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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:
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Jersey City 3, N. J.
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Direct New York City Line:
BArclay 7-4125

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PIK LXVIII Ч. 167 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1961 SECTION TWO No. 167 VOL. LXVIII

New York Soprano Featured At UYL-NA Convention Concert

SCRANTON, Pa. — Nadine Dworakivsky, soprano, of New York, will be the featured soloist at the Convention Concert this Sunday, September 3, beginning at 2 P.M. in the Central High School Auditorium, according to Walter Bodnar, president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

Nadine Dworakivsky

The concert will be part of the activities during the UYL-NA convention taking place here over the four days of this Labor Day Weekend.

Also taking part in the concert will be the Lehigh Valley Ukrainian Male Chorus under the direction of Prof. Walter Dworakivsky, as well as the Ukrainian Dancers from Johnson City, N.Y.

Ukrainian fashion show, with accordionist Tom Shepko will complete the program of the Sunday afternoon affair, which is under the direction of Walter Dutchak and the committee composed of members of the UYL-NA Foundation.

Hotel Casey in Scranton is the convention headquarters.

HOHOL WAS NO RUSSIAN, SUSTA DELEGATES TELL STUDENT CONGRESS

MADISON, Wisc. Aug. 21— Over 400 delegates taking part in the 14th Congress of the United States National Students Association (USNSA) in the University of Winconsin here, heard an amendment to the association's President's speech which corrected the notion that the Kozaks were Russians, and that Mykola Hohol, author of **Taras Bulba** was a Russian writer.

This was made known by the Secretariat of SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America). SUSTA is represented at the Congress by a group of five delegates headed by Walter D. Prybyla, Jr., the Ukrainian association's president.

[SUSTA representatives have been taking part in USNSA congresses for the past few years. They have the status of observers there, and while they are allowed to take active part in discussions and workshops, they may not vote.]

The incident which prompted Ukrainian delegates to file the amendment occured, according to the SUSTA release, during the opening of the 14th Student Congress.

President Richard Rettig ended his speech with a quotation from **Taras Bulba**, remarking at the same time that this description of "Russian Cossacks" was written by one of the foremost Russian writers.

"Immediately the Ukrainian students approached the President, introduced themselves, and explained that Hohol was a Ukrainian, described Zaporozhe and Ukrainian Kozak life. The president of USNSA then promised that he would publicly amend his remarks, and that he would distribute the mimiographed amendment to the Congress participants. All this was done during the plenary sessions," the release stated.

The mimiographed correction, which all delegates received was written in a form of memorandum to Richard Retting from the representatives of SUSTA. It included the amendment to the president's remarks; a commentary on the correction; and its purpose which mentioned, among other things, that "Ukrainians are very offended and take to the defensive, whenever any aspect of Ukrainian culture, literature, geography and thereof is mistaken for Russian."

The memorandum also recomended Prof. Clarence Manning's **Ukrainian Leading Authors**, as reference book on the subject.

An exhibit on the captive nations theme, and another dealing with Ukrainian culture were set up at the Congress by the Ukrainian delegates.

The group of Ukrainians included, besides SUSTA President Prybyla the following persons: Bohdan Futey, second vice president of SUSTA; Mary Prybyla, general secretary; and Tania Matiyciv, who heads the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund committee in SUSTA.

The USNSA congress which lasted for ten days, closed last Wednesday, August 30.

BRITANNICA TO ADD BIOGRAPHY OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO

MOVE RESULTS FROM LETTER BY UKRAINIAN

TORONTO, Ont.—The Editorial Office of The Encyclopedia Britannica has announced it will include a biography of Taras Shevchenko in future editions. Andrew Gregorovich, Editor of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada magazine **MYH BEAMS** has received this significant announcement as the result of a letter he had written to them. Mr. Gregorovich wrote Britannica (June 4, 1961) saying, in part:

"Recently I prepared a brief on Taras Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet, whose centennial is being observed this year. I was disappointed to find that no separate entry on him was to be found in the Britannica...

"As the Shakespeare of Ukraine, I believe the omission of this poet creates a shortcoming in the excellence of the Britannica. Even Everyman's Encyclopedia, as I remember it, has a separate and brief, but satisfactory account of his life."

The reply, July 11, 1961, from Britannica's Office of the Editor in Chicago answered:

"We appreciate your suggestion that we should include a biography of Taras Shevchenko in Britannica and will consider it for inclusion in future edition. The comments and criticisms of our concerned readers have often proved to be one of our most valuable sources for improvement."

A month later Mr. Gregorovich received the following letter from the Britannica's Office of the Editor:

Dear Mr. Gregorovich:

"Further to our letter of July 11, your comment was referred to one of our literature advisers who has recommended that biography of Taras Shevchenko be added to Britannica. The article will be assigned to a contributor in the near future.

