

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

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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VANCOUVER UKRAINIANS STAGE SHEVCHENKO CONCERT, EXHIBIT

(Special to The Ukrainian Weekly) VANCOUVER, B. C. — This city's Ukrainian community joined hands with Ukrainians in near-by cities recently to produce a memorable event in honor of Taras Shevchenko. An effort was made to get wide participation by the English speaking citizenry of these Pacific coast communities, and for that reason the Shevchenko Centennial Jubilee Concert took place in the newly-built, 2,800-seat Queen Elizabeth Theatre on March 18, 1961. Sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Vancouver branch, choir, school children, artists and scholars from Vancouver, Richmond, New Westminster, Whalley and Burnaby, the event was described as the first undertaking of such magnitude in the area.

Exhibition of Works Prior to the concert, an exhibition of Taras Shevchenko's works—writings and paintings—as well as a selection of books on him, was opened in the lobby of the theatre. Also on display was the specially commissioned portrait of the Poet by Ivan Keyvan, which UCC committee presented to the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

The combined Jubilee Choir composed of four local mixed choirs opened the program with the national anthem "O Canada," and Michel Pukash, president of the UCC branch delivered the opening remarks. Greetings from the city were brought personally by Mayor A. T. Alsbury.

Candle Light Procession Mrs. Agnes Kripps, chairman of the Jubilee Committee acted as master of ceremonies and narrator for the entire program. A unique feature of the latter was the children's candlelight procession. After the combined choir, directed by Victor Elchuk sang Shevchenko's "My Testament", some 150 children dressed in national costumes marched with burning candles along the length of the darkened auditorium to the music played on the organ. They laid wreaths and flowers near the Poet's portrait. The main address of the evening was delivered by Rev. V. Pidskalny, OSBM, who spoke on the hundredth anniversary since the death of Taras Shevchenko.

Shevchenko Concert in Allentown Witnessed By 1,200

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — The concert honoring Taras Shevchenko which was sponsored by the Lehigh Valley Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on Sunday, June 4, was reported in the Morning Call published in this city, in the June 5, 1961 edition. The story in the Call, topped by a three-column picture of the mixed choir in Ukrainian costumes, opened with the following paragraph: "About 1200 people packed Allentown's Symphony Hall last night for a concert in honor of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian poet of freedom." It further explained that the concert was "designed to help raise the funds for a monument to Shevchenko in Washington, D.C."

Of the participants, the paper mentioned the Ukrainian Male Chorus of the Lehigh Valley under the direction of Walter Dworakowski; soloists Nadine Dworakowski and Michael Rybak; the Ukrainian Mixed Chorus with Mrs. Ann Smalen as soloist; the 100-member children's choir, which sang in Ukrainian although the children did not know the language before they started; and Olga Yurechko, who recited the poetry. John Zazworsky gave the opening remarks, and Dr. Ja-

WAYNE U. IS READY TO RECEIVE DELEGATES TO SUSTA CONGRESS

DETROIT, Mich.—Plans are virtually completed, and all the facilities reserved for the Fifth Congress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organization of America (SUSTA), according to Taras Kohut of the Ukrainian Club at this city's Wayne State University. The fifth congress of the eight-year old Federation which unites all the Ukrainian student clubs in universities and colleges in this country is scheduled for July 1 and 2 at Wayne State, and the local Ukrainian Club will play host to the delegates. Student representatives from New York, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Paul, Chicago, Cleveland, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Hartford, New Haven, and the Detroit area, are expected to take part in the Congress, Kohut said. The local preparatory com-

LESHKO TO DELIVER KEYNOTE ADDRESS

NEW YORK — Yaroslav Leshko, president of the Ukrainian Circle at Columbia University here, will deliver the keynote address on the aims and future plans of SUSTA, the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America, at the Federation's Fifth Congress in Detroit, Mich., July 1-2, according to Konstantyn Savchuk, retiring president of SUSTA. It is expected that among the issues which keynoter Leshko will take up will be the possibilities of organizing and

Poet's Centenary is Occasion for First Ukrtinian Meeting in Montana

SEN. MANSFIELD SENDS GREETINGS "Tears were in my eyes from happiness as I welcomed the people in English and Ukrainian at the first Ukrainian meeting in Montana," writes The Weekly's correspondent Ted Luciw in a dispatch on the gathering in honor of Taras Shevchenko which took place in Great Falls, Montana, on May 21, 1961. Some thirty people attended the event at the local Our Lady of Lourdes Parish Center. Senator Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) greeted the gathering with a long telegram sent to the Committee, he said.

According to Luciw, the committee of which he was the secretary, set up a display in connection with the meeting. On display in the Parish Center Hall were embroidered shirts, blouses, pillow cases, ceramics, Ukrainian Easter

Carteret Community Pays Tribute To Shevchenko

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS COLLECTED FOR MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON

CARTERET, N.J.—The concert in honor of Taras Shevchenko which was arranged by the local United Ukrainian Committee was noted by Carteret Press of June 9, 1961. St. Demetrius Community Center was the site of the centenary observance, according to the Press story, and choir "Homin" under the direction of Nicholas Kormeluk rendered the vocal selections. The concert took place on Sunday, June 4, 1961. Volodymyr Yaniv delivered the opening address, while Vyacheslav Davydenko, assistant editor of Svoboda, and Rev. John Hundiak, pastor of St. Demetrius gave a talk on the biography and works of Shevchenko in Ukrainian and English, respectively, the paper said. Recitations of Taras Shev-

VETERANS' 14th CONVENTION CALLED MOST SUCCESSFUL

MATTHEW POPE ELECTED NATIONAL COMMANDER

By WALTER DUSHNYCK KERHONKSON, N.Y.— The Ukrainian American Veterans held what seems to be their most successful and well-attended annual convention (the 14th) at the Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Soyuzivka, over the past weekend, June 9, 10 and 11, 1961, with several dozen delegates representing 11 out of 16 posts, in attendance. The organization has several hundred members who served in the various branches of the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II and afterwards. The convention was also attended by some 200 persons, mostly families and friends of the veterans.



Matthew Pope

The business proceedings of the convention ran smoothly and effectively under the chairmanship of Anthony Kutcher of Hartford, Conn., the retiring national commander of the organization. The agenda of this part of the convention included reports by the officers and greetings of welcome by the guests. Among the latter were Joseph Lesawyer and Roman Slobodian, Supreme President and Supreme Treasurer of the UNA, respectively, who delivered short speeches. Walter Dushnyck, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, spoke of the UCCA publications, The Ukrainian Bulletin and The Ukrainian Quarterly, and urged Ukrainian American veterans to support the UCCA and its organs. Daniel Slobodian and Walter Kwas welcomed the conventioners on behalf of Soyuzivka. Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda, attended the business session of the convention. Walter T. Darmopray, attorney from Philadelphia who, as the veterans' representative is a vice president of the UCCA, gave an illuminating report on the activities of this central body of Ukrainians in the U.S.A.

Installation of New Officers

One of the new features introduced at this convention was the installation of new officers during the banquet. Each new officer was introduced to the retiring commander amid the applause of the audience. Then the new officers were sworn in and the new commander pledged to obey the by-laws, and the constitution and to lead the organization for the benefit of its members and the country.

Speakers at the Banquet

The Commanders' Banquet began at the scheduled hour with opening remarks by Walter Klawnik of Elmont, L.I., N.Y., Convention Chairman, who introduced John O. Flis, New York attorney, to act as Banquet Chairman. Russ Kolody, chaplain, read the invocation. An inspiring address was delivered by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA, who said that the Ukrainian National Association was always close to the interest of the Ukrainian American Veterans. He presented a \$100.00 check as the UNA contribution to the Veterans' National Welfare Fund. Joseph Hirniak, famed Ukrainian stage actor and director read a humorous skit paraphrasing Shevchenko's po-

USCF Reached One-Fifth Mark in New York

NEW YORK — The headquarters of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund here just issued its first report to the community of the progress of the campaign in New York. According to the report, the action which started in this area in November of this year, and which includes the canvassing in five boroughs of New York City, has reached one fifth of its objectives already. The quota for this city was set at \$100,000, and close to \$20,000 have already been received by the USCF Executive Board. Most active canvassers in the area are also listed in the report. Persons and organizations who donate to the USCF receive membership in the Fund.

ZAREVO to Hold Double Convention in New York

NEW YORK — What may be described as a two-in-one conclave will take place this weekend, June 17 and 18 in the Ukrainian Literary and Arts Club, 149, E. Second Avenue here. ZAREVO, the association of Ukrainian student and academic clubs is holding in these two days its VII General Congress, and VI National Congress. Delegates from Canada, Argentina, Europe, as well as from the clubs, called "cells", in the United States are expected to be present, according to Pavlo Dorozhynsky of New York, who is currently president of the Central Executive of all ZAREVO clubs. There will be one delegate from Argentina representing ZAREVO cells in South America, and one from Brussels, representing those in Europe, explained Mr. Dorozhynsky. He added that a good number is expected to come from cities on this continent, including such distant places as Edmonton, Canada, and Denver, Colorado.

