Temple.

The Detroit News of Saturday, May 6 carried a by-lined story on the event, which was entitled, "Ukrainians Pay Tribute to Late Leader in USA." Written by James K. Anderson it made mention of the ceremonies which were held, and gave background of the late Mr. Halychyn, who was being honored. It stated that Halychyn was the president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America "a Ukrainian-American political organization seeking liberation of Ukraine from the Communist rule," and the president of UNA, "the largest nonpolitical Ukrainian organization in the United States."

The fatal accident which caused Mr. Halychyn's death, "apparently as the result of a fall in a subway station," was also noted. Anderson summarized in his article the speeches made during the tribute by Stephen Kurupas, UNA Supreme Controller, and Mr. Dydik. He quoted Kurupas as saying about Mr. Halychyn, that "his whole life was devoted to the Ukrainian cause and its eventual liberation." "Walter Dydik," the article in The News went on, "said Halychyn was in the forefront of the Ukrainian struggle and his memory will live on." Of the other people who spoke at the tribute, reporter Anderson listed William Terlecki, of the Ukrainian Legion; Dr. Alexander Maritchak, of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Mrs. Maria Kwitkowsky, president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross, her husband Dr. Denys Kwitkowsky, past president of the Detroit UCCA branch, and Paul Duda, of Windsor, past UNA Supreme Adviser. The article ended with the mention that during the remembrance service for Mr. Halychyn, the mourners learned of the death in Munich of Dr. Ivan Mirchuk, president of the Ukrainian Free University there. Dr. Mirchuk had visited Detroit on his last tour of this continent.

Thousands Witness Blessing of Manor College Cornerstone



The new Manor Junior College in Fox Chase section of Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (Svoboda) — Some 20,000 persons took part in the annual feast day which was combined this year with the blessing of the cornerstone for the new Manor College building in Fox Chase section of this city, on Sunday May 14.

The Junior College building was constructed under the supervision of the Building Fund Committee of which Pennsylvania's Governor David L. Lawrence is the honorary chairman. The Sisters of St. Basil the Great maintain the educational facilities of the institutions which include the girls high school, and the junior college, as well as residence for the students, and a monastery for the Sisters.

Each year on Mother's Day, pilgrimages to Fox Chase are organized from the cities in the Eastern States, at which time various religious ceremonies take place. Last Sunday Low Masses were

celebrated all morning by the Redemptorist and the Franciscan Fathers, and at 10:30 the High Mass was celebrated by Fr. Bybliv during which the 120-voice student choir of St. John the Baptist School in Newark chanted the responses. At 4:30, His Excellency Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk blessed the cornerstone. In the ceremony representatives of the Government of Pennsylvania, Ukrainian organizations, as well as the pilgrims and members of religious orders took part.

An estimated 8000 people walked the Stations of the Cross and paid homage at the grotto of the Blessed Virgin, on the grounds of the Manor College.

The Very Rev. Mother M. Zenobia, Superior General of the Sisters of St. Basil, who was instrumental in starting the building of the College, came especially from Rome to attend the Sunday's event.

Peace Corps to Hold Tests for Volunteers NEED PEOPLE IN ALL FIELDS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Everyone interested in joining the Peace Corps of the United States will have the opportunity to take entrance tests on May 27 and June 5, according to the release from project's headquarters.

The Peace Corps is actively recruiting for engineers, surveyors, geologists, teachers of English as a second language, community development workers, and agricultural extension workers, the release stated.

Robert Sargent Shriver, Director of Peace Corps, said one of the greatest demands will be for people to teach English.

"We have received many queries for liberal arts graduates asking where they could fit into Peace Corps," Shriver said.

"They believe that because they are not expert with a slide rule, they have no function to perform."

"The Peace Corps needs them as much as it needs anyone. For example, they can be taught how to teach English either as a first or second language to other people in the training they will receive."

On May 27 general examination will be for volunteers who wish to work as elementary school teachers, teachers of English as a second lan-

guage, in agriculture and animal husbandry, as engineers, surveyors and geologists.

The second test on June 5, will be for a special one for liberal arts college graduates for teaching English, biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics in secondary schools. It was noted that Peace Corps candidates may take both tests. This will qualify them for every possible position in the Corps.

Teaching certificates are not needed, and there is no "passing marks." The directors of selection of the project are interested in abilities and competency.

SPORTS BULLETIN

NEW YORK, May 18, (OZ).

The Ukrainian Nationals Soccer club face a tough test in Philadelphia Sunday, when they meet hard-hitting Third Lanark in an exhibition match. The Scotsmen gave a fine display of fast accurate football yesterday, when they defeated Birmingham City 4:1 here.

The Lanarks play hard and fast throughout 90 minutes. They chase every ball, and follow through in every pass. If the Ukrainians are to put up a good show this weekend, they must match this determination.

Plan First Ukrainian Gathering in Montana

(Special to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY)

LEWISTON, Mont.—Ukrainian music and songs, Taras Shevchenko's poems, speeches in English and Ukrainian, a display of Ukrainian costumes, embroidery and books, are to be part of the observance of the Shevchenko centenary in the State of Montana, according to Ted Luciw, of this city.

What is termed as the "First Ukrainian Gathering in Montana," will take place tomorrow, May 21, 1961, in the Parish Center of Our Lady of Lourdes, Great Falls, Mont. Mr. Luciw is to deliver the address in English, while Dr. Roman Pohorecki will deliver

another one in Ukrainian. Invitations to the event have been mailed out last week to the known Ukrainians in the area. Ted Luciw, who is the secretary of the local committee estimates that there are some forty Ukrainian families in the state. He said that the funds which will be collected at the concert in honor of the Ukrainian Poet, will be sent to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee for the purpose of erecting a monument in his honor in the nation's capital. A feature after the formal ceremonies, Luciw said, will be the serving of some Ukrainian dishes to the participants.



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OBSESSION OVER RUSSIA IN U.S.

There are many misleading and distorted misconceptions in the United States about the Soviet Union and Russia. For the most part these misconceptions derive from the fact that Russian propaganda, both White and Red, has made serious inroads into American thinking and its approach toward the USSR. There are powerful pro-Russian forces in this country which are intent upon keeping a blurred image of "Russia" in the minds of the American people, and on whitewashing Russian imperialism and colonialism and make it look like the early pioneering period of our American history.

On September 13, 1959 a week before Khrushchev's first visit to the United States, *The New York Times* pointed to some of these misconceptions, one of them being that "all Soviet citizens are Russians." "The fact," wrote *The Times*, "is that only half of all Soviet citizens belong to what is termed the Great Russian nationality. About a fifth are Ukrainians. A third Slavic group, the Byelorussians, is the next numerous. There are many other Soviet cultural and national minorities including Estonians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Georgians, Armenians, Uzbeks, Turkmens and Bashkirs. Jews also are regarded as a national group in the Soviet Union..."

Notwithstanding these facts, some American writers and publications continue to perpetuate flagrant misconceptions about the USSR and Russia. One point in question is the recently published book, *Russia*, written by Charles W. Thayer and the editors of *Life Magazine*. Although the book purports to describe the USSR as a whole, it is presenting "Russia," strictly as an alleged national and ethnic entity.

Although the authors enumerate the peoples of the USSR, they gave little evidence of their understanding of the nature of the Russian empire. Most of their sources are, of course, Russian sources which are highly biased and one-sided. Thus, Kiev is shown as "Russia's capital centuries ago" or "now the provincial capital of the Ukraine." Prince Vladimir (Volodymyr Velyky—Ed) is "Russia's last pagan ruler," while "Cossack troops—mercenaries primarily from the Ukraine region" helped Ivan the Terrible in pushing the Russian frontiers to Siberia (!). The bloody conquest of the non-Russian nations of the Caucasus and Central Asia is euphemistically referred to as "the massive waves of Russian expansion," instead of large-scale genocide of barbarism.