"We appreciate your writing us about this omission."

FIFTY-EIGHT STUDENTS END CULTURAL COURSES

By R. L. Chomiak

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. — This is the week that the Ukrainian Cultural Courses are closing for the year at this Catskill estate of the Ukrainian National Association.

On Thursday, just as this issue was going to press, the draduation ceremonies were being held for the students.

A statistical summary of the courses compiled with the aid of the teaching staff shows some interesting results.

This year, the Eighth Ukraininan Cultural Courses comprised 58 students, and a staff of five instructors. Dr. Vasyl Steciuk of Seton Hall University again directed the courses, and lectured part of the curriculum. The other instructors on the staff were Ivan Blyznak of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School in New York; Myron Kuropas and Miss Halyna Savchak, school teachers from Chicago and Philadelphia, respectively; as well as Mrs. Ivanna Cisyk, who acted as house-mother, and as she herself described her work — "looked after the students during the night."

The courses, as in the past, were held in the area around the "Lviv" building with its annex, the dining facilities, and sports grounds, including the swimming pool. The students lived, studied and played in this area, set apart from the rest of the estate by natural barriers of trees and bushes.

Three Levels

Three basic levels were established for students studying the curriculum of the courses. This depended mainly on their familiarity with the Ukrainian language. The three groups were the Elementary, the Intermediate and the Advanced.

Certain lectures were given in English others in Ukrainian. The Ukrainian language was taught on all three levels, using applicable methods. As usual, stress was placed on individual tuition, so that within the three basic categories, the students were given individual assignments which corresponded to their abilities.

Lectures offered at the Cultural Courses dealt with Ukrainian language, history, geography, culture, music, and political science.

Out of 58 students there were 26 in the Elementary Course. 16 in the intermediate, and 16 in the Advanced. Prof. Steciuk explained earlier that these figures may be changed slightly just before the final examinations, as some students with exceptional ability may be moved to a higher course and given the more difficult examinations to write.

Twelve Came Again

Of this year's roster 12 students have gone through the courses in the past.

Division according to sex indicates that there were 33 girls, and 25 boys out of the 58 students this year. Church affiliation shows the following pattern: 45—Ukrainian Catholics;

See STUDENTS, pg. 3

PAPER OMITS UKRAINE FROM LIST OF CAPTIVE NATIONS —TUSM PROTESTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Since Ukraine was so long a part of Russia its status does not seem to be the same as that of the countries seized by USSR since 1939; moreover, the term "Captive Nations" refers tho those countries which were independent before World War II.

This is the understanding held by the editorial department of **The Evening Bulletin** of Philadelphia.

Bohdan Kulchytsky, president of this city's branch of Mikhnovsky Society of Ukrainian Students (TUSM), released the text of the letter sent to TUSM by **The Bulletin's** editorial page editor Morley Cassidy, which explained the position taken by that newspaper toward the captive nations and Ukraine in particular. Earlier TUSM had written to **The Bulletin** expressing disapointment in the paper's editorial "Lest We Forget", which dealt with the captive nations, and which had appeared in conjunction with the Captive Nations Week.

Editor Morley explained in his letter to TUSM of Philadelphia that there was no intention in the editorial to show any lack of sympathy for the Ukrainian people, and pointed out that in addition to listing the peoples which were taken into the Soviet sphere since 1939, it did indicate that there were some 90 million non-Russian people imprisoned by the Communist regime within the borders of the Soviet Union.

1939 Status Held As Criterion

As for captive nations themselves, the editorial page chief explained that he believed it is generally understood that "the term 'Captive Nations' refers to those which were independent before World War II, outside of the Soviet Union."

[The Captive Nations Week Resolution (S. J. Res. 111; H. J. Res. 454, 459) which led to the proclamation by the Presidents of the United States the annual Captive Nations Weeks, states the following in its fifth clause: "Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led through direct and indirect aggression to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam and others..."]

Stating his position towards Ukraine, Mr. Morley said in the letter:

"I am well aware that the Ukraine had a brief period of independence after the collapse of the Russian empire, but historically, of course, it was so long a part of 'Russia', under the czars, that its status does not seem to be quiet the same as that of the other nations seized in the period from 1939 to 1948. To include it by name would have required listing, in addition the names of many other areas in the Soviet Union which are also captives in the same sense."