The two conventions will run concurrently in the same room, but when it comes to voting on issues which concern only the United States membership, the voting rights will be limited to the delegates representing the respective cells in this country. Aside from the reports from the officers of both the Central and the National Executives, the main features on the agenda of the double convention will be the address by Mykola Plawuk from Hamilton, Ontario, who will speak on the possibilities and the development of Ukrainian nationalism. This will be followed by a panel discussion, which will attempt to analyze the activities of ZAREVO up to date, and its perspectives for the future. The panelists who are listed on the program are: Bohdan Vynar, (Denver, Colorado), Bohdan Bociurkiw (Edmonton, Alta.), Osep Zinkevych (Baltimore, Md.), Lev Vynnytsky (Montreal, Que.), Anatole Kryvoruchko (Ottawa, Ont.), and Bohdan Hasiuk, (Philadelphia, Pa.) "We have chosen the panelists in such a way that half of them are founding members, and half are from the younger generation, who have joined ZAREVO in the past few years," said Mr. Dorozhynsky. ZAREVO traces its origins to the year 1949, when it came into being, on the initiative of three student societies in Graz, Erlangen and Munich. The present name was adopted at a later date. The organization in fact adheres to the Ukrainian nationalist ideology as put forth by the group headed by Col. Andrew Melnyk. The two-day convention agenda calls for a musical program, and a dance, all taking place on the premises of the Literary and Arts Club.

House G.O.P. Committee Backs Flood Resolution

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The movement for the establishment of a House Special Committee on Captive Nations received a powerful assist from the Republican leadership in the House of Representatives. Released on May 23, 1961, "The Statement of Policy of the House Republican Policy Committee" underscored the necessity for such a committee to counter the propaganda of Moscow by concentrating on its imperialism and colonialism among all the captive nations. Some fifteen additional Mem-

Manor College Holds Open House

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Manor Junior College in Fox Chase Manor, Pa. which was recently opened (The Weekly, May 20, 1961), may now be inspected by the public. A release from the College stated that tomorrow, June 18, and next Sunday, June 25, there will be open house at Manor between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon. "All girls and their parents who are interested in seeing this school before its initial opening on September 18, 1961 are cordially welcome. The school has a capacity of 300 students. To date 75 girls have enrolled," went on the release dated June 9. The College, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, offers courses

in liberal arts, executive, legal and secretarial work. It is fully accredited by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and is the only college in the United States operated by the Ukrainian people. Non-resident girls only are admitted to Manor College, according to the release. It was pointed out that at this time, when the nation's colleges are overcrowded, the increased facilities of Manor College provide a unique opportunity for this year's high school graduates. Located on the outskirts of Philadelphia, Manor Junior College may be reached by bus in ten minutes from Olney station of the Broad Street subway.

Yar Slavutych Visited Here

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Passing through this area on his way back to Edmonton, Alta. from Washington, D.C., Dr. Yar Slavutych, assistant professor of Slavonic languages at the University of Alberta, visited the editorial offices of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, on Friday, June 9. While here, Prof. Slavutych discussed the problems entailed in transliterating Ukrainian names into English. The question is of particular concern to the style of writing used by The Weekly. The Alberta educator explained that his trip to Washington was made possible through the grant from his university to study the attitude of the Soviet government to the



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SUPREME COURT ON COMMUNISM

Some weeks ago the Supreme Court of the United States issued what will certainly be a historical decision. It is the ruling which requires registration of groups advocating the violent overthrow of our government and which will sustain legislation making it criminal to belong knowingly to movements or organizations, which propagate the abolition of the elected government of this country.

There is no doubt that such a decision by the highest judiciary authority in this country is long overdue. The importance and effect of the ruling are already noticeable in the pro-communist and Moscow-directed front organizations in the United States.

Some newspapers, which regrettably include certain very respectable organs, while not overtly criticizing the ruling, expressed doubt whether the danger of communism really is inside the United States, and pointed out that the danger of communism comes from abroad. We cannot accept the validity of such thinking, to say the least. For many years, Americans have come to regard communism as something which is more illusory than real. It was argued that the American constitution provides for the freedom of speech and assembly, and that Communists are like any other political party, which is protected by our Constitution. But, as the decision of the Supreme Court specifically states, this is not so.

For the past forty and some odd years any communist party outside Moscow has been nothing more than a branch of the central organism in the Kremlin. Even the Communist Party of Yugoslavia under Tito is not entirely free from control by Moscow, despite the seemingly "ideological differences" between Moscow and Belgrade. The antagonism between these two communist countries (or for that matter, the much-publicized antagonism between Moscow and Red China) is a matter of strategy and tactics, rather than basic ideological principles. Although some apologists for the communist movement will protest the "unconstitutionality" of the Supreme Court ruling, the decision is a great victory for America and a powerful blow against communism, and the Soviet Union in particular. The Communist Party and its front-organizations in this country have been the political tools of espionage, subversion and infiltration by the enemy of our freedom and national existence—the U.S.S.R. Therefore the Supreme Court ruling has rendered the work of the enemies of America more difficult and more dangerous for them.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent Arthur Krock said that the court's "acceptance as a fact that there exists an international communist conspiracy to overthrow the institutions of the United States is of transcendent importance to national defense. For this conspiracy, if its activities were to continue to enjoy immunity from the penalties prescribed by Congress, could nullify military security installations which have cost many billions of dollars."

This ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court is a measure which cannot but serve the best interest of America and her survival in the contest against the forces of slavery and despotism.

CONGRESS OF ZAREVO

This weekend, New York City is hosting, among many others, delegates and guests to the double convention of ZAREVO, the association of Ukrainian university students and graduates with members in the United States, Canada, South America and Europe. We understand that ZAREVO is putting much weight on this double conclave, comprising the Seventh General Congress and the Sixth National Convention, and for this reason a representative from Europe, and one from South America are coming here to debate jointly with the U.S. and Canadian delegates the merits of future avenues which the association will take.

ZAREVO, like other organizations similar to it, now finds itself at a crossroads, and the decision must be taken as to which way it should turn.

It came into being in 1949 in Europe, formed on the basis of Ukrainian nationalist ideology by young Ukrainians who at that time studied at various universities, primarily in Germany. Its purpose was to create an intellectual milieu for these post-war ranks of young scholars.

With the mass emigration in the 1950's ZAREVO took root in the countries of this hemisphere, and expanded its membership. But since being a student is a state which comes to an end upon graduation, ZAREVO like other organizations of this type found itself with two kinds of members: those that had founded it, but were no longer students in the strict sense of word, and those of the newer generation, who were engaged in various programs of study at universities and colleges. For reasons very natural, the outlooks of the two groups began to differ. Moreover, the question arose as to what role should graduates and even university professors play in the student organization. It was resolved a few years ago by reforming ZAREVO into an academic society, where senior members would work in their particular scholarly fields, while younger members would be engaged in propagating the views of Ukrainian nationalism among their fellow students of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian origin.

Of course, all that is so in theory but practice has shown some rather disturbing developments, and it would be wise for ZAREVO at this time to outline clearly its purposes, and to resolve to abide by them.

It certainly is not desirable to have organizations of Ukrainian students which merely foster antagonisms towards members of other ideological organizations. Objective debates based on different views are always welcome but blind rivalry and fanatical loyalty to one point of view, should have no place among modern Ukrainian students, wherever they may be.

We have learned that ZAREVO has been concerned with this, and has set up committees well in advance of the General Congress to take up the various aspects of the organization, and to present their findings to the Congress.

What is important, however, is that ZAREVO takes a serious look into the future, and that it finds its place in the Ukrainian community as the whole. Then, any duplication of goals, which only waste talent would be eliminated, as would the needless and harmful rivalry which precludes any long-range positive objectives and cooperation.

With that in mind we wish the delegates, many of whom are weekend guests to New York City, much success in attempting to resolve some of the problems facing their own organizations, and those which are common to the younger generation of Ukrainians in general.

NIBBLING AWAY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The meeting between President Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna apparently ended with but one sort of agreement, that there should be a certified cease-fire in Laos, and that Laos should be neutral. It was with hopes of this that the Conference in Geneva waited hopefully for a week. Yet once again it is evident that it is going to be the West that is willing to concede and yield ground for the sake of cease-fire. The Russians have by innuendo already shown their intention of continuing their own policy until they are able to get control of the entire country.