Russian View Accepted and Propagated

In describing the rise of Bolshevism in Russia, the authors totally failed to indicate their knowledge of what was going on in the years 1917-1920 in the former Russian empire. No reference is made to a wave of national revolutions which swept through all the non-Russian nations—Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Turkestan, the Baltic countries, Poland and Finland. Nothing is said of the independence struggle in these countries, nor their defensive war against the Russian Bolsheviks, nor is there anything to indicate that the authors are cognizant of the mass resistance movements of the non-Russian nations in the USSR prior to, during and after World War II. No mention is made of the bloody persecution by the Kremlin of "bourgeois nationalists" in Ukraine, nor the struggle of the UPA—(the Ukrainian Insurgent Army), which left deep traces upon the 45 million captive Ukrainians in the USSR. Instead, *Life* has indulged in presenting a blissful picture of the "Russian people"—the development of the arts, science, industry, agriculture and the like.

In what seems to be self-defense, *Life's* editors in their correspondence with many Ukrainians who rightly are indignant over the pro-Russian bias of an outstanding American magazine, take cover behind the views of George Vernadsky who subscribes to the theory that Kievan Rus (not "Kievan Russia") was a common cradle of both the Ukrainians and Russians. In the rebuttal of this theory, Walter Dushnyck, wrote in *The New York Times Book Review* (August 29, 1948) on G. Vernadsky's *Kievan Russia*:

"The Russian school proposes the theory that the Kievan state, like Charlemagne's empire, is common to the three Eastern Slav peoples: the Russians, the Ukrainians and the White Ruthenians (Byelorussians). The Ukrainian historiographical school, on the other hand, as represented by the late Prof. Michael Hrushevsky, Ukraine's foremost historian, maintains that the Kievan state, or Kievan Rus was the nucleus of present-day Ukraine, and that the Russians (Muscovites) had no part in its creation. By the twelfth century the Eastern Slav states had split into two distinct political groups: the Rus-Ukrainian and the Great Russian. The actual break occurred with the razing of the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, in 1169. This was accomplished by the Rostov-Suzdal Prince Andrey Bogoliubsky, and constituted a turning point in the history of both Ukraine and Russia. The author subscribes to the first interpretation, using the terms 'Russia' and 'Kievan State' indiscriminately. Yet, in his preface to Hrushevsky's *A History of Ukraine* (Yale University Press, 1941), Vernadsky wrote: 'It was the Kiev area which was then known as Rus and the name only gradually spread over the rest of the country which was to be known as Russia later on...'"

Dangerous Russian Imperialist Bias

This is one of the most dangerous views on "Russia," which in being propagated in the United States. It is an imperialist and colonial view, highly unpopular in the world today. The United States is being identified by the Communists with the colonial system of the world, which of course, is not true. But the persistent attempts of some American authors and publications in defending the Russian colonial grab and domination over the captive non-Russian nations of Europe and Asia are not helping in presenting a clear picture of the United States objectives to the vast masses of the subject peoples in the world.

Books like the one published by *Life Magazine* are helping indirectly the enemies of America who are labeling us as a colonial power and a threat to world peace.

THEORIES, CONFERENCES, AND FACTS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING
It is already more than a hundred days since John F. Kennedy replaced Dwight D. Eisenhower as President of the United States. His inaugural address and his early actions seemed to give promise of a new era for the administration of the foreign policy of the United States and friends and well wishers of both parties hoped that something would materialize. But except for the almost comic opera invasion of Cuba by the Cuban exiles with the dismally tragic result, things still seem to be running along in the old pat. Apparently Nikita Khrushchev has become convinced of this already and he is positive that the new administration with those new figures, many of whom he had already sized up before they took office, will act exactly as his theories call for. On the other hand there is already a growing doubt that the new administration has formulated any new theories which will help the free world at the present time.

Three Groups of Nations

The basis of Khrushchev's theories, which he outlined at the United Nations last autumn, is that there are three groups of nations or administrations or what you will, Communist, neutralist and capitalist-imperialist. The Communist world speaks as a unit through the lips of Nikita Khrushchev and if by any chance the Chinese Communists should become powerful, then of course Khrushchev would yield to the will of the Chinese leaders. The capitalist-imperialist world speaks through the mouth of the United States and any regard for the other nations in the group is unnecessary. The neutralists have to be won but a neutralist is anyone who is favorable to the Kremlin but does not dare to say so openly for tactical reasons, either from fear of the West or because he is still hoping to get more out of the West but sooner or later he will land in the Communist camp. Peaceful coexistence is merely a device to allow the Communist to work freely in all parts of the capitalist-imperialist world but does not give that world the right to impinge in its turn upon Communism or to reflect upon its merits.

It is the theory of the United States and the West that although the United States is the most powerful of the group, yet the other countries are free and independent states who have a right to their own opinions and need to be consulted in all discussions on important subjects. They still believe, against all known facts, that the so-called satellite states possess an independence and political personality that entitled them to representation at the United Nations and that they may be induced to change their minds of some particular point if the United States can somehow reach the ear of their people. This is especially the case with Poland. They believe furthermore that since NATO, SEATO and other groups are defensive, and it is necessary only to quiet the suspicions of Khrushchev and the Kremlin that the Communist world will be attacked and the Kremlin will see the light of day, for tensions to be reduced, and the danger of nuclear war abolished.

The so-called neutralist powers as India, hope indeed for peace but they want no part or participation in the

struggle, even though they are consciously aware of the danger that hovers over them from the Communist bloc. Nearu can feel anxious at the Chinese Communist occupation of the northern areas of India but that will not make him order the Indian representative on the tripartite commission to consider seriously justified charges of the West against the Communists for a positive answer would be a breach of "neutrality" and "impartiality". For them as for the West, theories have nothing to do with the facts and since Communism is a theory backed up by a military force, they want to see only the theory and argue it on theoretical grounds, while the force goes on as it will.

No Chance for Reconciliation

Between the West and the Communists there is not even a theoretical, much less a practical, possibility of reconciliation or compromise. The slightest reduction of tension in the Western sense would mean the collapse of the Communist tyranny and the severing of its vital nerve centre, the Kremlin. The acceptance of any portion of the Communist theory would immediately doom the West, increase its contradiction and disagreements and produce that state of chaos which in the theories of Khrushchev is inevitably coming, thus giving him the victory without war. The West could in part find a reconciliation in theory with some of the neutralists but in practice they would have to assume responsibilities which they now refuse. As for the neutralists and the Communists, they can agree in practice but again they, the neutralists claim to be a reality and Moscow regards them as a shadow, a bloc to be destroyed for its own interests, as they obey the successful machination of the Communists.

All this comes out in the two conferences in Geneva, the one a ban on nuclear explosions and the one on Laos. The conference on nuclear explosions has been going on for nearly two years with no visible results except immaterial clauses dealing with subsidiary subjects. It was started between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Now that France has become a possible possessor of nuclear arms, Tsarapkin can say with a straight face that the USSR will withdraw if the United States cannot compel France to abdicate her position. The USSR has already demanded a complete veto over all investigations of explosions by the international body, even with a "neutral" administrator. The sacred soil of the Communist empire must not be surveyed by less initiated eyes for even a "neutral" might find himself forced to confirm facts. So the conference drags on with no certainty that Moscow is not conducting its own tests all the time.

Typical Neutralist

It is the same with Laos. A conference at Geneva, ending the Indo-China fighting, guaranteed an independent Laos with the integration of the Pathet Lao and the royal troops. The Pathet Lao demanded, as good Communist, the hegemony and when this failed and Souvanna Phouma was unable to persuade the royal troops to accept him and

Ukrainians at the International Congress in Italy

The Seventh International Congress of Onomastic Science was held at the Universities of Florence and Pisa in Italy at the beginning of April. Specialists researching place, street and personal names from about fifty countries around the world gathered to discuss problems of common interest and the progress made to date in this field of Humanities. Such congresses started in 1938 in Paris but it was not until 1952 that Canada was represented at this international event.

