

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

D. D. Eisenhower

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
Direct New York City Line:
BArelay 7-4125
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

PIK LXVIII

4. 103

SECTION TWO

SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1961

SECTION TWO

No. 103

VOL. LXVIII

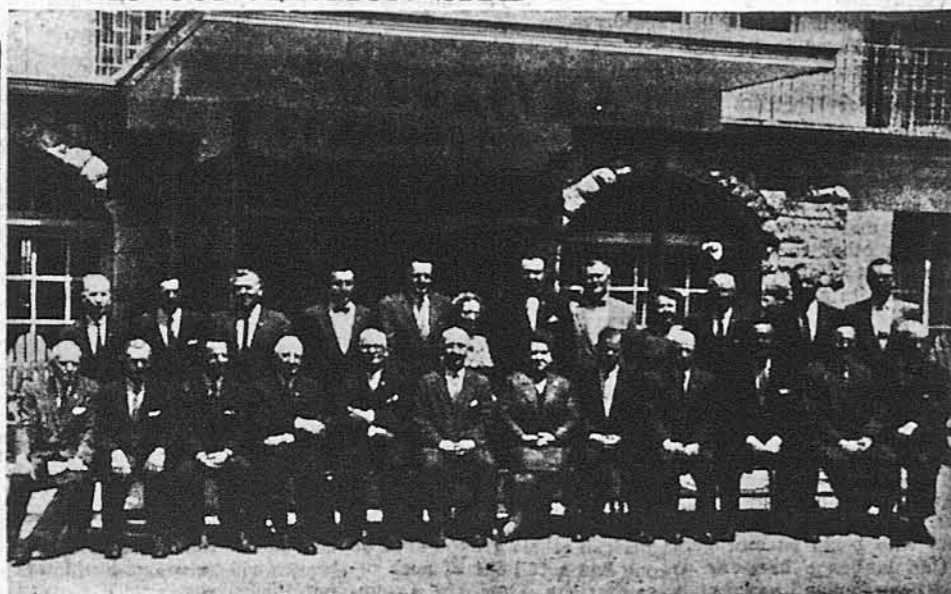
SUPREME ASSEMBLY ENDS MEETING—NEW YORK CHOSEN AS CONVENTION SITE

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y., May 27 (Svoboda)—The annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association came to an end here yesterday, following the week-long deliberations concerning the conducting of affairs of this 67-year-old Ukrainian American institution.

Among the things accomplished by the representatives of the 79,600 members of UNA was the election of the Supreme President, Joseph Lesawyer for the duration of the unexpired term of office which was vacated by the late D. Halychyn upon his death. The site of the convention which is scheduled for next May was chosen: for the first time in the history of UNA the convention will be held in New York City in Hotel New Yorker.

The other shifts in high office of the organization, which resulted from the meeting were Stephen Kuropas to the post of Supreme Vice President from Auditor, and John Koleski to the Supreme Auditor Committee from the Board of Advisers.

Towards the end of the meeting, Supreme President Lesawyer appealed to all members of the Assembly, and the entire membership of the UNA to redouble the efforts in order to strengthen greatly the organization. Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, the Supreme Secretary also made a final address calling for increased efforts on the part of all.



The latest picture of the UNA Supreme Assembly showing, in the front row, left to right: Mykola Tkachuk, from Chicago, organizer; Peter Kuchma, Auditor; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary; Dr. Walter Gallan, Chairman of the Auditing Committee; Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer; Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President; Mrs. Anne Herman, Supreme Vice President; Stephen Kuropas, Supreme Vice President; Wladimir Kossar, John Kooliski and Peter Pacilio, of the Auditing Committee; and Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of "Svoboda". In the second row, left to right: Ivan Skochylas, organizer; Bohdan Zorych, Supreme Adviser, and executive director of the Canadian Office of UNA; and the members of the Board of Advisers—Russell Hak, Ivan Odezynsky, Taras Shpikula, Mrs. Helen Shtogryn, William Hussar, Andrew Jula, Miss Anna Chopek, Nicholas Dawyskyba, Dmytro Szmagala, Walter Didyk. (Photo: W. Berizka)

This was the last such annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly, since next year by this time the quadrennial convention will take place, and the Assembly members will report directly to the delegates. Following the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem, the meeting was adjourned in the early afternoon of Friday, May 26.

LESAWYER OUTLINES GOALS IN ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Having been elected to the highest post within the Ukrainian National Association, Joseph Lesawyer made the following speech to the members of the Supreme Assembly and guests at the banquet held on Thursday evening, May 25:

"On occasion such as this, one is at a loss for words. What can I say — how can I say it? It's a story that goes far back in my life. Before I had learned to read, I had heard the word "Svoboda" and recognized the newspaper when I saw it. As I grow older, I read the name on the paper written in English but the Ukrainian letters confused me until my parents taught me the Ukrainian alphabet with the aid of an illustrated primer. Whenever my father's friends got together I would hear discussions about Soyuz. U.N.A. or Ukrainian National Association were terms that were awe-inspired in those days. They represented that colossus that stood astride every important Ukrainian community in America and like a shining light beckoned all of our people to a better way of life. To become Supreme President of that mighty organization could not even be a dream — it was that remote and far away. Yet it happened today. It couldn't have been possible anywhere except in miracle countries such as the United States or Canada.

Prepared to Meet New Situations

"I am honored beyond expression by the election to the post of President. To fill the shoes of our past great presidents such as Mr. Muraszko or Mr. Halychyn is impossible. They were unique men in unique times. They will never be duplicated. To me as their follower, new roads are open. I shall devote myself fully to the task ahead and try to do as well in meeting the new situations as they did in their time. In this undertaking I am cheered by the presence of colleagues such as Mr. Roman Slobodian who have served our Association with great diligence for over 40 years, and whose steady hand and wisdom

I shall always welcome. It is comforting to know that a veteran such as Mr. Stephen Kuropas, our new vice-president, is on the team as well as the enthusiastic vice-president, Mrs. Ann Herman. Finally it is a rare pleasure to be associated with our energetic Supreme Secretary, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch who has supplied and will continue to supply the dynamism that we need for greater progress.

Formidable Problems

"We have a well balanced and strong team and we need it to overcome the formidable problems ahead. We are faced with conditions that are different and people that are different. We have youth set to the tempo of electronics, automation, and outer space. Speed no longer is measured in terms of 100 miles per hour but around the world in 90 minutes. We have students in universities and colleges numbering in the thousands. Brilliant and progressive, they are tomorrow's unquestionable leaders in their chosen fields, just as they are the honored students of today. Thirdly, we have the hard working well-trained new-comers who include many professions in their ranks. To harness this vast potential into a cooperative force for their own individual betterment; for the betterment of the lot of our kinsmen in Ukraine and their eventual freedom and independence; and for the solution of many more problems that will come up but cannot accomplish this as individuals; we cannot do it as small cliques; and we cannot do it properly even with our present membership of 79,600.

Sets Goal at 100,000 members

"What we are faced with requires more strength, more resources, more ideas and more members. Our resolutions that were adopted today set the present sights for 100,000 members. "Impossible," say all too many of our people. "You are shooting for the moon." Yes we are and I might add so is President Kennedy. He expects to get there and back in the

Adopt Resolution Dedicating U.N.A. to Demands of America

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. — In response to President John F. Kennedy's second State of the Union address in less than the usual twelve months, which he read to Congress on May 25, the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association wired the President a message of full approval, in behalf of the entire membership of the Association. Signed by the newly-elected UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, the telegram reads as follows:

President John F. Kennedy
White House
Washington, D.C.

Our Supreme Assembly in session at its Annual Meeting being held at Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, New York, suspended its deliberations at 12:25 P.M. yesterday to listen to your message to Congress. Our body representing over 79,600 members in the United States and Canada firmly approves your stand in this hour of dire and continuing peril to our country and the whole free world. This struggle against Communist imperialism is an old story to us since three members of our Assembly bore arms in defence of their homeland, Ukraine, against the Red tyrants of Moscow in 1917 and

our kinsmen have been carrying on this struggle to this day.

The situation in Southeast Asia is the recent-day replica or 1917-22 when the Russian Red Bear with the false slogan of peace, bread and land overwhelmed the democratic and patriotic populations of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, and other southeastern European countries and for the past 40 years chained them to a life of slavery and misery unequalled in history. Southeast Asia and other parts of the world adjacent to the Communist empire are on the threshold of this same fate.

Mr. President, today our Supreme Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution to dedicate our Association to any and all sacrifices demanded by our country to defeat the challenges to freedom and to continue such sacrifices until all enslaved countries including Ukraine and other Captive Nations in the Communist empire are free and independent.

