

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

D. D. Eisenhower

# СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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PIK LXVIII Ч. 137 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1961 SECTION TWO No. 137 VOL. LXVIII

### GREATER NEW YORK OBSERVES CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK



UKRAINIAN AMERICAN GROUP MEETS WITH MAYOR WAGNER.—From left to right: George Wolynetz, Jr., Walter Steck, Roman Krupka, Mrs. V. Salak, Dr. W. Wyslywany, Ivan Bazarko, Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Paul Vayda, and Daniel Kuzyk. On Mayor Wagner's left is Khrystia Kondrativ and on his right Zoriana Salak.

NEW YORK. — Captive Nations Week observances in New York City were held under the official chairmanship of the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of New York, and received wide publicity in the New York metropolitan press, including pictures of Ukrainians, some in Ukrainian costumes. Mayor Wagner accepted the chairmanship of the Week in response to a request by five American organizations concerned with the plight of the captive nations.

On July 12, 1961 a delegation from these organizations, including several Ukrainian members, received the proclamation from Mayor Wagner at City Hall.

New York observers of Captive Nations Week began on Sunday, July 16, with a solemn high Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas. A special sermon on the suffering and plight of the captive nations was delivered by Bishop James H. Griffiths, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York, and Francis Cardinal Spellman presided. Similar religious services were held in Protestant churches and Jewish synagogues in the city. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the Ukrainian national flag was among the flags of other captive nations and representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America were present.

Attorney General Lefkowitz Reads Governor Rockefeller's Proclamation

On the same day two separate ceremonies were held in New York City. The Assembly of the Captive European Nations, held a flag-raising ceremony at United Nations Plaza, where Rep. Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn was the principal speaker.

Late in the evening the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations held a special observance of Captive Nations Week at the Hotel New Yorker, at which Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz read the proclamation of Governor Rockefeller and urged that the captive nations be supported morally and materially by the American people and the United States government. Justin McCarthy, N. Y. radio commentator, was master of ceremonies, and among the speakers were Mrs. Catherine Dorney, secretary of the American Educational Association, and Ignatius M. Bilinsky and Charles Andreanazyk, chairman and secretary general of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, respectively.

### TARAS SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZED IN YOUNGSTOWN

A local committee of the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, Inc. has been formed to solicit funds in the Metropolitan Youngstown area for the erection of a memorial to the famous Ukrainian poet, artist and freedom fighter. This one of the many projects commemorating the centennial of Taras Shevchenko's death.

Public Law 86-749, passed by the United States Congress and signed by President Eisenhower, authorizes the erection of

### PROCLAMATIONS OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

#### THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEREAS by a Joint Resolution approved July 17, 1959, the Congress has authorized and requested the President of the United States of America to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July, 1959, as "Captive Nations Week," and to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all in the captive nations of the world; and

WHEREAS many of the roots of our society and our population lie in these countries; and

WHEREAS it is in keeping with our national tradition that the American people manifest its interests in the freedom of other nations;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 16, 1961 as Captive Nations Week.

I invite the people of the United States of America to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of all peoples for national independence and freedom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

ss. John F. Kennedy

#### THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The role of nations held by Communist colonialism is one of appalling length and we now find the Red tide has come to within ninety miles from our own shores.

As the Congress of the United States has pointed out in a joint resolution, the United States, in the eyes of the enslaved peoples, is the citadel of human freedom. They look to us for leadership in bringing about their liberation and restoring the enjoyment of their religious freedoms. If we fail to provide this leadership, we not only doom these captive peoples, but place our own liberty in jeopardy.

We Americans are proud that many refugees from the oppressed countries have found asylum in the Home of the Free. We have benefited from their coming. They have become valued neighbors and loyal and industrious members of our State and nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the week of July 16-22, 1961, as

#### CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

in New York State, and I urge the widest possible cooperation in the observance of this week.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

Nelson A. Rockefeller

#### THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

WHEREAS in accordance with the President's Proclamation designating the third week of July, 1961, as "Captive Nations Week," the people of this country believe that: Our nation was founded upon tolerance and love for one another, and we further believe that the subjugation of any nation, state, or municipality under rule of dictatorship or tyranny is deplorable; and

WHEREAS harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to know a thorough understanding of the aspirations of their fellow men and to recognize the natural interdependency of all nations and people in every phase of our civilization; and

WHEREAS domination of any part of the world's population by overwhelming power constitutes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and is detrimental to natural bonds of the understanding between the citizens of the United States and other peoples.

THEREFORE, I, ROBERT F. WAGNER, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby proclaim the third week of July, 1961 as

#### CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

in New York City, and do call the attention of the citizens to the fact: that while we abhor slavery, we are also aware that another world war in our time would mean the end of civilization and therefore we desire, through peaceful means, the restoration of their inalienable rights to all peoples wherever dictatorship exists so that generations hence may enjoy the righteous principles of a true parliament of the world and an indestructible brotherhood of man.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and cause the Seal of the City of New York to be affixed this 14th day of July, 1961.

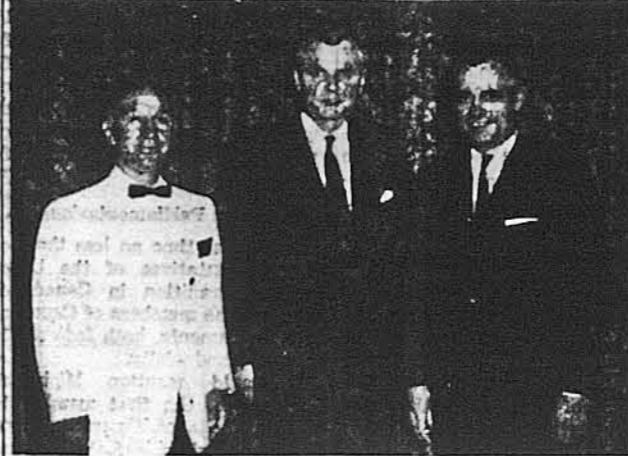
Robert F. Wagner  
Mayor, the City of New York

lshyn; Vice Chairman, M. Pavloko and Dr. R. Stahura; Secretaries, K. Danylyk and M. Rybalt; Financial Secretary, M. Mushynski; Corresponding Secretary, Estelle Woloshyn and Treasurer, W. Werblan. Members of the committee are P. Lesoganih, P. Listiak, M. Martynyszyn, P. Gulick and J. Danylychak.

Funds for this memorial will be donated by Ukrainians throughout the states. The cost is estimated at \$250,000 with the local committee allocated goal of \$5,000 as their portion of the cost.

Officers of the committee are as follows: Chairman, E. Wo-

### DIEFENBAKER LAUDS UKRAINIAN CANADIANS



The Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada (center), flanked by Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President (left) and the Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labor (right). The Prime Minister was the principal speaker at the ceremony dedicated to the unveiling of the Shevchenko Monument in Winnipeg, July 9.

Following are the excerpts of the speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, at the banquet commemorating the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. Earlier that day, July 9, 1961, the Prime Minister also spoke in Winnipeg, Manitoba, at the ceremony dedicated to the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument. — Editor.