At this year's congress the Canadian representatives were Prof. J. B. Rudnykyj and Prof. Yar Slavutych. Prof. Rudnykyj made notable contributions to the development of Ukrainian and Canadian Onomastics. Professor M. H. Scargill, of the University of Alberta in his review "Ten Years of 'Onomastica'" (1951-1961) wrote: "Prof. Rudnykyj and his distinguished contributors are to be congratulated on their work; for it is surprising that before 1951 very little attention had been paid to the scientific study of Canadian

the Pathet Lao, he left the country without resigning. Now with Soviet supplies, the Pathet Lao has renewed the struggle and Souvanna Phouma claims to be the representative of a neutral Laos, already assured of support from Moscow and the Pathet Lao. In all this he is typical of neutralism and its most theoretical and perhaps most pro-Communist aspect. In the meantime the West is calling for a neutral Laos, not a pro-Western or a pro-freedom Laos. There is being held a conference to define neutrality and in the meantime Moscow and the Red Chinese are preparing the same treatment for South Vietnam. They are increasing the number of Communist guerrillas that they are sending in to the state and at the same time training the armies of North Vietnam in Communist tactics so as to unify the country under the North Communist part. "Divide and Conquer" is the slogan on which they are working, while the West is busy with its theories of independence and its hopes for a reduction of tensions through conferences or personal visits which Khrushchev loves to use as propaganda.

Kennedy Must be Firm

Khrushchev tried on President Eisenhower this technique so as to win nominal approval for a summit conference which he did not want except as an opportunity for insulting the West. Everything points to a similar set up now with President Kennedy and the United States and the free world hope that history will not repeat itself and that the two conferences now going on can be ended abruptly, unless Khrushchev can be forced to admit the truth of the Western theories, palatable or not as they are to Moscow and its slave camp empire. It is up to President Kennedy to show that his policies are based on facts as they exist today and not on the theories which have only led to a denial of real freedom. Khrushchev has redefined the game of Stalin. It is up to President Kennedy to put reality back of the American theories on the rights of man and of nations and to show the reality of self-determination and liberty, and their universal application even within the USSR itself.

names, either names of places or names of families and peoples."

At the congress Prof. Rudnykyj presented a scholarly paper on Canadian place names. Also there was an exhibit of publications "Onomastica," published by UVAN in Winnipeg since 1951. This is the only topographical and anthropometric series in America relating to the research of place and personal names.

"Onomastica" has attracted many outstanding scholars who contributed their papers to this publication during the last decade 1951-1961. The series, consisting of twenty-one titles, can be divided into four groups: (1) Canadian themes; (2) Ukrainian Canadian themes; (3) Ukrainian themes and (4) General American themes. Each group is well represented by several publications. The Canadian group consists of: Watson Kirkconnell's "Canadian Toponymy and the Cultural Stratification of Canada" (Onomastica VII, 1954), which traces the influences exerted on Canadian culture by various ethnic groups; I. Velyhorskyj's "Canada" (Onomastica X, 1955), which discusses the theories of origin and meaning of the term "Canada." The author favors the theory of Indian origin; C. Meredith Jones' "Indian and Pseudo-Indian Place Names in the Canadian West" (Onomastica XII, 1956), where the author gives informative material about Indian names; E. R. Seary's "The French Element in Newfoundland Place Names" (Onomastica XVI, 1958) presents changes in names contributed by people unfamiliar with the language which, as author stresses: "shows something of the Anglo-Saxon spirit... a desire to keep up tradition and to create a home away from home..." whereas French transplanted little from their native France.

The second and third groups are represented by several scholarly studies of Professor J. B. Rudnykyj like: "The Term and Name 'Ukraine'" (Onomastica I, 1951); "Canadian Place Names of Ukrainian Origin" (Onomastica II, 1952); "Studies in Onomastica I: Canadian Slavic Nomenclature" (Onomastica XI, 1956); "Studies in Onomastics II: Toponymy" (Onomastica XV, 1958), and others. In these groups are also found studies by B. O. Unbehaun from Oxford University "L'origine du nom de Ruthenes" (Onomastica V, 1953), E. Borschak, of the Sorbonne, Paris, "Les noms de famille ukrainiens," etc.

The last group presents a scholarly paper by Professor Gutierrez Tibon "Mexico—the Name" (Onomastica XVIII, 1959), which discusses various theories interpreting the name Mexico. The paper is based on documents and personal studies of local dialects, presents a survey of mythology for a further extensive study.

The "Onomastica" series, which already commemorates its tenth anniversary, is an important contribution to Humanities. This field is increasing and expanding and becoming of practical use. For example, in sociology it traces various sociological changes from the modification, introduction or loss of names. Therefore Onomastics is increasing in importance, especially in Canada where the process of naming places still continues and where changes in names are frequent. Thus, according to Prof. M. H. Scargill: "Canada is... a veritable laboratory for onomastic studies which yield valuable information of a type that can be obtained in no other country. All too often, the reasons behind onomastic changes are hidden in the mists of history. But this is frequently not the case in Canada; and studies here can help to explain processes of change that have occurred in other and older countries."

U.N.A. NOTES AND COMMENTS

INSURANCE IS NECESSARY

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Do you know anyone who is insured for \$100,000 or more? Probably not, yet there are many people in this country who carry insurance reaching into 6 figures. Why so much? Well, they can afford it and they know they need it. Being heavily insured, they know that their loved ones will not suffer when death strikes.

But we cannot afford to carry large amounts of insurance. Indeed, we must manage to maintain insurance reaching only four figures, and even only 3 figures in some cases. There are even some among us who carry no insurance at all. We are not rich people, though we live comfortably, work hard, and enjoy life in a modest fashion.

You are not expected to have \$100,000 worth of insurance. But you should have protection, no matter how little. Funerals cost money. There are loved ones to consider. Of course, you are young and will probably live a long time, but the possibility of sudden death or fatal sickness is still there. Insurance proceeds may be used to pay funeral expenses, and there may be something left over for your beneficiaries to live on for some time. Morbid, perhaps, but death, as we all know, is an inevitable fact and that is where insurance comes in.

Some Still Unprotected

Most of us have from \$500 to several thousand of dollars worth of insurance, but what about men and women who are unprotected? They insure their cars against accident and theft, their home against fire, and their personal effects against theft, but do they take out life insurance? They have the attitude that the future will take care of itself. They believe in savings and checking accounts. They live for the present. "When I die that's the end of it... who cares after that?" is the usual attitude; we all have heard it at one time or another.

Are they being sensible? Of course not! Life is more important than a car or a house full of furniture or jewelry or fur coats or bank accounts. Lives are lost in car accidents, house fires, and robberies.

BOOK REVIEW

RECENT UKRAINIAN MILITARY STRUGGLE

Pavlo Shandruk, *Arms of Valor*. Tr. Roman Olesnicki, Intro. Roman Smal-Stocki. New York: Robert Speller & Sons Publishers, 1960. 320 pages, \$6.00.

This is "the story of the fight of the Ukrainian soldiers for the independence of their state" (as the publisher aptly says) by Pavlo Shandruk, Lieutenant General of the General Staff of the Ukrainian National Army.

For the first time in the English language, General

oratory for onomastic studies which yield valuable information of a type that can be obtained in no other country. All too often, the reasons behind onomastic changes are hidden in the mists of history. But this is frequently not the case in Canada; and studies here can help to explain processes of change that have occurred in other and older countries."

When an uninsured person dies he leaves behind what can be described as a financial mess; the survivors will have to make sacrifices to pay debts; children may have to give up higher education and seek employment; widows may have to sell their possessions and even go to work. Insurance would have been a big help.