It should be now evident to all that there is no neutralist position in Laos. There is the pro-Western government of Prince Boun Oom and there is the Communist Pathet Lao of Prince Souphanouvong. In between, is the so-called neutralist, Prince Souvanna Phouma, half-brother of Souphanouvong, who is ready again as he was in his last tenure of office as Prime Minister, to try to weld the two forces together so as to insure that the Pathet Lao will have its appropriate influence, namely the control of the Kingdom and the opportunity to serve as a base for guerrillas from North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, are carrying on similar activities in South Vietnam and are planning to open the same kind of a campaign in the Kingdom of Thailand.

Ready To Take Over

In the meanwhile the future scope of the activities of the different parties is becoming all too clear. On the other hand the Pathet Lao has an armed force which is buttressed by convinced Communists from some of the adjacent states. It receives in abundance Soviet arms and assistance from Communist China and from the time when the few Pathet Lao battalions refused to be absorbed in the Royal Laotian Army, it has trained vigorously and with Communist help from outside for the day when it can take over the country.

On the other hand, thanks to the terms of the original agreement after the French abandoned Indo-China, both the French and the Americans have expended their energies and money to build up the Royal Laotian Army but have not gone behind the treaty and put into it "volunteers" who would stiffen its morale. As in South Korea before the North Korean attack the United States has been trying to restrict weapons to those that are purely defensive and has consistently opposed the furnishing, wherever possible, of so-called offensive weapons. As a result, it has not been able to give proper assistance to some of the Laotian tribes who have long been militant and are openly anti-Communist.

Then the present drive of the Pathet Lao started when their forces were ready, at first in provinces that were adjacent to North Vietnam, but no one wanted to believe that these forces would be supported from outside for that would be casting doubts on the

validity of the promises of the Communist states, in itself a distinct challenge and threat to world peace.

Dangers of Neutral Government

Today Nikita Khrushchev can promise what he will in regard to a neutral Laos. The development of the Geneva Conference is already showing the various alternatives that are open to the country. The neutralist leader wants a government in which both sides will be represented but we can be very sure that those posts which will give the possibility of controlling the country will be in the hands of representatives declare himself for the Pathet Lao. Any other course would be unneutral. In that case when the time is ripe Prince Souvanna Phouma will either declare himself for the Pathet Lao and Communists or be overthrown and the fate of Laos and perhaps of its neighbors will be sealed, for it is hardly likely that the United States under those circumstances could rouse the SEATO powers to take any effective action.

If the conference breaks up, Communism has another string to its bow. There are negligible ways of communication in Laos but the Communists have selected the territory where they operate so as to have the means of dividing the country in such a way that their part can be the maximum nuisance to the non-communist states around Laos. More than that, the violation of the cease-fire which have been reported show that the Pathet Lao is infiltrating various areas and then claiming the right to wipe out any pockets held by the pro-Western forces on the ground that they are the dominant factor and that pro-Western pockets are a menace to the security of their positions, even though their positions are isolated tentacles stretched out to grasp the entire Kingdom or part of it and do not represent any fair division of the area under the control of the present pro-Western government.

West's Choice

The choice before the Western powers is therefore simple. Are they going to allow the Pathet Lao with increased help from outside to push on and seize the entire country? Are they going to allow the passing of Laos into the Communist orbit in the name of a neutral state heavily under Communist influence or are they going to consent to a division of the country as they did in Vietnam and Korea and allow the Communist section to pursue unharmed and in peace its plans for taking over the neighboring countries? It is a hard choice but it may well be decisive for the Western position in the whole of Southeastern Asia.

Khrushchev's Standard Plan

Khrushchev knows this and he knows that in this way he can nibble away at the free world. All he has to do is to find some excuse for sivil disturbances, create a supposed faction and train the necessary

UNYF OF CANADA PREPARES FOR 21st CONVENTION

By STAN SZACH

Dominion President of UNYF

On June 30, July 1, 2, 3 of this year we will hold our 21st national convention in the city of Saskatoon. Where's that—we can hear the question echoing from the south of the 49 parallel. Saskatoon is a neat little city of some 90,000 people including many charming dark-eyed Ukrainian girls. It is also the site of the First National convention of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada in 1934.

Our conventions are called every two years to analyze the progress that was made by the previous Executive in carrying out the policies set by convention that elected the Executive. New policies are set as required and the new Executive is elected by a convention that generally sees 40 to 50 delegates attending from at least 10 to 12 branches. In the term of the present Executive two new branches were organized in Windsor (Senior MUN) and Port Arthur at the Lakehead, giving us a total of 15 branches in Canada. At the height of our post-war activities we had over twenty branches, but some of these vanished because of changing population and occupation patterns.

Lack Trained Leaders

Although our organization is active and fairly healthy we face an uncertain future because we lack a large body of trained leaders. In the present National Executive (at the moment it is called the Dominion Executive) 70% of the members at one time or another attended either Leadership or Cultural Courses.

Unfortunately, the Cultural Courses have not been held since 1950 and as the result we have been without the steady inflow of members who acquired skills in dancing or choir conducting. Even those who did not possess any artistic talent nevertheless did become more valuable members because of a broadened background.

cadres and the free world will come to a peace conference devised to produce neutrality, the first step toward a Communist assumption of power. It is the same policy that he is trying to employ also at Berlin. He is trying there to find how far the West is going to let him go before they seriously undertake resistance and he hopes that by that time the real power will be in his hands without a question. In the meanwhile he can orate to his heart's content, write meaningless notes, threats and ultimatums with the sole purpose of softening up the minds of the Western powers, encouraging their idealists, alarming the undeveloped states and showing to his own Russians that he is winning the victory for them without the danger of a war.

Conferences Aid Moscow

We can be very sure that it did not take an interview with President Kennedy in Vienna

It is the feeling of the present Executive and of all active members of our organization that continued existence of our system is in serious doubt unless an immediate and vigorous reactivation of cultural courses is undertaken. This will be one of our major topics at the Saskatoon Convention—to work out a program for the resumption of the courses and to exert all possible pressure on the parent organization and public opinion in general that this, and only this, is the task with which our entire system in Canada must concern itself in the next few years. Without the planned and conscientious education of the young—ALL ELSE IS FUTILE. Our protests, our akademias, our brave slogans are hollow without a firm cultural foundation in the fullest meaning of that term. Further, we dare to say, our Ukrainian patriotism is at best synthetic.

Contest and Banquet

With this feeling in mind our convention will feature not only discussion about a broad cultural program for the organization but we have also planned several events to emphasize this type of activity. A "Miss Ukraine" contest will be held, the third of its kind in which girls appear in authentic Ukrainian costume and are judged on their dress and Ukrainian speech as well as their beauty, grace and poise. We expect 10 contestants to take part. Coincident with a Concert given by UNYF members there will be a UNYF Ukrainian Dance Competition in which seven branches are expected to take part. Again costumes will be judged as well as technique.

There will also be a banquet and we have been very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. F. S. Zaplitny, a former Member of Parliament, and excellent speaker whose fluency in the Ukrainian language puts most of us to shame.

to convince him that so long as negotiations continued and conferences ran on, the West would slowly but surely concede some element that would favor his schemes. There is no question that the President tried to make clear to him the position of the West but Khrushchev realizes that so long as the representatives of the free world at conferences are making important concessions to keep the conferences going, there is no obstacle to his policy of nibbling away at the free world. He will appreciate the danger of his position only when the West finds the will and the means to stop Communist arms from being delivered to his stooges in places like Cuba and Albania and begin to proceed on a campaign of liberation. So far that has not been done and by accepting Khrushchev's definitions, the West is increasing its difficulties and piling up new obstacles in the way of realizing its ideal of freedom for all men everywhere.

THE UNA IS AT YOUR SERVICE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Every once in a while someone would tell us that we are wasting our time in trying to get people interested in the Ukrainian National Association through the medium of this column. The argument was that the people who get The Ukrainian Weekly are already members of the organization. We will not deny that this is true, but we wish to point out that many copies go to subscribers who are not members. The Weekly is also read by non-members in various club-rooms, national homes, meeting places, taverns, and the like. Free copies are available at Soyuzivka. In other words, The Weekly is widely read by members and non-members alike.

For New Members and Old

However, lately our columns urging support of the UNA have been directed toward both groups. New members are always welcome, of course, but so is new business from those who are already members. During the past several years the UNA has made bold strides in matching some of the features advertised by large commercial companies to attract new business. For example, the UNA is now issuing modern forms of insurance in amounts ranging from \$500 to \$50,000. Double indemnity is available. Of course, there are insurance limitations according to age, but they are very liberal; in fact, a 65-year old man or woman may be insured for as much as \$2,500. This means that people who are already members may take out additional protection with the UNA instead of going elsewhere.

No Examination Schedule

Also designed to encourage new business from members is the newly revised "no examina-

tion needed" schedule. The following applicants for new insurance need not submit to physical examinations: children of all ages for up to \$2,000 insurance; adults up to age 40 for as much as \$2,000 insurance; adults up to age 50 for \$1,000 insurance; adults up to age 55 for \$500 insurance; holders of paid-up insurance and insurance about to become matured or paid-up within 5 years.