The event we are celebrating today is much more than an anniversary of Ukrainian Canadian settlement in Canada. It is, rather, one of the great milestones in the history of Canadian nationhood.

Seventy years ago a letter reached the old Ukrainian village of Nebiliv from the young province of Manitoba in the far-away Canadian West. We shall never know what a strange combination of influences, human and divine, physical and spiritual, fanned the small spark which the reading of that letter ignited in the mind of Ivan Pilipliw into the glory of the contribution of the men and women of Ukraine to Canadian nationhood and nationality. He came to Star, a small hamlet in Alberta which was the cradle of Ukrainian settlement in the West. It was in the Beaver Creek district near Bruderheim, forty miles west of Edmonton, to which family followed Ivan Pilipliw and his neighbor, Wasyli Eleniak, arrived in this city, alone and lonely forerunners of what is today the fourth largest element in Canadian nationality—the 500,000 Canadians who claim descent from Ukraine.

In 1891 Ivan Pilipliw and his neighbor, Wasyli Eleniak, arrived in this city, alone and lonely forerunners of what is today the fourth largest element in Canadian nationality—the 500,000 Canadians who claim descent from Ukraine.

There are here a few of the many Canadians whose lives and achievements remind us of the vigor of this new nationality. It would be unwise to single out any one of them.

(Continued on Page 2)

### UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX LEAGUE HOLDS ITS FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The Ukrainian Orthodox League of the United States of America marked another year of progress when it convened for its 14th Anniversary Convention which was held in Youngstown, Ohio, July 13-16, 1961.

The Seventh Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to which delegates from subsidiary organizations within the parishes, such as choirs, youth clubs, etc., had been invited, furnished the impetus necessary for the formation of the U. O. L.

At the request of the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, these youth delegates held a special meeting in New York on December 13, 1947, at which plans for a general convention to be held the following year were advanced. At this convention the U. O. L. was officially established.

The growth of the League necessitated the formation of chapters and later the organization of chapters into Regional Branches was approved. Today the Ukrainian Orthodox League consists of 37 chapters,

### COLGATE UNIVERSITY HOLDS ITS 12th FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE

HAMILTON, N. Y. — From July 10 through July 14, 1961, several hundred delegates from various American institutions of learning and government of the United States as well as representatives of 43 foreign embassies in Washington, attended the 12th Annual Foreign Policy Conference, sponsored by Colgate University. As in previous years, the Conference dealt with a vast range of subjects and areas, and attracted some of the most prominent experts and students of our foreign policy.

The round-table discussion was subdivided into nine groups, five of them meeting during the mornings of July 11, 12 and 13 and four during the afternoons. Five were devoted to geographical areas and four to special topics. The European Affairs round-table met in two sections, one in the morning chaired by Edward T. Dickinson, Chairman of the New York Development Corporation, and the other in the afternoons, with Thomas H. Hammond of the University of Virginia as chairman. The "Competing Forces of Asia" round-table was chaired by Dr. George B. Cressey, while "The New Dynamism in Latin America" was chaired by Charles Henry Lee, of Lee, Altieri y Asociados, Mexico City, who came especially from Mexico. John Marcum, who recently accompanied Averell Harriman on his trip to Africa and whose appointment as Director of the African Studies Program at Lincoln University has been announced, chaired the round-table entitled, "The New Africa." The "Canadian-American" round-table was conducted by Edgar McInnis, former president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and now Professor of History at York University. Other special round-tables were "The Third Force: Problems and Prospects of Neutral Nations," "The United Nations in a Multi-Bloc World," chaired by Abraham Bargman, Political Affairs Officer of the U. N. Secretariat, and "Nuclear Energy, Disarmament and Peace" with Robert C. Sorensen, Director of Research of This Week Magazine, as chairman.

Among the featured speakers were the Hon. George V. Allen, former head of the USIA; Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State; Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York; Dr. Zelma George, former member of the U. S. Delegation to the U. N., and others.

The Ukrainian delegates brought with them a quantity of books and publications on Ukraine in the English language which were promptly taken by other participants at the Conference. These included the following: The Ukrainian Quarterly, The Ukrainian Bulletin, Europe's Freedom Fighter, Taras Shevchenko, 43rd Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence, In Quest of Freedom, by Walter Dushnyck, Ivan Mazepa, Hetman of Ukraine, Twenty Years of Devotion to Freedom, as well as several copies of Prolog Quarterly and the Digest of the Ukrainian Soviet Press.

In conclusion, the participation of the Ukrainian delegates in the 12th Annual Colgate Foreign Policy Conference was constructive and beneficial and paved the way for the future participation in similar conclaves.

The Ukrainian participants at the European Affairs round-table were Stephen J. Jarema and Walter Dushnyck, executive director and editor of UCA publications, respectively. Dr. Lubomyr O. Ortynsky, executive secretary of Prolog and Miss Martha I. Bohachevsky,



COLGATE UNIVERSITY FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE, July 10-14, 1961. — From left to right: Walter Prybyla, Jr., president of SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America); Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Bulletin and acting editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly; Mrs. Clyde R. McBride; Dr. Lubomyr Ortynsky, ex. secretary of Prolog; Mrs. Sunil K. Roy; Hon. Sunil K. Roy, Consul General of India; Hon. E. Ross Adair, Congressman from Indiana; Col. Clyde R. McBride, former U.S. Army Attaché in Moscow; Miss Martha I. Bohachevsky of Prolog; Edward T. Dickinson, Chairman, The N.Y. Business Development Corporation; Kwame Aducci-Poku, Press Officer, Ghana Information Service; Mrs. Edward Dickinson and Stephen J. Jarema, executive director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

**СВОБОДА SVOBODA**  
 УКРАЇНСЬКА НЕГІДНИЦЯ  
 THE 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, 1951

**THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY**

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

P. O. Box 346

Jersey City 3, N. J.

**"MOTHER AND TEACHER"**

On July 14, 1961 Pope John XXIII issued a new encyclical, *Mater et Magistra* ("Mother and Teacher"), which will become an outstanding document for the Catholic Church throughout the world. It deals with state socialization and welfare plans in fields where private enterprise is unwilling or unable to function. Pope John made it clear that he thought it was the duty of the prosperous and highly developed nations to help those which are poorer and less economically advanced. The encyclical deprecates the waste of surplus foods when millions are starving.

At the same time the Pontiff strongly defended private property as a "human right," which is a century-old tradition and policy of the Catholic Church.

The new encyclical, which also deals with other social issues, such as birth control and over-population, reflects the spirit of reasonableness and warm solicitude for human suffering, and will undoubtedly be a moral standard around which men of good will can rally and be inspired.

In the eyes of Catholic Church specialists, the new encyclical is the continuation, or the third part of a great trilogy, in which the Catholic Church set forth its views on the great questions of the age of industrialization. The first part of these great pronouncements of the Catholic Church was the encyclical of *Rerum Novarum*, which was issued in 1891 by Pope Leo XIII and which dealt with the conditions of the working class at a time when the working class was not protected either by the state or any other organization. It was a major document in the labor-management field and served as a powerful instrument for the amelioration of the working class' conditions.