Standard Rates Are Low

Some people will scorn insurance simple because they are young and healthy. But when something goes wrong they are immediately in the market for protection. A physical check-up may reveal a weak heart, or high blood pressure, or some sort of disease, and insurance suddenly becomes important! But it is not easy for a person who is not healthy to get insurance. He may get a substandard rate, which could be low or very high depending on what is wrong, but higher than the standard rate in any case—or he may be rejected as a poor insurance risk. Do not wait until you are 60 or 65 years old before deciding to buy insurance because the rates depend on the age and the older you are the higher the rate—if you are lucky enough to get standard insurance.

The best time to buy insurance is when you are young for the dues are low and you can afford to take out a large amount without it making too large an item in your budget.

Most Modern Insurance

The Ukrainian National Association issues the most modern forms of insurance at reasonable rates in amounts ranging from \$500 to \$50,000. If you need protection then join the UNA. If you already have insurance elsewhere get some more from the UNA. Write for the free English language Facts booklet, which describes all types of insurance and gives rates for all ages, including children. Adults may have double indemnity coverage; the certificates of children may have payor benefit contracts attached. The address of the UNA is Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J. Please mention our column.

CORRECTION

In the May 13 issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly* it was stated in the story on the Ukrainian Students' Association meeting, that Mr. Albert Kipa is a student at Hunder College. That was an error which occurred in transcription, for as it becomes clear from the context, Mr. Kipa attends the City College of New York.

World to capitulate gradually at various "Summit" conferences. The non-Russian nations are however, convinced, that their fate is not permanent. They know that the Communist revolution has not won yet, and historical experience gives them firm assurance about the fate of empires. They are aware that Russian Communist imperialism is really the blackest reaction of our times, taking us back to the era of unenlightened despots... They know that in some respects little has changed since the fall of Czarist absolutism in 1917, and that the program—one Czar, one Orthodox faith, one Russian nation and language—was only changed to "one Red Czar, one Orthodox Communist faith, and one Soviet Russian nation and language."

The latest census of 1959 clearly shows the trend of Russification. The present pseudo-federal structure of union republics remains a transparent screen for Communist Russian designs. The lesson for the West should be clear. There is no substitute for freedom. The non-Russian nations are aware that their ultimate fate is tied to the fate of the Free World and they hope that the West will not forget this historical truth.

THE SOVIET UNION — A COLONIALIST POWER

By PROF. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI
Marquette University

(2)

The exterior pressure of a strong adversary, coupled with the attraction of the latter exercised upon the restive non-Russian nations, led to Stalin's turn toward Hitler in 1939. The Communist dictator understood that Germany and its allies could, in alliance with Poland, solve the national problem with a devastating effect against the Russian Communist Empire, challenging the very existence of the Soviet Union. To divert the thrust of Germany toward the West and to annihilate Poland and the Baltic States, Stalin decided to come to an understanding with his enemy.

Stalin exploited the treaty of Aug. 23, 1939. He not only annexed Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia, where he perpetrated the Vynnytyia and Stanyslaviv massacres and put to death the flower of the Polish officer corps at Katyn, but also annexed the Baltic States and attacked Finland (an action which brought about the USSR's

expulsion from the League of Nations). Soon, however, Hitler turned upon Stalin, fearing his expanding power and certain that he could defeat the Russian Communist dictator who, in turn, was immediately welcomed as an ally of democracy by the Western Powers, in spite of his criminal past. The United States also thought it necessary to support the man who violated the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the many non-aggression treaties with Poland and the Baltic States, and the statutes of the League of Nations—contributing to the Russian Communist war effort with eleven billion dollars worth of "Lend-Lease" equipment.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH

During the Second World War soldiers of the non-Russian nations in the Red

Army began surrendering in masses; some revolutionary organizations in Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Caucasus, and Turkestan arose hoping to use the Germans as a means to defeat Russian imperialism.

The German National Socialists, however, soon started to persecute the national liberation movement, because their own concept of *Lebensraum* included these countries. In spite of the brutalities of the National Socialist regime, it is a fact that at the end of the war 220,000 Ukrainians, 110,000 Turkestanis, 110,000 Caucasians, 35,000 Tartars, 27,000 Lithuanians, 30,000 Latvians, 20,000 Estonians, 15,000 Kalmuks, 10,000 Byelorussians and 70,000 Cossacks, though poorly-armed, fought with the Germans against the Russian Communist "motherland."

Evaluating these facts of open hostility, Moscow made concessions, especially to the Ukrainians and Byelorussians who were admitted to the United Nations as equal members. The non-Russian union republics received their own flags, anthems, and Marr's linguistic theory was revoked in 1950.

Yet, at the same time, the following nationalities and their republics were liquidated: the Volga Germans, the Crimean Tartars, the Kalmuks, the Chuchen-Ingush, the Kabardino-Balkars and the Karachai. Biro-Bijan is now only a fiction, and the once-flourishing Jewish culture is a thing of the past. Massacres on a large scale were also practiced by the Russian Communists in all new territories which after the war were integrated into the Soviet Union. In these territories the Catholic, Orthodox and National churches were persecuted and the cultural life and economy of the areas Sovietized...

THE PROBLEM TODAY

The tensions inside and outside of the Soviet Union have brought about some recent changes in Soviet Russian politics. While offering some internal concessions, abroad Moscow repeats its peace and coexistence slogan for the benefit of the Free World, hoping that its acceptance will deprive the non-Russian nations of moral support from the West. One of the main reasons for the Russian Communist pressure for "Summit" Conferences is the need for Western recognition of the Russian *Lebensraum*. Russian communism is optimistic about its chances of victory over the West. It pictures itself as the mightiest military power and expects the Free

World to capitulate gradually at various "Summit" conferences.

The non-Russian nations are however, convinced, that their fate is not permanent. They know that the Communist revolution has not won yet, and historical experience gives them firm assurance about the fate of empires. They are aware that Russian Communist imperialism is really the blackest reaction of our times, taking us back to the era of unenlightened despots... They know that in some respects little has changed since the fall of Czarist absolutism in 1917, and that the program—one Czar, one Orthodox faith, one Russian nation and language—was only changed to "one Red Czar, one Orthodox Communist faith, and one Soviet Russian nation and language."

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DR. SMAL-STOCKI FEATURED BY PITTSBURGH PAPER

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — "Ex-Ukraine Leader Bursts Red Bubble," proclaimed the headline over the picture of Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki and the article by Walter Friedenber in The Pittsburgh Press of April 30, 1961.

Writer Friedenber opened his story with the following paragraphs:

"Under the fiction that the 15 republics of the Soviet Union are sovereign states, the Ukraine and the rest have their own foreign ministers."

"But Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University scoffs at that, and recalls the days 40 years ago when he was foreign minister of the last free Ukrainian government."

The interview with the Ukrainian professor which resulted in the Press feature occurred after the centennial celebration for the foremost poet of the Ukrainian nation Taras Shevchenko, which was held in Pittsburgh's Carnegie Hall by the Ukrainian Americans in the area.

Writing about Prof. Smal-Stocki, whose profile picture appeared across two columns over the article, Friedenber gave a few words of description of him and then continued on with some background information. He said that the Professor, who has been directing the Slavic studies at Marquette University since 1947, was born in the Bukovina province of Ukraine and studied at the German universities of Leipzig and Munich.

"Then as a fervent Ukrainian nationalist," wrote Friedenber about Dr. Smal-Stocki, "he joined in Vienna the 'Union for the Liberation of Ukraine' from the Czarist rule. In the confusion after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 and the end of World War I, Professor Smal-Stocki became foreign minister, and went to Berlin, then to London as its emissary."

