

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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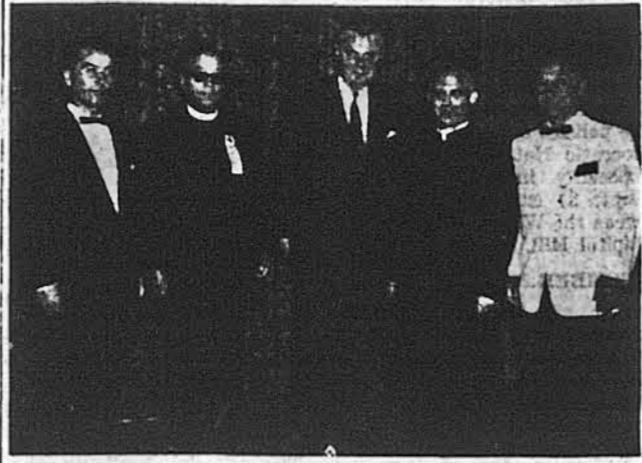
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Captive Nations Committee Chairman Calls for U.S. Action At Chicago Observance

CHICAGO, Sunday, July 16. —A strong plea for a concerted effort to expose Soviet Russian imperialist and colonial domination over the captive non-Russian nations both within and outside the Soviet Union was made today by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Addressing the several thousand Chicagoans assembled in Grant Park to observe Captive Nations Week, Dr. Dobriansky urged the adoption of "a policy of emancipation and liberation of Khrushchev's captives."

of patriotic nationalism in Central Europe, in the Soviet Union itself, in Central Asia and East Asia are our paramount ally." The insecurity of Moscow would be intensified once we begin to tap these forces, he said. The professor declared that "above everything else Khrushchev craves to have his captive world undisturbed and neglected by the Free World." Speaking of Khrushchev, he asked, "Isn't it strange that this colonial and imperialist ruler of a vast empire, forever boasting about his missiles, Sputniks, aircraft, steel—even donning an ill-fitting military uniform to press his points—should be alarmed and explosive over a mere Congressional resolution." Again he called on the audience, "Ask yourselves what, except for the U-2 incident, has stirred Khrushchev more to this explosive point of fear and anxiety than the ideas contained in the Resolution?"

TARAS SHEVCHENKO CENTENARY IN WINNIPEG: A SUMMARY



UNA Official with Canadian Prime Minister and Church Hierarchy. Picture taken during the unveiling of Shevchenko's monument in Winnipeg, Canada, on July 9, 1961. From left to right: Prof. Paul Yuzk of the University of Manitoba; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Vasyl Kushnir, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada; Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president of the UNA. Other representatives of the UNA in Winnipeg were Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, supreme secretary of the UNA and Anthony Dragan editor of Svoboda.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, the capital of the province, gave wide coverage to all phases of the two-day celebration in all their editions. Also, the press of other western communities, and major Canadian newspapers in the East as well as the radio and television networks carried news items on the events directly connected with the unveiling of the monument of Taras Shevchenko on the grounds of the provincial Legislature (The Weekly, July 15, 1961). Federal, provincial and municipal government leaders, headed by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, took part in the celebration and used the opportunity to make political pronouncements which necessarily were carried by the wire services, thus increasing the prominence already given to the historic event of Ukrainians in Canada.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL UKRAINIAN DAY OBSERVED IN YOUNGSTOWN

JOSEPH LESAWYER, SUPREME PRESIDENT OF UNA, IS GUEST SPEAKER

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sunday, July 23.—"This is not just a struggle for Ukraine and the independence of the Ukrainian people from Russian communist imperialist domination. This is a fight for free men everywhere. Moscow has enslaved a large area of Europe and Asia and it is not standing pat with what it has: Moscow is scheming, conniving and battling for more power and more territory..." So spoke Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association and treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at the 30th Annual "Ukrainian Day" observance, held on Sunday, July 23, 1961 at the Ukrainian Holy Trinity Grove at Berkley Woods, in Youngstown, Ohio, at which he was the guest speaker from New York.

DR. LUBOMYR O. ORTYNSKY, UKRAINIAN JOURNALIST AND EDITOR, DIES OF HEART ATTACK

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Dr. Lubomyr O. Ortynsky, an outstanding Ukrainian journalist and editor, and executive secretary of the Prolog Research and Publishing Association, Inc., died of a heart attack on Saturday, July 22, 1961, in Hunter, N. Y., at the age of 42. Born in Ukraine, Dr. Ortynsky attended the University of Warsaw, Poland and received his doctor's degree diploma in political science at the University of Munich, Germany. He was a prominent member of the Ukrainian liberation movement and was elected member of the Foreign Representation of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council, a Ukrainian underground organization which directed the resistance struggle against both the Nazis and the Bolsheviks during World War II in Ukraine.



The late Dr. LUBOMYR O. ORTYNSKY

Dr. Ortynsky, upon his arrival to the United States in 1956, was extremely active in Ukrainian American political organizations and a prolific political writer. He was an accredited correspondent of Svoboda in the United Nations, and wrote many illuminating articles on the functioning of that international body. He chaired many Ukrainian conferences and panel discussions, and participated in such American anti-communist groups as the All-American Conference on Combat Communism, and others. As executive secretary of the Prolog Research and Publishing Association, Dr. Ortynsky took an active part in the Colgate Foreign Policy Conference on several occasions, including this year, when

"WE'D FIGHT FOR BERLIN" — PRESIDENT KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, July 25.—These are the steps that President Kennedy proposed tonight to strengthen the United States for the showdown with the Soviet Union on Berlin and on other trouble areas in the world:

- 1) Request from Congress an additional \$3.2 billion for the armed forces;
- 2) An increase in the strength of the army to approximately 1,000,000 men from the current authorized strength of 875,000;
- 3) An increase of 29,000 men in the active duty strength of the Navy and 63,000 in the active strength of the Air Force;
- 4) A doubling and trebling of the draft calls in the coming months;
- 5) Recall to active duty of a number of air transport squadrons and Air National Guard tactical air squadrons;
- 6) Reactivation of many ships and planes once marked for "retirement";
- 7) Increase of strategic air



power by delaying the deactivation of B-47 bombers; 8) Request for an additional \$1.8 billion for the procurement of non-nuclear weapons, ammunition and equipment; 9) Request Congress for new Civil Defense funds for air-raid shelters and similar facilities.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY WARNING TO KHRUSHCHEV

"The source of world trouble and tension today is Moscow, not Berlin. And if war begins, it will begin in Moscow, not Berlin." "We cannot and will not permit the Communists to drive us out of Berlin, either gradually or by force."

CADET C. P. KLUFAS AND 1475 OTHERS IN TRAINING

FORT RILEY ROTC Camp, July 10, 1961.—Cadet Constantine P. Klufas, University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan, makes notes following reconnaissance of an area prior to a platoon attack problem at the Fort Riley, Kansas ROTC Summer Camp. Cadet Klufas, with more than 1475 other ROTC students from 37 universities and colleges, is undergoing six weeks of intensive Army training in the United States Army Reserve. The commissions are granted after successful completion of the summer camp training period and graduation from college.



CADET KLUFAS Doing Field Reconnaissance J. Klufas, 230 East 14th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Ousted for Criticizing Instructors In Russian Course

The Washington Post of July 2, 1961 reported that Mrs. Anastasia Onopchenko, 29, an English teacher at a Bridgeport, Pa. junior high school, said she was ousted from a summer course in Russian at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. for challenging her instructor "when they taught something I knew from past experience was incorrect."

A university spokesman said Mrs. Onopchenko was dismissed as a "disruptive influence."

Wichorek Runs for Constitutional Convention Candidate

The people of the State of Michigan have called a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of revising their constitution this fall. Michael Wichorek was a candidate for a position of Constitutional Delegate on the Democratic Party ticket in the 10th Representative District of Detroit (Ward 22, Precincts 1 to 109) at the primary election on July 25, 1961. A counselor in a Detroit Junior High School, Michael Wichorek was Executive Secre-

tary of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America for many years. He also was Executive Secretary of the UYLA-NA Foundation. Locally he always was active in Ukrainian affairs as he still is. At present he is secretary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Detroit Branch and treasurer of the Ukrainian Graduates, amongst other activities. Michael Wichorek has an added interest in the well-being of retirees (pensioners).