Juvenile insurance is available with or without the Payor Contract. This contract stipulates that, should the beneficiary die before the child is 21 years of age, all dues are waived until the child reaches age 21.

Dues may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, with appropriate discount when paid in advance.

Low Subscription Rates

We understand that there is some question where Svoboda is concerned, that some people believe new members must become subscribers and pay for the newspaper. This is not true. Women are exempt. Also, American-born men are exempt. Members in Canada are exempt. These groups need not take the newspaper unless they wish to do so. The Weekly may be had only through voluntary subscription, but UNA members receive both newspapers, at substantially reduced rates.

There is much more we could write about the UNA, but space is limited. Interested readers, however, may have copies of the UNA "Facts" booklet in English for the asking. We urge both members and non-members to write in for this informative booklet. Address the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J. Please mention our column.

Warns Against Feeding Bears

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 4, 1961. — National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth today issued his annual spring warning to visitors to some of the large National Parks to beware of bears which after a long winter's sleep—have once again taken up their panhandling and marauding on the highways, and sometimes in the campgrounds.

"The bears look harmless, the cubs look cute, but they are not trying to be entertaining,

they are only trying to satisfy a voracious appetite and they'll eat anything—including the hand of the visitor who is trying to feed them," Director Wirth warned.

The spring reappearance of bears, often with their small cubs, in areas such as Great Smoky Mountains, Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks and other wilderness areas, prompt Wirth to call public attention to Park rules and regulations prohibiting feeding or molesting of bears.

MORE ON THE TRIDENT CRUSADE

As a post-script to the article on the work of enlightenment being done by Trident Quarterly (The Weekly, June 3, 1961), another mention of the Ukrainian magazine's campaign to straighten out the record of the winners of 1960 Olympics appeared in the Chicago American of June 5, 1961.

The Leo Fisher column in that Chicago newspaper is headed "Did Russia Top '60 Olympics? Here's tally Which Says 'No!'"

The tally to which the columnist refers is that published in the Trident, and which correctly places the United States in the first place with the highest number of points gained by its athletes, Russia in

the second, with Germany, Ukraine and Italy in the next three spots. The prevailing view, which the magazine is clarifying, is that Russia, when equated with USSR, and thus gaining Ukrainian and Byelorussian points, was in the first place.

The Chicago American columnist credits Trident with the information used for this column, and quotes some parts of the arguments used by the magazine.

According to Trident editor Myron Kuropas the statistics used by the magazine to launch its necessary "crusade" were compiled by Osyb Zinkewytsch of Baltimore, Md.

"THE OPPRESSED UKRAINIANS"

While going over this article, the reader may find it somewhat unusual. He should bear in mind, however, that it was written some twenty-seven years ago, for the British reading public. The story of Ukraine is still not widely known, and this article by Lancelot Lawton should prove educational as well as interesting. Of course not all the statistics and data in it are still valid, because it was written over a quarter of a century ago. The article is reprinted from THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, April 1934, published in London, England.—Ed.

By LANCELOT LAWTON

(2)

The fate of the Ukrainians in Galicia and Bukovina, under Austria-Hungary, though far from happy, was better than that of the Ukrainians in Russia. To all intents and purposes they were delivered over to the domination of their hereditary enemy, the Polish aristocracy, by whom they were treated abominably. But their situation was improving; their nationality was allowed for, and a basis for its progressive recognition had been firmly secured.

One of the chief causes of the Great War was the conflict between Russia and Austria over the Ukrainian question. It was indeed this, and not, as was commonly supposed, the Balkan question that poisoned their relations. Russia was alarmed at the awakening of Ukrainian nation-

ality in Galicia. Her semi-official newspapers pointed out that its effect was to render all the more difficult suppression of the Ukrainian national movement within Russia.

The treaty of Versailles, which affirmed the independence of Poland, has again resulted in the Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia being handed over to the rule of an ancient enemy. It is true that in 1923 the Council of Ambassadors required Poland to recognize the necessity for autonomy for this region; but she has never honored the pledge which she then gave; her motive for not doing so is clearly revealed by her actions, all of which are directed toward retarding, and if possible, repressing Ukrainian nationality. Obstacles are raised to the teaching of Ukrainian language.

Since 1920 the number of Ukrainian schools has been reduced from 3,600 to 120; 2,974 schools have been bilingual, but only a few unimportant subjects are taught in Ukrainian. Not a single Ukrainian technical school exists, and out of 28,885,420 zlotys, allocated in the 1934-35 budget for universities and colleges, only 63,490 zlotys were assigned for two Ukrainian chairs in Warsaw University.

Rigorous restrictions are placed upon the entry of Ukrainian students to these institutions. In 1931-32, out of 49,770 students, only 2,192 Ukrainian students came from Galicia. The students in the Warsaw Engineering college were divided as follows: Poles, 3,692; Jews, 468; Ukrainians from Galicia, 6. These facts prove that Poland no sooner gained her own liberty that she proceeded to crush that of another nationality.

In 1917 the autocratic regime perished in Russia, but almost at once its place was taken by another. Abundant proof was soon to be forthcoming that autocracy was not inherent in Russian rulers, but was rooted in the Russian race. At first it seemed that the U-

kraian state was to be independent of Moscow. The constitution of Ukraine, promulgated at Kharkov in 1919, declared the Republic to be "an independent and a sovereign state". For a while this declaration was fulfilled; the Republic was, in fact, "an independent and a sovereign state". But in 1920 (after the conclusion of peace with Poland) it had the misfortune to enter into an economic and military compact with Moscow. While this compact stipulated for the sovereignty and independence of both contracting parties, it was nothing more nor less than a repitition of the great treachery of the seventeenth century—the beginning of the end of the separate existence of Ukraine. One by one the rights of the Ukrainian state were filched away, and eventually the whole region was absorbed in the Muscovite Communist State, represented by the initial U.S.S.R.

Together with the destruction of the Ukrainian state the suppression of the Ukrainian culture had begun. The issuing of literary periodicals in the Ukrainian language has been forbidden, and the publication of all books is controlled by officials sent from Moscow. The

learning of the Russian language is obligatory in the schools. Ukrainian professors have been arrested, the accusations against them being that they had not adapted the technical vocabulary to Russian and had introduced words which widened the gap between the Russian and Ukrainian languages. Thus the Bolsheviks made good use of the formula of repression bequeathed to them by the Tsarist regime. While giving active assistance to national movements elsewhere, they could not tolerate them in Russia.

The endeavor of Moscow to conquer Ukraine met with continuous resistance from Ukrainian population. What I say here is a strictly accurate description of the desperate struggle which has taken place, and which is still going on. Ninety per cent of the Ukrainian population consists of peasantry, who exhibit strong individual traits. Whereas in Great Russia land was vested in village communes, in Ukraine separate farmsteads were the rule; and whereas the huts of the peasants in Great Russia were placed in regular streets, those of the peasants in Ukraine were located in carefully chosen spots amid

orchards and beautiful surroundings. The Bolsheviks therefore knew that whatever prospect for Communism there might be in other parts of U.S.S.R., in the Ukraine the people were, by nature and instinct opposed to it. Hence they waged war with ferocity both on Ukrainian nationalism and on Ukrainian individualism; in particular they sought by every means in their power to reduce the Cossack population. The Cossack population in the Kuban region has diminished by 40 per cent. The peasantry can when assailed by organized force. They murdered commissars, and at times formed bands and fought pitched battles with the red invaders. They concealed, plundered and destroyed grain, and thus thwarted the confiscatory demands of Moscow agents. Twice famine and desolation fell upon the land; on each occasion the loss of life was calculated in millions. The number of Ukrainians who have been shot is enormous, while at least a quarter of a million have been exiled to Siberia and other inhospitable parts of Russia.

(To be continued)

Zdanna Krawciw Takes Highest Number of Awards at Graduation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Like so many other youngsters leaving high school during these early June days, Zdanna Krawciw received her diploma, but unlike the other 500 odd girls of Hallahan High School who graduated with her last Saturday, June 10, Miss Krawciw collected the highest number of prizes and scholarships awarded that day.



Zdanna Krawciw

The latest count, at the time of this writing stood at four prizes, and four scholarship, but she was not sure if at any moment another telephone call, or a letter might not inform her that she was awarded something else.

"Do you know, that I was already in bed on the night before graduation, when at eleven o'clock the man from the Bulletin called me and told me that I had won the state scholarship," she said.

The week just before graduation was quite hectic for the 18-year old miss, because that was the time when various awards were announced. In one case when she was informed of winning a scholarship, she was taken aback, because she forgot that she had tried for it.

As a four-year first honors student at Hallahan High, and school president for the year 1960/61, Zdanna Krawciw took a number of tests designed to select scholarship students, but she did not expect to win them all. It was therefore a pleasant surprise for her to be awarded so many.