The article continued by explaining that with the consolidation of power by the Bolsheviks, the Ukrainian national freedom became short-lived, and with it Dr. Smal-Stocki's mission also ended. He returned to teach first in Warsaw, then in Prague until the end of World War II. In 1947 he came to the Milwaukee university through the efforts of Anthony Drexel Biddle.

"But this love for Ukraine continues undiminished," went on the story in the Press.

"Despite the Russian Communists' aim to 'Sovietize' the Ukraine and other nationalities, he said, 'I am convinced that the Ukraine will survive.'"

"The Tartars and the Mongols survived czarism. The Ukrainians will survive Red Czarism," quoted Friedenber Dr. Smal-Stocki.

He ended his story with the Marquette Professor's observation on the "capture" of Shevchenko by the Soviets who made him the national hero of Ukraine for their own purposes.

Prof. Smal-Stocki declared, according to article, that this is ironic, because Shevchenko who was the bard of freedom, and opposed despotism of the czar, would just as fervently oppose the Communist rule today.

Bishop Senyshyn Will Dedicate New York Monastery

ASTORIA, N. Y. — Very Rev. Mother Euphrosyne, OSBM, Provincial of the Order of St. Basil the Great in Philadelphia and Rev. Mother Therese, OSBM, Prioress of the Sacred Heart Monastery have made known that Sunday, May 28 is the date set by His Excellency the Most Rev. Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn, OSBM for the solemn blessing and dedication of the newly-built Basilian monastery located at 42-11 Ditmars Blvd. in Astoria, New York. His Excellency will officiate at the dedication services taking place at 4 p.m. that day.

The newly-built monastery will have an opportunity of seeing the various parts of the interior of the new monastery on that day.

All the participants at the dedication services will be invited to take part in this memorable event.

The clergy, organizations and faithful of our Ukrainian Catholic dioceses are being invited to take part in this memorable event.

The conference, said Savchuk, was a combination of talks, and discussions combined with recreation which included a dance on Saturday night, and an outing to the near-by park on Sunday where volleyball and soccer games were held.

George Chapelsky of Baltimore stated the high school students' point of view in his talk during the conference, the SUSTA president said, Chapelsky implied that the time for

forming an organization of future university students is ripe at present, but that help from SUSTA is needed for this task.

At present, Savchuk explained, SUSTA does not have any ties with the high school people, being an alliance of college and university students, and in sponsoring the Baltimore Conference it was only acting on a resolution of one of its congresses.

He added that the decision was reached at this first conference of secondary school students to raise the question of formal organization and association with SUSTA at the Federation's Congress in the first days of July of this year. Then, it is expected that a special directorate for high school students' affairs' will be established, providing the means of affiliating them with SUSTA.

An informative booklet about the Federation was published in Baltimore in connection with the conference, and it is now being distributed to all the student organizations which belong to it, Savchuk said.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which has been in the vanguard, fighting for these three objects was affirmatively supported by all members present. It was agreed to do everything possible to realize the goals of the Committee. All members of the organization were urged to begin a letter writing campaign to their Congressmen in support of the Flood Resolution and the Shevchenko stamp.

In addition the members have promised to remind their parents and friends

to contribute to the Shevchenko Memorial fund.

Together with the letterwriting campaign, the members of the UNYF organization backed a resolution to circulate a petition in support of the Flood Resolution and the Shevchenko stamp.

The annual meeting also elected a new slate of officers, who will take office in September. The early date of elections was due to the desire to allow the new officers time to formulate a positive policy for the branch.

The new branch executive consists of: Eugene Klokiw, president; Ihor Riznyk, vice president; Dorothy Konefal, secretary; Mary Jane Stasiuk, treasurer; Teddy Kikta, Roxolana Kryzaniwsky, and Roma Shuhan, organizers.

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HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS SEEK AFFILIATION WITH SUSTA

QUESTION TO BE BROUGHT UP AT CONGRESS IN JULY

Over fifty persons, most of them secondary school students, took part in the first conference devoted to the possibility of organizing Ukrainian American high school students, which was sponsored by the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in America (SUSTA), according to Konstantyn Savchuk, SUSTA president.

The conference, said Savchuk, was a combination of talks, and discussions combined with recreation which included a dance on Saturday night, and an outing to the near-by park on Sunday where volleyball and soccer games were held.

George Chapelsky of Baltimore stated the high school students' point of view in his talk during the conference, the SUSTA president said, Chapelsky implied that the time for

forming an organization of future university students is ripe at present, but that help from SUSTA is needed for this task.

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A PRECIS FEATURE

NEW TWIST IN BOWLING: FEMININITY



NEVER UNDERESTIMATE! Now that 12 million women have taken up bowling, the most intriguing styles at the lanes are in clothing. Complete with a colorful Lady Brunswick bowling ball, the bowler at the left is fashionably attired in the sporty look, and the other bowler obviously plans to attend a party later on.

Forty daring young ladies, clad in bloomers, were all made up the Women's International Bowling Congress back in 1917. The fellows probably razed them unmercifully. Imagine, women bowling! Next thing you know, the alleys would provide nurseries... and the women would have blue-and-white bowling balls!

The same organization today has 706,000 members. And today almost half of all the bowlers in this country are women—12 million of them.

Who are these women? What do they find so appealing about bowling?

Well, there's a New York fashion model who bowls twice a week to show off her especially designed bowling clothes as well as to keep her figure in trim. There's the housewife who spends a few spare hours at the nearby alleys after leaving her youngsters at a nursery—some provided by the bowling alleys. There's the wife who has a night out with her husband at the local lane by-passing the movie theatre.

Then there are the gals along on dates and the gals looking for men to date.

And, of course, there's the woman athlete. Take Marion Ladewig, one of the country's best bowlers—regardless of sex. She's been bowling since 1937, is now a grandmother and is still winning competitions.

But most of all, it's the bowling leagues that bring 12 million women out onto the lanes.

Nurses Leagues, Afternoon Housewives' Leagues, church leagues... groups from department stores, groups from diners... everywhere are getting together for some relaxing recreation—rolling that bowling ball.

Expense? You can bowl a 10-frame game for 50 cents, in most places, so an hour's entertainment costs as little as \$2.50. Convenience? Most bowling lanes are easily accessible—there are some 10,000 all over the country. Many are open day and night, summer and winter.

There's a pleasant atmosphere at the modern bowling lane, too. It's air-conditioned. It has a cocktail lounge, restaurant, snack bar, powder room, and community meeting room.

Are you a beginner? You can get instruction—free, in some places. Or you can get some obliging male to boost his ego by showing you how it's done.

But what women—and men—like best about bowling is the sheer fun. It's the challenge of bettering your score, overcoming bad habits like not following through, picking up tricks of the experts... and then watching your score creep up to the enchanted 300 mark.

Besides, some pros suggest that women really enjoy bowling even more than men do. A man is more competitive, more eager to get top scores. When his bowling ball goes dribbling ignominiously into the gutter, he's crushed. A woman is more persistent, more patient. When her ball helps clean the gutter, she usually screams with daughter.

Just recently, the Brunswick Corporation commissioned a number of top sportswear designers to come up with clothes especially for the distaff bowler. The happy result is a line "Bowling Becomes You" fashions—a wide assortment of blouses, slacks, capri pants, culottes and skirts in a variety of new colors, from cantalope to coral ice—and even fashions for the girl who only wants to keep score.



NEW MOST WANTED — Described as a highly dangerous armed robber who participated in a mass escape from a Georgia prison work gang Dec. 1, 1960, William Terry Nichols, 30, has been added to the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." He has a criminal record dating back to 1946, when he was arrested by Alabama authorities and charged with auto theft.

SPRING FESTIVAL — 1961

By YUKO

Dusk spins a web of trembling shadows from the passive sunlight. Softly a group of girls appear in the silent village square. Their hair is garlanded with wildflowers, costumes glitter in kaleidoscopic brilliance, yet the faces are mantled in sorrow. "Where are our warriors?" grieve their eyes. "When will they return to our arms?"