Ukrainian Orthodox League of USA to Hold Conference

The Western Pennsylvania Regional Branch of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the United States of America is sponsoring its Annual Teen-Age Conference for 1961 on August 20-25 at Camp Kon-O-Kwee, Zellenople, Pa. The 1961 Conference has been scheduled for five days and all the facilities of the Camp are available. A full program of sports, cultural and religious sessions and social activities is being planned. Serving on Administration are Boyd Kowal, Chairman, Ambridge, Pa.; John Andrus, Assistant Chairman, Ambridge, Pa.; Helen Olenik Kapeluck, Secretary McKees Rocks, Pa.; Elizabeth Mitchell, Social Director, Carnegie, Pa.; Spiritual Advisor for the Conference is Reverend Father Andrew Beck of Carnegie, Pa. Teen-agers interested in attending the Conference can secure applications and information by contacting any member of the Administration or Boyd Kowal, 732 Valley Road, Ambridge, Pa. Helen O. Kapeluck Regional Branch Secretary

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCERS OF OHIO COMPLETE FIRST YEAR OF SESSIONS

In July of 1960 a small group of American-born children, ages four and one half to eight, was formed under the direction of Gerry Bobeckho in Cleveland, Ohio. This organization was suggested at a meeting of the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio by Michael Molesky and Taras Szmagala, past president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. Contacts were made and Parma Savings, a Ukrainian Bank in Parma, Ohio, gave us the use of their room for the sessions. The purpose of this group is to give the youngsters of the Cleveland area a taste of Ukrainian culture in the field of folk dancing. At first the sessions were trying to both the pupils and teachers but progress slowly came. As time went on, more people became interested in the organization, and the enrollment rose to twenty children. Officers were elected from among the parents and a treasury established. The officers are Michael Molesky, Pres., Irene Zenczak, Secretary-Treasurer; and Gerry and Mary Bobeckho, in-

structors. A surprise to both the parents and to myself as director was the youngsters' eagerness and interest in learning to dance the folk dances of their ancestor's homeland. A year has passed and we haven't had a performance as yet. But the way things look, we are booked to dance at the Ukrainian National Association Day Picnic in Cleveland, Ohio on August 20, 1961. No matter how this performance goes the children who are experiencing these lessons have, I know, received more from them than just the knowhow of dancing. They, I believe, are gaining an interest in Ukraine—something that seems to be lacking in the Ukrainian youngsters of today. I hope that more of these youth groups could (they can be established; for in two decades these children will be more interested and active in Ukrainian Affairs because of this type of organization. As time passes, their enthusiasm will grow and the many Ukrainian Organizations that they will participate in will reap the harvest of their work. Gerry Bobeckho



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CANADA AND UKRAINIAN LIBERATION

As was reported in the last two issues of The Ukrainian Weekly, (July 15 and July 22, 1961) the Ukrainian liberation cause received considerable momentum with the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, which took place on Sunday, July 9, 1961. This impressive manifestation of Canadians of Ukrainian ancestry certainly had a much vaster significance and meaning than just a Ukrainian Canadian observance. The presence of the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, as well as other high dominion and provincial officials of Canada, gave the Shevchenko observance in Winnipeg a marked international character.

In his lengthy and penetrating address Prime Minister Diefenbaker dwelt not only on the contribution of Ukrainian settlers to the growth and development of Canada, but he also touched on the present colonial subjugation of Ukraine and called on Khrushchev to give freedom to the Ukrainians.

"Give Ukraine Free Elections!" In recalling Mr. Khrushchev's address at the U.N. General Assembly last fall, Prime Minister Diefenbaker pointed out the vast divergence and contradiction existing between Khrushchev's words and his deeds. In referring to the Soviet dictator's campaign for the "liberation" of the colonial peoples of Asia and Africa, Mr. Diefenbaker asked:

"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 the free choice to determine the kind of government they have the right to ask for? ... I say to Mr. Khrushchev, give Ukraine and other subjugated countries the kind of government the people desire..."

We are sure that the big propaganda guns of Moscow will soon open a barrage of attacks and vituperations against the Canadian Prime Minister for his fearless and challenging statement in defense of Ukraine and other countries held in Russian communist bondage and tyranny. This will not change the fact that Prime Minister Diefenbaker considers Ukraine to be one of Europe's greatest problems waiting a final solution. As he pointed out, the leaders of the free world should constantly remind Mr. Khrushchev of his pronouncements at the United Nations last fall that all subjugated nations should have the right to achieve their destiny by their own will and choice.

Undoubtedly, if Western leaders and statesmen would follow this far-sighted advice of the Canadian Prime Minister, Khrushchev and his fanatical clique of would-be-conquerors would be without a pretense and less blustering in their policies in regard to the West. They would think twice before starting any trouble in Berlin, because they know, more than the West realizes, that the captive, non-Russian nations in the USSR constitute the greatest deterrent to any major war.

It is in this wise that we think Prime Minister Diefenbaker's defense of the Ukrainian and other peoples behind the Iron Curtain has not only placed Canada at the top as a friend of the captive nations, but has contributed substantially to the cause of freedom everywhere.

OUR HOME-GROWN "KREMLINOLOGISTS"

While we are happy to comment on the Canadian Prime Minister's contributions to the cause of Ukrainian liberation, we again are shocked at the writings of some of our home-grown "Kremlinologists." We have in mind George Weller, an American reporter who recently toured Ukraine and wrote some of the most conflicting and illiterate "fact-finding" articles on Ukraine. His series appeared in a number of American newspapers, from coast to coast, including The Chicago Daily News, The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Buffalo Evening News, The N. Y. Post (one article), and many others.

We don't know Mr. Weller's background nor his knowledge of the Ukrainian problem; or if he is familiar with the relations between the enslaved Ukrainian nation and the whip-wielding Russian master-race. But from what he wrote in his series we can easily conclude that he swallowed the Soviet official theme on the "theory of the Soviet people" hook, line and sinker, to say the least. Certainly, Mr. Weller is not a communist, nor a communist sympathizer. And yet, what he reports is fully concordant with the Soviet Russian official dogma, namely, that the Kremlin succeeded in erasing "national differences" and that finally in the USSR there is now a homo Sovieticus.

Of course, Mr. Weller may easily alibi his "findings" by stating that he did not see "any open Ukrainian rebellion" against the Kremlin. Indeed, such he could not see in 1961.

But to say that "the days of Ukrainian nationalism and the farm revolts of the 1930's seem to be fading away," is an official Russian cliché, fed to all slightly-informed foreign correspondents, which the Kremlin hopes to get across to the vast public opinion in the West. We may forgive Mr. Weller for such crass historical canards as that Khrushchev has buried in the past, "the support given by the Ukrainians to Lt. Gen. A. A. Vlassov."

"The Russians have also embraced Ukrainian nationalism with the other arm, honoring and making museums and statues for Ukrainian national heroes—naturally only the pro-Russian ones—like shepherd boy T. G. Shevchenko," writes Mr. Weller. Undoubtedly, he knows little how much Shevchenko suffered from the Russians to write such nonsense.

"The smartest thing the Russians have done for the Ukrainians is to make them bigger, easing their feeling of being subordinated to the mighty Russian Republic. The Soviets, pushing frontiers westward, gave the Ukraine 9,000,000 more citizens, bringing its total today up to nearly 42,000,000... Finally, Premier Khrushchev, who had led the fight in the Ukrainian collectives in its latter, less bloody years, threw the Ukraine a big reward when he seized power in 1954. He gave the Ukraine the Crimea..."

All this information, it appears, Mr. Weller received from an anonymous "Ukrainian communist editor," who praised the "magnanimity" and "generosity" of the Russians.

We regret that Mr. Weller was "taken for a ride" by the Communists without even realizing it.

THE MEANING OF NEUTRALISM

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Neutralism in its present form is a strange doctrine and we can well believe that in many cases it is not understood even by those men and nations who proclaim it the loudest as the only hope for the world's problems and the relieving of tensions. It is far from that, for next to Communism it is easily the most dangerous threat to the cause of freedom, the creation and development of a world community and even to the independence of the neutralist nations themselves.

The right to neutrality was always one of the most valued rights of all independent nations. At the outbreak of World War I, practically all the small nations of the world outside the big empires declared their neutrality and even the United States remained officially neutral during the first two and a half years of the war. Belgium declared neutrality and was invaded almost immediately and this violation indirectly did much to harden world opinion against the Kaiser. Yet as public opinion in the West developed and became aware of the significance of modern conventional warfare, statesmen in all the Western countries sought a solution in world organization and the creation of an instrument that could solve international disputes without resort to war.

There are still countries in western Europe that are not members of either the Western or Eastern group, such as Sweden. But Sweden is not neutralist country in the full sense of the word. Sweden did not join NATO for reasons of its own but it has loyally supported the United Nations in all its undertakings and a Swedish subject, Count Folke Bernadotte, was one of the first United Nations appointments to die a violent death in the line of duty. Switzerland, with its traditional independence is not even a member of the United Nations but that organization does not hesitate to hold an international conference after another on Swiss soil and Geneva has been the main center of contact between the free world and the world behind the Iron Curtain. So this is not what neutralism means.