The list of awards and scholarship won by Miss Krawciw includes the following: Service Loyalty and School Spirit Prize, awarded to her as president of the school; Highest General Average Prize for maintaining highest grades during her four years in the 3000-student Hallahan High school; Mathematics Association of America medal for

highest grades in mathematics; Excellence in Social Studies Prize; Four year tuition scholarship to Chesnut Hill College; Sears Roebuck Foundation Leadership Award; One year college scholarship from Radio Station WPEN; and \$800 state scholarship.

Aside from being the top student in her graduating class, Miss Krawciw is also a member of Plast, the Ukrainian Youth Organization, and concert class student of the Ukrainian Music Institute. She studied piano with the late Prof. Roman Savtytsky, and is now a student of Prof. Oleh Muzychenko.

When asked about her immediate plans, Zdanna Krawciw said that she is going for a "musical vacation." Four or five of the advanced students of Prof. Muzychenko are going to an undisclosed resort area for two months, where they will be able to play the piano, and take in sunshine.

The young Philadelphian was born in Lviv, Ukraine, and came to this country in 1949. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Roman Krawciw. Mrs. Irene Krawciw is a member of Branch 430 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Roman Legedza to Lecture At Anna Maria College

Beginning next September Roman Legedza of Bronx, N.Y. will be lecturing at Anna Maria College in Paxton, Mass. The courses which he has contracted to teach are History of Western Civilization, Elementary German and Intermediate German.

Born in Drohobych, Ukraine, Legedza completed his secondary school education there, and after World War II studied for a time in Munich, Germany. He emigrated in 1951 to the United States, and served in the U.S. Army from 1952 to 1954.

Mr. Legedza holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rutgers, the State University, where he studied modern languages and history at the University's Newark College.

In 1959 he was awarded the Master of Arts degree in history from Rutgers in New Brunswick, N. J. Currently he is working for his Ph.D. at Fordham University in New York, where he is also employed by the University's library.

Mr. Legedza is a Research Associate of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN), and is also a member of New York's "Dumka" Chorus.

Anna Maria College, where Mr. Legedza will be teaching this year is described as a small Catholic college near Worcester, Mass. It is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann.

British Columbia Youngsters Join In Observances Honoring Shevchenko

(Special to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY)

VANCOUVER, Canada. — A special tribute to Taras Shevchenko was paid by the children and youth of Vancouver and vicinity on Sunday, June 4, in a concert at the Ukrainian National Federation Home here.

The program consisted of poems, singing of the choirs, and soloists, selections by the mandolin ensemble, a few pieces on the piano, and Ukrainian folk dances.

The concert began with the singing by the children's choir of Shevchenko's "Testament". Rev. V. Pidskalny, OSBM, was responsible for the teaching of the youngsters to sing as a group.

Mrs. Agnes Kripps, chairman of the Shevchenko Committee in Vancouver addressed the audience giving reasons for the observances in honor of Ukraine's greatest poet, and also spoke on the meaning of his works for Ukrainians and the peoples of the world.

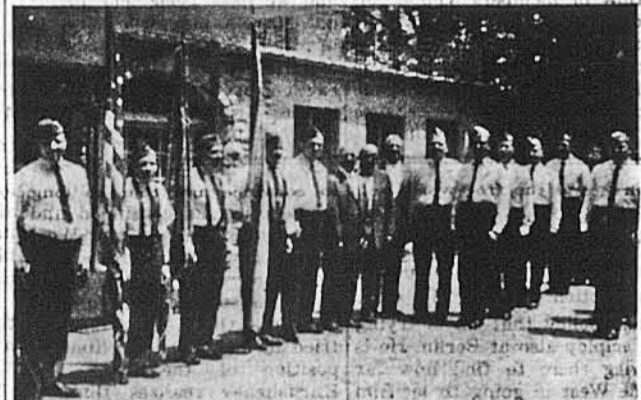
The main talk was delivered by high school student Myron Tatarniuk.

The program consisted of poems, singing of the choirs, and soloists, selections by the mandolin ensemble, a few pieces on the piano, and Ukrainian folk dances.

In the second half of the evening a dramatization of Shevchenko's poem "The Desecrated Grave," was staged, in which Ihor Kaminsky, Volodymyr Rossa, Roman Buchko, Lev Kovalchuk and Illary Vozny appeared in the various roles.

VETERANS' CONVENTION

• From Page One



"A guard of honor... followed the flag-bearers, who marched to the Shevchenko statue..." In the center are I. to r. Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Lev Dobriansky, and Roman Slobodian.

Dance Pavilion to the music of the Amor Band, a \$25.00 U.S. bond was drawn by Mike Pigan of Hartford, Conn. On Sunday morning there were a soft ball contest game between two teams, one led by Miron Karbiwnyk, and the other by Chet Halchuck, both from Philadelphia, with the first team winning the game.

"Salute to Taras Shevchenko" Ceremony

The concluding part of the veterans' convention was the highly moving and impressive "Salute to Taras Shevchenko" ceremony held at noon on Sunday before the Shevchenko statue at Soyuzivka. A guard of honor, consisting of two squads of veterans under the overall command of Tom Darmopray, (squad leaders were Walter Bacad and Anthony Kutcher) followed the flag-bearers, who marched to the Shevchenko statue, where a presidium consisting of Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Dobriansky, Roman Slobodian and Commander Matthew Pope, was formed.

Then Mr. Lesawyer spoke on Shevchenko, the patron of the Ukrainian National Association. In turn, Dr. Dobriansky delivered a stirring address, on the significance of the Shevchenko centennial not only for Ukrainians, but for Americans and other free peoples in the world as well. Subsequently, Mr. Pope read a

special statement in honor of Taras Shevchenko, whereafter military taps were played and a gun salute was fired from a cannon (brought from Ellenville for that purpose), while the veterans "presented arms" and the audience stood at attention.

The 14th annual convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans was prepared by the Convention Committee comprising Walter Klawnik (chairman); John O. Flis (banquet chairman); Michael Melnyk (reservations chairman); Joseph Lopuszanski (journal chairman); Walter Kolody (publicity); John Halchuck (sports) and Ladies Auxiliary, U.A.V. (registration).

In commenting on the convention, Convention Chairman Klawnik stated:

"This year's convention was the most successful one we have ever had. It introduced some new features, such as the installation of new officers during the banquet. It was conducted in an efficient, military manner."

A series of resolutions were voted upon, including one calling for the issuance of a Shevchenko "Champion of Liberty" stamp and another for the creation of a permanent Captive Nations Committee in the House of Representatives in Washington.

NEW MUSIC FOR SOLOISTS! "LOVE UKRAINE" Composition of Mykola Fomenko, words by Wolodymyr Sosyura translated into English by Yar Slawutych Published by Ukrainian National Association on its 60th Anniversary \$1.00 per copy Order now! SVOBODA, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

First of Two Soccer Final Games Ends in Tie

UKRAINIANS PROTEST LAST GOAL

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — The first of the two games for the U.S. Open soccer championship between the Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia and the Los Angeles Scots ended in a 2-2 tie here last Sunday, June 11. The current champions, Ukrainian Nationals protested unsuccessfully the last goal scored against them. An estimated 2000 spectators watched this first of two, total points to count games.

The score was tied at 1-1 in the first half. Stan Dlugosz of the visiting team landed the ball in the L.A. net after only seven minutes of play, and just before intermission Al Zerhusen evened the score with his shot past the Ukrainian goalie.

[Zerhusen is the West Coast star, who faced the Ukrainians last year in the grand finals. He was then playing for Los Angeles Kickers, the 1960

Western champions, according to The Philadelphia Inquirer.] With an assist by the Nationals' high scorer Harry Niss, Dlugosz booted the second goal for the visitors giving them a lead of one point after the mid-way break.

The disputed goal was kicked in the last five minutes of the game, when Ukrainian Nationals were penalized for rough play, and an indirect free kick was awarded the Scots. Zerhusen, aimed directly at the net, however, and when the ball crossed the line between the goal posts, the referee called the score 2-2. Ukrainians promptly protested the decision, but it nevertheless remained unchanged.

The second game of the series will be played in Philadelphia a week from tomorrow, June 25.

EUROPEAN TOUR CANCELLED

The management of the Ukrainian Nationals soccer club made the announcement this week that the club has decided not to accept the offer of European sports promoters to play a series of exhibition games in Western Europe.

The reason given for the cancellation of earlier plans in this respect was that the schedule of league games which was delayed, prevented the Nationals from going overseas.

Radio Talk On Soccer

Alexander Yaremko, team publicist and game announcer of the Ukrainian Nationals booters, will be a guest at the Frank Ford Interview Show over Philadelphia's Radio Station WPEN (dial 950), on June 19th shortly after midnight (Monday going on Tuesday). This will probably be the first time that anyone will have an opportunity to talk on soccer over this popular radio program, and naturally, extensively about the Ukrainian team.