A melancholy melody accompanies them in graceful, restrained dance of longing for their beloved.

Suddenly, a carefree song heralds the return of the Kozaks. In a flurry of excitement the soldiers embrace their joyous sweethearts. Flushed with conquest, the men reenact their deeds of valor—clashing sabres and projecting their vigorous animalism through prodigious leaps. Finally, with a burst of exuberant spirits, everyone joins in a tempestuous whirlwind of movement and color in tribute to the joy of life which rules their hearts.

This simple story forms the framework for the "Ukrainian Suite" performed by the "Chaika" — Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble at the Festival of Spring presented on April 16 in Hamilton, Ontario

ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

РІК ВЕЛИКИХ РОКОВИН

В цьому році, в століття смерті Пророка України, коли весь український народ по цей і по той бік „залізної застави“ відзначає пам'ять Великого Сина України, українська молодь зокрема шукатиме в його творчості, за чим стужена людська душа, чого надіється і в що вірить українська людина. А Твори Тараса Г. Шевченка — це вічне дзеркало душі і совісті українського народу, це невичерпне джерело його стремління, змагань і розуміння життя та його призначення. У Шевченковій творчості мов у старозавітній книзі Мойсея, є заклені моральні закони народу, нехтування якими може призвести народ до упадку, а їх здійснення і пошана до вершин слави, правди, краси й добра. Тут саме криється суть виховного значення його творів для молодшого покоління. Ніхто так, як Шевченко, не змінив словами змалювати образ України, ніхто, крім нього, не потрапив прокляттям такої глибокої аналізи української духовності з її добрими і від'ємними рисами. Ніхто до нього і після нього не відважився так гостро й безкомпромісово виповісти боротьбу несправді, несправедливості й духовному рабству своїх татки „недолюдики“, що завдяки ласкоти нещасного, вислуживши ваворюві із „рідної матері“ полтани сорочку знімають“. Ніхто так, як Шевченко, не вміє висказати любові до України, до її славного минулого, до її краси і сторозерзаного сучасного та надхнути інших непохитною вірою, що „Встане Україна і розвіє тьму неволі, світ Правди засвітить“ („Свобода“).

Саме в цьому 1961 році українська молодь зчепилася з Шевченковим джерелом того цілючого бальзаму, що гоїть ранену душу, що усуває з неї цинізм та не дозволяє серцю поростати чужим м'ясом. Це торкається зарано молоді, що живе в умовах поневолення, де „грязь Москви“ насильно впрокорується в молоді душі, як також молоді, що в умовах скитання-еміграції починає шукати свого.

Наша Спілка, що свою ідеологію базує на гаслі „Бог і Україна“ — двоє слів, що є вихідною і кінцевою точкою творчості нашого великого Генія, зосереджує всі свої зусилля, щоб у сотні річницю смерті Поета, шанувати його світлу пам'ять не тільки поставленням кам'яного монументу, а живого в душах молоді, складеного з непримирюючих вартостей ідей і моральних законів, що їх залишив нам у спадщину немирну Шевченко. Наші видання, наші імпрези, з'їзди, конференції, з'їзди, сходи, табори й оселі в цьому році дають нам тисячі нагод для здійснення могутнього живого пам'ятника Т. Шевченка в наших серцях, у душах нашої молоді. Хай не буде ні одного члена СУМ-у, який не прочитав би „Кобзаря“ та не вивчив би напам'ять „Заповіт“ і „Послання“!

Тільки в цей спосіб шанування Великих Роковин матиме власне значення і триптик слід. Іде ж бо про формування світогляду української молоді, яка, перебуваючи в умовах розселення у світі, наразена на небезпеку виворочення; якщо не набуде сильних основ національного виховання. Такі основи молоді має змогу набутти через пізнання і засвоєння української літератури, а зокрема невідомою поетичної спадщини Т. Шевченка. З його поезії молоді має зачерпнути творчого духа, що не дає „спати ходоцм, серцем замирати і згинуло колодою по світу валитись“ („Минають дні, минають роки“), а „жити, серцем жити і людию любити“, „любити свій народ, Україну любити і за неї, беззаставно, Господа молити“. Пізнати правду, захопитися славними ділами предків наших, „жаритися“, мучитися, але не каятися“, боротися, як це робив Шевченко, примуючи до ідеалу української нації — ось захоплюючі моменти для молоді, що рветься до великих діл і шукає в житті прикладів до наслідування. Мусимо спромогтися дати молоді Шевченка не тільки як великого поета і патріота, але також як людину кришталювого характеру, що йшов на муки і на смерть за голошені ним ідеї, будучи при тому людиною великого серця, глибокого розуму і невичерпної енергії і працьовитості.

Мати Шевченка з його палким, мистецьким і високоідейним словом, як Великого Виховника нашої молоді, це записка успіху в нашій виховній праці, це записка найбільш правильного формування світогляду нашої молоді, це записка незгасимої сили духа в поході до осягнення нашого національного ідеалу. Нашим, отже, ділом є довести до свідомості й душ підрастаючого покоління життя і творчості Шевченка в найправдивішому світлі і найсприятливішій формі.

Коли ж і молодь в Україні візьме собі Шевченка за свого Великого Виховника, в що треба сильно вірити, тоді не буде побоювання, що виховний ідеал нашої молоді тут і там буде різний. Тоді теж наблизиться час, про який мріяв і який передбачував наш великий Пророк, коли то

„На оновленій землі
Врага не буде, єдината
А буде син і буде мати
І будуть люди на землі!“
О. КОВАЛЬ, голова ЦУ СУМ

З ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ СУМА В ГАРТФОРДІ



Юнаки і юначки Відділу ЮСУМА в Гартфорді одержують відзнаки 1-го ступеня

ЮНАЦЬКИЙ МІСЯЦЬ

Деякі сльві про нашу молоді, зокрема про юнацтво, про ці ризані роки їхнього життя, що в них називають, могутність, чи може заломлюються характер, про те, що ми їм даємо, одним словом про наше „бути чи не бути“ в розумінні завдань української спільноти.

Батьки може навіть не усвідомлюють собі ваги цього віку їхніх дітей, пускають на бістру воду буднів міста, гаючи вулиці, дешевих розваг найкращі, але і найбільш важливі у наслідках дні весни юнацтва, а не раз своєю байдужістю надолужують у прискоренні відходу цього ж молодого покоління від нас, від нашого суспільного життя, від нашої культури.

Сумно дивитися на картину рідного життя, де, поза мішаним своєрідним мовно „волюнку“, клекотом радіо чи малюками телевізійного апарату нічого більше не можуть дитині дати, давши її життя. Рідна книга лежить у кутику забута батьками і їхніми дітьми, сповітряна, хоч усім ясно, що живаннями в домі 400 рідними словами — дитини до свого предсати не можна, хоч усі знають, що одинок-добра рідна книга, це не тільки рятуючи нашої рідної мови, але водночас і рятуючи від духовної національної смерті.

Не раз може й упаде докір в сторону донечки з уст матері: „Фе! Ти ж українка! І як же ти поводишся?“ але що змінити, чи перебуваючи в порядку рідного життя і прокласти, в начало те, що збуджує національну почуття, нехай змінити, чи охоти. І добра рідна книжка надалі в збуті.

А буває й так, що батьки не тільки не підсилюють у своїх дітей надбаних основ національних організацій основ національного і морального виховання, але ще неабачно їх знищують, собі на шкідливу, нашої спільноті на шкоду!

І як багато в нашій дійсності тепер таких домі, а як мало таких, що в основу виховання над молоддю покладають національну.

А в дітей в роках юнацтва (10-18 р. життя) приходить таким часом глибокий душевний злам.