May God bless your efforts.
Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

Joseph Lesawyer
President

CARTERET CHURCH TO REFLECT EASTERN STYLE

CARTERET, N.J. — St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church should be fully reconstructed, inside and out, by the end of this year, which happens to be the church's golden anniversary year.

That is the prediction of Father John Hundiak, pastor of St. Demetrius for the last 28 years, as reported by the Carteret News of April 14, 1961. The local paper carried a front-page story on this Ukrainian parish, with a sketch of the proposed exterior of the reconstructed church.

Byzantine Style Church

According to Father Hundiak, "A resolution unanimously

adopted at the annual meeting of our parish directed the board of trustees and several committees to undertake a complete reconstruction of the exterior of the church, with the style domes, a brick veneer and the new roof. In addition the interior will be remodelled according to the requirements of Byzantine style with the iconostasis that is a screen in front of the sanctuary with artistic painting and the "royal door." The whole church will also be painted with the inclusion of many religious paintings.

"Every effort will be made to have the whole project completed before the end of this year, which is the year of golden anniversary of the church, he added. "If, however, the work cannot be completed the parish will have to postpone the observance of its fiftieth anniversary to the next year."

(Carteret, where the church is located at the corner of Leick and Roosevelt Avenues, is a small New Jersey community, just west of Staten Island.) The parish recently bought

BOSTON OBSERVES SHEVCHENKO CENTENNIAL

BOSTON, Mass. (Staff) — More than 500 persons attended the Shevchenko Centennial celebration, sponsored by the Boston Shevchenko Memorial Committee, which took place on Sunday, May 28, 1961 at Mary E. Curley High School Auditorium, in Jamaica Plains, Mass. The Shevchenko Memorial Committee embraces all Ukrainian American organizations of Boston, including the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox parishes, fraternal, youth, women and veteran organizations.

Orest Szczudluk, chairman of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of Boston, who opened the commemorative celebration, was master of ceremonies, who, with Joseph Charyna, vice president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, introduced the principal performers and speakers who took part in the fete.

The principal speaker was Walter Dushnyk, editor of The Ukrainian Bulletin and acting editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly of New York, who delivered an address in English on the significance of the Shevchenko centennial celebration at the present time and its meaning for both the free world and the enslaved Ukrainian people.

Andrew Baranyk, a Ukrainian engineer from Poltava,

gave a Ukrainian-language talk on the falsification of the works of Shevchenko by the Soviet government in Ukraine. Attorney Anne Chopek, Supreme Adviser of the Ukrainian National Association, read a message from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, while Mr. Charyna read another one from Mr. Edward Kennedy, brother of President Kennedy. Mayor John F. Collins of Boston sent a representative to read his message on Shevchenko to the audience.

The artistic program consisted of choral numbers executed by the mixed choir of St. George Ukrainian Catholic church of Boston under the direction of M. Vintonov; Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church chorus under the direction of Helen Heir and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church chorus under the baton of Prof. Vitaliy Chodsky; solos by Larissa Diak, Natalia Kalinichenko and Inna Zozulin; the mandolin orchestra of PLAST and SUMA, and the recitations of Shevchenko's poems by Romana Frankivska and Anna Raniuk. The American national anthem and the Ukrainian national anthem were sung at the opening and the closing of the celebration, respectively.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Welfare Fund and Convention Discussed at Board Meeting

NEW YORK, N.Y. May 27 — The Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans met today in the Ukrainian Institute, 2 E. 79th Street here, for its regular meeting, at which the Welfare Fund and the forthcoming annual convention occupied the major portion of the time, according to Walter Klawnik, this year's chairman of the convention planning committee.

Mr. Klawnik said that Martin Horby presented the Welfare Fund report as its chairman. The latter had stated that the drive to collect funds was over, but suggested that people continue to send in donations to this worthy cause.

The National Welfare Fund, administered by the Ukrainian American Veterans, is designed to aid the veterans and their families in times of distress; to send Christmas gifts to Ukrainians serving in the United States armed forces and military hospitals; and to give financial assistance to the needy Ukrainian students.

The report of the Welfare Fund, said Klawnik, was well received by the members of the Board, and Anthony Kutcher, who is the UAV National Commander, complimented chairman Horby on the job well done.

The balance of the meeting was devoted to the annual convention, scheduled for June 9-11 at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association Es-

tate in the Catskill resort area.

As chairman of the annual convocation, Walter Klawnik announced at this executive board meeting that Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky has accepted the invitation to deliver the main address at the convention. Dr. Dobriansky is professor of Economics at Washington's Georgetown University, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and one-time lecturer at the War College in the nation's capital.

"I am very pleased to have received Dr. Dobriansky's acceptance," said the convention chairman. "His background and experience are a guarantee of an interesting and informative talk."

Commenting on the pre-convention arrangements, which were reported to him by the various committee chairmen, Klawnik said that "so far, the convention is shaping up to be a wonderful success. He urged those who have not already done so, to send in their reservations with a \$5.00 deposit per adult directly to Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

He added that the veterans and guests should bring their whole families along, as there will be baby-sitters to take care of the children. A special program is planned for the children, including a "wiener roast" on Saturday at 3 p.m., said Klawnik.

Turula Heads Rochester Vets

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — At a recent meeting of the John Onufryk Memorial Post No. 1590 of the American Legion, Gabriel Turula was re-elected Commander for 1961-62. Others re-elected include Arnold Kow-

ba, Adjutant and William Tatyga, Finance Officer. The John Onufryk Post is composed chiefly of World War II veterans of Ukrainian descent from the Rochester area and has a membership of 84. Post meetings are held regularly throughout the year on the second Monday of each month at the Ukrainian-American Club, 292 Hudson Avenue beginning at 8:15 P.M.

Any Rochester-area veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces interested in joining are asked to contact Gabriel Turula, 54 Thornton Road, Rochester 17, New York. If preferred, they are cordially welcomed to attend any Post meeting.

— G.T.T.

HUMPHREY NAMED HEAD OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONALITIES DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D.C. — To replace former Gov. G. Mennen Williams as Chairman of its Nationalities Division, the Democratic Party has picked Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Mr. Williams vacated that post on being named Assistant Secretary of State on African Affairs in the new Administration.

John M. Bailey, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee made the announcement of the new appointment. He said of Senator Humphrey: "We are fortunate to have a person of [his] ability and organizational skill filling this important post. His espousal of liberalized immigration laws, his deep knowledge of foreign affairs, and his leadership in programs to prevent discrimination, and provide equal opportunity for all our citizens make him especially fitted for this new post."

Senator Humphrey described his new position as "one of my most important responsibilities, because the Nationalities Division is a channel which 35 million Americans of recent foreign origin may use to be-



Senator H. Humphrey

come informed on political issues and to participate fully as American citizens in our political life."

The newly-appointed Chairman of the Nationalities Division of the National Democratic Committee is in his third term as Senator. He is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Majority Whip in the Senate and has been an American Delegate to the United Nations.

Plast Members Greet Spring While Snow is Falling

OVER 400 TOOK PART IN RALLY

CHATHAM, N.Y. — The weekend was an unpleasant one. In New York and Philadelphia strong wind churning the raindrops turned the pedestrians' thoughts to their winter overcoats placed in cold storage two weeks earlier, but in this upstate New York area, in near-by East Chatham, it was even worse. Here, the real snowflakes were falling.

Nevertheless over 400 members of PLAST, the Ukrainian Youth Organization, carried on their exercises, bonfire ceremonies, and marchpasts last weekend, May 27-28 as planned, for it was their annual Welcome to the Spring Rally.

According to Olha Kuzmowych, national president of Plast, members from New York, Jersey City, Newark, New Haven, Bridgeport, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Passaic took part in the rally, held on Plast Estate near here. She said that the unpleasant weather had little effect on the participants, as the general spirits

were kept high. Mrs. Kuzmowych credited rally commander Volodymyr Stoyko and his staff from the Chervona Kalyna fraternity for the effective carrying out of the two-day rally, despite the most unfavorable conditions.

The theme of this year's gathering was related to the centenary of Taras Shevchenko, the Poet of Ukraine. On Saturday a pseudo-bonfire was held indoors, at which time various numbers were presented by PLAST members, commemorating the Poet.

On Sunday, Rev. Lubomyr Huzar, himself a Plastun, said Mass, and later a game for all participants was staged on the slopes and in the woods of this estate. The closing ceremonies were held at five o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday.

Of the high Plast officers who took part in the East Chatham rally besides Mrs. Kuzmowych, was Yaroslav Hladky, from Harrisburg, Pa., head of the national council of PLAST.