National Park Service Proposes Camping Rule

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 8, 1961. — Camping in the areas of the National Park System will be limited to a stay of not more than 14 days during intensive public-use seasons under new regulations proposed by the National Park Service, the Department of the Interior announced today.

Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said, it is designed to prevent abuses by campers in instances where they make use of a park campsite as a seasonal residence. Director Wirth explained that more and more campers make use of the park campsite every year. Last year some 4,800,000 camp-use nights were tabulated in park grounds. All indications are that the 1961 total will surpass that number. Figures to date reveal 257,000 camp-use nights during the first four months of 1961 compared with 236,000 for the same period in 1960.

The proposal is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register, and interested persons may submit comments, suggestions, or objections to the proposal by writing to the Director, National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days of the date of publication in the Federal Register.

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SPORTS SKETCHES

Chicago Bowlers End Season With Banquet



Top bowlers of St. Joseph's Mixed Bowling League of Chicago, left to right: Nick Matviw, captain, Olga Marinoff, Helen B. Olek, Kay Ewanic and Bill Christiansen.

On Sunday afternoon, May 28, 1961, The St. Joseph's Mixed Bowling League of Chicago held its annual bowling banquet at Chantclair Restaurant.

The banquet was opened with a prayer by Father Joseph Shary. After the dinner, Mr. Walter Chizewski, President of the League, called on his fellow officers, Mrs. Ann Kozyra, vice president, Nick Matviw, Secretary and Bohdan Strawniak, Treasurer, to help distribute the trophies and prizes.

Trophies were presented to the top man bowler, Stanley Gruczesky, top woman bowler, Mrs. Kay Ewanic, and to each member of the first place team: Nick Matviw, captain, Helen Olek, Olga Marinoff, Kay Ewanic and Bill Christiansen. A trophy was also presented to Mrs. Olek as sponsor of the first place team. The Ukrainian National Association "Good Will" Branch No. 22.

The following are the team standings:

- 1. Ukrainian National Association "Good Will" Br. No. 22; 2. Muzyka & Son Funeral Home; 3. Kaniuk Funeral Home; 4. Stratford Recreation; 5. Olene Bros. Funeral Home; 6. Hank Swade Plumbing; 7. Trident Savings & Loans Association; 8. Turek's Radio & Appliance. The new officers for the 1961-62 bowling season were introduced as follows: Nick Matviw — president, Olga Scott — vice president, Theodore Szym — secretary and Michel Krawchuk — treasurer. Mr. John Podney, as tournament director, presented prizes to the following bowlers who participated in the Bowling Tournament held in March at Stratford Recreation: Ann Lass, Kay Ewanic, Jean Szym, Alex Dobrowsky, John Kunio, Walter Scott, and D. Strawniak. He announced that the King, Orest Hladky, and Queen, Maymie Olene, of Chicagoland Bowlers were crowned at a Bowling Banquet held May 21, 1961, and were presented with trophies donated by the UNA. The 1961-62 bowling season will start on Friday, September 8, 1961, at 9 p.m. at Stratford Recreation. The banquet was closed with a prayer by Reverend Wivcharowsky. —Helen B. Olek

WHO BROUGHT THE BRICKS

Prof. I. Rozhin, and Gloria Surmach-Mills were responsible for securing the brick fragments of famous Kiev cathedrals which were placed within the walls of the Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Church in Bound Brook, N. J. (The Weekly, June 10, 1961).

According to The Daily Home News (New Brunswick, N.J.) of May 31, 1961, Prof. Rozhin secured one of the fragments in 1943, when he was president of Dniepropetrovsk University in Ukraine. He is now with the Cancer Research Institute of Centralia, Ill.

The other brick was brought back by Mrs. Mills after her trip to the Ukrainian capital five years ago.

MUSIC SCHOOL TO GIVE RECITAL

NEW YORK — Twenty-nine students of Vadym Kipa School of Music will give a joint recital next Friday June 23 at 7 P.M. in the Ukrainian National Home here, according to a spokesman for the school.

Of the young musicians performing that evening, twenty-six will be the pupils of Prof. Vadym Kipa, and three will be those who take lessons with his son Albert.

The program will consist of the works by Chopin, Liszt, Beethoven, Scarlatti, Villa Lobos, and some Ukrainian composers.

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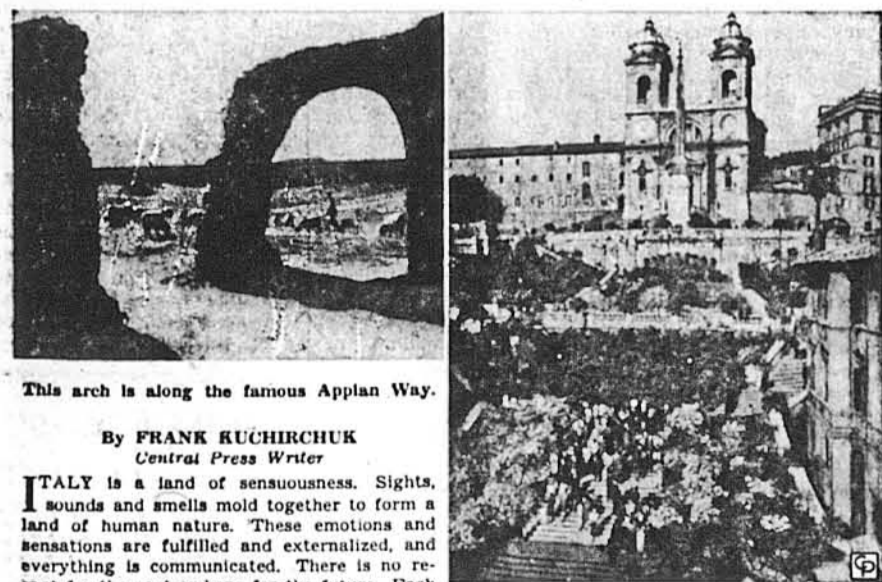
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Send application, qualifications and recommendation to:

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Italy—Land of Human Nature



This arch is along the famous Applan Way.

By FRANK KUCHIRCHUK Central Press Writer

ITALY is a land of sensuousness. Sights, sounds and smells mold together to form a land of human nature. These emotions and sensations are fulfilled and externalized, and everything is communicated. There is no regret for the past or hope for the future. Each of life's moments is fulfilled. The only frustration is poverty.

Italy, however, is not one land, but many. There is no "typical Italian." The Sicilians are silent and proud. In Milan the pace is American, feverish, while life in Rome is relaxed. The northwest is industrial, northeast agricultural, while the south is a land of arid stone. Jutting like a boot into the Mediter-

anean, Italy is much like an island, with the Alps on one side and the sea on other three.

These are just a few of author Herbert Kuby's observations in his book, "Italy," just published. They are drawn from his many years spent in that country, including a period of study as a Fulbright Fellow.

You Saw It in THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

HOLY NAME SOCIETY

PICNIC

ST. PETER & PAUL UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF JERSEY CITY, N. J. at PATRYLOW'S GROVE Michigan & Fairfield Avenues, E. Kenilworth, N. J. on SUNDAY, JUNE 25th, 1961 Music by: HENRY JASZEWSKI & his Orchestra. PROCEEDS TOWARD BUILDING FUND. Donation: \$1.25 2:30 to 8:30 P.M. Buses will leave Greene & Sussex Sts. from 11:30 to 1:00 P.M. All members, Parishioners, Socialists & organized groups, such as: P.T.A., B.V.M., Sisterhood, Providence Ass'n., U.N.A., fraternal branches, SUM, U.C.V.L. — U.S.A. & U.Y.L. — N.A. are cordially invited to attend. Your attendance will be appreciated.

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, slight, fair, good. •

Enclosing deposit of \$.....

(Total Fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

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 • for GIRLS — from JUNE 24 to JULY 15, • for BOYS — from JULY 16 to AUGUST 6 2. The Ukrainian Cultural Courses from AUGUST 6 to 30, 1961 between 16 and 21 years of age. Address all applications to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Tel.: Kerhonkson 5641 Kerhonkson, N. Y.

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ЗВЕРНЕННЯ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА СУСТА ДО УЧАСНИКІВ КОНГРЕСУ

Дорогі студенти!

В місяці квітні цього року минуло вісім років з часу заснування Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки. За цих вісім років — не зважаючи на різного роду труднощі — наш Союз став найбільшою і найчисельнішою українською студентською організацією на еміграції. Клітини СУСТА — Громади й Клуби — знаходяться в багатьох містах Америки: їхня діяльність на зовнішньому і внутрішньому відтинку, хоч не завжди задовільна й часом мало відома, становить дійсно позитивний вклад у спільну працю української політичної еміграції. Провідні органи Союзу — всі чотири Управи СУСТА — доложили багато зусиль, щоб ім'я нашої студентської організації користувалося признанням і пошаною серед кін українського суспільства, як також серед студентства інтернаціональних союзів. І це вони осягнули. Під сучасну пору СУСТА втішається популярністю у згаданих колах. Кожний український студент — член СУСТА — повинен бути гордий з цього.