Again, in 1931, Pope Pius XI issued another encyclical, *Quadragesimo Anno*, dealing with social reconstruction. It was issued in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of *Rerum Novarum* and developed some of its major points. The principal idea of the encyclical was the call of the Pope to social justice: each worker should receive a wage sufficient to sustain himself and his family. This should be provided by a close cooperation between labor and management, and it was diametrically opposed to "class warfare" as advocated by communism.

Finally, the last encyclical, *Mater et Magistra*, supplements the former two encyclicals, and goes further by advocating economic cooperation between "international communities of different nature and scope." Pope John made other observations in the new encyclical on such important topics as foreign aid, communism, birth control, labor, private property, government and socialization.

As a religious document, the new encyclical is historical. It reflects a human spirit and social justice, and as such is in direct opposition to the crude materialism and atheism advocated by Soviet communist philosophy and the communist "way of life."

**MEMO TO KHRUSHCHEV**

It is fitting and appropriate that the observance of Captive Nations Week comes at a time when the free world is being confronted with new Russian threats and rocket-rattling.

In his Captive Nations Week Proclamation, President Kennedy invited Americans "to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities" and urged them "to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of all peoples for national independence and freedom."

It is an occasion to show Khrushchev and his clique of would-be conquerors that the United States is wholly and firmly united in the face of his threats and blandishments. It is a time to show him that we not only will not yield on Berlin, but to remind him that we are seriously concerned about the plight of the captive non-Russian nations. To yield in the matter of Berlin would be to extend the yoke of Russian tyranny over the two-and a half million free Germans who live in that city.

By espousing the cause of the enslaved peoples trapped behind the Iron Curtain of Europe and Asia, we are touching the most vulnerable spot of the Soviet totalitarian empire, as Khrushchev inadvertently admitted two years ago during the passage of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution."

President Kennedy's Proclamation of Captive Nations Week has reminded the American people and the world at large that the United States is not reconciled to the political status quo in the enslaved parts of Europe and Asia.

Both the Presidential Proclamation and the timing in which it was issued underline the necessity for focusing American attention and action on all the captive nations, including those in the Soviet Union, "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world."

So, after observing Captive Nations Week during the past week, let us keep reminding the world of the plight of the 23 captive nations in the despotic and tyrannical empire of Moscow. Let us relentlessly keep driving home the point that the Communists of Moscow are for self-determination only in those parts of the world which are not under their control and domination.

Let us make sure that the observance of Captive Nations Week is not merely ceremonial parades and speech-making, but that it denotes the forceful determination of the American people to help the enslaved nations in their struggle for freedom.

This should serve as a potent indication to Khrushchev that his slave empire will totter and collapse once he miscalculates his moves directed against Berlin.

Have you contributed to the Press Fund of SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and RAINBOW? You may contribute at any time your donations to these publications as recommended by the UNA Convention.

**DIEFENBAKER LAUDS UKRAINIAN CANADIANS**

From Page One

out even a few because it would involve the hopeless task of selecting one or two, at the most, of the leaders in Canadian professional, political, business and rural life.

Here are gathered representatives of the early settlers. Their success was of a kind that cannot be measured in terms of money, of university degrees, or scientific or cultural achievements. They were successful without knowledge of the language or specialized skills of the new country; without implements, tools or capital; without the most elementary educational facilities or the spiritual sustenance of their own churches, they took root upon a soil that was usually far from the best, and indeed often already rejected by others. On that soil they established pioneer homesteads and cultural communities.

**Many Experienced Hardships**

The hardships of those early years can only be fully realized by those who saw and experienced them at first hand. I came to the West when the early settlers of the Ukrainian and many other races were showing the indomitable courage, persistence and endurance that is today legendary.

The brave Ukrainian womenfolk deserve special mention. They not only helped to clear the bush and plough the fields, but they also wove their own cloth, symbolizing as they intertwined the thread of the warp with the thread of the woof the role they and their menfolk and children were playing in the creation of a new Canadianism.

Canadians of Ukrainian descent have become an essential part of the fabric of Canadianism which has developed over these same seventy years that we recall on this occasion. It is a Canadianism which while upholding the constitutional rights of the British and French in their entirety, is a blend in terms of full equality of many racial and national stocks, fused by a common geography, economy, standard of living and social and political institutions. Canadian in their development if not in origin; Canadian in their application to every citizen regardless of race, creed or social status.

I can think of no better proof of the reality of the influence of Ukrainian tradition in the Canadian fabric than the part played by Canadians of Ukrainian origin in Canadian public life. Every race and nation seems to have its own special genius. If I were asked to define the Ukrainian genius in terms of Canadian experience, I would most certainly relate it to participation in public affairs. I speak not only of the limited area of public life which we call politics, but also many other spheres of public service, including the field of education and the noble profession of teaching.

To play a vital role in the making and administering of laws at every level of government and in the guidance of young people in their formative years constitutes a superlative contribution to the very soul of nationhood. I need prove to none in this audience the extent

**Agricultural Experts**

The Ukrainians has made an impressive contribution to agriculture. I refer particularly to Red Five Wheat, originally from the rich soil of Ukrainian homeland from which Marquis and most other successful strains have been produced.

**ON UKRAINIAN SONGS**

By MYKOLA HOHOL

Translated by ADAM HINDJ

(2)

In order to make accessible the depth of feeling scattered about in these songs to those who do not know Ukrainian, I shall cite one of them in translation.

"My dear one is angry, offended, at me; he is saddling his raven-black horse to go far away from me.

"Which way, my dearest, my grey pigeon, are you going? For whom are you leaving me, young and defenseless?"

"I am leaving you, my dearest, to God alone. Wait for me, until I return from my long trip.

"If I only knew, if only I saw, whence my true love is coming; I would build bridges out of green reeds all along his way, always expecting his visit.

"O God Almighty, level out all the hills and vales, so that they be smooth and his journey home easy.

"Hush! the meadows are rustling, the banks are ringing, grass grows along the way; it is he, it is my dear one coming.

"Hush! the meadows are rustling, the banks are ringing, the cranberry tree is blossoming; my dearest one, my pigeon grey, is talking to another.

"Why haven't you come, as I asked you? Did you not have a horse, did you not know the way, or did your mother forbid you?"

"I have a horse and I know the way and my mother bid me saddle my horse last night.

"But as soon as I saddle the horse, as soon as I ride out the gates, another one runs after me and groans and cries so pitifully that her sadness wounds my very heart."

One could cite a thousand similar songs, some of them perhaps much better. They are all melodious, fragrant, extremely varied. Everywhere one finds new hues; everywhere there is simplicity and an inexpressible delicacy of feeling. Wherever

**TRIBUTE TO PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER OF CANADA**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are excerpts from the address by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association and treasurer of the UCCA, delivered at the banquet held on Sunday, July 9, 1961, in Winnipeg, Man., Canada, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument:

Mr. Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Minister John G. Diefenbaker, to his associate, Hon. Michael Starr, to other governmental leaders, to all Canadians, to each and everyone of you, lovers of freedom and champions of justice, the world is deeply indebted. We in America are particularly indebted to you because we too are planning to build a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington on grounds donated by the United States Government and we thank you for showing us the way so brilliantly.