THOMAS LASUK HEADS H.N.S. IN JERSEY CITY

By MICHAEL STEBLECKI

Thomas Lasuk was elected President of the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Holy Name Society in Jersey City, N. J., at the annual meeting held recently. He succeeds Charles W. Kochenash in that post. Also elevated to serve for 1961-62 were the following members: 1st Vice-President—Walter Butkowsky; 2nd Vice-President—Simon Kufka; Recording Sec'y—Thomas Kochenash; Corresponding Sec'y—Nicholas Bilas; Treasurer—Walter Semcheyn; Marshal—Nicholas Bodnaruk; Delegates to Hudson County Holy Name Federation: Sam Spiak and Stephen Kish, Alternates: Peter Mikula and John Barychko.

Mr. Lasuk is employed by the Hudson and Manhattan RR. Co. in the Car Maintenance Dept. He resides with his parents Stefan and Petrina Lasuk in the historic downtown section of the city. Mr. Lasuk has been an active member in the Parish for many years. During World War II, he served 39 months actively with our Armed Forces; 30 of them overseas in the European

Theater of Operations with the U.S. Army Air Force. After the war, he served as President of the Catholic War Veterans Post No. 219, when it was first organized in the Parish. Mr. Lasuk is also an active member of the UCYL-USA and the UYL-NA.

Installation of the newly elected officers will take place tomorrow June 4th, at the Annual Communion Breakfast of the Society to be held in the Church Hall, Greene and Sussex Streets, Jersey City. All members have been requested to receive Holy Communion in a body at the scheduled 8:00 A.M. Mass that morning. Rev. Father Anthony Borsa, Spiritual Moderator of the Society, will officiate at the induction ceremony for new members. The main speaker at the Communion Breakfast will be Rev. Father Victor Soroka, O.S.B.M. John Procyk will act as the Toastmaster and Stephen J. Magura, local Attorney, will be the principal laity speaker for the occasion. Walter Semcheyn and Walter Jarmola are co-chairmen in charge of all arrangements for the event.



VOBODA
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1961

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
Subscription Rate: \$3.50 Annually (\$2.50 for UNA members)

P. O. Box 346 Jersey City 3, N. J.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S BIGGEST WEEK

The first week of June, 1961 will certainly be one of the most important weeks in the life of the 44-year-old American Chief Executive. President Kennedy is scheduled to meet three of Europe's most powerful leaders: General Charles de Gaulle of France, Nikita S. Khrushchev of the USSR and Harold Macmillan of Great Britain.

The results of President Kennedy's talks with de Gaulle and his ten hours of conversations with Khrushchev in Vienna will have tremendous repercussions throughout the entire world and may well determine the decline or resurgence of the Western world.

President Kennedy has already met with General de Gaulle, and the two leaders apparently have reached agreement on the vital issues facing the Western world from the Soviet sphere.

Facing Khrushchev in Vienna

Although the White House has been repeatedly denying that President Kennedy will "negotiate" on any subject of international importance with Khrushchev this coming weekend in Vienna, strong apprehension hovers in Western Europe that it may not be so. Therefore, French sources intimate that President de Gaulle is prepared to give some strong points to President Kennedy for his meeting with the Russian communist dictator in Vienna.

This advice will be that Mr. Kennedy is not to try to speak to the communist chieftains from a point of weakness, as well as not to seek any compromises with the Kremlin. The Vienna meeting, the French view goes on, should merely be an opportunity for personal contact, and all the important decisions should be put off to a time when the Western allies are in a stronger position.

Great Propaganda Gain for Khrushchev

The forthcoming meeting in Vienna between President Kennedy and Dictator Khrushchev is largely regarded by the Western world as another propaganda stunt and success for Khrushchev. Western leaders, including the French and the German, believe that President Kennedy comes to Vienna "chastened by American defeats in Cuba, Laos and South Korea," while Khrushchev comes with a cocky pose of a great international "benefactor and peace mediator." The assumption prevails that nothing good will come from the Vienna meeting.

It is believed that Khrushchev will make some dramatic statements, as, for example, his planned withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, in order to win good will among the neutral nations of the world. He will insist on the "neutralization" of Laos but on his own terms. True, he will make declarations abjuring a global war, but he will continue to favor uprisings "against decayed capitalist and colonial regimes," and he will continue to support communist-led guerrillas against any weak regimes controlled by the non-communist governments.

One of the primary weaknesses of the Vienna meeting is the unfortunate timing. Any effective and successful diplomacy must be backed by effective military policy. Such is not the case as far as the United States is concerned, which fact constitutes a great shortcoming for the young American President.

We wish President Kennedy all possible success in these fatal meetings. No matter how critical the Western world may be with respect to U.S. foreign policy at the present time, Western leaders know well that the ultimate survival of the free world depends solely on the United States.

Therefore, we hope that President Kennedy's tour and conferences with our allies after his talks with Khrushchev will strengthen and solidify the position of the United States in the world and will bolster the freedom front against the aggressive forces of Russian communist imperialism and tyranny.

WHY THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE?

(Editorial in the PROGRESS, February 19, 1961)

It is a generally known fact that some of our young Canadians of Ukrainian origin give little consideration to the learning of the language of their forefathers. This inexcusable disregard for their mother-tongue may be attributed to various causes. For some reason, however, few concrete steps have been taken to solve this problem. Many parents prefer to ignore the problem altogether, or else offer lame excuses to silence their consciences.

One excuse very often brought forward against the learning of the Ukrainian language is that it is difficult to learn. In any other field of endeavor such an excuse is unthinkable. Ordinarily no one leaves an important task undone merely, because it is difficult. Often what is most difficult is for that very reason all the more worthwhile. When we consider that many Canadians, including many of Ukrainian origin, are able to master one or more foreign languages with varying degrees of success, then we cannot justify those who refuse to learn the language of their forefathers on the ground that such a study presents some difficulties.

Arguments have been put forward to justify the learning of Ukrainian for "practical" reasons alone. Such reasons are legitimate enough, particularly when we consider that many young Canadians of Ukrainian origin owe their livelihood, and in many cases success in their profession to their ability to converse in Ukrainian. Many Ukrainians holding high position in the business and political world find that even their knowledge of Ukrainian is a decided advantage.

There are other important reasons why the knowledge of one's mother-tongue is advantageous. It is an indispensable key which can unlock the doors of a strange and fascinating new world of culture and the arts. The rich heritage and the noble traditions of the past can only be fully understood and appreciated by one who is familiar with the language. While translations are admittedly of great value and can give us much insight into our history and customs, literature and art,

THE FREEDOM RIDERS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The recent attacks by the mobs upon the so-called freedom riders in Alabama, in both Montgomery and Birmingham, and the long series of other disturbances connected with the fight against Negro segregation come at an unfortunate period when they are readily available for the purposes of Russian Communist propaganda both in Asia and above all in Africa. They furnish all too much assurance that the Communists are telling the truth about the United States and there are few people in remote parts of the world who will be able to understand their true significance. This is the more to be regretted for they throw light upon some of the anomalies in American practice and attitudes which are little understood even by the Americans themselves.

It was a realization of this situation that prompted young Negroes from some of the colleges in the South to start the sit-in movements where they entered white restaurants and refused to leave on the pattern of Gandhi's policy of non-violence. In many places these experiments have served their purpose but in the heart of the South, they have only antagonized still more the elements that have most stubbornly defended the pre-requisites of the old South even while they tried to secure the technical advantages of the new.

Test Court Ruling

The freedom riders are the outgrowth of the various decisions of the Supreme Court in its efforts to define the meaning of those Constitutional amendments adopted after the American Civil War. At the time when they were passed and ratified, the Negro position was very different from what it is today, for the bulk of the Negroes were recently freed illiterate slaves and the overwhelming majority of them were still in the South which had been the scene of four years of war.

Immediately after the close of hostilities, the very few schools and colleges in the north open to Negroes were increased in number by the establishment of many other foundations in border states by various Northern churches and charitable individuals to begin the long painful work of developing educated leaders of the Negroes able to play their role in the future, and it was only later that the work in some degree was taken over by the Southern states. In fact it is only in extremely modern times that the schools for Negroes in the Southern states have been at all adequately supported and in far too many districts the dominant white population would prefer to have their own children uneducated rather than have the Negroes educated.

This is the more remarkable because the young students and graduates of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia, played unusually prominent role in the development of the ideology of the American Revolution and in setting up the new American government. In its present form this attitude is undoubtedly due to the great changes in the South caused by the Civil War and the dismemberment of the plantations, the memory of which has lived on in retrospect with an increasing brilliance. In the meantime new industries have moved to the South but the antiquated Constitution and local divisions of many of the old states of the Confederacy have prevented the leaders from playing the role in shaping the thought of the South that they might have and the control of the political machinery has rested in the hands of the more unlightened members of society, men like Governor Faubus of Arkansas and Davis of Louisiana.