Тепер ми стоїмо перед П'ятим Конгресом. Ще перед тим, як почнемо наші наради, не зайвим буде застановитися над деякими суттєвими справами.

Конгрес є найвищим органом нашої організації. На Конгресі обговорюємо й рішимо напрямки студентської діяльності в сучасному й в майбутньому. Мос прохання до делегатів і учасників П'ятого Конгресу полягає в тому, щоб вони сумлінно, маючи на увазі добро українського студентського руху, виконали свої обов'язки. Щоб в атмосфері взаємної толеранції й конструктивної дискусії зробили все можливе для забезпечення дальшого існування Союзу. Щоб у виступах, нарадах і постановках переміг конкретний і реальний підхід до різних справ та проблем, яких є чимало. Щоб у хвилинах контрверсій і зударю думок панувала поміркованість і шире шукання за найкращою розв'язкою. Щоб найважливішим критерієм у виборі нової Управи був критерій праці. Тільки ті, що є здібні працювати — активні динамічні особи — повинні стати на чолі нашого Союзу. СУСТА на це собі вповні заслуговує.

Друзі студенти! Успіх чи неуспіх П'ятого Конгресу Українського Студентства Америки залежить виключно від нас. Поступаймо так, щоб він увінчався повним успіхом, щоб конгресові наради і рішення стали дієвими стимулами до нашої дальшої праці. Поступаймо так, щоб ми з гордістю згадували Конгрес СУСТА 1961 року в Дітроїті.

Константин Савчук

Іван Вичар

ЮНЕСКО І СУСТА

Цих декілька рядків подаємо, як коротку інформацію про американський організаційний студентський рух. Дуже часто в розмовах з молодими українськими студентами можна відчувати, що переважно більшість навіть не знає, що таке USNSA (United States National Student Association). Не знає, де ця остання має свої клітини і на яких університетах вони знаходяться.

Ця студентська центральна постава після Другої світової війни. До того часу американське студентство не мало своєї центральної. Не можна сказати, що американські студенти не були організовані. Такі студентські об'єднання вже були, однак вони не були загально-національними та не репрезентували усього студентського руху Америки. Безпосередньою причиною постановки американської студентської національної Асоціації був неуспіх 25-ти американських делегатів від студентства та молоді на Світовому Конгресі Студентства та Молоді в Празі 1946 р.

Зустріч 700 делегатів від 294 вищих шкіл та шістнадцятих студентських і молодіжних організацій перетворилася у Студентську Шикагівську Конференцію у грудні 1946 року. Ця Конференція покликана до життя комісія, яка мала підготувати проект конституції та конституційну конвенцію на наступне літо 1947 року.

Того ж 1947 р. на Університеті у Вісконсині 750 делегатів від 356-ох вищих шкіл на своїй Конвенції створили першу студентську центральну Америку під назвою USNSA.

Під організаційним оглядом майже 400 вищих шкіл є поділені на 21-ну географічну округу. Кожна округа має свою конституцію, управу, висоту членських внесків та свою окрему програму міжуніверситетської дії.

Кожна округа має свого члена в Національному Екзекутивному Комітеті (National Executive Committee). Зви-

чайно бувало, що членом до Національного Екзекутивного Комітету входять голови округу (більші округи, де є понад 80,000 студентів, мають двоє членів в Національному Екзекутивному Комітеті).

Згаданий Комітет збирається два рази до року, а саме у грудні і серпні для перевірки праці Асоціації. Найвищим законодавчим тілом являється Національний Студентський Конгрес, який накреслює програму і політику Асоціації. Конгрес обирає 5-ти членів управу: президента, заступника президента для зовнішньої дії, заступника президента для внутрішньої дії, президента для внутрішньої дії програми, один для східної частини стейтів, другий для західної частини. Американська Студентська Національна Асоціація співпрацює та має контакти з багатьма інституціями. Згадаємо кілька, а саме: Міжнародну Студентську Конференцію та її Координаційний секретаріат, Американську Національну Комісію для ЮНЕСКО, Світову Асамблею Молоді та багато міжнародних, національних студентських і молодіжних об'єднань.

Союз Українських Студентських Товариств Америки від початку свого існування увійшов у контакт з Американською Студентською Національною Асоціацією. Насьогодні маємо контакт з центральною Асоціацією, яка міститься у Філадельфії, через обмін видань, а також з заступником президента для зовнішніх зв'язків, що багато допоміг нам на останньому їхньому Конгресі.

Можливості нашої тісної співпраці з USNSA: в першу чергу особисті зв'язки і контакти з провідними людьми в американському студентському русі. Ці люди, завтра чи в недалекому майбутньому, це майбутні конгресмени, сенатори, чи працівники державного департаменту та інших важливих установ. Майбутня Управа СУСТА за всяку ціну повинна подбати, щоб на чер-

Управи ЦЕСУС-у і СУСТА, Головна Екзекутива ФКУ, Редколегія журналу „Горизонти” та Редколегія „Студентського Слова” щиро вітають учасників П'ятого Конгресу Українського Студентства Америки

Богдан Гаповський, президент ЦЕСУС-у

ПОТРЕБА ДІСПОСІБНОГО ЗАГАЛЬНОГО УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСЬКОГО ЦЕНТРУ

З переїздом української еміграції з Європи на інші континенти, в організованому українському суспільно-громадському житті європейських країн, мусили наступити певні зміни структурального порядку. Таким змінам піддали найперше всі майже центральні суспільно-громадські установи, що після другої світової війни мали свої осідки на терені Західної Німеччини.

З одного боку, через постійний відплив в заокеанські країни українських емігрантів, почалися корчитися диспроможності згаданих установ, а з другого боку на теренах нового поселення, почали творитися нові локальні суспільно-громадські та навіть політичні установи й організації, пристосовані до місцевих потреб і можливостей.

Такому самому процесові піддалося організоване українське студентське життя, що в перших повсякденних роках на терені Європи, а особливо в Німеччині, розгорнуло було широку та всесторонню діяльність.

Особливо поживавлену діяльність розгорнуло в тому часі Центральний Союз Українського Студентства (ЦЕСУС), навіваючи до традицій давніших часів, тобто на міжнародному студентському відтинку. У своїх початках ЦЕСУС базував свою діяльність виключно на чисельно сильних Студентських Громадах, що діяли тоді в Німеччині, Австрії, Франції, Італії, Англії, Вельгії, Швейцарії та Іспанії. В тому часі ЦЕСУС старався діяти центральну українського студентства, бо в заокеанських країнах, за малими винятками, не було жадних студентських станових клітин.

З еміграційною хвилею відплила поважна кількість українського активного студентства, що значно послабило диспроможність не тільки локальних Студентських Громад, але також і ЦЕСУС-у. У висліді того, в поодиноких країнах прийшло до ліквідації Студентських Громад, які існували при більших європейських університетах, а на їх місце поставили Крайові Союзи з безпосереднім членством.

В заокеанських країнах на той час бачимо цілком протилежний процес. В тому самому часі, при поодиноких американських, канадських та австралійських університетах постають українські студентські клуби, в більших містах — студентські громади, творяться клітини ідеологічних товариств, як ТУСМ

говою їхньому Конгресі СУСТА була добре заступлена. Делегати СУСТА повинні подбати про виставку англійських видань про Україну. Потрібно взяти із собою кілька десятків примірників „Українського Квартальника” (маю на увазі числа за останній рік), „Горизонти” та інші англійські видання для інформативної американських студентських делегатів та численних обсерваторів з різних країн світу.

Щодо студентського загально, побажанням було б, щоб студенти включилися до праці в місцеві клітини USNSA, бо в цей спосіб, працюючи в місцевих клітинах, можна бути обраним на делегата на Конгрес USNSA з правом голосу. Така можливість існує для нас українських студентів, бо, як уже свого часу згадувало, такий факт мав місце на останньому Конгресі USNSA.

Степан Хемич, президент ФКУ

ЧЕРГОВИЙ ЕТАП НАМΠΑНИ ФКУ

Цей заснування першої послиної Катедри Українознавства в ЗДА вже має своєрідну історію. Вона зуртувала в умах провідних наших громад в різних формах, місцевостях і часі. Треба, однак сказати, що вперше виникнув цю ідею, як справу найпершої ваги на денний поряток Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки (СУСТА). Ї оформлено на 3-му Конгресі СУСТА в Клівленді, Огайо, де в 1957 році в порозумінні з УКАК старено Фонд Катедри Українознавства (ФКУ), якому доручено сконкретизувати її.