To the Prime Minister I want to bring from America, from all Americans of Ukrainian descent, our heartfelt gratitude for defending the rights of our Ukrainian brethren enslaved by the Moscow tyrants. Our people will never forget his noble stand on September 26, 1960, at the United Nations for the "freedom loving Ukrainians" subjugated by Khrushchev. That is the spirit that will make the world safe for democracy and we, Sir, commend and dearly love you for it. Our publication, *The Ukrainian Bulletin*, featured that story, Mr. Prime Minister, and I would like to give you a copy. (Mr. Lesawyer concluded his speech in Ukrainian, thanking the Prime Minister for his defense of the Ukrainian people at the U.N. General Assembly.)

In the past ten years Canadian farmers of Ukrainian origin have won many international awards for grain products. Hardly a year passes but some new name is added to the list of those who have achieved great things in farming.

The relatively high proportion of Canadian agricultural scientists of national and international renown has often been noted. Mention need only be made of such names as Pavlychenko, Cherewyk, Hlynka to indicate that stature that has been attained.

The history of Ukraine is one of the longest and most stirring epics in the long story of the fight of a people for ethnic survival, self-determination and individual liberty.

People of British and French origin are inclined to forget at times that the battle for individual and group liberties has been won and lost many times in many lands. In Britain and France, and indeed in Canada and the United States, progress toward national sovereignty and individual rights under the rule of law has generally been a steady progress in one direction.

**Most Persistent Fighters**

In other countries of which Ukraine is one of the supreme examples, freedom, both national and individual, has been a fitful thing to be enjoyed and rejoiced in for a short time, only to be snatched away and lost for years, even for centuries. It is for this reason, perhaps, that Ukrainians can claim precedent as the world's most persistent fighters for freedom. The harsh yoke of the Tartar, Turk, Pole, Muscovite and Austrian conquerors failed

to crush the spirit of Ukraine. Every device of suppression and extermination of nationalhood was directed toward this end for century after century with only one result—the continued survival and revival of the flame of freedom in the hearts of the people of Ukraine—today, in spite of all persecutions and extermination attempts, numbering well over forty million.

As I read this thrilling and often heartrending story, I wonder how the Ukrainian race and nation has survived. There is no simple answer, but in the long historic background, there is the hand of a Divine Providence preserving an amazing people for eventual deliverance and restoration to their rightful place among the nations of the world. If I did not believe that, I would not believe that the establishment of Ukrainian nationhood according to the freely expressed wishes of the Ukrainian people will take place in God's good time.

**Date On Free World's Conscience**

The road to freedom for Ukraine has been one of advance by uncertain and faltering steps. Emperor Yaroslav ushered in a Golden Age in the year 1019 A.D. After the Tartar invasion, Western Ukraine rose again under King Daniel of Galicia to commence that long struggle crowned with success for a few short years in the Western Ukrainian Republic of Galicia and Bukovina of 1918 and the Ukrainian National Republic, with which it was united until the curtain fell again on Ukrainian independence. From those days' dates the Ukrainian

**DON'T DROP YOUR INSURANCE, SOLDIER!**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association has a considerable number of young male members who are subject to the peacetime draft. Many of these young men will want to know what they should do about their civilian insurance.

During World War II some men dropped their civilian insurance as soon as they signed for National Service Life Insurance, otherwise known as "GI Insurance." The UNA, as other organizations, lost some members as a result. Some men, however, had the foresight to seek advice before allowing their civilian protection to lapse. The UNA answered many letters on insurance matters from members in the Armed forces and published several articles in the Weekly for their benefit. Also, the UNA took the trouble to write directly to each man who let his insurance lapse, and urged him to reconsider the matter. The loss in membership was almost negligible as a result of these measures.

The UNA proved it had the interests of its GI members in mind by paying in full all death claims involving members who had died in the service of our country. Since UNA insurance certificates contain the war clause, the organization was not required to pay the claims in full, but full payments were made nevertheless. We mentioned this simply to remind our readers that the UNA is indeed worthy of the support of all serious-minded Ukrainian North Americans.

To get back to the peacetime draftees, however, we want to tell them the same thing we told the servicemen of World War II—that, in our opinion, it is a mistake to cancel one's insurance before entering military service. When one enters the Army or some other branch of service, he makes insurance

more necessary than before. There is always the possibility of military action, accident, or other developments. At the moment the young servicemen are healthy and in a position to obtain as much insurance as he can afford. Some years from now he may be uninsurable because of poor health. Not all servicemen who came back as casualties during World War II were wounded—many were suffering from illness or disease.

Those who drop their insurance before entering the Army may find it very difficult to obtain insurance after discharge, because insurance companies are reluctant to insure persons who do not pass their physical examinations. Furthermore, those who attempt to buy new insurance will discover that they have to pay a higher premium (if the insurance company accepts them) because they are older and must pay according to attained ages.

UNA members who expect to enter military service should not drop their insurance. On the contrary, all effort should be made to keep it in force. It is always best to be prepared for eventualities.

The soldier should not get the impression that we do not favor GI insurance. We have absolutely nothing against it. Our whole point is that the soldier should not drop his civilian protection because he will need it when he returns to civilian life. The soldier may argue that he plans to continue his GI insurance after his discharge from service. To this we would reply that millions of GI policies were dropped by our veterans, many of whom also planned to keep them in force through civilian life. One should not take chances with his insurance. Keep what you now have because it has been in force for some time, requires a low premium, and represents an investment on your part.

**TARAS SHEVCHENKO — FREEDOM FIGHTER**

(Excerpts from the address of V. Kossar, UNA Supreme Auditor, delivered at the ceremony dedicated to the unveiling of Taras Shevchenko's monument in Winnipeg, Man., Canada, on Sunday, July 9, 1961.)

We have gathered at this memorial service this morning, to pay tribute to the thousands of brave men and women who have laid down their lives for the cause of freedom.

This Cenotaph, and other Cenotaphs across the nation, are memorials to the courage and loyalty of Canada's sons and daughters.

Among the ranks of those who have paid the supreme sacrifice are thousands of men and women of Ukrainian descent. As we stand here in humble gratitude, we are proud

of the gallant record of Ukrainian Canadians who served in our armed forces during both great conflicts of this century.

At this solemn occasion, our attention must turn to an outstanding champion of freedom, not only for his beloved Ukraine, but for all oppressed nations.

Taras Shevchenko, who knew the yoke of bondage well, having been born a serf, and having died in exile, inspired an enslaved people to strive for freedom.

One hundred years after his death, his words, translated into many languages, are no less meaningful, serving as a beacon of hope for millions today.

Shevchenko's monument, in the heart of this great country of ours, will remind us, and many generations to come, that sacrifice is never in vain, and that the cause of freedom must be served until liberty is achieved for all.