Neutralism in the present sense is the word really started with the meeting of Marshal Tito, Colonel Nasser and Nehru in Yugoslavia just before the Suez affair and possibly not without the suggestions of the indefatigable Mikoyan. They were all moved by different motives but in the meeting they were able to establish common principles on which they could act. Nehru was basically anticommunist. India had just won its independence and it was already embroiled with Pakistan over Kashmir while it rejected all proposals of United Nations intervention to end that complicated dispute, for despite this anti-colonialism, Nehru was not concerned with the wishes of the predominantly Moslem population of Kashmir. Nasser was

irked by the British and French control of the Suez Canal and bitterly resented the support given by the West to the state of Israel, which had been carved out of Arab lands, as he claimed. Tito, the host, wanted to consider himself a Communist in good standing despite his doctrinal variations, and when he was expelled from the Communist world by Stalin, he had required Western help to maintain himself in a position of relative independence. Insofar as Communism was not to be defined exclusively by Moscow, he has trying to be as Communist as the Yugoslav people would allow him.

Each of the three men had, as they saw it, no reason to side with the full doctrines of freedom held in the West. Nehru who had been educated in England perhaps understood them best but his chief aide, Krishna Menon, has always persuaded him to follow a course that is almost indistinguishable from that in Moscow when it opposes efforts at liberation from Russian Communist control as in the case of Hungary, and even the invasion of India by Red China and the treatment of Tibet could not sway him from his belief in neutrality and neutralism.

In the same way Sukarno of Indonesia, wrapped in his difficulties with Holland and his claim to West Yrion, as he calls it, spends much of his energy in opposing and suppressing those elements of the population that oppose the advance of Communism. It is his dream to control the entire waters surrounding the island republic, so as to prevent free communications with South-eastern Asia and Malaya—a goal that is of course in harmony with the desires of Khrushchev, even though it may be technically incorrect to say that Sukarno is consciously serving the interests of the Kremlin.

The number of the neutralist states was greatly increased with the liquidation of the British and French colonial empires in Africa. For administrative and international reasons, the old colonies had been carved out around the available harbors with scant regard for the tribal relationships of the inhabitants. Under the colonial system many of the inland inhabitants were little touched by European civilization while the urban inhabitants had some opportunities for development, and in the course of time there was formed even an intelligentsia of those few who had had the opportunity to study abroad. Moscow took advantage of the situation and was for years liberal in inducing students to study in its Communist institutions. Apparently few became conscious Communists, but these were also joined by others who had become disillusioned by their experience in the West, and all combined to fan the feeling of discontent with the former colonial powers.

(Continued on Page 3)

ON UKRAINIAN SONGS

By MYKOLA HOHOL

Translated by ADAM HINDY (3)

There — only Kozaks, only a martial, grave life on the march; here — on the contrary, an exclusive feminine world, delicate, melancholy, exuding love. The two sexes saw each other a very short time and then separated for years. These years were whiled away by the women in sadness, in waiting for their husbands and lovers to flash before them in their resplendent military uniforms, like apparitions, like longings of their dreams. Because of this, their love becomes exceedingly poetical. A young wife, fresh and innocent as a dove, has suddenly discovered the delight, the paradisaical pleasure of a woman created for love. The whole beginning of her spring spent with her strong, free apprentice at the art of war has crowded the joy of her whole life into one instant flash. Compared with it, the remainder of her life counts for nothing; she lives by this flash alone. In sadness, from morning till night, she waits for the return of her dark-browed spouse.

Ой, чорні бровенята!
Лизо мені з очей;
Не хочеться почувати,
Ні ноченьки самі.

(What trouble I have with my dark eye-brows!
They won't spend one night alone.)

She lives for her memories. Everything they looked at together, where they went together, what they said to one another—she remembers it all, without losing a tiny detail. She turns to live things in nature and even to inanimate objects, tells them all about it, and complains to them. And how simple, how poetically simple, are the words in which she expresses the state of her soul! She adapts her condition to everything, and she cannot stop talking, for human beings are always loquacious when their grief contains secret sweetness. Finally, with quiet but hopeless despair, she says:

Ти вже ж мені не ходити
Куди я ходила!



in Review

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

KENNEDY AND THE CONGRESS

The editorial discusses the relationship and cooperation of Congress and cites several examples, indicating that President Kennedy succeeded in winning a majority in Congress for his projects. This success President Kennedy owes to three different factors: a) the breaking down of the traditional cooperation between Republicans and the Conservative Democrats of the South; b) a close implementation of the policies outlined by the Democratic National Convention, especially in legislative projects; c) excellent liaison between the White House and the Capitol Hill.

BOMBER MYSTIFICATION

The editorial comments on the "Soviet Aviation Day," which took place on Sunday, July 9, 1961, at which the Kremlin displayed some of the heretofore secret models of its big bombers and fighters. The purpose of this, the editorial points out, was to impress foreign diplomats and the foreign press with the military might of the USSR. This the Russians succeeded in attaining, inasmuch as the display of new Soviet bombers evoked a great reaction in the West, especially after Khrushchev's announcement that the military budget of the Soviet Union will be considerably increased.

But, the editorial points out, Khrushchev and Malinovsky over-taxed themselves. Western experts recalled that some two years ago Khrushchev declared that fighting planes and bombers were obsolete. If this were so, why then, did Kremlin begin producing new types of bombers? In conclusion, the Western powers began a speedy review of their own defense capabilities and war armaments.

SHARPENING WAR OF NERVES

Moscow, which has a long history of "wars of nerves," began an intensified war of nerves regarding West Berlin. Khrushchev, speaking at a reception in honor of Ghana's President Nkrumah, issued several threats to the Western world, saying that he "will smash anyone who will dare to oppose his plans." Although the Western leaders are overwhelmingly convinced that Khrushchev will not begin a war for West Berlin, nonetheless in a number of states series of new defense measures are to be introduced shortly. President Kennedy is planning a series of emergency measures, and there are constant conferences of the National Security Council.

FOR THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION

In connection with the Berlin crisis, rumors are circula-

ting in the capital that the United States will soon begin a counter-offensive and will accuse Moscow of violating the rights of self-determination of those people which are held captive in the Soviet Union. Such a psychological offensive will be conducted by the United States allies as well, the editorial pointed out. According to the American press, President Kennedy is rather angry at Under Secretary of State Bowles for the latter's stand on Red China, Angola and his role during the ill-fated invasion of Cuba. The editorial also stated that Charles Bowles was one of the most stubborn opponents of the Captive Nations Week Proclamation, and the fact that President Kennedy did issue such a proclamation at the time of the Berlin crisis has more than a ceremonial significance.

EXAMPLE OF SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT IN CANADA

The editorial dwells on the significance of the "Shevchenko Days" (July 8 and 9, 1961) in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, when an impressive statue of Taras Shevchenko was unveiled. The event itself should be closely analyzed and studied.

The project for erecting a Shevchenko statue, under the leadership of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, was a great undertaking which mobilized the entire Ukrainian Canadian community. On the other hand, the editorial states, excessive criticism of the project has considerably impeded the fund-raising campaign. These shortcomings should be seriously taken into consideration by Ukrainians in the United States who should draw some lessons from the Canadian experience in their plans to erect a Shevchenko monument in Washington.

ENCYCICAL OF POPE JOHN XXIII

Mater et Magistra, the new encyclical of Pope John XXIII issued on July 15, 1961, will undoubtedly be one of the most important documents of our era, the editorial points out. As another encyclical, *Humanae Vitae*, provided some of the most adequate answers to social and economic problems of the time, so this one gives a series of answers to the pressing problems of today. The present encyclical deals with the problems of socialization, birth control, communism, standards of living and economic assistance to the poor nations and peoples. The editorial concluded that the encyclical evoked world-wide favorable reaction and will be a guiding light for humanity in its search for a better life.

CONSIDER THE U.N.A.

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

There are more than a million and a half Ukrainians and descendants in the United States and another million in Canada. The Ukrainian National Association has 79,000 members. This comes to less than four per cent. These figures indicate that the UNA has only scratched the surface in organizational work and that there is much that could be done if the fraternal benefit society is to enjoy a long and eventful future.

Right now the UNA is in the middle of a pre-convention membership campaign; it is offering the highest rewards for new members in its history, plus special rewards and prizes. But the results, month after month, are not up to expectations; they are, in fact, disappointing. The UNA has called upon all branch officers to redouble their efforts in the organizational field, and has even asked all the delegates who attended the last convention to lend a hand.