Incidents Are Khrushchev's Ammunition

It is perhaps not without significance at the present time that the new violence in Alabama erupted first at Montgomery, for it was in that city one hundred years ago that the organization of the Confederate States of America took place and in February of this year with as great pomp as the city could produce, it reenacted the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the seceding states. It is perhaps unfortunate but understandable that the entire country is now beginning a four year commemoration of the Civil War. So far almost every item of the agenda has produced some unpleasantness, as that at the opening of the Civil War at Charleston, South Carolina, where the Negro numbers of the Civil War Commissions of various Northern states were refused service and it was necessary to move to United States-controlled property the actual exercises. We can confidently look forward to many such episodes to furnish traditional ammunition for Khrushchev and company.

On the other hand there can be no doubt that the population of the United States as a whole and also the leaders of the industrial life of the South have repudiated these outbreaks of mob violence. These leaders realize what they have to lose, if the Southern states

Absurd Situation

With a steadily increasing number of educated Negroes, holding vastly improved jobs, it has long been obvious that the old system of strict segregation which grew up in the first days after the liberation they can never take the place of the original language in conveying the true spirit of a nation.

It is the duty of all Ukrainians abroad to propagate the Ukrainian cause. In order to fulfill our obligations in this respect, we must ourselves learn to know and appreciate the Ukrainian way of life; for this a knowledge of Ukrainian is indispensable. We owe a debt of gratitude to our forefathers and to our brethren in Ukraine, and it is up to us to help repay it by counteracting the hostile propaganda spread by the enemies of our people. If some of the nations in the world today consider the solution of the Ukrainian problem to be of prime importance, it is in no small measure due to our young people who act as natural ambassadors of the Ukrainian cause.

The study of Ukrainian, above all, makes us spiritually richer. Professor Denis R. Godfrey of the University of Alberta says in referring to the study of languages: "...you pass beyond your own limitations, the limitations that are yours unavoidably as a member of an individual nation within the unity of the whole human race."

Our young men and women would do well to consider the above suggestions, and take advantage of the opportunities available to study the Ukrainian language. They have nothing to lose thereby, and very much to gain.

STUDY LANGUAGES OF AMERICANS

In September, 1960, many newspapers and journals carried an announcement that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had commissioned a research project of great interest to all Americans. This was the Language Resources Project which has at its goal the gathering of information concerning the efforts of American ethnic groups to preserve and perpetuate in this country their non-English mother-tongues. The commissioning of this project was greeted with acclaim because it recognized and brought together two great needs that had previously existed in isolation of each other.

Need for Linguists

The first great need recognized by the Language Resources Project is the need for many individuals with advanced skills and various critical languages other than English in order to maintain and strengthen its commercial, diplomatic, and cultural ties with other parts of the world. As a result of this need, the federal government has been supporting language programs in many colleges and universities for several years. Typically, these programs attempt to give intensive instruction in a particular language to students who begin as strangers to this language in-so-far as their own family backgrounds are concerned.

However, it occurred to a few scholars that there are millions of Americans that do have a language other than English as part of their family background and group heritage. These are Americans who come from other countries themselves, and who are the children and grandchildren of immigrants. In all of these cases, a language other than English has been spoken, heard, and understood—at times, imperfectly or haltingly, and at times, with full native command. This is a result of the fact that Americans coming from other countries brought with them a genuine love for their mother-tongues, a love which is in no way in conflict with their love of their new country. As a result, they have attempted to teach their non-English mother-tongue to their children and grandchildren. They have organized and sponsored organizations, publications, schools and religious institutions to help preserve their cultural and linguistic heritages. Many of these continue to function to this very day and are effective forces in preserving these very language resources that America so badly needs today.

Seek Readers' Help?

It would certainly be most desirable for everyone reading these words to devote an hour or so to writing out a name and address list of all such schools and organizations with which he or she is familiar. This lists should be sent to Language Resources Project, 111 W. 57th Street, Room 1520, New York 19, N.Y. Everyone interested in the preservation and perpetuation of his or her mother-tongue (or grandmother tongue) in the United States should cooperate with the Language Resources Project in this way. This is something that all can do—not merely intellectual and organizational leaders. On the other hand, all organizational leaders should make sure that their organization's name and address is listed with the Project.

Gather Information.

However, the organized and sustained efforts of American ethnic groups on behalf of their own languages are hardly known to American scholars, teachers and legislators. There is a great need to inform the country of what Americans of ethnic backgrounds have done, are doing and could do to

revert to the position where order must be maintained either by United States troops as at Little Rock or marshals as in Alabama. Some of the Southern legislatures will undoubtedly be slower to see the light but in each state affected we can predict that the state authorities, whatever their views on the subject, will see to it that the situation will not develop to a point where the Federal government will have to take over, once it is clear that it will.

Common Cause

At the moment it is very easy for them to blame the Communists for the increased prominence of the Negroes but any one aware of the peculiarities of the Communist system will wonder whether there is not some such influence among the white hoodlums that go to make up the mobs. It would not be the first time that the extreme right and the extreme Communist left have made a common cause. Yet despite the damage and embarrassment to all concerned that these riots have done, they have scarcely brought even a momentary pause to the constant attempts that are being made to make the United States what it aspires to be, an example of a free country with liberty and justice for all.

At the moment it is very easy for them to blame the Communists for the increased prominence of the Negroes but any one aware of the peculiarities of the Communist system will wonder whether there is not some such influence among the white hoodlums that go to make up the mobs. It would not be the first time that the extreme right and the extreme Communist left have made a common cause. Yet despite the damage and embarrassment to all concerned that these riots have done, they have scarcely brought even a momentary pause to the constant attempts that are being made to make the United States what it aspires to be, an example of a free country with liberty and justice for all.

NEXT YEAR—THE CONVENTION

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Less than a year from now the Ukrainian National Association will have its 25th Convention in New York City, May, 1962, may seem far off to those UNA branches which are ready and waiting, but to the small branches it is not far off at all.

The 23rd Convention of 1954 decided that a branch must have 75 adult members in order to be entitled to elect a delegate and, since the 24th Convention of 1958 did not change this, it also applies for the forthcoming meeting. The UNA has quite a few branches which do not have enough members. During the next several months these branches must strive to attain the members they need. Some will attain the goal, and some will not. The have-nots will have to arrange combinations (two branches with a combined membership of 75 or more adults would be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate), but not all of them will be successful.

The UNA launched a pre-convention campaign for new members and this has helped and is helping some of the small branches. Others, though, will have to help themselves as the organizers cannot get to all of them. The members of the small branches must pitch in and help their officers. If a branch is not represented at the convention, the members of the branch will have no one to blame but themselves.

It is important for a branch to be represented at the convention. Its delegates will voice the ideas of its members and vote on all matters. Whether a delegate represents a large branch, or a small one, he still has the right to be heard. When the delegate returns to his home town he makes a full report to the members at a regular branch meeting. All will feel gratified that their branch

UKRAINE—SOVIET RUSSIA'S FIRST VICTIM

MUNICH, Germany—Sudeten Bulletin, a Central European review published by the Sudeten German Archive in Munich, Germany, carried in its October 1960 issue an extensive article by Dr. Kenneth V. Lottich, Associate Professor at Montana State University in Missoula, Montana, on the Ukrainian problem.

The article is based on Ukrainian sources, especially on the books of Prof. Clarence A. Manning and Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, as well as on the articles which appeared in The Ukrainian Quarterly for the past decade or so. A substantial part of the article is devoted to German-Ukrainian relations during World War I and the activities of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, and expresses criticism of the Versailles Peace Conference for

Khrushchev Lays Wreath On Shevchenko's Grave

KIEV, Ukraine, May 28. — Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev visited Ukraine today on a leisurely journey from Moscow to his meeting with President Kennedy in Vienna next Saturday, according to the Associated Press dispatch.

A special train took Mr. Khrushchev to Kiev, Ukrainian capital. TASS, the Soviet press agency, said he was welcomed by leaders of the Ukrainian Republic at the train and cheered by thousands when he toured the city. Later he laid a wreath on the grave of Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainian poet, on a mountain near the city of Kaniv on the Dnieper River.

New York Herald Tribune correspondent, Walter Lister, Jr., in describing Khrushchev's visit to Kiev said that the Ukrainian capital marked the beginning of Kievan Rus, "the so-called cradle of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples." He pointed out that Kiev "has ten museums and seven theatres, aside from movie houses. Most impressive is the 100-year old Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theater. Since 1926, operas have been performed exclusively in the Ukrainian language. Kiev is bilingual and virtually all signs are posted in both Ukrainian and Russian."