(Continued on Page 3)

the thought in them has touched upon the religious, the songs are unusually poetic. The authors of these songs are not astounded at the colossal works of the eternal Creator—such astonishment belongs to a higher degree of self-knowledge—but their belief is as innocent, as touching, as immaculate as the soul of a child. They turn to God as children turn to their father; they introduce Him into the course of their life with such innocent simplicity that their artlessness of representation of Him becomes majestic in its simplicity. From this, most ordinary objects in their songs are clothed with inexpressible poetry, which is aided by remnants of old Slavic mythology conquered by Christianity. Frequently, a pining maiden may implore God to light a wax candle up in the sky so that her beloved may see his way wading across the Danube. All this bears the quality of pure, primeval infancy, as it were—and of high poetry. The construction of these songs, of the female and the Kozak types, is almost dramatic, a sign of development of the popular spirit and of active, restless life long prevalent among the people. Their songs are almost never descriptive, nor do they preoccupy themselves for long with descriptions of nature. In them, nature merely slips into a verse; nevertheless, its outlines are so new, fine, and sharp that they show the whole object. However, they are appealed to merely to express more strongly the feelings of the soul, and because of this, phenomena of nature follow obediently in the train of manifestations of feeling. In them, the same is represented in the outer and in the inner worlds. At times, instead of a complete description of the outer world there is only a sharp characteristic, one part of it. One can never find in them a phrase like "it happened in the evening"; instead, it is shown what happens in the evening for instance:

*Пили корови із діброви, а овески з поля,  
 Вийлакала карі очі край милого стая.  
 (Cows were returning from the grove, and sheep from the fields; I cried my dark eyes out standing with my sweetheart.)*

Many, not understanding, considered such devices nonsensical. In them, feelings are expressed suddenly, sharply, strongly, never being allowed to cool through a long interval. In many songs there is no one single idea common to the whole, so that they resemble a series of verses each of which contains an individual idea. Sometimes they seem completely in disorder, because they are composed instantly, and since popular gaze is lively, usually the objects that catch the eye first are put in the songs first; yet out of this variegated melange, verses stand out that strike one with their unaccountable poetry. The most brilliant and true coloring and the most resonant sounds of the words fuse in them. The song is created not with a pen in hand, not on paper, not after exact planning, but in a tempest, in oblivion, when the soul sounds off, and all the members, disturbing the state of usual equanimity, become freer; when the arms swing freely through the air and wild waves of joy carry one away from everything. This is noticeable even in the most melancholy songs, whose rending sounds touch the heart. They could never have poured out from a man's soul under usual circumstances, with an objective view of the subject. Only when wine stirs up and destroys the whole prosaic order of thinking; when thoughts inconceivably and strangely in dissonance sound in inner unison; in this kind of revelry more solemn than gay, the soul, for some inconceivable, mysterious reason, pours out incredibly melancholy sounds. Then thought and meditation vanish. The whole mysterious composition calls for sounds, only sounds. Because of this, poetry in songs is elusive, enchanting, graceful, like music. The poetry of thoughts is more accessible to all than the poetry of sounds, or, to put it better, the poetry of poetry. It can be understood by the few select, the real poets at heart; therefore, the best song is often unnoticed while a poorer one wins by its contents. (To be continued.)

A summary of editorials in this week's issues of SVOBODA appears below.

WINNIPEG AND THE PROBLEM OF UKRAINE

The unveiling of the statue of Taras Shevchenko in Winnipeg was transformed into an all-national and a political manifestation which, with Prime Minister Diefenbaker participating, ceased to be a Ukrainian affair exclusively.

part of Khrushchev may provoke a chain reaction of events which may lead the Soviet dictator to his ultimate doom.

THE COUNTRY WITH THE DEATH PENALTY

The Soviet Union is one of the countries where the death penalty for any "anti-state" crimes is the cornerstone of its existence. On May 7, 1961 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR enacted a law whereby such crimes as stealing of state property, falsifying of currency or organizing terroristic groups are punishable by death.

PASSIVITY OF U. S. POLICY

The editorial points out that the Kennedy Administration has departed radically from the course set by the Eisenhower Administration in that the present Administration went on record against the colonial possessions of some Western powers, members of the NATO, such as Portugal (Angola) and the Netherlands (Western Guinea).

FICTION AND PARODY

According to the constitution of the Ukrainian SSR the highest legislative organ of Ukraine is the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, and its prerogatives are outlined in Art. 19 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR. But this is a fiction rather than a reality, inasmuch as all the decisions of this body are an exact replica of the decisions of the Russian SFSR.

SHEVCHENKO IN CANADA

The editorial is devoted to the significance of the unveiling of Taras Shevchenko's monument in front of the Parliament building in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Sunday, July 9, 1961. This important event

DIEFENBAKER LAUDS UKRAINIAN CANADIANS

From Page Two... nalism, has written these words:

"The solution of the Ukrainian problem is bound up with the collapse of the Communist dictatorship in Russia and the ultimate triumph of liberty and democracy on the other side of the Iron Curtain."

Here in Canada, half a million Canadians of Ukrainian origin enjoy the rights and privileges of Freedom and Democracy. In this, I know, you find satisfaction and happiness, but it is always tinged with a fierce sadness because of the plight of those of your blood who are oppressed and persecuted for their love of liberty.

No Room For Neutralism

In these days there is no room for neutralism. It is not a time for separating ourselves from our partners. Canada's policy is to work in concert with its friends and allies for the preservation of peace and security in freedom.

At the United Nations last September Khrushchev dealt with colonialism. He condemned foreign yokes and colonial bondage, conveniently forgetting that the USSR is the greatest colonial power in the world today.

"It has been and always will be our stand that the peoples of Africa, like those of other continents striving for their liberation from the colonial yoke, should establish order in their countries of their own will and choice..."

Mr. Khrushchev stated later:

"Complete and final elimination of the colonial regime in all its forms and manifestations has been prompted by the entire course of the world history in the last decades..."

How does he apply that to Ukraine? And to Hungary, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania and other countries under Soviet domination? Why does he deny them free choice to determine the kind of government they have the right to ask for?

"Give Ukraine Free Elections"

He should be constantly reminded of these statements he made at the United Nations—that subject nations should have the right to achieve their destiny by their own will and choice. I say to Mr. Khrushchev, give Ukraine and the other subjugated countries the kind of government the people desire.

West's Determination

The Soviet leaders should not underestimate the determination of the West to maintain the freedom of the people of West Berlin. Marxist doctrine teaches that the forces of history are on the side of the Communists. This gives them a feeling of confidence which could lead them to unwise courses.

For the West it will be of paramount importance to avoid the pitfalls both of weakness

which had great political repercussions among the Ukrainians the world over was accompanied by the announcement that the Ukrainian language will be introduced in all high schools of Manitoba as the second language, after English, in the province. The editorial concludes with an appeal to the Ukrainians in the United States to successfully terminate the project of erecting a Shevchenko statue in Washington.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Since the passage of the Captive Nations Week Resolution on July 17, 1959 the United States has been systematically attacked not only by Red Russia, but also by White Russian emigres. The editorial contends that there is no difference between White and Red Russians, as they both are determined to keep the Russian empire intact.

JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TODAY AND READ "THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"

THEY WANT TO STAY LONGER AT SOYUZIVKA CAMPS



Raising of American and Ukrainian flags at the Girls' Camp at Soyuzivka

By R. L. CHOMIAK

Six weeks out of the summer season the Ukrainian National Association devotes, among its many other projects, to the children by offering them a stay at its summer camps. The camp facilities are found on the Association's resort near Kerhonkson, N.Y.—the well-known Soyuzivka.

We had a chance to visit this year's camps at about the midpoint, in the third week, just as the girls (aged 6 to 12) were ending their stay, and before the boys, who are there now, had arrived.

Removed From Center Of Activity

Although the camps are on Soyuzivka property, housed in the estate's buildings, they are separated from the main center of activity, and the road leading to the camp ends at the gate with the sign which restricts entrance to those who come there on business, or who are part of the staff.

Day Camp

The day camp is an innovation this year, the Camp Commandant explained. Parents with very small children who come to stay at Soyuzivka may send their children for two hours in the morning and three in the afternoon if they wish, and have them supervised by one of the counsellors.

Record Number Of Campers

"As far as the girls' camp is concerned," said Mrs. Cisyk, "I believe we have the record number of campers this year." Sixty girls have been enrolled for various lengths of stay this summer, from one week to the full three weeks, she explained, but the average strength of the campers has stood at fifty.

Basically, according to the Commandant, the camp is designed for relaxation and rest, but studies and instruction are a regular part of the program. Each day the children are given lessons on Ukrainian history, geography and culture. This is done on different levels with each of the six groups of campers receiving separate instructions.

The children are also taught Ukrainian songs, embroidery, the art of making paper figures, and other works developing manual dexterity. Weather permitting, the children are allowed two periods of swimming

fore the main building. Next come breakfast, an hour of instruction, swimming, and lunch. After the lunch hour there was a period of relaxation, swimming once again, a snack, singing, games, and dinner at 6:30 PM. After dinner the campers were free to do what they pleased, under supervision, of course, and at 8 in the evening the morning ceremony was repeated, this time with the lowering of the flags. At 9:30 everyone had to be asleep. Once a week the children went on a half-day hike.

Book of Allergies

Among the records which Mrs. Cisyk kept was an interesting book in which she had the names of all campers with all the allergies, likes and dislikes, and other significant data about them listed. "This presents a number of difficulties," she explained.

The Commandant had much praise for the camp's cook Andrew Leskiw, who took particular care in preparing dishes which the children especially liked, and which at the same

time provided the needed nourishment. The camp may be separated from the rest of Soyuzivka, but there is full cooperation with the management of the resort. Whatever needs the camp may have are immediately satisfied by Dan Slobodian or Walter Kwass, stated Mrs. Cisyk. She also said that the vast expanse of the Soyuzivka property lends itself ideally to the camp of the sort which she directs. On the other hand, this cooperation is reciprocal to a degree. There is a choir at Soyuzivka which sings during the Sunday Masses, and the camp counsellors form the core of this choir.

Some Stay Longer

Do the children enjoy staying at the camp? It would certainly appear so. A number of them who had originally come for one week asked their parents to let them stay longer, and a few girls wished to remain beyond the period allotted for their camp. Separate quarters had to be found for them during the current boys' camp at Soyuzivka.



Mrs. Ivanna Cisyk, in charge of the girls' camp at Soyuzivka, addresses the campers and parents during the opening of the camp.

Attention DISTRICT MEETING of Ukrainian National Association Branches of Youngstown, Ohio and Vicinity will be held on Saturday, July 22, 1961 at 7:30 P.M. at the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME 914 Franklin Avenue — YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.

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.

Soyuzivka The Ukrainian National Ass'n RESORT

in THE CASKILL MOUNTAINS near KERHONKSON, N. Y.

An Evening of Entertainment

Isabella ORLOVSKA SOPRANO Prof. Mykola FOMENKO COMPOSER AND PIANIST Today, July 22nd, 1961

After the program there will be DANCING

under the stars to the music of "AMOR" ORCHESTRA in front of CLUB "VESELKA" at SOYUZIVKA.



The "Bandurist Choir" of Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Youngstown, Ohio, pictured above, reorganized in December, 1960, is slowly regaining the stature it enjoyed previously when it was one of the outstanding choral organizations in Ohio.



Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City chats with two Ukrainian girls during his signing of the Captive Nations Week Proclamation. On his left is Khrystia Kondratyiv and on his right Zoriana Salak.

# ПРОМІНЬ

Рік VII.

Листопад 1961

ч. 4 (59)

## ВИШКІЛЬНО-ВИХОВНІ КУРСИ МУН

Виховники молоді всі одностайні в тому, що нема кращого способу виховання молодого покоління, як вишкільно-виховні курси в час вакацій у літніх таборах. Тут молоді відокремлені від негативних впливів міста й довіля, а під доглядом досвідчених виховників та в кружлі своїх однолітків-приятелів гартує духа й тіло. Батьки, що віддали своїх дітей до літніх таборів, спокійні за їхню долю, бо їхні діти не лише не підпадут під вплив вулиці й не змарнують цінного часу, а навпаки повернуться із таборів із набутим знанням українознавства, із скріпленім здоров'ям та збагаченим споминами спільних переживань із своїми новими друзями. Часами й коротке перебування в такому таборі, а головне на вишкільно-виховному курсі, залишає свій вплив на ціле життя на душі дитини й спрямовує її до праці в українських організаціях.

Головно діти, що не ходять до українських шкіл, які живуть серед чужого оточення, повинні обов'язково перебувати в літніх українських таборах, щоб бодати у час вакацій могли пригадати привабливість до великої української сім'ї та щоб закрити в серцях любов до нашої славної минувшини й наших культурних надбань, та щоб у будочому далі цікавили українськими проблемами й ширити правду про Україну й її визвольну боротьбу та її допомогати.

Також батьки, що працюють та залишають своїх дітей без опіки вдома, повинні пам'ятати, що часом і кілька тижнів, проведених у злому товаристві, знівечить їхні старання виховати своїх дітей у людстві. А в літніх таборах діти знають кожну хвилину, як то належним чином і як правильно, як грами й проповідниками, чи гуртками й дискусією, чи просто відпочинком і вони все під доглядом досвідчених виховників.

Богу дякувати, що в теперішній час українська спільнота в США збагатилася численними дитячими таборами й то різного роду й для різного віку. Такі літні молодечі табори влаштовують не лише багаті українські братські організації, як UNCF, але й молодечі, між ними й МУН (Молодь Української Національності). Це вказує, що наші батьки та провідники й виховники молоді бачать небезпеку для нашої молоді, щоб вона не загубилася в чужому оточенні. Прикладів цього аж надто багато. Тоне не лише молоді третього й четвертого покоління, але й тоне й до надзвичайно швидко й українська молоді, що родилася на Рідних Землях чи на еміграції. Ва, що гірше, поч-

## ОЛЕТ КАНДИБА ОЛЬЖИЧ

Дванадцять літ кривавилась земля і сүйеніла, ствердила на каміння. І застедило спалені поля. Непокориме покоління.