На основі неконтрольованого, постійного перебування у неорганізованих гуртках молоді, або у вичікуванні на лекції навчання, преріаних проб, в постійній погоні за розвагою, бачених картин (в телевізії, кіно, чи в „камісії“, або і наших розважних вестрях) народжується майбутній матеріаліст, збайдужлий до своєї рідної культури.

Тому тим більше треба цінувати важку під терпеливою пору працю наших молодіжних організацій і треба давати їм не тільки матеріальну допомогу, але й свій час, треба разом із нечисленними виховниками боротися за душу нашої молоді.

Рідне середовище і якнайдовше в ньому перебування, яке самим часом, перебування в ньому, відганяє молоді від вулиці і доволі різних розважних форм (не знати на добро, чи на зло) теперішнього життя, та піднімає назрівання у неї матеріалістичний світогляд, не кажучи вже про відповідну програму, яка мусить існувати і то якнайкраща, коли маємо на увазі організоване середовище, себто організацію молоді.

Добре чинить СУМА звертаючи найбільшу свою увагу на дітвору і юнацтво, влаштуваючи місяць юного сумця (місяць травень), сприяючи увагу батьків на цей вік дозрівання їхніх

дітей, забираючи час у молоді для проведення „злетів ЮСУМА“, змагань, фізичних заправ і тим самим відтяжуючи цю молоді, від того, що їй недоброго дає і вулиця, та неконтрольовані гуртки між ними, і неконтрольовані батьками сходи, та, такі у власних домах та інше, що некорисно впливає на молоді у віці дозрівання.

Якщо наше організоване громадське життя було таке, уложене, щоб більшу його увагу спрямовувати на справу виховання, зокрема позашкільного виховання юнацтва, передусім у різних формах вивчання української мови, це був би великий крок вперед в закріпленні нас, як національної спільноти в майбутньому. Московські болшевики докладають на наших Рідних Землях всіх зусиль, щоб „сполокати“ вже зараня українську душу в серце від усього, що нам дороге, а ми їм у протигу надто мало присвячуємо уваги рокам дозрівання нашої молоді.

Вже саме гасло „Бог і Батьківщина“, що його старіючі пошнурити майже всі наші молодіччі організації, якщо було вповні сприйняте батьківським домом і вляте у форму і зміст виховання над молоддю, давало б нам певну записку на майбутнє.

Тому „місяць юного сумця“ може стати місцем улавної кампанії нашого громадянства на звернення його уваги на вік дозрівання молоді, його небезпеки і засоби врятування.

Травень — місяць і прирідної молоді, і в нас в житті молоді людини, а ми звичайно природі знаємо „Життєвий дарів треба усюмо, що живе в природі. Даймо нашою юнацтву віру в наше майбутнє“

Інж. Володимир Таточир

ВЕСНЯНИЙ ЗЛЕТ ЮНАЦТВА СУМА — ЯК ВИХОВНИЙ ЗАСІБ

На закінчення місяця травня „Місяця Юного Сумця“, відбуло в декількох місцевостях на терені Америки минулого року Перший Весняний Злет Юнацтва СУМА.

Загально кажучи, юнацтво прийняло ідею злету з захопленням, цікавістю. Стоїм вкладом й активною участю в програмі злету, юнацтво надало йому потрібного колориту, життєвості і ритму, зробило його вартим наслідування, продовжування. Таким чином, само юнацтво підтвердило здорівість почину, запущеного — сприйнято за свої ідеї ініціаторів злету.

Тому ідею злету слід повторно плекати, з року в рік удосконалювати та закріплювати її, як одну з кращих форм виховної праці з юнацтвом.

Що ж є саме Весняний Злет Юнацтва, що над ним хочемо призадуматися? Виховно-вихідний табір? Організаційна чи товариська зустріч, розважова імпреза? Чи може спортова олімпіада-змагання? Життя серед природи, теренова виправа, гра? Змагання, пописи, чи конкурси? Злет молоді?

Коротко кажучи, жадне із повинних зокрема, а заразом усе. Всі, повинні загані елементи, частинно переплетються, частинно доповнюють, чинять становлять цілість, що її даємо злетом чи весняною стрічкою юнацтва.

Вираді злету минулорічний, зокрема на Оселі СУМА в Елленвіл, проходив під кутом спорту, але це не повинно, і так на щастя не було,

ТРАВЕНЬ — МІСЯЦЬ ЮНОГО СУМІВЦЯ

10 років праці Осередку СУМА ім. полк. І. Богуна в Шикаго

День 22 квітня 1951 р. записується переломовим у житті нашої громади. В той день група новоприбулих українців у числі 28 осіб заснувала на своїх сходах Осередок СУМА, назвавши його іменем полковника Івана Богуна.

Основну діяльність Осередку можна розділити на два періоди: 1) Початковий від 1951-1956 року, в якому помітна віддана праця поодиноких друзів в організуванні праці Осередку. Честь і признание належать першим організаторам: покійному о. Сивакові і тодішньому першому голові Управи, М. Михайлицинові, який не щадив своїх сил і часу, працюючи на цьому посту випрождаючи два роки. Гарно розвивався драматичний гурток, що поставив тоді п'єсу „На прощу до Києва“, сценку „Україна в крові“ та комедію п. з. „Делікатншінової бачимо в Управі“ друзів В. Качмарика та В. Макоєва.

Вже в тому часі була спроба організувати ЮСУМА, однак це зрештою аж у 1957 р. На той час однією із вагомих подій було посвячення сумівського прапору Осередку.

Другий період — це час активної організування праці Осередку (роки 1956 по нинішній день). Почавши від 1956 р. бачимо вже вповні налаштовану й оформлену працю Осередку внутрі і назовні. У його проводі бачимо тоді друга Свг. Перхача, який випрождає трьох років з повнотою розбудовує діяльність Осередку.

За час свого існування Осередок вкладав свою працю в освітньо-культурну, педагогічно-громадсько-національну освітленням молоді. Із почуттям гордості відмічаємо тут, що наш Осередок розрісся до поважних розмірів, а юнацтво СУМА має вже три роки праці за собою і певне свого гарного майбутнього.

Будно розвинулась мистецька самодіяльність таких гуртків, як хоровий, драматичний і танковий.

Харовий гурток під мистецьким керівництвом нашого улюбленого професора О. Пашкевича бере участь у церковних богослужіннях та в різних імпрезах, чим пропонує нашу пісню та плакань любов до неї серед громади. Прихід проф. Сидоровича помітно позитивав роботу драматичного гуртка. Поставлено п'єсу „Різдвяний вечір“ та

інсценізацію на академії у честь Т. Шевченка. Під керівництвом проф. Сидоровича проходять теж навчання українознавства кожної суботи, що теж має гарні успіхи. Молодь закріплює знання рідної мови, історії, географії. Проф. Сидорович не раз звертався до батьків з гарячим апелем, щоб не заведували свого першого обов'язку супроти своєї Нації — послати дітей до рідної школи, на жаль — не всі батьки належно оцінили його заклик. Щоб посприяти і налаштувати співпрацю батьків із школою, створено Батьківський Комітет, з п. Козієм у проводі.

Навчання народних танців в Осередку проходить під амлією і фаховою рукою п. Васюкова.

Наш Осередок дає свою повну моральну і матеріальну підтримку будові нової школи при церкві Різдва Пресвятої Богородиці. Тут із великим признанням треба згадати пароху нашої церкви, Веч. о. Ричкуна, з яким наш Осередок є в тісному контакті. Його щирі поради й заваги завжди високо оцінювали членством Осередку, а до його особи ставляться наші друзі з великою пошаною. В часі будови школи чистий дохід із різного роду наших імпрез штов на потреби школи.