As a serious, non-partisan study conducted with full sympathy for the creative contributions of all ethnic groups to the enrichment of American life, the Language Resources Project deserves the attention and the cooperation of all. If everyone would give a little time to it, its goals will be attained—and ultimately, so would those of the many individuals and organizations concerned with preserving and strengthening in America their precious linguistic and cultural heritages.

L. R. P.

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

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN... THE TRIDENT BEGAN ITS CRUSADE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

If awards were given to groups who punched the most holes in the Soviet propaganda balloon, than the strong contender for this year's number one spot would be the Ukrainian publication Trident Quarterly.

According to Trident editor Myron B. Kuropas, the magazine is currently being mailed out to over 250 American organizations, libraries, newspapers, and individual persons free of charge.

Recently Trident Quarterly undertook the task of clarifying the generally accepted "fact" that the Russians have won the last Olympic games.

The action started by Trident is producing results from points far and wide, and the prominence it receives is impressive.

U.S. Won the Olympics Among the first to react was Chicago's Negro newspaper the Daily Defender.

Picou goes on to explain the political aspects of the Soviet stand that Russia is but one of the "free" republics within the USSR.

He gives the statistics on the last Olympic Games, with the points won by the Ukrainian athletes, and ends with this paragraph:

"As yet, a satisfactory solution to the problem has not been reached. But as long as our Western press remains in the dark on this issue, the Russians are obviously not going to press it."

Picou's column on Olympics standing appeared in the February 7 edition of the Daily Defender.

More recently, the Phoenix, Arizona Gazette of May 17 carried the clarification on the Olympics myth in the column by staff reporter Jim Chemi.

SOYUZIVKA THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. is accepting applications for 1. The Children's Camp open to children from 7 to 11 years of age

RAY KRIVENS REASSIGNED TO OTTAWA

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Staff) —Ray Krivens, member of the Canadian Mission to the United Nations (The Weekly, August 6, 1960), who has been with that organization for the past two years in New York, was reassigned to the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa.



Ray Krivens

He left with his wife Julie and three year-old daughter Debbie for Ottawa last week.

While in New York, Mr. and Mrs. R. Krivens frequently attended Ukrainian cultural affairs and had many Ukrainian friends in the metropolitan area of New York.

Krivens was born in Ukraine, and emigrated at an early age to Canada with his parents.

After the war, Ray Krivens returned to the Civil Service in which he had originally en-

tered in 1940. In 1948 he became the Foreign Service Officer, and served in the Canadian Legation in Warsaw, in the Canadian Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, the High Commission of Canada to South Africa, and in the fall of 1959 he was assigned to the United Nations as member of the Canadian Mission.

HIGH HONORS AWARDED YONKERS STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP WINNER IS UNA MEMBER

The Gordon News of Yonkers, N.Y., referred to him as "one of the top nine hundred seniors in the entire nation" and wrote an editorial on his achievement.

Yonkers Herald Statesman carried his picture posed against his exhibit on the new color theory in the Westchester Science and Engineering Fair, and a write-up a month later when he again appeared in the news.

He is George Kinal, son of Dr. and Mrs. Basil Kinal, and a member of Branch 8 of the Ukrainian National Association in Yonkers, N.Y.

George will receive the Phelps Dodge Foundation scholarship which will enable him to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, majoring in electrical engineering.

According to the Gordon News, he received the award on the basis of the marks on two tests—the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test, and the College Boards, as well Yonkers, N.Y.

as on the basis of his high school record, recommendations, unusual accomplishments, school and community activities, character and leadership.

Kinal's high school record is a broad one. His main interest is physics, and it manifests itself in such projects as amateur radio operation, in which he holds three licenses, photography, and attendance at Columbia Science Honors Program on Saturdays.

Last March the Young UNA member won first place in physics for his exhibit on the new color theory in the Westchester Science and Engineering Fair.

George Kinal lives with his parents, a brother and a sister, all members of the Ukrainian National Association, at 293 Saw Mill River Road in Yonkers, N.Y.

Cieplinski Appointed Security Aid in Washington

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Michael Cieplinski, Executive Director of the Nationalities Division of the Democratic National Committee, has been named Deputy Administrator of Security in the State Department.

Mr. Cieplinski's job will be sitting on the vitally important Interdepartmental Security Board, which makes high policy decisions regarding national security; protection of American ports and the St. Lawrence Seaway from possible sabotage from Soviet vessels and ships from Iron Curtain countries; policy decisions regarding passports, visas entry of political refugees from Cuba and other areas; and helping to activate decisions by the National Security Council.

Until 1939, that is the outbreak of War II, Mr. Cieplinski lived in Poland and was Managing Editor of Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny in Cracow; he is a graduate from the Universities of Vienna and Berne, and he is known to be strongly against communism, Nazism and Fascism.

In 1960 Mr. Cieplinski was director of the executive department of nationality groups in the United States for Kennedy campaign.

Encouraged by the success of the tour which they led last September, ANTHONY and VERA K. SHUMEYKO are preparing another jet tour to Eastern Europe including Ukraine and Russia.

Some other big plans are in the negotiations stage, but he was not as yet at liberty to discuss those.

He then went on to support this statement by mentioning that last spring Noha scored five goals in the game which brought the Ukrainians the United States Championship in soccer, and said that this year the sharpshooter is again leading his team to an unprecedented second straight national championship.

He then went on to support this statement by mentioning that last spring Noha scored five goals in the game which brought the Ukrainians the United States Championship in soccer, and said that this year the sharpshooter is again leading his team to an unprecedented second straight national championship.

John Dell wrote that Noha came here with a low opinion of American soccer but was surprised by some of the com-

Ukrainian Nationals: Two Games To Soccer Crown

The US Soccer Challenge Cup which is in possession of the Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia for their victorious 1960 season is now at stake in the remaining two final games for the 1961 US Championship between Ukrainian Nationals and Los Angeles Scots.

The first final meet is scheduled for June 11 in Los Angeles and the second one will take place in Philadelphia only two weeks later.

thus giving the Ukrainians the right to play in US grand final.

For the Sundays free from cup and league games the Ukrainians invited strong foreign teams to stage international exhibition games.

On Sunday, June 4th, the Ukrainian Nationals have another international date, this time with the German visiting squad of V.F.B. Stuttgart.

The League is looking forward to its 5th year of bowling to start Monday, September 11, 1961—7 p.m. — at Stratford Recreation.

Individual Standing (men) 1. E. Bardo 2. M. Dubowyk 3. W. Gawaluck 7. American Legion 8. Lions "B"

PAPER TURNS SPOTLIGHT ON UKRAINIAN SOCCER ACE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The pride of Ukrainian Nationals soccer team, Argentine-born Ukrainian Mike Noha (The Weekly, June 18, 1960) was featured recently on the sports pages of The Philadelphia Inquirer.

In the May 6 issue of this Philadelphia newspaper, John Dell in the "Time Out" column wrote about top scorer Noha on the basis of an interview with the Ukrainian Nationals general manager Alexander Yaremko.

He then went on to support this statement by mentioning that last spring Noha scored five goals in the game which brought the Ukrainians the United States Championship in soccer, and said that this year the sharpshooter is again leading his team to an unprecedented second straight national championship.

Some background on 23-year old Mike Noha was also given in the article, namely that he was born to Ukrainian immigrants in Buenos Aires, and that he was imported here by Yaremko as the result of an advertisement for soccer players placed in a Ukrainian language paper there.

UKRAINIAN BOWLING OF CHICAGO

The Banquet Hall of the Gragin Bowl on Sunday, May 21, 1961 was the scene of the 4th Annual Bowling Banquet of the Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago.

Team Hi Single Game 1. Lions "A" 2. American Legion 3. Lions "B" and Tridents

Individual Hi Single Game 1. H. Wokowec 2. V. Borys 3. J. Olenc

Individual Standing (women) 1. A. Rogaczuk 2. Helen Olek 3. Maymie Olenc

The officers for the 1961-62 season are: John Szkody, president; Robert Rurka, vice president; Ed Bardo, treasurer; Walter Dutko, secretary; Addie Padiak, recording secretary; Walter Padiak, English publicity; Roman Dublin, Ukrainian publicity.

Individual Hi 3 Games 1. Ukrainian Arts Club 2. St. Joseph's 3. Ukr. Orthodox League

Individual Standing (men) 1. E. Bardo 2. M. Dubowyk 3. W. Gawaluck 7. American Legion 8. Lions "B"

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

GAWDUN REMAINS LEAGUE'S TOP BOWLER

By STEPHEN KURLAK

For the second consecutive year, Mike Gawdun, of the Ukrainian Center team, set the highest average of the league with a total of 185.88.