Lack of Information

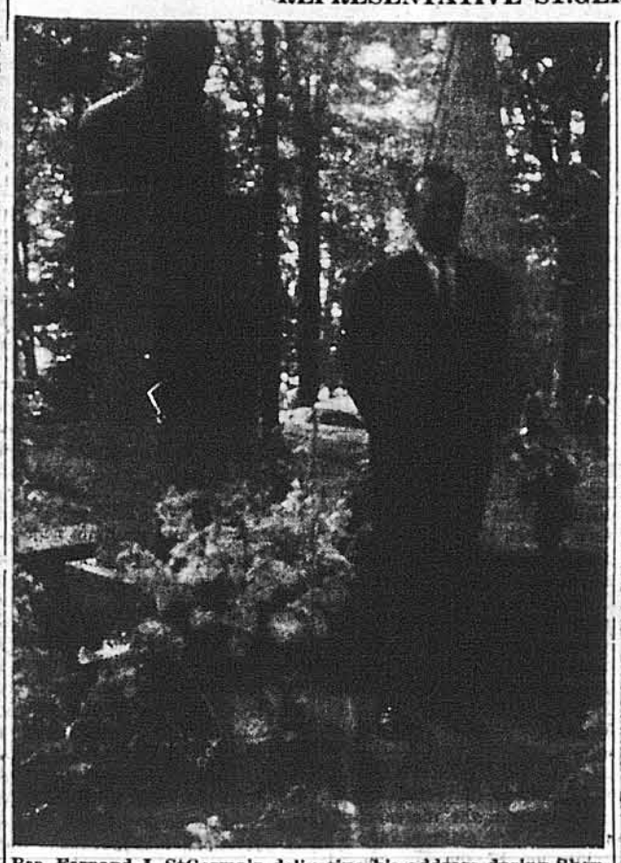
In releasing the letter from **The Evening Bulletin** TUSM president Kulchytsky said that it was unfortunate what lack of information the newspaper editors had as far as the structure of the Soviet Union was concerned.

"A good example of this," he stated, "was Mr. Morley's reference to 'areas in the Soviet Union' when even the dominant Soviet regime granted a status of republic to Ukraine."

Kulchytsky explained that his organization is constantly on the look-out for misrepresentations of true state of affairs in Ukraine and other captive lands, and at once launches a protest where one is needed. The group also supported actively the Flood Resolution for the establishment of the Captive Nations Committee in the U. S. Congress, he said.

TWO DAYS OF ACTIVITIES IN HONOR OF SHEVCHENKO AT SOYUZIVKA

REPRESENTATIVE ST.GERMAIN IS GUEST SPEAKER



Rep. Fernand J. StGermain delivering his address during Shevchenko Days concert near the Poet's statue at Soyuzivka.

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. (**Svoboda**)—The theme of last weekend at this Ukrainian National Association resort was the centenary of the Bard of Ukraine Taras Shevchenko.

These observances were in line with the long tradition of UNA's association with the name of Shevchenko. Over the years, the Ukrainian National Association has published great many works of the poet, made his name better known on this continent, and initiated the drive to erect his statue in the nation's capital. Taras Shevchenko is also the patron of the UNA.

The two-day observances officially opened on Saturday, Aug. 26, at 3 P.M. in the library of **Soyuzivka** by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA. Mr. Lesawyer opened the exhibition of Shevchenko's works, and he was followed by Bohdan Krawciw of the **Svoboda** editorial board, who made explanatory remarks in conjunction with the exhibits on display. Students of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the resort, attended the exhibition opening as a group.

The evening's program called for an open-air concert in front of Club Veselka, but last minute rain forced a change in plans, and the concert was staged inside the club.

MARY LESAWYER
Solo Numbers . . .

Here opera singers Mary Lesawyer, soprano, and Myroslav Skala-Starytsky, tenor, accompanied by Olha Dmytriv and Maria Cisyk offered the solo numbers of Shevchenko's poems set to music. Also Cultural Courses students Areta Koval and Gloria Edynak recited the poetry, and the student choir directed by Halyna Savchak sang the Poet's "Testament."

Distinguished Guests

The main address at this first concert was delivered by Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of **Svoboda**, and Stephen Kuropas, Supreme Vice-President of the UNA, acted as the master of ceremonies. In the course of his duties Mr. Kuropas introduced the distinguished guests who took part in the weekend observances, among them Howland H. Sargeant, president of the American Committee for Liberation, and Walter Dzus, noted Ukrainian industralist.

MIRO SKALA-STARYTSKY
. . . by Opera Singers

On Sunday, Aug. 27, the weather improved considerably, and it was possible to carry out the program as scheduled. In the morning at 11 A.M. Rev. Lubomyr Huzar celebrated the Mass in the "chapel under the sky" at **Soyuzivka**, which was attended by hundreds of persons who came to this Catskill resort for the Shevchenko Days. In his sermon Rev. Huzar spoke on the often underestimated religious attitude of Shevchenko.

After lunch, the many persons who had come earlier in special busses and in cars, began to gather around the monument of Taras Shevchenko at **Soyuzivka**.