The over-all picture is not pretty. A number of years ago the UNA was getting from 600 to 800 and more members per month; at that time there was no membership loss due to the maturity 20 Payment Life and 16 and 20 Year Endowment certificates. The gains were substantial and all concerned were elated. Today, the UNA is getting about 250 to 350 members per month with heavy membership losses due to maturing certificates. Gains are small and some months close with losses. Not too long ago the UNA had hopes of reaching a total membership of 75,000, but time passed and this goal, though in sight, has not been attained. The hard fact is that the UNA is having a most difficult time and the indications are that it will not be temporary. Persons living situation will improve only when the number of new members per month reaches higher figures.

Branch officers and organizers are having difficulties in organizing new members. Their national society consider the UNA!

main trouble seems to be in locating the non-members. With one-and-three-quarter-million non-members in the United States and Canada one would think they would be easy to find. But, considering that a great many of our people are involved with non-Ukrainian endeavors, employment, organizations, professions and the like, and that others have taken non-Ukrainian mates, while still others have changed their names for reasons of their own, it is not difficult to understand why they are hard to find. One can be living right next door to a person of Ukrainian extraction and never realize it.

Finding the non-members is one thing—getting them to join the UNA is something else. Almost everybody has insurance and it is not easy to get people to take some more with the UNA. The UNA workers are doing well under the circumstances. The UNA is trying to get more people to do organizational work. The more workers the better the returns. The rewards may be earned by any person—one does not have to be a branch officer to do organizational work. A reward is paid even for one new member.

We urge our readers, members and non-members alike, to consider the UNA for their insurance needs, present and future. The UNA is dedicated to serving the Ukrainian people and it needs new business. Remember, the UNA also insures children. Write for free, English-language "Facts" booklet for full information and rates at all ages.

If the reader is interested in doing organizational work for the UNA he should lose no time in letting the Main Office know, and the indications are that a schedule of rewards will be sent on request. Persons living in the Metropolitan New York area are invited to visit the Main Office for full details.

For modern insurance and all the benefits of membership in a worthwhile Ukrainian fraternal society consider the UNA!

UNA Member Qualifies for International Tennis Championship

UTICA, N. Y. (B.R.)—John Roman Durbak, 14, of Notre Dame High School Utica, a member of Branch No. 484 of UNA, played successfully in the New York State Junior Tennis Championship ("Jaycee") for Boys at Rochester. He won four matches in the boys' singles and was defeated in the finals by George Seewagen of New York, who is ranked 13th in the nation in

in the Boys' Division. J. R. Durbak won three doubles and captured with Joe Hopkins of Utica the double titles of New York State. He qualified for the 8th International Junior Tennis Championship sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, at Michigan State University in Lansing, Mich., on August 6-12. This top seeded young tennis player of Utica plans to participate as the Soyuzivka tennis tournament in September.

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.

Та вже ж мені не любити
Кого я любила!
Та вже ж мені не ходити
Ранком повід замком!
Та вже ж мені не стояти
Із моїм коханком!
Та вже ж мені не ходити
В ліски по орішки!
Та вже ж мені мимлилися
Дівочьї смішки!

(No longer may I go where I used to go; no longer may I love whom I used to love. No longer may I go round the castle in the morning; no longer may I stand with my lover. No longer may I go to pick nuts in the woods; the days of my girlish giggles are over.)

Ukrainian poesy is most suitable for songs: in it are united the meter, the rhythm, and the rhyme. The sounds come frequently and rapidly, and because of this the lines are almost never too long; if this happens, however, a caesura in the middle, with an accented rhyme, cuts it in two. Clear, long iambs seldom occur; for the most part, swift dactyls and anapests run headlong, one after another, whimsically and freely mixing with each other, creating new measures and varying them extraordinarily. The rhymes ring and knock against each other like silver shoes of dancers. Faithfulness and musicality to the ear are their common properties. Often a whole line is equal in sound value with another, irrespective of the fact that they do not rhyme. Affinity of rhymes is amazing. Often a line suffers two caesurae and rhymes twice before the closing rhyme, which is answered, on top of all, by a second line, which is also rhymed twice in the middle. Occasionally one comes upon a rhyme which is apparently no rhyme at all, but it is so true in its affinity of sounds that one likes it more than a real rhyme, which would never occur to the poet with a pen in his hand.

The nature of music cannot be described with one word: it is unusually varied. In many songs it is light and graceful, barely touching the ground, seemingly naughty and frisky in its sounds. At other times, its sounds assume a masculine appearance, become strong, powerful, tough; feet strike the ground

heavily, and it seems only hopak can be danced to the tune. Also at times a tune becomes exceedingly free and broad, the motions gigantic, attempting to embrace the endlessness of space, listening to which the dancer feels like a giant: his soul and his very being expand, extend endlessly. Suddenly he leaves the ground, in order to strike it with his shiny shoes the harder and rise up in the air again. As regards the music of sorrow, it is nowhere heard as it is in the Ukraine. Be it longing after an interrupted youth which has not been given a chance to know all the joys; be it sorrow at the unenviable lot of the Ukraine of that time—its sound lives, sears and rends the heart. The Russian melancholy music, as M. Maksimovich justly remarked, is a way of forgetting life: it attempts to escape from it, drowning out daily needs and cares. In Ukrainian songs, however, music has merged with life: its sounds are so alive that it seems that they do not sound but speak, using words, speech, and every word of this bright speech penetrates the heart. Its exclamations sometimes so resemble heartfelt cries, that the heart often trembles, as if touched by a sharp iron. Inconceivable, calm despair is heard at times so strongly that the listener forgets himself and feels that hope has long left the world. In other places, abrupt signs and cries are so clear and alive that one asks oneself with trepidation: are these sounds of music? Here is the unbearable cry of a mother from whom fierce violence tears away an infant to bash him against a stone with bestial laughter.

Nothing can be stronger than folk music, if the people has a poetical disposition and a varied and active life; if pressures of violence and insuperable, eternal handicaps prevent people from relaxing for a minute, and present causes for grievances; and if these grievances can be expressed nowhere and nohow save in people's songs. Such was the Ukraine at the time when the Union broke into it in a predatory way. From them, from those tunes, one can surmise her past sufferings, just as one can find out about a past storm, with hail and drenching rain, from the diamond tears that cover refreshed trees from top to bottom; when the sun casts its evening rays, when the thinned-out air is clean, when from far off rings clearly the heating of the flocks, and the bluish smoke, the harbinger of rural supper and leisure, floats about the sky in bright rings; when the evening, a quiet bright evening, embraces a calm earth.

The End

THE GORDIAN KNOT

By Hon. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

(1)

As we gather here to observe Captive Nations Week, the primary attention of the American people is centered on Berlin, that island of freedom some one hundred miles from the other side of the Russian Iron Curtain. Khrushchev has described free Berlin as a bone in the throat of the Russian bear, a bone which he now seeks to remove. Why does Khrushchev consider a free Berlin to be a bone in the throat of the prowling bear? The answer is simple: The exercise of human freedom is alien to all that is Russia, past and present, it is poisonous to the despotic system of government which is Russia's unwanted gift to humanity, and if freedom is allowed to persist in organized form anywhere within the empire it will eventually suffocate the tyrants' clique which now controls one third of the human family.

The aspirations of mankind to be free and independent are a powerful and contagious motivation for those who are enslaved. So powerful is this motivation that it dwarfs the explosive power of all the nuclear weapons stockpiled on this earth. Its contagion is rapid, deep and lasting—the smallest drop of this appeal can spread over entire continents with lightning speed. There is no permanent antidote for it, as dictators and despots down through history have discovered. An elaborate set of remedies against mankind's aspirations for freedom have emerged from the efforts of a few to thwart the fondest hopes of the common man. The Russian leadership has always been skilled in the use of such remedies, hence their present empire with the Iron Curtain sealing its borders and the total police state within its borders. That is, with the exception of free Berlin, which to Khrushchev and company represents that frightening drop of hope for hundreds of millions of non-Russians from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. Thus we see that the issue of free Berlin is irrevocably locked with the issue of freedom and national independence for all the captive nations.

Berlin—A Testing Place
Khrushchev has deliberately selected Berlin as the place to test the will and leadership of the Kennedy Administration. The outcome of this test will have far-reaching effects. For the people of Berlin they are all too apparent. But they are just as critical to the people of the non-Russian nations behind the Iron Curtain whose future is tied to the outcome. And the test is no less severe in all parts of the free world where respect for our national integrity can be rewon only by a bold commitment to victory over the Russian imperialists. Should a stalemate result from the present Berlin crisis, this will be measured as a defeat for the Kennedy Administration. Any tie with the Russians is a crippling blow to free world prestige. That is the nature of the war in which we are engaged.