The Center team gave the most outstanding performances of the season, having registered not only the highest team single game score of 1,036 pins, but rolled up a three-game series of 2,861 pins, as well. The second highest series was scored by the Ukrainian Sith keglars with a total of 2,777, while close behind with a total of 2,773 followed the Number One Team of the Ukrainian Ameri-

can Veterans Post of Newark. The Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension bowlers also got into the limelight by registering the second highest single game score of 1,010 pins, while the Ukrainian Sith quintet followed with the third highest game total of 998.

Among the outstanding individual performances of the season were the 653 pin series registered by Mike Gawdun, and the 268-pin game rolled by John Kalba. Runners-up with the second and third highest series were John Watson and John Chuy, who scored 649 and 648, respectively. Second and third highest single game scores were registered by Joe Kalba and Nick Plechy with 257 and 255, respectively.

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES OF PLAYERS

Table with 4 columns: No., Players Name, Total Pins, Games, Average. Lists 65 players including Gawdun, Michael, Romanyshyn, Victor, Walker, Alexander, Kalba, Joseph, Watson, John, Struck, Peter, Janick, Lewis, Zelder, Harold, Petrenko, Joe, Lasky, Joseph, Banit, William, Plechy, Nicholas, Molinsky, Peter, Kalba, John, Dudak, William, Merowsky, John, Holota, Steve, Chuy, John, Fera, William, Sipsky, John, Orinick, Joseph, Ripka, Paul, Koropatnick, Stanley, Zolto, Leo, Salabun, Walter, Lytwyn, Michael, Hampton, Edward, Sheremeta, Michael, Fidali, Joseph, Karitko, William, Lissner, Al, Dragon, J., Chymiy, Andrew, Chuy, Philip, Horishny, Joseph, Macalush, Lou, Sheremeto, Peter, Gawdun, Harry, Hrycyshyn, Steve, Furda, Theodore, Salabun, Joe, Harmituck, Steve, Yaroshko, Paul, Koropatnick, Leon, Merosh, Nicholas, Orinick, Myron, Prychoda, Adam, Popaca, Michael, Melnychuk, Jim, Samila, John, Pastuch, Michael, Brunt, John, Lissner, Bob, Kowalchuk, Joe, Kolba, Al, Lysak, Walter, Popiuk, Steve, Buryk, John, Fetso, William, Skiro, Michael, Kacaper, Steve, Buryk, Harry, Maybo, Emil, Stogryn, Walter, Banick, Mike.

CARTERET CHURCH

From Page One organization connected with St. Demetrius Church has contributed to the (Shevchenko) memorial fund, and drive is now conducted among individual members of the parish. The Carteret parishioners, like nearly all the Ukrainians throughout the United States are participating in the collection of funds needed to erect a monument to Ukraine's greatest poet on public grounds in Washington, D.C. Authority to erect the statue, in honor of Shevchenko's centenary, is backed by a special bill of the U.S. Congress, and signed by the President.

You Saw It in THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Application For Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses, U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y. AUGUST 6 to 30, 1961. Name, Address, Age, Member of U.N.A. Branch, Ability to speak Ukrainian, Enclosing deposit of \$., (Total Fee for the Course is \$120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

ПРОМИНЬ

Рік VII

Червень 1961

ч. 3 (58)

МУН — КОРПУС СВОБОДИ УКРАЇНИ В ЗДА

27 — 29 січня 1961 р. відбулась в Нью-Йорку красна Конференція МУН-у, на якій змінено назву цієї організації з „Молоді Української Націоналістичної Організації“ на — Молодь Української Націоналістичної Організації. Зміна назви цієї молодечої організації викликала широкий відгомін не лише в пресі, але зокрема серед націоналістичного активу і загалу української молоді на чужині.

„Свобода“ (з 30 січня 1961 р.), коментуючи з'їзд МУН-у, писала: „статутно-правно ця організація (МУН) буде тепер автономна і ОДВУ та УЗХ не матимуть до неї жадного надядрного чи опікунського відношення“.

Іжк Д. Андрієвський („Новий Шлях“, 18 лютого 1961 р.) під враженням змін в МУН-і писав: „Щось подібне і з націоналізмом. В часі між двома світовими війнами багато українців Канади і ЗДА уважали себе українськими націоналістами. Однак, як бачимо, їхні діти хотять збутися в назві організації МУН визначення як націоналістичної. Це зовсім не значить, що ці діти ставляться вороже до націоналізму, а зокрема до українського націоналізму. Навпаки, вони надалі прихильні цьому останньому і готові підтримувати націоналістичний рух і акцію в Україні та поза її межами. Але вони не включають себе в число українських націоналістів і уважають український націоналізм чимось для них стороннім, хоч і симпатичним“.

Зміна назви МУН і його статуту в деяких кругах викликала різні спекуляції та припущення. В зв'язку з цим Редакція „Смолоскипу“ звернулася з риторичним питанням до президента МУН-у Мірона Куропаса і диточого голови ЦУ ОДВУ Володимира Різника, на які одержала вичерпні відповіді.

Президент МУН-у Мірон Куропас подав нам такі відповіді:

Питання: Що спонукало МУН змінити назву?

Відповідь: На зміну нашої назви вплинули два основні моменти - фактори:

а) Обставини, серед яких і в яких доводиться працювати;

б) Цілі, які ставить МУН перед собою.

До а). Обставини, в яких працюємо, цілковито відмінні від тих, в яких виростала і оформлювалася українська молоді, а націоналістична зокрема на українських землях. Там довгі десятиліття був і є стан, як з формальної так і фактичної точки зору, — одні Батьківщини України, окупованої ворожою нацією. Ясно, що ідеологічне, а в слід за тим і організаційне оформлення української молоді не могло бути інше, як націоналістичне.

У висліді (тільки для прикладу) — брати участь у хоч би спортивних товариствах чи інших організаціях, створених окупантом (на ЗУЗ), говорити мовою окупанта — було рівнозначне зі зрадою. Це ясно і саморозуміло, бо ж і позиції були такі: з одної сторони рідна нація, а з другої — ворог-окупант (хоч і в цьому приходять насильні зміни в сучасній Україні, де хіба ж не можна уважати зрадниками тих, що вчать російською мовою, чи говорять по російськи в борях).

Тут же в ЗДА ми масою до діла, в найкращому випадку, з проблемою двох батьківщин, чи властиво — тільки одної батьківщини Америки. Це так з формальної, як і чим далі все більше, з фактичної точки зору. Вікати від цього ствердження, негувати його, чи навіть боротися з ним і, врешті, не делегалізувати цього стану — нещодібно і нерозумно. Зокрема, якщо йде мова про молоді, тут народжені і виростають.

До б). Тому, беручи до уваги повніше, МУН злегалізував на останній своїй Конференції цей стан змінюючи назву. Одна батьківщина — Америка, а МУН повинен бути в Україні, як Українці тут корпс ді фрідом оф Юкрейн, корпус свободи українців, який має здобувати приятелів для волі України, носієм правди про Україну серед членів своєї нації. І так, як Америка творить сьогодні „корпс оф піс“ — корпус миру, так МУН має бути і буде корпусом свободи України в ЗДА, молодечею силою свого знання-науки суспільно-громадські і політичні позиції, письмом і словом якнайширше нести правду про Україну і її боротьбу, творити Американсько-українське товариство сприяння Україні, тощо — ось завдання МУН-у.

Питання: Чи має МУН інші перспективи у поширенні своєї діяльності і праці після зміни назви?

Відповідь: Ми ніколи не уважали і не уважаємо, що назва може радикально рішення про добро чи зло. Важке з зміст, який викликає форму та який врешті диктує і назву. Все ж ми бажали і бажали, щоб зміст і назва були реальними і згідними одне з одним.

Питання: Яке формальне відношення МУН до Братніх Організацій?

Відповідь: Згідно з пунктом 3. з нашого статуту — наше відношення до БО і ОДВУ залишилось незмінним, т. з. об'єднани товариства на тих самих правах. Проблема тільки в тому, що фактичне відношення БО і ОДВУ, краще кажучи їхнього членства до МУН змінилося на більш активне. Ми вже не раз гадували, а то й дорікали членам ОДВУ за їхнє пасивне ставлення до МУН-у, зокрема до його відношення „Тризуба“ та організаційних починів. Залишаємо це патріотичному сумлінню кожного члена ОДВУ і БО — може колись воно зміниться в них.

Питання: Яке відношення МУН-у до ідеології українського націоналізму? Чи вона змінилась?