До першого етапу праці ФКУ можна зачислити роки 1957-1959. В цьому періоді головну увагу і присвячено правному оформленню ФКУ, як окремої добродійної установи. Не менш важливого значення набула в тому часі популяризація ідеї заснування Катедри Українознавства. В цьому питанні треба віддати заслуги української преси і особливо тих громадян, які своїми думками на сторінках. При обмірковуванні різних можливостей, як перенесення осідку до ЗДА чи Канади, структуральної перебудови, тощо, найбільш реальною, на нашу думку, було б в майбутньому на терені Європи держати тільки Президію Управи ЦЕСУС-у (Президент, Секретар і ще один член Управи), а всі інші референтури перенести до поодиноких країн та творити номіні з окремими завданнями. Ці референтури могли б ангажувати на місці більше людей до праці та при підтримці Красних Студентських Союзів могли б краще сповняти свої завдання. В цьому випадку не потрібно було б переводити основної перебудови організаційної структури, а з публічного правного боку місцеві союзи не мали б найменших ускладнень, бо кожний член Управи ЦЕСУС-у входив би індивідуально, а не як представник від даного Союзу.

Всі ж такі, кожний Союз повинен би мати до певної міри вплив на ангажування людей як вибір референта даного ресурсу Управи ЦЕСУС-у на його терені. Цю справу можна б було розв'язати в той спосіб, що перед їх вибором мусило б заінвагувати договорення між Управою поодиноких Союзів (сподіваючись на те, що вони будуть референтури, а не тільки рекомендації осіб, що їх мав би затвердити Конгрес ЦЕСУС-у. Згодом можна б було також передати в цей самий спосіб вибір Президії ЦЕСУС-у, як координуючого членника окремих Референтур чи Комісій.

Цих кілька думок щодо майбутнього ЦЕСУС-у ми зуміємо висловити напередодні П'ятого Конгресу СУСТА, бо вважаємо, що ця справа не повинна бути поминена в цьому форумі. Ми вважаємо, що це справа цілком українського студентства, незалежно від того, хто до якого Студентського Союзу чи Товариства належить. Всім нам повинно залежати на тому, щоб ЦЕСУС, який прототипом п'ятидесяти років сповняє в особливо важливу функцію в українському студентському русі, міг далі і гідно сповняти, тим більше, що це одиноким українським студентською центральною, яка визнає міжнародними студентськими організаціями, і через неї ми можемо провадити корисну роботу для добра української справи в імені тієї української студентської молоді, що будучи в умовах московсько-більшовицького режиму, не може вільно виявляти своїх національних аспірацій.

Ліна КОСТЕНКО

КОБЗАРЕВИ

Кобзарю! Знов до тебе я приходжу, бо ти для мене — соність і закон. Прости, що я дрібницями тривожу твій вічний, твій глибокий сон. А може це не зовсім і дрібниця. Ти ж бачиш сам, які складні часи: Великі струси, Перелом традицій, Переосмислення краси. І вічний рух — У всесвіт, у світі. Лише могла з місця — ані руш...

шукати форм, не бачачи ніколи. Шукати форм, нечуваних ніде. І тут же — просто шукати прокруму, І шахрай, і скептиків юрма — шукають найсучаснішої форми для того змісту, що в душі нема.

Возрадується, прадіди печерні, ось пролуна новітній благовіт! в абстракції, в істерії, конас в корчах виготчений зміст.

О, скільки стало в нашому столітті складніших і безнадійних душ! Ну, що ж, не дивно, Покуритися глибоко в диму, в пожежах, у кривавій млі. Захворів дехто на морську хворобу, хитається по палубі землі. Розкритий, спустошений і кволий, біда, якщо в мистецтво забреде, як я при цьому збоку виглядаю.

І сам на себе поглядає збоку — Чи є в його агонії краса...

Кобзарю мій! Поете мій високий! А як же ти поезії писав? — Я не писав. Я плавав і сміявся. Влягався, співав і проклинав. Сказати правду — мало турбувався, як я при цьому збоку виглядаю.

ПРОГРАМА П'ЯТОГО КОНГРЕСУ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА АМЕРИКИ

ДНЯ 1-го і 2-го ЛИПНЯ 1961 РОКУ Веїн Стейт Університет — Дітройт

Субота, 1-го липня

Зала — МекГрегор Меморіал

- 9.00—10.00 Ресрація і перевірка мандатів.
- 10.00—10.30 Відкриття Конгресу: (а) Привітання від господарів Конгресу — УСГ-Дітройт, (б) Молитва, (в) Американський гімн.
- 10.30—10.45 Покликання Почесної Президії.
- 10.45—11.00 Звіт Мандатної Комісії, ратифікація нових членів, прийняття порядку й правил діяння наради Конгресу.
- 11.00—11.15 Вибір Ділової Президії.
- 11.15—11.30 Привітти.
- 11.30—11.50 Привітальне слово представника Веїн Стейт Університету.
- 11.50—12.10 Доповідь — д-р Богдан Лончина.
- 12.10—12.30 Доповідь — студент Ярослав Лещко.
- 12.30— 2.00 ОБІДОВА ПЕРЕРВА.
- 2.00— 2.30 Вибір Ділової Комісії Конгресу: номінаційна, організаційна, фінансова, резолюційна, комісія перевірення протоколу з Четвертого Конгресу.
- 2.30— 3.30 Звіти з діяльності Управи СУСТА.
- 3.30— 3.45 Звіт з діяльності Головної Екзекутиви ФКУ.
- 3.45— 4.00 Справа УСФонду.
- 4.00— 4.15 Справа Середньошкільної Молоді.
- 4.15— 4.30 Справа ЦЕСУС-у.
- 4.45— 6.00 Дискусія над звітами та обговорення справи УСФонду, Середньошкільної Молоді і ЦЕСУС-у.
- 6.00— 8.30 ПЕРЕРВА.

Зала — Ветеранс Меморіал Свіак Сентер

Конгресовий Студентський Валь, — Родація грамот ФКУ активним клітинам СУСТА.

Неділя, 2-го липня

Зала — МекГрегор Меморіал

- 9.00—10.00 Богослуження.
- 10.00—11.30 Праця Ділової Комісії.
- 11.30—12.00 Звіт Контрольної Комісії та уделеція абсолютної уступаючої Управи.
- 12.00— 1.30 ОБІДОВА ПЕРЕРВА.
- 1.30— 2.30 Звіти Ділових Комісій і дискусія.
- 2.30— 3.00 Вибір керівних органів СУСТА.
- 3.00— 3.30 Прийняття резолюцій П'ятого Конгресу.
- 3.30— 4.00 Евентуалії.
- 4.00— 4.30 Закриття Конгресу: (а) Молитва, (б) Український гімн.
- 4.30— 7.00 ПЕРЕРВА.
- 7.00— Мистецький Вечір.

— НІЧЛІГИ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕНІ. —

му з Нью Йорку: І Вітковицький та інж. В. Мавськомому з Вашингтону; Я. Гурі з Бріджпорту; С. Войчковицький з Гартфорду; С. Лучковський і Б. Дейчаківський з Лорейну; Любі Купчик з Балтімор; Т. Матійчик з Шикаго; д-рові А. Процькові з Ютика; інж. Б. Котисові, В. Хомотові, Я. Стойко і Б. Тарнавському з Нью Бронсвіку. Н. Дж.; інж. О. Цікалові з Філадельфії; С. Шиняльовою з Боуфало; д-рові В. Вандері з Бостону і З. Зубрицькому та інж. Л. Шміглієві з Рочестеру.

Відрадинним явищем є реакція українського громадянства, бо лише п'ять відсотків відвідалих громадян відмовилися зложити столарову пожертву на ФКУ з дієсно поважних причин. Навіть деякі з тих, що відмовилися, згодилися з ою готовістю прилучитися до цього важливого діла, якщо матеріальні обставини в них покращать. Дотеперішній успіх, хоч частиний, завдячується в першу чергу тим майже чотирьом сотням українських громадян у ЗДА, які не заважали дати готівкою або ратами сто або більше доларів на ФКУ. Іхні імена і висота вплата будуть у свій час поміщені в пресі. Іхня постава відзеркалює велику жертвенність українського громадянства, яка є запорукою, що перша постійна станція для ширення правди про Україну в університетах ЗДА вже незабаром стане дійсністю.

ВЕЛИКИЙ БАЛЬ ГРАДУАНТІВ В НЬЮ ЙОРКУ

24-го червня в р. о год. 9-тій веч. в Українському Народному Домі в Нью Йорку відбувається Великий Баль Градуантів. Того самого дня о год. 7-ій веч. в Народному Домі відбувається Венкет в честь Градуантів. Українська Студентська Громада в Нью Йорку запрошує все місцеве студентство взяти участь у цих імпрезах. Упрява УСГ-Нью Йорк