Let us look then to the latest Russian provocation over Berlin. Khrushchev served notice during his meeting with President Kennedy in Vienna that he intended to sign a so-called peace treaty with his East German puppet regime. This hot foot treatment was accorded our President in the closing hours of that ill-advised meeting. The alternative offered by the Russian dictator was a peace treaty on Germany in accordance with terms of vengeance dictated by the Kremlin leaders. By this transparent maneuver Khrushchev is up to an old-fashioned Russian trick—the technique of using quillings to do their dirty work. The Russian puppet in East Germany will lay claim to sovereignty over all territory and people within the Russian Zone of military occupation. They will then demand that the Western powers negotiate with them over the clearly established legal and moral rights we already have to be in Berlin. A series of provocations on a graduated basis will be thrown at us while the Russians remain in the shadows, protesting peace and co-existence. By this practice the Russians expect to avoid a brink of war situation while gradually tearing down the collective will of free men to defend the

rights of the people of Berlin. In the face of this threat the United States and its European allies are engaged in elaborate defense preparations. This process has been and will remain costly and nerve-wracking for us and for our allies. It is altogether possible that after we have reached the point of psychological and military buildup, the Russian will slip the rug out from under us. That is, they will claim that we have misunderstood them, that they mean no threat to our position in Berlin and that all they want to do is talk about the future and the prospects of peaceful co-existence. They have done this before on Berlin and in the Near East crisis. We must not allow this to happen again because this technique saps our national will to resist and reduces respect for us on both sides of the Iron Curtain. There must be a limit to our playing the fool in the international political arena.

The Russians alone provoked this latest and third crisis over Berlin. We must set a very high price on their escape from this political crisis of their making. We can extract that price by stating our terms now while we are forced to gird for defense and by continuing all-out defense preparations until our terms are met. Our terms must be just and in harmony with the wishes of all the German people. I propose the following objectives be established for the settlement of the third Berlin crisis.

Our Objectives in Berlin

1. That the principle of national self-determination be applied to Germany. This means that universal elections must be held simultaneously throughout the Federal Republic of Germany and the East German zone of Russian military occupation. Such elections must admit political parties of all hues and colors to present a slate of candidates, to campaign freely on the issues, and the use of the secret ballot under international control.
2. That the United Nations should be designated as the instrument of international control to supervise the freely expressed will of all the German people. The United States, Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia would be disqualified from participating in this supervisory function because of their role as parties to the dispute. Only those other nations with parliamentary forms of government which allow multiple political parties, the right to open dissent, the secret ballot, and demonstrate respect for the rights of the minority party or parties, would qualify for this function.
3. That such universal elections be designed to elect a parliamentary body which would freely choose the form of government to be established for a united Germany. Such government would take immediate and sovereign responsibility for the affairs of a united Germany and would enter into negotiations for a peace settlement.
4. That the United States declare, as public policy, the belief that a divided Germany is a certain guarantee of World War III and that only a united Germany functioning under a government freely chosen by and responsive to the will of a German people can remove this danger of war. There can be no peace treaty with a Germany worthy of the name without an honest recognition of this reality.

Such a program as I propose would set our nation on a course of political leadership of the free world. For too long we have refused to accept the role as political leaders of the free community. For too long we have failed to stand up for our political ideals in a world stimulated into a deep revolutionary era by these very ideals. For too long we have tried to buy our way out of crisis after crisis. For too long we have accepted defeat at the hands of the Russian Communists with the complacency of a people in decline. For too long we have been paralyzed by an undue fear of war and stupefied by such catch phrases as "nuclear stalemate." It is time that we stopped talking and began to act like free men, conscious of our destiny and confident in the victory of the cause we have been called to lead.

APPEAL OF BISHOP SENYSHYN ON CAPTIVE NATIONS

Recommended Special Prayers on Sunday, July 23 in the Stamford Diocese

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Following is the Appeal of the Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, Exarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, which was issued on the occasion of Captive Nations Week and read on Sunday, July 23, 1961 in all the Ukrainian Catholic churches in the Diocese of Stamford.

"O God, hear our prayer. Woe has befallen our land... (from a prayer for the Ukrainian people)

Very Reverend and Reverend Fathers, Dearly Beloved in Christ:

No one would have suspected that after World War II we would be faced with the appalling fact of the suppression of people behind the Iron Curtain. Did the American soldiers—many of them of Ukrainian descent—lay down their lives in distant lands so that godless invaders could put many nations—among them the Ukrainian nation—into heavy bondage? No! They gave their lives so that all could enjoy freedom. Unfortunately the lack of foresight evidenced by certain powerful nations pushed all the Ukrainian people and many others into slavery. One day history will make known these gravediggers of freedom, but until then a multitude of innocent people suffers a violence to body and soul in the prison of the nation.

On the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, the entire Ukrainian nation, in spite of all its efforts to gain freedom, finds itself in so mournful a state as that described so vividly by the greatest bard of suffering Ukraine. Today millions in Ukraine and on the limitless wastelands of Siberia still sing sorrowfully Shevchenko's words: "I count in prison days and nights, and I lose the count; O Lord, how slowly these days pass by..." Today the best sons of Ukraine along with Metropolitan Joseph Slipiy suffer in Siberian labor camps because they love their Church and nation and wish these to be free.

The concept of freedom which Taras Shevchenko preached with the fiery word and for which the choicest sons of the Ukrainian people suffer, became the foundation of the universal concept of freedom and found its expression in the law of Congress by which the Captive Nations Week was declared in 1959.

In celebrating "Captive Nations Week" I call upon all of you, in the words of the great Pope Pius XII, to unite in prayer: "Therefore in this very difficult moment, when human

THE MEANING OF NEUTRALISM

From Page Two

lional powers, and so a new source of neutralism was set up while at the same time there are strong signs that some of the neutralist leaders have hopes of interfering with neighboring states either for economic causes or for causes of tribal affiliation where one tribe has been divided between two nations and has had different foreign traditions imposed.

Thus the neutralist states do not form a solid block in the sense that the West does or that the Communist world under Russian domination does. The states have different and different standards. Some are certainly not peace-loving in the sense that that word was used in the United Nations Charter. They even vary in the degree of their underdevelopment, for some have a relatively large number of trained administrators, and others can count these almost in the tens, these almost in the tens.

strength seems to fail, nothing else is left for us, Venerable Brethren, than to implore the most merciful God, who renders justice to the afflicted, judgment to the poor (Ps. 139, 13), that He Himself would deign to still this violent storm and bring it to this end." (Encyclical Letter Ad omnes Ecclesias Orientales, Rome, 1946). Let us beseech the Almighty God, that He might send us a Washington with his just laws. Always remember the prayerful address of Taras Shevchenko to the Mother of God:

Just and Holy Mother, Blessed among women, Mother of the Son of God on earth, Don't let us perish in slavery..."

Millions of our enlaved brothers and sisters await our help, but most of all our prayers for their perseverance in holy faith, for constancy and fidelity in religious and national ideals.

Let us bring to the freedom-loving peoples with whom we live the truth about our suffering Church and our oppressed nation. And may these words of Taras Shevchenko find a sympathetic echo in our hearts:

"Give strength to the weakened soul, That it might speak with fiery words, That it might spread fire, That it might melt the hearts of people, That it might go to Ukraine And that there it might be hallowed, This word—incense of God, The incense of truth. Amen."

In celebrating "Captive Nations Week" let us celebrate it with humble and sincere prayers to the Almighty for a better fortune for our people behind the Iron Curtain. To this purpose I enjoy upon all the clergy to celebrate after each Divine Liturgy on Sunday, July 23rd an Impetratory Moleben to the Almighty for our suffering Church and our people behind the Iron Curtain that God may take mercy and free our Church and people from chains of cruel bondage.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO CENTENARY IN WINNIPEG: A SUMMARY

(Concluded from page 1)

national convention of the Ukrainian Professional and Business men's clubs which decided to form a national association, and at which Michael Starr, Canadian Minister of Labor, was the main speaker.

Remembrance Service

Service at the Cenotaph was undertaken by the veterans and youth organizations. At 10.45 AM on Saturday July 8 the parade marched to the Cenotaph, where "more than 1,000 Canadian Ukrainians gathered... to pay tribute to the dead of two World Wars," according to The Winnipeg Tribune. There Rev. S. W. Sawchuk read the commemoration service, the wreath was laid, and Vladimir Kossar, member of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, delivered a message on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, sponsors of the Shevchenko Centenary observance. The Winnipeg Police Pipe Band played during the service.