Відповідь: Якщо йде про класичне розуміння — ні! Навпаки, ми уважаємо, що це потенційно одиниць формально-фактор визвольний змагань українського народу. Але рівночасно з тим підкреслюємо, що організаційні форми і коженденні почини цієї життєтворчої ідеології революційно-визвольної боротьби, а в слід за тим і визволення України в останніх роках, диктує вимогу духовно-морального, основоположного та дальшого філософсько-програмного поглиблення та розвитку (якщо хочете — подекуди і зміни) в області швидкого розвитку життя, науки, тощо. Коли йде про відношення до організаційних форм українського націоналізму в ЗДА, то ми з'ясували наше становище повніше. При цьому для ясності хочемо підкреслити, що МУН ніколи не буде втягати ся в деструктивні гризи і розбрат. Ми хочемо і будемо уживати молоді на науці дітями князя Мономаха, на славі і перемогах, на всім тим, що українську націю будуватиме і об'єднує.

Діючий Голова ЦУ ОДВУ, Володимир Різник на такі запитання відповідає:

„Висловлюю на цьому місці мої думки в справі зміни назви МУН-у з моїми власними міркуваннями і вони не мусять бути тотожні з думками чоловік представників БО, в тому й МУН.“

На мою думку зміна назви повинна була прийти вже давно. Треба було покласти край замшанню, коли живимо кілька назв для одної й той же самої організації.

Треба признати, що хоч назва Молоді Української Націоналістичної Організації мас за собою вже довгу й світлу традицію та дорожого вона є для колишніх членів МУН і ОУН, але треба рахуватися з дійсністю, що українська молоді народжена в Злучених Державах — це льонлий громадянин ЗДА, а тому ледве чи вони зможуть стати де факто українськими націоналістами, без уваги на те, як гаряче цього бажали б собі їхні батьки. Українська спільнота в ЗДА повинна бути більш як вдоволенна, коли наша, тут роджена молоді, буде гордою з приналежності до українського пня, буде активною в українському суспільно-громадському житті та коли будуть допоміжною українській визвольній боротьбі.

Варто тут підкреслити, що Конференція МУН в Нью-Йорку не говорить про усамостійнення, але автономію та не виліплюється зі системи Українського Націоналістичного Руху, бо в точці другій зміненого статуту МУН є „продовжувати традиції і ідеали Українського Націоналістичного Руху та випіляти її ж самі ідеали молоді українського походження“.

Не виглядало серйозним, коли тут роджена молоді, що часто мала лише мряквинне поняття про український націоналізм, називала себе молодими українськими націоналістами. Тому краще, коли назва буде більш скромна й буде відповідати реальному стану.

МУН у системі Братніх Організацій ОДВУ мав давно вже повну автономію, чого найкращим доказом може бути те, що вони улаштували свої власні з'їзди й конференції, вибирали своєю Головою Управу й Контрольну Комісію, укладали свої власні плани праці та діяли як цілком самостійна молодіжна організація. Братні Організа-

Курс у Лігайтоні

Як і попереднього року, МУН буде мати свій двотижневий курс у Лігайтоні, Па. Цього року курс буде починатися в понеділок, 24 липня, а кінчатися в п'ятницю, 4 серпня.

Курс буде в англійській мові. Одна з найголовніших точок буде обговорення проблем, які чекають молодих провідників в українсько-американській дійсності. До того ще прийде багато інших цікавих предметів.

Курс буде тривати від 9-ої до 12-ої год. від понеділка до п'ятниці. Цілий курс складається з 30 годин, вони є так розділені: історія України — 12 год., комунізм — 8 год., важливість адміністрації — 3 год., провідництво — 3 год., інше — 4 год.

Рома Шуган

Надходять вакації і пригадалось...

Так, пригадалось мені, як я провела минулорічні вакації, та, зокрема, як відбула Перший Літній Курс „МУН“, що відбувся в Лігайтоні, Па., на Оселі І. О. Ольжича, яка є власністю Організації Державного Відродження України.

Пригадую собі, що в дні 1-го серія м. р. цей Курс відкрито досить урочисто. Це була неабияка подія в житті „МУН-у“, в якій взяли участь не тільки учасники з Америки, але й з Канади. Це ж була подія, в якій брав участь достойний гість з Європи та член Проводу ОУН інж. Дмитро Андрієвський.

Пригадую собі, що учасники цього Курсу були з Шикаго, Мінеаполиса, Філадельфії, Нью-Йорку й Аляскани, між ними і наші канадійки, Софія і Дарія.

Після офіційного відкриття Курсу п. Мароном Куропасом, що був тоді (і зараз теж є) головою Головної Управи „МУН“ на терені Америки, нам представлено наших викладачів і викладачку. І так мали ми нагороду, записатися з дуже симпатичним в старшому віці д-ром М. Терпаківцем, викладачем історії України, з інж. Дмитром Андрієвським, що викладав нам про історію Українського Націоналістичного Руху та про загроз для цього світу від комуністичного світу, з Оксаною Генгалю, що була там команданткою літнього дитачого табору під зарядом УЗХ і викладала нам про початки мистецтва в Україні та географічне положення України, з Павлом Дорожинським, Михайлом Белендюком, Володимиром Проциком, Аноією Процик, Оксаною Матушевською й іншими.

Наш курс тривав два тижні. В першому тижні був провідником Мірон Куропас, а в другому Павло Дорожинський. Щодня мали ми по три години лекцій-турнір перед полуднем, а після полудня мали ми дозвілля, в часі якого замішалися спортом або прогуляками. Пригадую собі, як Михайло Белендюк обводив нас усіх по Оселі й давав нам пояснення, як пізнавати дерева і їх відзнаки на підставі листочків, як В. Процик оповідав нам про

свої пригоди з пластового таборівання і як повинно вестися таборівання, як Павло Дорожинський оповідав про визначних націоналістичних провідників і діячів. Все це нам дуже подобалося, та кожний учасник Курсу брав собі все те до голови, бо були заповідані під кінець Курсу — іспити. Дуже часто ввечері мали ми огниці, а при них великі скелі і пісні.

Були, і їх не може ніхто з учасників забути, теж ввечері забили саміх курсантів. На таких то сандяк, під надглядом провідників і провідниці, ми дуже гарно проводили час і задоволені розходилися до своїх кімнат для нічного спочинку.

Ах! а ці кінні прогулянки на чолі з інж. Дмитром Андрієвським по горах, та долинах, що за краса, а ці прогулянки до сусідніх містечок на морозене чи інші ласощі. Та прийшла субота, 13-го серія м. р., а з нею „закриття“ Курсу. Викладачам і курсантам справлено прийждити, на якому було дуже весело, бо всі раділи тим, що переїздили за час двох тижнів, май обидяли собі, що на другий рік не тільки вони, але й ще других привезуть із собою на такий курс в наступному році, як тільки Головна Управа „МУН-у“ візьметься його зорганізувати.

На самому рейбі „бенкет“ — промовляли майже всі викладачі й вони висловлювали своє задоволення з нас учасників, моляли, ми добре вчилися, доказом чого є наші „дипломи“ з іспитів, та добре поведилися і відносилися до них з великим пошануванням. Очевидно нас їхні заяви такор радували, бо сьогоднішні люди не тільки живуть, але й вчаться, а вчаться не тільки в школах, але й в житті. Пригадую собі й цей ранок, бо тоді відіхали наші подруги канадійки і я їх прощала при від'їзді до поїзда.

А вже наступного дня, а по виборі панував сум, бо всі учасники розділилися в дорогу, куди кому... На Оселі гомоніло тільки одне „прощай“ — або „до побачення на другий рік“ ось тут на Оселі...

Щоб дістати „диплом“, учасники мусять відбутися всі класи. До закінчення курсу будуть письмевні та усні іспити. Хоч день буде зайнятий лекціями, полудне та ввечері призначені для спортивних гор та забав.

Цей дво-тижневий курс коштує \$50.00 (яка та приміщення) плюс \$10.00 реструванія (книжки та зошити зарученовано до цієї суми).

Аплікації можна дістати від MUN National Executive, 2315 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., або від управи Відділу МУН-у в Америці Тому, що курс є відкритий тільки для 20 осіб, особи, які є заінтересовані повинні зголоситися найдалі до 1-го липня 1960 року. Після цього аплікації не будуть приймані.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO AS A SYMBOL OF FREEDOM

By MYRON B. KUROPAS

Picture, if you will, a nation enslaved for over 100 years by a ruthless foreign power. The final traces of political freedom have long since vanished and now, the remaining vestige of national life, literature, is slowly, but methodically, being obliterated by the oppressor. The flame of freedom that once burned so brightly has become but a dying ember in the hearts of that nation's people. Then, something happens. Imperceptibly, and almost overnight, the nation becomes aware of a man, a poet who is reviving that nation's past glory and re-kindling a flicker into a new blaze of hope.

Such a nation was Ukraine. Such a man was Taras Shevchenko.