До пера заляклих, просячи тепла, Тулили марно немовлята лица. Проте їм чорне лоно віддала Доба жорстока, як овочья.

Тепер доці холодні і вітри, Кудлаті змари, каламутні ріки. Але ростуть у присмерку нори. Брати суворі і великі.

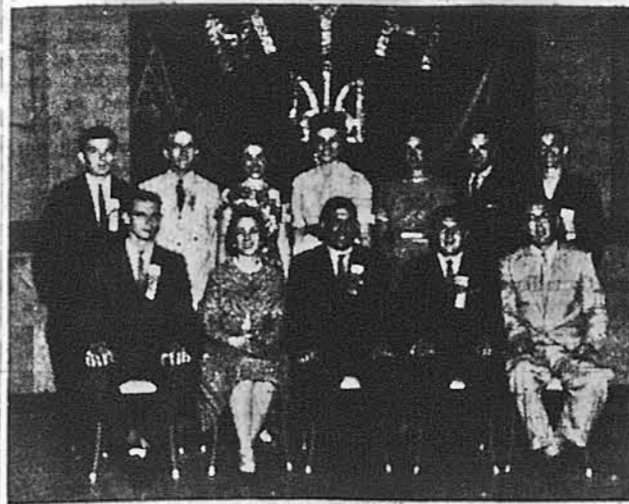
(О. Ольжич)

Сімнадцять років минає, як у німецькому концетраційно-му таборі в Саксенгаузені, звірський спосіб замордовано д-ра Олега Кандибу, заступника Голови Проводу Українських Націоналістів.

Легендою вже овіяні життя й смерть незабутнього Олега, націоналіста, поета, науковця. Велич Ольжича випливає з його останніх слів й дії. Всі ті, що знали Ольжича особисто і з ним співпрацювали, підкреслюють, що Олег мало говорив, але сказане всеціло переводив у життя.

Коли прийшло рішення, щоб Ольжич, закінчивши студії, перебрав культурно-освітній реферат ПУН—він це зробив без найменших вагань, без нарікань, що йому перешкодилося б у здійсненні цього задуму. Ольжич поринав увесь у працю, яка за його переко-

## MUN CONVENTION IN CANADA SERIOUS IN TONE, ENTHUSIASTIC IN SPIRIT



Left to right, seated: Sidney Litwin, secretary; Natalie Bundza, 2nd vice president; Bohdan Klymkiw, president; Vlad Kapty, treasurer and Michael Orychivsky, chairman of the controlling committee. Left to right, standing: Bohdan Hawryliuk, ex. member; Bohdan Klymash, ex. member; Nadia Yankovska, cont. comm.; Daria Wyshniowsky, cont. comm.; Nadia Pavlychenko, cont. comm.; Walter Maceluch, executive member and Don Stebnicky, ex. member.

They came. From Montreal, from Windsor, from Port Arthur and from St. Catherine's, they came. From Winnipeg, from Sudbury, from Moose Jaw, and from Oshawa, they came. From Edmonton, from Fort William, from West Toronto and from Hamilton, they came. There was much that had to be done, much that had to be discussed. They were determined. They were serious. They were enthusiastic. They were MUN. This was their 21st Dominion Convention.

The sessions were opened in the Ukrainian language on Saturday, July 1, by Mr. Stanley Szach, Dominion President. After the singing of "Oh Canada," Messrs. Michael Orychivsky and Andrew Gregorovich were elected co-chairmen of the convention sessions. There was a noticeable air of excitement in the UNF Hall in Saskatoon for it was here, in 1934, that MUN of Canada was born.

Mr. Orychivsky promptly called upon each of the members of the Dominion Executive to present their reports. Stanley Szach thanked Miss Nadia Pavlychenko, chairman of the Saskatoon Convention Committee, for the splendid reception and reported on MUN's accomplishments during his administration. With a note of sadness, Mr. Szach bade farewell to the organization emphasizing the importance of maintaining the high caliber of MUN in the years to come. Mr. Jerry Orychivsky, second Vice-President had been detained in Montreal and sent his regrets. Mr. Bohdan Klymkiw, first Vice-President, mentioned the importance of settling all differences of opinion in an amiable and constructive manner. Miss Natalie Bundza, Dominion Secretary, mentioned the many benefits that she, personally, had derived from her many years of association with MUN and urged all assembled to consider a post on the Dominion Executive an honor and an opportunity to broaden one's horizons. The officers' reports were followed by a lively discussion and the election of convention committees. The sessions were followed by a banquet at The Suburban Restaurant.

## MUN BECOMES MUNO!

By NATALIE BUNDBZA

One of the most significant Constitutional amendments ever to take place in the history of the UNYF of Canada was made at the 21st National Convention in Saskatoon, when the UNYF's Ukrainian name (abb. MUN) was changed from *Molodi Ukrainaki Natsionalno Obyednannya* (MUNO). To conform with its English title, "The Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada," the convention voted and passed unanimously to accept the name change and promote the usage of it immediately.

In the eyes of many, the name change has finally brought a more definite and true meaning of the status quo of the UNYF as a united force across the country. This move was based on the advice received from UNYF organizers and educators a few years ago, and although the recommendation was first suggested at the 20th National Convention of the UNYF in Toronto, legal technicalities postponed immediate effect.

Among the primary reasons for the amendment was the unfair speculation thrown at UNYF members (90 percent are Canadian born), as being Young Ukrainian Nationalists. This in itself blocked progress and enlightenment of the UNYF program particularly among the youth growing up today.

The lack of conformity between the Ukrainian and English names of our organization automatically implied a different interpretation as a youth group in Canada. Whereas in English, as the UNYF of Canada, we felt part of Canada, *MUN Canada* suggested much too abruptly only one important part of the UNYF program, nationalism.

With the Ukrainian name change, the new Dominion Executive and all UNYF members will have to re-dedicate themselves and prove to the Ukrainian Canadian community that the UNYF aims, based on seven principles, remain unchanged.

## KLYMKIW HEADS MUN OF CANADA



"HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER"—National Presidents of the UNYF in North America, Myron Kuropas (left) and Bohdan Klymkiw, Canadian MYN President (right).

The 21st Dominion Convention of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada elected Bohdan ("Bodie") Klymkiw of Winnipeg, Manitoba, the new Dominion President. This makes the second Klymkiw to head the UNYF (C) since Bohdan's brother Walter served in the same capacity from 1954 to 1956. Members of Mr. Klymkiw's executive include:

Honorary Presidents — Paul Yuzyk, Winnipeg; Michael Orychivsky, Toronto.  
Past President — Stanley Szach, Toronto.  
First Vice-President — Gerald Orychivsky, Montreal.  
Second Vice-President — Natalie Bundza, Toronto.  
Secretary — Sidney Litwin, Winnipeg.  
Treasurer — Vladimir Kapty, Winnipeg.  
Executive Members — Bohdan Klymash, Winnipeg; Walter Maceluch, Montreal; Bohdan Hawryliuk, Winnipeg; Don Stebnicky, Winnipeg.  
Controlling Committee — Michael Orychivsky, Chairman; Ihor Kuryliw, Sudbury; Daria Wyshniowsky, Toronto; Nadia Yankovska, Sudbury; Nadia Pavlychenko, Saskatoon.