Writing about the event in Winnipeg Free Press Michael Harris said: "The festival was considered as being an unqualified success from the attendance point of view and the numbers taking part in it."

"In the opinion of old timers here, the festival was the largest congregation of youthful Ukrainians performers ever to appear on a Winnipeg stage. And the stage was the entire spacious arena floor."

Myron Mason was the stage director, while George Borys, of Toronto, and member of Plast's Lisovi Chorty fraternity was the announcer for the youth festival.

There were songs by a children's mass choir, performance by the Ukrainian Band of Chicago under the direction of Capt. John Barabash, folk dances by members of the Ukrainian youth organizations, general mixed choirs and drills by Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), and Plast groups.

Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labor in the federal government, delivered the main address. Roy Miley wrote in The Winnipeg Tribune that "the most completely polished performance was given by PLAST group."

"The girls" totalling 220 members, khaki-clad, presented wreath drill which appealed for its simplicity and precision. The boys, in turn, marched into Arpa carrying long, thin poles, and within a few minutes assembled and built a high tower."

Some 10,000 people attended the youth festival, the newspaper estimated.

The major events took place Sunday, July 9, following the services in the Ukrainian churches of Winnipeg. Then a motorcade drove down the city's main street, which were decorated for the occasion by the blue and yellow Ukrainian flags, and ended up at the draped statue of Taras Shevchenko, on the grounds of the Manitoba Legislature.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker unveiled the monument—the work of Andrew Darahan, Ukrainian sculptor from Brooklyn, N. Y., and erected by voluntary contributions of Ukrainian Canadians. The ceremony also included the addresses by the heads of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in Canada, Metropolitan Maxime Hermanuk, and Metropolitan Illarion Ohienko, respectively.

It is the task of the West not only to assist the underdeveloped countries economically and intellectually, but to awaken the leaders and the population to the broader implications of the struggle between slavery and freedom, and gradually enroll them consciously in the free world, while Khrushchev conceives of them as material that can be gradually molded and tied to the Communist bandwagon. That means the revitalization of the United Nations and not its further weakening by the use of the troika in the name of idealism. It means that the West must show that it has the power and the will to spread freedom in the Soviet realm as well as in the underdeveloped parts of the world.

Premier Steals Show

Also announced at the ceremony was the decision of Manitoba government to offer the Ukrainian language at the provincial schools. This is how The Tribune described the announcement in the story headed "A Poetic Pronouncement—Ukrainian Schools."

"Manitoba Premier Duff Roblin—taking a stanza from the work of Taras Shevchenko and illustrating it with a new decision of the provincial government—stole the show Sunday from Canada's Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker.

"The youthful premier, addressing a crowd of about 30,000 at the unveiling of a monument to Ukraine's greatest poet, announced that the Ukrainian language will be taught as an optional subject in all high schools in Manitoba—starting next year.

"The announcement long awaited by the Ukrainians community in Manitoba, now makes the study of Ukrainian available to students in all three prairie provinces.

"Premier Roblin, standing before the still-to-be-unveiled monument of Taras Shevchenko before the huge crowd on the west lawn of the Legislative Building, topped his announcement by quoting—in the Ukrainian language—a passage from Shevchenko's works."

The passage which Mr. Roblin quoted was Shevchenko's advice to "master things to others known, yet never deny your own." Those who heard the Premier commented on his faultless pronunciation of the passage.

A memorial concert in the Civic Auditorium followed the unveiling. The Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra was engaged for the concert. It was directed by Professor Lev Turkevych and by Yaroslav Barnych, who was on the podium when the orchestra played with the mixed choir.

The Hon. Erick F. Willis, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, or the Queen's personal representative for the province, delivered the main address. Baritone Myroslav Skala-Starvitsky of Brussels rendered solo numbers, and Joseph Hirniak, Ukrainian actor-director of New York, recited Taras Shevchenko's poem "The Caucasus."

In the evening on Sunday, the final event took place in the Marlborough Hotel. It was the dinner marking Shevchenko's centenary, and the 70th year of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Polley Speech

Prime Minister Diefenbaker attended the dinner, and delivered what the Free Press called a "major policy speech", in which he said that "in these days there is no room for neutralism."

Shevchenko medallions were presented during the dinner to eight Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians for their contribution to the successful completion of the monument and long service on the committee.

The historic observance of Taras Shevchenko's centenary was fully reported by the Winnipeg newspapers. There were numerous pictures, new stories, features on editorial pages, and even society columns with descriptions of parties and teas arranged by the Ukrainian hostesses of Winnipeg for the many visitors from all parts of Canada and the United States.

U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1961

	Adults	Juveniles	Comb. Totals
Total as of May 31, 1961	48,736	24,999	73,735
New Members	162	94	256
Reinstated	62	26	88
Transferred from Other Assemblies	23	9	32
Transferred from Other Classes	33	4	27
Totals	280	133	413
Members Suspended	62	41	103
Transferred to Other Assemblies	24	7	31
Transferred to Adults	7	30	37
Members Died	42	2	44
Cash Surrendered	22	17	39
Endowment Matured	27	21	48
Fully Paid Insurance	65	12	77
Reduced Paid Up Inc.	—	—	—
External Insurance	1	—	1
Totals	250	136	386
Total as of June 30, 1961	48,766	24,996	73,762
Inactive Members:			
Paid-Up	3,927	61	3,988
Extended	1,197	815	2,012
Grand Total as of June, 1961	53,890	25,872	79,762

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1961

ADULT DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	\$ 387,440.68
Mortgage Loans	3,001,490.32
Bonds and Stocks	15,497,414.74
Certificate Loans to Members	320,221.48
Real Estate	369,080.83
Printing Plant & Equipment	22,543.79
Total Assets	\$19,598,191.84

LIABILITIES

New Mortuary Fund	\$18,689,689.62
Administration Fund	37,558.75
Convention Fund	74,985.18
Indigent Fund	312,321.67
National Fund	5,502.63
Old Mortuary Fund	48,863.01
Reserve Fund	22,874.55
Orphans Fund	130,613.67
Contingency Fund	251,806.28
Old Age Home Fund	17,841.20
Emergency Fund	6,335.28
Total Liabilities	\$19,598,191.84

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	\$ 149,696.87
Mortgage Loans	1,485,421.59
Bonds	3,466,903.89
Certificate Loans to Members	58,972.61
Total Assets	\$ 5,160,994.96

LIABILITIES

Juvenile Mortuary Fund	\$ 5,051,476.47
Juvenile Administration Fund	109,518.49
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,160,994.96

COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Adult Department	\$19,598,191.84
Juvenile Department	5,160,994.96
Total	\$24,759,186.80

PAUL M. DODYK ENGAGED TO PHERE DELIGHT WING

NUTLEY, N. J.—A summer wedding is planned by Miss Phebe Delight Wing, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnyur Kyle Wing, Jr., have announced her engagement to Paul Michael Dodyk. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Matviy Dodyk of Hamtramck, Mich., who are Ukrainian by origin.

Mr. Dodyk graduated from the Cranbrook School, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. and summa cum laude in 1959 from Amherst College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He is working for a degree in economics at Magdalen College, Oxford University, where he is a Rhodes Scholar.

Appalachian Mountain area under a grant from Smith. She is in the educational art department of the Houghton Mifflin Company in Boston.

Miss Wing graduated cum laude in 1959 from Smith College. She studied at the University of Edinburgh and spent a year doing social work in the

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Application For Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses, U.N.A. ESTATE, KERNHOLSON, 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.)



ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

ЛІТНІ ЮНАЦЬКІ ТАБОРИ

Проблема виховання української молоді надзвичайно важлива та пекуча справа. Безперечно, про неї думають і думки проводять в життя українські молоді організації. Вони мають поважні здобутки, а рівночасно цілий ряд проблем у виховній праці, що їх кожоденно слід розв'язувати і проводити в життя для досягнення остаточної мети а саме, збереження української духовності в серцях української молоді на чужині.

І якраз вакаційний час, коли українські молоді організації влаштовують літні відпочинково-виховні та вишкільні літні табори для юнацтва, виникають всі нові проблеми, що їх слід розв'язувати для повнішого охоплення душі юнака і юначки.