На заклик братніх Осередків, які набували власні доми, наш Осередок завжди відгукувався та помагав їм фінансово (напр. на Дім Осередку СУМА ім. Пашушкова, на такі ж доми в Клівленді, чи в Бофало). Осередок переводив зборки на хворих, інвалідів і залишенців у Німеччині. Кожного різдвяного періоду брав участь в коледжі на фонд будови школи. Вислав гроші на Визвольний Фонд, на К. Управу СУМА, на цілі УККА і ЗУАДК, якого членом є наш Осередок.

При нашому Осередку є бібліотека (коло 200 книжок) з якої у вільний час користуються члени й юнацтво, поглиблюючи своє знання про Україну, оформлюючи свій світогляд і національну свідомість. При цьому помагав лектура різних журналів та газет, як „Шлях Перемоги“, „Гомін України“, „Крилаті“, „Авангард“, „Визвольний Шлях“, „Веселка“ та інші.

Не можна проминути мовчанкою 14 виступів ЮСУМА в радіо, під час яких передавано гуртки про історію СУМА, про розвиток нашого Осередку тощо.

Щоб пропонувати правду про Україну між чужинцями, наш Осередок наважав контакти із іншими національними групами. З тією ж метою вислано на руки посади міста Шикаго книжки п. з. „Україна та її люди“, „Переляславський договір“, „Комунізм — ворог людуства“.

Щорічно Осередок відсвятковує національну свята та річницю, влаштуваючи концерти, академії, часто спільно з нашою парохією. Часто відбуваються доповіді, присвячені історичним рідчям, які пам'ять наших Героїв. Наш Осередок брав активну участь в 5-тому, 6-му, 7-му, 8-му і 9-ому Всеамериканському Зльзві СУМА (в Шикаго, Дітроїті і Клівленді). На Зльзвгах наш Відділ ЮСУМА виступав з хоромими й танковими точками та мелодоклямаціями.

Однією з болячок нашого Осередку був брак власного приміщення. В роках 1959-60 активні члени із тодішнім головою Осередку п. Т. Чурпаном, який рвучасно очолював Комітет култи Дому СУМА, взяли спільно і щиро до праці, а саме почато відбудову старої будівлі в більшість власними силами, не жалючі при цьому ні трудно, ні часу, ні гроша. Завдяки цьому, на місці старих то авалцій постала нова гарна будівля, якої не може соромитися ціла наша громада. Саме в той спосіб ми позбулися



Управа Осередку і Юнацтва СУМА ім. полк. Івана Богуна в Шикаго-Середній Південь, 1961 року

ЮСУМА в Брукліні, Н. Й. відзначає 100-річчя смерті Т. Шевченка

Заходами Об'єднаного Ко- „Думи мої, думи“. Оркестру мітету УККА дня 26 березня вчив п. Костиниш, а нею дивідбулося Шелченківське Свя- ригував молодий сумівець в Українським Народним Домі у Брукліні. В програмі брали участь струнна оркестр ЮСУМА, яка відіграла ка „Поклін Тарасові“, яку чотири пісні: „Заповіт“ ра підготувала пані А. Давиденко з парохіальним хором під диригентурою Лева Рей- юначки та юнак із молодшої широчка та окремо „Рене та ланки „Давночки“, яка ви- стогне“, „Садок вишневий“ і пала дуже добре.

3 діяльності Осередку СУМА ім. ген. Т. Чупринки в Нью Йорку

Однією з найбільше рухливих організацій на терені великого Нью Йорку є така Осередку СУМА ім. ген. Т. Чупринки. Коли б цьому хтось не хотів повірити, то хай гляне кожного вечора до Дому Організації Визвольного Фронту при 10-й вулиці і напевно приде до такого самого висновку. Для підтвердження того, в хронологічному порядку, кількома словами, подімо тільки важливі моменти з праці нашого Осередку за час трьох останніх місяців.

Передусім треба згадати, що під час Різдвяних Свят, як це буває кожного року, члени нашого Осередку ходили з коледжію, а саме: старші сумцівці на Визвольний Фонд, а Юнацтво й своїми виховниками на виховні потреби Юнацтва.

Дня 22 січня Відділ Юнацтва нашого Осередку „Канів“, де заважкою на мороз, взяв організаційну участь в оглядах в Апелі Молоді біля міського ратуша з нагоди Свята Девчавності і Соборної де було відчитано прокламацію майова міста та вшановано український національний прапор поруч американського. Свято влаштував Комітет Об'єднаних Українських Організацій міста Нью Йорку (Філія УКК).

В пообідній порі цього самого дня в приміщенні Дому Організації Визвольного Фронту, під керівництвом п. Мисюслана Ласовської, Відділ ЮСУМА влаштував традиційну ялтинку.

Поповнивши забаву „Маланчин Вечір“ влаштувано цього року спільно з 2-гим Відділом ООСУМ дня 28-го січня. Плативніша забава мала відбуватися 14-го січня, але з огляду на смерть Митрополита Кип К. Богачевського, відложено її на пізніше. Все ж таки „Маланчин Вечір“ пройшов з повним успіхом.

В місяцях січні, лютому та березні відзначено святочними сходами, апелями Юнацтва та академіями: річницю бою під Крутами, пам'ять Ольги Басараб, Лесі Українки, ген. Т. Чупринки та Тараса Шевченка. З доповідями під час цих свят виступали: мгр. Е. Гановський, інж. А. Гончарів, Г. Цейбрі та Е. Личманенко.

Драматичний гурток Відділу Юнацтва, що інтенсивно працює під керівництвом п-ства Ласовських в цьому часі виступав в Нью Йорку, Брукліні та Пассейку з п'єсою „Три ляльки“ пера пані М. Ласовської. Завдяки панству Ласовських за кожний раз п'єса проходила з величким успіхом.

Дня 18-го березня ц. р. відбулися Загальні Річні Збори Осередку, де заслухано підсумки цілорічної праці, намічено плани праці на черговий рік та обрано нову Управу. Загальніми Зборами проведена Президія в складі: К. Василік — голова, К. Кручків — заступник та Т. Жовтий — секретар. До почесної Президії були призначені: проф. М. Гумецко — дир. Школи Українознавства при Осередку, М. Кукуруза — голова Батьківського Комітету та мистець В. Ласовський. Після ділового обговорення всіх справ, що були на порядку Зборів, обрано нову Управу Осередку в такому складі: Г. Цейбрі — голова, Я. Куструба — заступник, М. Лотосківський, П. Прийма, Ю. Микитин, К. Кручків, І. Плесак, Я. Дусянський, Т. Прокопів, І. Безуб'як, І. Кульчицький, І. Діляк, Т. Гошко та О. Пайлончиківський — члени. І Суцзя обрано керівником Відділу Юнацтва, а крім того до Проводу Юнацтва обрано Т. Водняра і В. Лапра. Контрольову Комісією очолив К. Василік, а Товариський Суд Я. Косяновський. Загальні Збори найменували також п. проф. І. Юрченка — почесним членом Осередку за його доволіно жертвну працю з еумією молоддю.

Зверненням і показом нашої праці протягом зимового сезону самодіяльних мистецьких одиниць і гуртків нашої Осередку був цілорічний весняний „Концерт музички, танку і співу“, що відбувся дня 23 квітня. В цьому концерті, що відбувся з нагоди 10-ліття існування першого в 30-ліття Відділу Юнацтва СУМА, виступали: хор-капеля Вадюристія під орудою проф. Р. Левницького, танцювальні групи Юнацтва під керівництвом О. Гензи та кільканадцять юначок і юнаків з деклямаціями, сольовими танками, грою на фортепіані і скрипці тощо.

В неділю 30-го квітня ц. р. Батьківський Комітет влаштував для всього Юнацтва і їх батьків спільне свячення, на якому був також присутній великий приятель сумівської молоді о. Солоний.

О. П.

В днях 3 і 4-го червня ц. р. — Другий Весняний Злет Юнацтва СУМА на Оселі СУМА в Елленвіл під кличем: „Свою Україну любіть!“