## JOANNE SINKEVICH CROWNED "MISS UKRAINE OF 1961"

The Saskatoon UNYF Hall was filled to overflowing on Sunday, July 2, 1961. The Ukrainian community had gathered to watch the adjudication of the finalists in the "Miss Ukraine" contest. Eleven pretty contestants from MUN branches all over Canada were vying for the coveted "Miss Ukraine Cup" presented bi-annually by the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada on the basis of beauty, clarity of delivery in the Ukrainian tongue, authenticity of the Ukrainian costume, poise and stage presence. The curtain opened and, one by one, the contestants presented their talks. All but one were born in Canada and the clarity and beauty of their Ukrainian language was a source of pride to the assemblage that had gathered. The judges then adjourned to discuss the qualities of each contestant and, after much deliberation, came up with their unanimous choice... Miss Joanne Sinkevich of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Miss Sinkevich was born in Noranda, Quebec on September 19, 1942. At the age of four she moved to Winnipeg with her parents. After completing Sister High School in Winnipeg, Joanne enrolled at the University of Manitoba as a home economics major. Her ambition is to receive a degree in hospital dietetics. An active participant in MUN af-



"Miss Ukraine, 1961" JOANNE SINKEVICH Winnipeg

## Пам'ятник О. Ольжичеві

Рішенням Центральної Управи ОДВУ має бути встановлений пам'ятник іменникові О. Ольжичеві. Реферат про О. Ольжича в твердому ориє вже вийшов однією з найважливіших сучасних українських скульптурних мастрів Мухин висотою 12 стій. По закінченні моделювання скульптор Мухин заливатиме його в бронзі. Пам'ятник стоїтиме на козацькій могилі серед розкішного парку Оселі.

В неділю 28-го травня ц. р. управа Оселі ім. О. Ольжича започаткувала сезон на Оселі в Лігайтоні. Вечірній концерт у Лігайтоні. Вечірній концерт у Лігайтоні. Вечірній концерт у Лігайтоні.

## Дитячі табори в Лігайтоні

В неділю 25-го червня відкрито виховно-відпочинкові дитячі табори Українського Золотого Хреста на Оселі ОДВУ в Лігайтоні. Відкрито хлоп'ячий та дівочий табори й вони триватимуть через ціле літо аж до Свята Праці. Батьки можуть привозити дітей до таборів, коли їм вигідно й можуть їх залишати на ціле літо, чи лише на кілька тижнів, чи й на один. Оплата тижня від дитини лише дол. 20 так, що й незможні родини можуть дозволити собі на відпочинок своїх дітей в час вакацій до виховно-відпочинкового табору. Тут дитина не лише скріпить своє здоров'я, бо перебуває на свіжому гір-

Людила КОРЧЕНКО

## СПОГАД

Малими залишили ми її В часі нової війни, Не розуміли ще тоді, Чому в словах дивилась матері, Як за вікнами потягу Прошали нас Миста, ліси, поля І туди, мальовничі села, А часом поїли із... Мислила не один кордон, Крісами у воді пірнула роки, А думка з мист не втекла, Бо їй весна не свіжа, запашна, Нема Горган, могутнього Дніпра, Ні в сонці озоложеного моря, І не знайти дібров дрімучих, Стени утолчених в травах пахучих, Далекий, давній сон... Мов би столітній той із казки баби, Нитками без кічка Він прядений у вузлуваті мережі років Кольєс (говорить казка), Приїде князь-будитель, І опане колючий живопліт, 1956.

## Український День у Лігайтоні

Відколи Оселя ім. О. Ольжича перейшла в українські руки, там кожного року відбувається "Український день". Цього року він відбувся 24 та 25 червня. Хоч "Трибуна" стягнула людей на свою гру, то все ж таки можна було бачити багато знайомих лиць з Нью Йорку, Філадельфії та інших міст. Багато наших друзів приїхало, щоб відпочити по довгих тижнях та побачити, як то наші наймолодші приготувались до цього великого дня.

В суботу 24 червня виступив театр "Молода сцена". Тут виступали діти в літах 6 до 12. Вони поставили свою дуже гарну сценку. "В чужому пір'ю". Присмію було почувати, як то молоденькі голоси співали про Україну, якої вони ніколи не бачили.

Над вечором зачалась велика забава. Тут була змога забавитись та поспівати. Видко, що всі забавлялись дуже весело, бо гості розійшлися аж по півночі.

Цього року оселя досягнула те, що довгий час не було. Кожного року гості оселі мусили їхати до Палмартона, щоб вислухати Службу Божу. Управа оселі старалась про дозвіл відправити Службу Бо-

## Свято Тараса Шевченка в Лігайтоні

Найважливішою точкою Українського дня в Лігайтоні, було відзначення 100-ліття смерті Тараса Шевченка.

Голова оселі п. Роман Крупка коротким вступним словом привітав присутніх та відкрив концерт та попросив до слова д-ра Богдана Леницького. У своїй доповіді він представив фальшивість большевицького наслітлення Шевченка.

Потім ред. Володимир Душин говорив як представник УНКА та Комітету побудови пам'ятника у Вашингтоні. Він підкреслив потребу збірки фондів на пам'ятник у Вашингтоні. Між іншим зазначив, що не повинно бути ані одної української родини, яка не відгукулася на цей заклик.

З музикального частинкою виступив п. Симон Вожаківський з своєю молодечею оркестрою і п. С. Вожаківська віддеклямувала "Учітесь, брати мої". З черги Писняк Гриняк, актор української сцени, рецитувал "Шевченко та свобода", "Кавказ" а закінчив "Залюбитом".

Павлина Різник коротко сказала про ціль ОДВУ та важливість збереження української культури в Америці.

Пан Іван Білоус, цюгоричинський адміністратор та колиш-

ний п.-полковник українського війська, привітав гостей та запропонував їм до частих відвідин оселі.

В повиче згаданому концерті взяли участь крім української громади, посадики міста Джеймс М. Вайлліа з дружиною, повітовий комісар Тарас Цімерман, адвокат Рассел Чаплинський з дружиною. Також були наші гості з поза США п. Богдан Коваль з Буенос Айресу, Аргентина та п. Любомир Бачинський з Брюсселі, Бельгія.

Концерт закінчено українським національним співом гимну.

**УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ДЕНЬ НА ОСЕЛІ ОЛЕГА ОЛЬЖИЧА**

В неділю 25-го червня ц. р. ОДВУ і Братні Організації влаштували на Оселі Ольжича в Лігайтоні "Український День" який традиційно влаштовується кожного року для широких кіл громадянства доволених громад Пенсильванії цього року "Український День" проходив під знаком 100-ліття смерті Генія України Тараса Шевченка й програма цього дня була присвячена якраз йому. Весь чистий дохід із тої імпрези мав піти на побудову пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові у Вашингтоні.