Самозрозуміло, що в таборах діти не лише мають відпочити по цілодній науці. Вони повинні здобути якнайбільше знання з українознавства та відправити від чужо-національної духовності, створивши в час перебування на таборі українське молоде середовище на основах української культури та українських традицій. І це чи не найважливіша проблема, що її слід допровадити до досконалості у всебічно педагогічному підході. Не лише принцип військової муштри та дисципліни повинні лягти в основу таборового виховання. Дітям треба дати можливість творити і проводити ряд різноманітних акцій, які дали б невимірене бажання творчої праці в індивідуальних і групових вивах. У таборовому житті можливостей для проведення такого виховного процесу багато і треба їх всебічно використовувати. Це особливо стосується старших юначок і юнаків, яких слід ангажувати до творення програм, гуртків чи мандрівок, що дають всебічне моральне задоволення не тільки учасникам, але також їх творцям.

Одним з виховних засобів в таборі є рівнож включення у програму літніх таборів циклу гурток на виховні теми, які у зрозумілому для дитини викладі повинні б охопити цілий ряд проблем зв'язаних з поведінкою чи вирощуванням одиниці здорової тілом і душею.

Звичайно, для повного охоплення комплексу виховних проблем треба підбирати добрих виховників з повним знанням та таборовим досвідом, як рівнож згуртувати навколо цієї важливої проблеми досвідчених педагогів, які унапрямували б виховання дитини у бажаному напрямі. Батьки і українська спільнота зі своєї сторони не лише повинні домагатися того, щоб кожна українська дитина була щорічно на літньому таборі — всі ми повинні більше цікавитися справами літніх таборів та всебічно, морально і матеріально допомагати молодечим організаціям та включитися активно в ту важку, але незвичайно корисну та відповідальну працю над вихованням молодого покоління на чужині на повновартісних членів української спільноти.

ДЕСЯТИЙ ВСЕАМЕРИКАНСЬКИЙ МАНІФЕСТАЦІЙНИЙ ЗДВИГ СУМА

Головна Управа СУМА подас до відома всім Управам Осередків та всьому членству, що **Десятий Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг СУМА** відбудеться цього року в днях 2, 3 і 4 вересня.

Здвиг відбудеться в двох місцевостях, а саме: на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі — для Осередків східних стейтів і в Шикаго — для Осередків західних стейтів.

Цьогорічний Здвиг СУМА відзначається та в своїй програмі подсуватиме два знаменні дати, а саме: 100-ліття від смерті нашого Великого Поета Тараса Шевченка, що в своїх невимірних творах сформував ідеї української нації і поставив їх на сторожі її існування, боротьби і творчості, та 20-ліття від проголошення Акту Відновлення Української Державності 30-го червня 1941 року у Львові, як вияв стремління і волі українського народу до самостійного державного життя.

У зв'язку з цими річницями, Головна Управа СУМА рішила, що цьогорічний Десятий Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг СУМА проходить під кличем: „Свою Україну любіть“, що є взятий із вірша Тараса Шевченка п. заг.: „Чи ми ще зйдемося знову“.

Головна Управа СУМА на своєму засіданні дня 6 травня 1961 р. затвердила наступний склад Команд Здвигу:

Команда Здвигу СУМА Схід: Г. Цєбрій — командант, М. Шашкевич — заступник, М. Лисак — обозний, Е. Личманенко — писар, Я. Гумєнюк — фінансовий, М. Семанішин — господарський, Я. Гавур — шеф порядку, В.

Костик — квартирмейстер, Е. Гановський — преса і інформація, М. Поштар — зовнішні зв'язки, Т. Боднар — юнацтво, Л. Микулєнко — перша поміч, О. Генза — мистецький керівник, Т. Гошко — спортивний керівник, Т. Луцишин — декоратор, члени команди: І. Кобаса, Я. Коєструба, О. Олещук, І. Корж, Е. Несторук.

Команда Здвигу СУМА Захід: М. Яременко — командант, І. Павлик — обозний, М. Яцків — обозна, Д. Новосітський — писар, М. Карачевський, М. Палушкєвич — фінансові, М. Сорочка, М. Остап — інтендант, П. Куліш, М. Яцишин — квартирмейстри, С. Голяш, Т. Чурма — юнацтво, Л. Костелина, Я. Конол, В. Плішка, В. Палагюк, Ф. Коллодич, Г. Дронь — програма, П. Надзікевич, П. Гнатів, О. Куц — спортивний, В. Кусик, А. Субота — преса і інформація, Б. Білоус, І. Пірко — реклама, Е. Панчишин, М. Хироім — технічний, Ю. Куляс — зовнішні зв'язки, А. Верещак, А. Ватаманів — перша поміч, І. Рипак, А. Мороко, А. Порохонько — порядок.

Завданням Команд Здвигу є підготувати і перевести якнайбільш справно і величю Здвиг. Тому Головна Управа доручас всім Осередкам, а зокрема їх Управам, підпорядковуватися всім зарядженням Команд Здвигу та точно і своєчасно виконувати всі їхні доручення. Рівнож зобов'язує всі Осередки вже від тепер розпочати підготовку до Здвигу, щоби в цей спосіб заздалегідь узгодити всі деталі і справи відносно участі в Здвизі.

Головна Управа СУМА

ВАЖЛИВІ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ В СПРАВІ ЮНАЦТВА СУМА

Для того, щоб докладніше ознайомитися з виховною працею в таборі, обговорити всі труднощі, що їх зустрічають виховники кожного дня та більш ушвидко і скоординовано вести працю в майбутньому, Головна Управа СУМА провела три конференції керівників юнацтва та виховників СУМА.

Такі конференції майже з тією самою програмою відбулися в Клівленді 29 і 30 квітня, та в Бофало 17 і 18 червня, та на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі 24 і 25 червня.

Всіма трьома конференціями проводив керівник Юнацтва Г. У. друг Іван Кобаса. Постійним членом президії на всіх конференціях був Євген Гановський, решта президії міндалас в залежності від того, в якій місцевості відбулася конференція. Отже в Клівленді крім друзів І. Кобаса та Є. Гановського в президії були також референти Г. У. пані Марія Бура, члени Г. У. Т. Цішкевич, В. Яременко та С. Крилатий — секретар. В Бофало був голова Центральної Вих. Ради проф. Зенон Саган, а на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі друзі М. Солтис, М. Бачара та юначка Віра Гіна — секретар.

На всіх трьох конференціях після звітів керівників Юнацтва говорив друг Є. Гановський на тему: „Система Юнацтва“.

СТВЕРДЖЕННЯ - ПОСТАНОВИ

КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ КЕРІВНИКІВ ЮНАЦТВА ТА ВИХОВНИКІВ СУМА, ЯКІ ВІДБУЛИСЯ В КЛІВЛЕНДІ, БОФАЛО ТА НА ОСЕЛІ СУМА В ЕЛЛЕНВІЛІ

- Учасники заслухали доповіді проф. З. Сагана, Івана Кобаса, Євгена Гановського, звітів керівників Юнацтва, після переведення широкі дискусії над виховними справами одногосподно стверджують, що:
 - Українська молодь народжена вже на чужині, відчувши потребу знання про Україну, масово вступає в ряди СУМА.
 - За останні роки юнацтво набуло в рядях СУМА неосцінене знання про Україну, творичи при цьому також різні мистецькі та спортивні гуртки, як також включилися в суспільно-громадське життя.
 - Пройшовши організаційний період, Спільна Українська Молоді Америки зробила великий крок на вишкільному відтинку, а особливо в організації вишкільно-відпочинкової роботи.
 - Потішаючим явищем є те, що на цих конференціях чисельно заступили виховники, які вийшли з рядів Юнацтва СУМА.
- Постановляють:
 - Далі стремити до побільшення чисельного стану членства Юнацтва СУМА.
 - Посилити виховання Юнацтва, організуючи перманентні курси молодих виховників.
 - Обов'язково раз в рік організувати вишкільний табір старшого юнацтва для цього терену ЗДА.
 - Робити старання, щоб до гурту виховників залучити якнайбільше число нашого студентства.
 - Старатися, по змозі, висилати молодих студентів-сумнівців на студії в європейські університети.
 - Залучити якнайбільший круг батьків до співпраці з виховниками, щоб виховання молоді в родині проходило в парі з вихованням в юнацтві СУМА.
 - Вилучити на все юнацтво, щоб на протязі цілого Шевченківського року воно якнайкраще пізнало життя і порядки Великого Тараса.
 - Вливати на батьків і молоді, щоб наше юнацтво уащало до шкіль Українознавства.



Учасники конференції виховників і керівників юнацтва та дідів юнацтва у Клівленді в днях 29 і 30 квітня 1961 р. Сидять зліва на право: С. Зорій, М. Яременко, О. Крук, мгр. М. Яремко, І. Кобаса, С. Бура, проф. В. Радзікевич, д-р Т. Антонович, мгр. С. Волник, проф. Г. Личевський, мгр. С. Гановський, Т. Цішкевич.