"It makes no difference to me if I shall live or not in Ukraine Or whether anyone shall think Of me 'mid foreign snow and rain. It makes no difference to me. In slavery I grew 'mid strangers, Unwept by any kin of mine; In slavery I now will die, And vanish without any sign. I shall not leave the slightest trace Upon our glorious Ukraine. Upon our land, but not ours. No father will remind his son Or say to him, 'Repeat one prayer, One prayer for him; for our Ukraine They tortured him in their foul lair.' It makes no difference to me, If that son says a prayer or not. But it does make great difference to me That evil folk and wicked men Attack our Ukraine, once so free, And rob and plunder it at will. That makes great difference to me."

Today over 40 million Ukrainians remain enslaved by Communist Russia. They still believe in Shevchenko and in his immortal works as Shevchenko for them embodies their dreams and aspirations for the eventual liberation of their homeland. Realizing Ukraine's deathless attachment to Shevchenko, the Soviet government at first branded Shevchenko "a bourgeois nationalist" and tried everything in its power to erase his image.

Failing in this, the Soviets, in a typical about face, embarked on a campaign to remake Shevchenko according to the Communist pattern. Most of his scathing anti-Russian and anti-despotic poems were re-edited to conform to the Communist party line and Russian imperialist interests. He was presented as a "revolutionary" writer, a Bolshevik living 50 years before his time. Even now as you are reading this, the Communists are having some festival in his honor. Ukraine's people, however, have not been duped by this obvious distortion of the facts.

Ukraine, the largest nation behind the European Iron Curtain, remains the backbone of the Soviet Union. Subtract this captive nation from the USSR and Moscow's economic, military, political and cultural claims are severely deflated. As long as Shevchenko's memory survives, the hope of a free Ukraine and the resultant overthrow of the Communists shall remain secure.

Today, when so much of the world remains enslaved and even more of the world is threatened by Communist imperialism, Shevchenko's words have a special meaning. He is no longer a national figure of a given people struggling to emancipate themselves from Russian tyranny. The course of

Shevchenko was more than a mere writer of verse, a man who had a knack for romantic writing. Taras Shevchenko was a freedom fighter, a savior who was to reawaken the national consciousness of his people, and a martyr who was to suffer unspeakable torment because of his patriotic zeal. His impassioned plea to the Ukrainian people "to raise and break your chains" still burns in the hearts of his countrymen everywhere. It is altogether fitting and proper then, that in 1961, Ukrainians the world over are commemorating the 100 anniversary of his untimely death.

This wrote Shevchenko in 1847.

TAKE ME TO YOUR LEADER

By OLEH and IHOR RIZNYK

YOU want to be a leader? With summer past around the corner, you had better make plans to attend the UNYF Leadership Courses at Leighton. For once again in that familiar schoolhouse on the ODWU Estate, young teenagers from 15-20 coming from all parts of the country will take the two week seminar on leadership techniques and Ukrainian culture.

First you will want to know all about the Ukrainian Homestead, the many varied facilities, and the activities in which you will participate during your two week stay there. The Homestead was built by a wealthy coal tycoon for about a million dollars. ODWU bought it in 1956. The Homestead caters to all types of people. Sports enthusiasts can play volleyball, soccer, baseball, go horseback riding, play ping-pong, go swimming in two pools, or hike in the beautiful Pocono mountains. For the playboy, there are weekly dances every Saturday night, and the juke box for nightly entertainment. The nature lovers may desire the seclusion of the woods so that they can study the various imported plants from places such as Japan, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland.

Main Objectives

You are bound to have so much fun at the courses that you might lose sight of their objectives. That is why it might be a good idea to state them

clearly right now before you sign up! This seminar is only for mature and serious minded Ukrainians. The primary objectives is to teach young people leadership techniques, so that they can go back to their respective communities and be a dynamic force in organizing and leading other Ukrainians and not being afraid to stand up to those who are ignorant of the Ukrainian crusade for national independence.

We teach our youth about Ukrainian history and culture so that they shall be able to combat falsehoods in common circulation about the Ukrainian nation. We also teach our youth about Communism because it is destructive of our human values and threatens to destroy our freedom. The courses are ideally suited to those MUN members who have been active in their branch, but who have found that they are unable to express themselves as well as they would wish, during discussions. Also people who have been elected to administrative posts in the MUN organization may find it helpful to gain an insight into some administrative techniques necessary.

But most of all the courses are designed to attract those who have not been active in a Ukrainian youth organization, but would like to. Interested? Get your applications from: Ukrainian National Youth Federation, 2315 W. Chicago Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Personalities in MUN—Eugene Klokiw, Newly Elected NYC Branch President

Eugene Klokiw took an interest in MUN in September 1960. Since that time he has participated in MUN actively and gained two important positions.

The first of these positions was that of Ukrainian Folk Dancing Instructor. The members felt that he would be able to fulfill the obligations due to his previous association with the well-known dance instructor V. Avramenko. The second of these positions was that of local and national sports coordinator. Having been a member of the Ukrainian Sports Club, USK, Eugene therefore has the experience and knowledge to enable him to carry out effectively a worthwhile sports program.

After graduating from Charles Evans Hughes High School, he entered and is now attending Staten Island Community College where he is majoring in Electrical Technology. He is



Eugene Klokiw

a member of the Electrical Society, and has received the school letter for his participation on the soccer team, the Dolphins.

We are fortunate indeed to have such an able person as Eugene to act as president of MUN in New York.

MUN of Canada Holds President's Conference in Toronto

THE Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada held a President's Conference in Toronto on May 21 and 22. Designed to help coordinate the work of MUN branches in Canada, this was the second such conference held during the past year. Various papers on branch administration, finances, and organization as well as on matters of philosophical orientation, were read to the assembled MUN branch presidents and guests. Mr. Stanley Szach, Dominion President, presided over the sessions. Among the participants were UNYF (A) National president Myron Kuropas who presented a paper entitled, "MUN of America:

An Experiment in Change," and Miss Natalie Bundza, Dominion Secretary, who presented a paper on "The Seven Beliefs of MUN of Canada." The conference provided a wonderful opportunity for exchange of constructive ideas not only among the various Canadian MUN branches but between UNYF(C) and UNYF(A) as well. The co-operative spirit of these conferences shows great promise for a bigger and stronger MUN of the future. PROMIN extends its congratulations to MUN of Canada for having instituted such conferences and hopes that they remain as permanent periodic activity of the organization.

'Problems of Leadership in a Changing Ukrainian - American Community' To Be Theme of MUN Summer Seminar

FOR the second straight year the MUN National executive will sponsor a two week leadership seminar in Leighton, Pa. This year's sessions are scheduled for the two week period beginning Monday, July 24, and ending Friday, Aug. 4.

The sessions will be conducted in the English language and will be devoted to exploring some of the problems faced by youth leaders in the changing Ukrainian-American community, discussing possible solution and evaluating the present policy of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of the U.S.A. In addition all participants will be provided with background material designed to equip them with the necessary tools to become active and dynamic forces within their respective communities. Classes will be held from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

The total 30 hours of formal class time will be apportioned as follows:

Ukrainian History — 12 hours
An Introduction to Communism — 8 hours
Principles of Administration — 3 hours
Techniques of Leadership — 3 hours
A Proposed Program of Action — 4 hours

To qualify for diplomas participants will be required to attend all sessions, to complete two 350 words essays on assigned topics, to present a 15 minutes oral report and to successfully pass two written examinations. Because of the heavy academic schedule, afternoons and evenings will be devoted to such leisure time activities as horseback riding, volleyball, swimming, and dancing.

Six Pledges Initiated in Chicago

FOLLOWING the newly prescribed constitutional mandate that requires an 8 week "pledge" period for all new members, the Chicago MUN branch initiated six pledges on May 12. Early in April a total of 22 pledges had begun the trial membership period but after a grueling 8 weeks that included the successful completion of a course in Ukrainian history, a 10 minute talk on the "Menace of Communism," a 350 word essay on Taras Shevchenko nad numerous cleanup duties around the Chicago "MUNIVKA", the original number had been reduced to 6. The formal initiation ceremonies were held at Petricea's Restaurant, 510 N. Western Ave. with Rev. Orest Kulick of St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Myron Kuropas, UNYF National President, and George Pylawka, Chicago Branch President, as guest speakers. Ihor Pryjma, banquet chairman, was master of ceremonies. The new UNYF members included Bohdan Bodnaruk, Basil Nikiforak, Michael Kos, Andrew Kozij, George Dubycky, and Alexander Kital. Congratulations to our new members from PROMIN.

PROMIN

Page of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation — USA (UNYF — USA)

Acting Editors:
Ukrainian Language — Irene ANDREYKO
152 Monitor, Brooklyn, N. Y.
English Language — Oleh RIZNYK
61, East 7th Street — N.Y.C.