ЮНАЦТВО СУМА ТАБОРУЄ

Вишкільний табір старшого юнацтва СУМА на оселі в Елленвілі

Для того, щоб дати провідному активі — майбутнім вихованцям юнацтва СУМА детальний виховно-ідеологічний і практично-програмовий вишкіл, а також крім виховно-вишкільної програми дати змогу старшому юнацтву ближче пізнати себе, нав'язати товариські зв'язки, обмінятися досвідом праці окремих Осередків, Головна Управа СУМА влаштувала одностижневий вишкільний табір для старшого юнацтва та студентів СУМА.

В таборі взяли участь 100 учасників, студентів середніх шкіл та коледжів, майже всі вони в більшій чи меншій мірі займаються виховною роботою серед молодшого юнацтва СУМА.

Командантом табору був друг Євген Гановський, а командою складалася з самого юнацтва, заступником командою був Северин Данилович (Нью Йорк), бунчужником Грот (з Шикаго), бунчужником М. Радіо з Гартфорду, писарем Олекс Пашак, господарним Квітка Семанішин, медсестрою Марія Прошок з Нью-Йорка, та д. Г. Дронь — член команди.

Крім цього викладачами на цьому вишкільному таборі були: друг д-р Е. Жарський (спонеділок і виторок), проф. Павло Савчук (четвер), керівник юнацтва ГУ Іван Кобаса (неділя, п'ятниця), проф. д-р Зенон Саган (субота, неділя), інж. Тарас Гришай (субота).

Темами викладів - гуртків були: „Особа виховника“, „Як практично переводити сходи і як користуватися допоміжними виховними матеріалами“, „Розвиток дитячого та юнацького віку“, „Завдання СУМА на чужині“, „Юнак“.

На оселі СУМА в Елленвілі

Ліс, озеро, річка й гори створюють ідеальні і необхідні умови для таборування юнацтва.

Такі умови має оселя СУМА в Елленвілі (популярно називана „Сумілка“), що її набула Головна Управа СУМА ще в 1955 році.

Знаходиться вона за 80 миль від Нью Йорку в північно-східному напрямку в гористій околиці Буртсборо — Елленвілі біля підніжжя Кетсільських гір. Її терен охоплює 130 акрів землі з численними забудовами, з лісом, протічним озером, великим спортивним майданом та річкою, яка перетинає поселість.

Приміщення на Оселі розмежовані так, що одна група будинків становить замкнене коло з власною площею і призначена виключно для таборування юнацтва, які відбувають тут кожного року. Друга група будинків служить для відпочинку старшого громадянства.

Оселею безпосередньо користуються Осередки СУМА східних стейтів і кожний з цих осередків дає свій вклад в розбудову, будуючи згідно прийнятого плану, власними силами нові приміщення для юнацтва чи для старших. І так збудували уже свої будинки осередки Трентон, Нью Йорк і Гартфорд, а в дальшому розпочнуть праці осередки: Пассейк, Ньюарк, Бруклін і інші.

Команду табору очолює досвідчений виховник М. Кормєлюк, а членами команди є: Г. Цєбрій — бунчужний, С. Данилович — обозний, М. Глуха — обозна, О. Пашак — обозна молодших юначок, Волошук — обозний молодших юнаків, А. Непрель — медсестра, В. Гіна — писар, К. Семанішин — хронікар.

Виховною програмою провдуть М. Кормєлюк, при допомозі Стельмаха, Цєбрія, Т. Олещука, М. Бочарі й ін. Частина повисше згаданих осіб перебувають на оселі тільки у вільні дні від праці та в час своїх ферій. Духовну опіку забезпечує о. Любомир Гузар.

Під сучасну пору на оселі перебуває біля 240 юнацтва з чого дві третини юначок. Табір юнаків розпочинається з початком місяця серпня.

Табір носить назву: ім. Т. Г. Шевченка, відповідно до назви достосована виховна програма — гуртки, суміські вогні-вагрі, теренові заняття тощо.

Кожний день в таборі проходить під окремим кличем та з темою гурток і цілоденного заняття. Кличі цієї команди табору вибирає з творів Шевченка, що є невичерпним виховним джерелом для молоді.

Вже під кінець першого тижня таборування, юнацтво влаштувало традиційне свято „Івана Купала“ запальною святоїанівськи вогні над таборовою річкою, юначки кидали вогні в річку, а юнаки старалися якнайбільше їх зловити.

На сумівській оселі „Київ“ біля Дітройту



Посвячення Оселі СУМА „Київ“ в Дітройті

В лісній прегарній околиці, над озером, 38 миль на захід від Дітройту лежить сумівська оселя „Київ“.

Тому 4 роки, в 1958 р. навісні Осередок СУМА ім. „Київ“ (Дітройт — Захід) закупили 40 акрову площу над озером, за ціну 15.500 дол. і при напологівній праці членів двох осередків Дітройту (ім. Київ і ім. П. Орлика), побудовано необхідні будинки для молоді, кухню й інше, 150 членів СУМА присвятили свої вільні дні для того, щоб юнацтво мало догідні умови для таборування. Ця жертвенна, безплатна праця ідейного активу СУМА в Дітройті заслуговує на відзначення, як приклад гідний наслідування та що спільними зусиллями можна добитись гарних успіхів.

„Київ“ має всі природні умови, що є передумовою для таборування юнацтва: свіже і здорове повітря, ліс, подостатком доброї води, відповідним купальню в озері, можливості прогуляток і мандрівок в терен та добру комунікацію з Дітройтом.

Досі відбулися вже на оселі „Київ“ три табори юнацтва СУМА і то з добрим успіхом так, що „Київ“ здобув собі добре ім'я серед нашого громадянства. Юнацтво, натомість, вже раніше освою

не терпеливо чекає хвилини, коли то почеться сезон — юнацькі літні табори. Цьогорічний таборний сезон почався 9-го липня і триватиме три тижні. До табору прибули юнаки і юначки з обох сумівських осередків Дітройту та з далекого Клівленд-у. Молодше юнацтво примістилося в новозбудованому домі ЮСУМА, а старше юнацтво розтаборилося під шатрами.

Цьогорічний табір має почесну назву — ім. Т. Г. Шевченка з приводу 100-ліття смерті нашого генія. В зв'язку з Шевченківським Роком програма табору проходить під кутом шевченкознавства, тобто юнацтво має змогу за пізнати глибше з духовою спадщиною нашого найбільшого поета, її пережити, та рівночасно скрити себе фізично і духово серед прегарної природи та серед українського оточення, яким є Оселя „Київ“.

Добрий склад управи Оселі, Команди Табору й виховників дають цьому запоруку, Головою Оселі є Г. Королішин, головою Таборної Комісії — М. Ніновський, заст. Головою Оселі — В. Бабій, командантом табору проф. О. Байко, медсестрою пані Королішин та крім того 9 виховників і виховниць.

На оселі „Холодний Яр“ біля Бофало



У сумівському таборі в Бофало: Юнацтво готується до заняття.

Наші українські діти, організовані в чотирьох осередках Спільної Української Молоді: в Бофало, Ельмаїрі, Рождестері й Спранкозах, і цього року, дякуючи дбайливим батькам, мають змогу користатися великим благом — відпочинково-вишкільним табором на оселі „Холодний Яр“.

За задумом організаторів літнього таборування, це повинен бути, як уже видно з самої назви табору, не тільки відпочинковий, але й життєвий міський атмосфери, відпочинковий на лоні природи, на чистому, здоровому повітрі, а одначасно і вишкільно-тренувальний, привчання до здорового організованого життя. Життя, так потрібного і корисного, щоб відвернути увагу молодого українського покоління від руйнівного впливу міської вулиці та взагалі меланхолічного, неспокойного, завжди клопотливого життя в міському оточенні.

З'їхалось з першого дня, на оселю „Холодний Яр“ з усіх чотирьох осередків 84 дітей. Сподіваємось, що кожне з учасників сьогорічного таборування не раз, після відбуття табору, впродовж усього наступного року, з великою присмістю і втіхою згадаватиме тих, затуманених ранки в таборі, розмірених, наперед продуманих, життя і побут над берегом бистроводної річки Трубайло, дбайливе, батьківське піклування команди й виховного персоналу табору про кожного учасника таборування — від найменшого починаючи і найстаршим чи найстаршою сумівкою кінчаючи.

Лад і дисципліна в таборі підтримуються твердим, але лагідним, справді квітківським піклуванням команданта табору п. Юрія Бурлаки.