The spot was bedecked with decorations for the occasion, which included the figures "1861 - 1961" over the statue, signifying the Bard's centenary, and Ukrainian and American flags on both sides of the monument.

Congressman Speaks in Ukrainian

The afternoon program was opened by Mr. Lesawyer. During the singing of the United States and Ukrainian national anthems, flags of the two countries were raised on the masts in front of the Main House. The UNA President then explained the reasons and aims of the observances.

Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the UNA, and full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, delivered one of the main addresses. The other address was delivered by Congressman Fernand J. St. Germain of Rhode Island who spoke about Shevchenko in Ukrainian, his mother's native tongue, and then in English. Rep. St. Germain was introduced by John Kokolski, member of the UNA's Supreme Auditing Committee, and resident of the State of Rhode Island.

A highlight of the afternoon's program was the recitations of Shevchenko's poem "Chyhyryn" in English and in Ukrainian. Broadway actor William Shust did the English version (a translation of Vera Rich), while Yaroslav Pinot-Rudakevych, veteran actor of the Ukrainian stage, recited the original Ukrainian version.

William Shust
Shevchenko's poem in English

Soloists Mary Lesawyer and Myroslav Skala-Starytsky appeared again in the Sunday concert, but with different selections.

Soyuzivka choir made up of seasonal workers at the estate, under the direction of Prof. Volodymyr Cisyk took part in this concert. A colorful feature of the program was the placing of wreaths and flowers at the statue by girls-students of the Cultural Courses. Dressed in the Ukrainian costumes, they slowly walked up to the monument, as the choir sang "The Testament."

At the end, President Lesawyer acknowledged all those who were responsible for the successful staging of the weekend program in honor of Taras Shevchenko.

Writer Opposes Red Rule By Killing Himself

CAEN, France. — The press services carried the news August 29, based on the report of French police, that another Soviet citizen, probably Ukrainian—Vsevolod Krawtchenko, a writer, showed his opposition to the Communist regime, by jumping from a third-storey window, and killing himself.

Krawtchenko was on a tourist trip to France from the Soviet Union. He is to have killed himself on Sunday night, August 27.

In the suicide note he had left behind, Krawtchenko wrote that he opposed the Soviet rule and did not want to return home. He explained that he chose suicide because he did not want to defect to the West.

This is the third news of Soviet Ukrainians choosing freedom, or death, over life in USSR in a matter of a few days. Earlier Mikhail Klochko, a scientist, defected in Ottawa, Canada. Also Nicholas Sereda, electronics expert from Kiev, was reported last week to have defected in Austria, over a month ago.

NEW UNA QUEEN CROWNED IN CHICAGO

The District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association branches of Chicago held its 26th Annual Ukrainian Day, on Sunday, August 20th at Ehrhardt Grove.

Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA honored us with his presence at this all-day celebration. Many events took place, among them several cash prizes were awarded to UNA members, which was a surprise event sponsored by the Home Office. Also many other prizes were given away and there were games and races for children and adults.

The main event each year at these affairs is the selection of the UNA Queen for the year. There were 3 young ladies running this year and Mary Kot, who is a member of the Taras Shevchenko Branch 252 in Chicago was the judges' choice.

Mary Kot
UNA Queen of Chicago

She was born in Germany, 15 years ago. The whole family came to the U.S.A. on Sept. 17, 1949, arriving in New York. From there the family went directly to Chicago to live with Mary's godfather Dmytro Olyvko. In 1951 Mary's sister Josephine was born.

Mary has attended the following schools: Chopin Grammar School, Lowell Grammar School, and the first year in Josephineum High School. This year she will be enrolled in Tuley High School, where she expects to complete her remaining school education. She plans to be a registered nurse after college.

She also has the ambition to enter the Air Force and become a "Wing", but just as most women, Mary feels that she would like to become a "Mrs." and sort of settle down. She may then continue as a nurse in a hospital. Her main sport activity is swimming and she has a great love for dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kot, Mary's parents, and both their daughters are all members of the UNA and also belong to the St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Chicago.

—Mary Shostak

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
UKRAINIAN DAILY
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, 191

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

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

LABOR'S HOLIDAY

Yearly, one of the nation's legal holidays is the day set aside in September, and known as Labor Day. To many it has now became the day when the vacation season ends—that day which signals the mass return to the cities and towns from the resort areas.

But the real sinificance of Labor Day is to remind us of the role played by the labor force, including the blue and the white collar workers in the nation's economy. It is that vital factor in economy without which it could not exist, let alone develop. Here it must be emphasized that it is the free labor which we remember on Labor Day, and we should be thankful for living in the system where this is the case.

We salute labor on its holiday, September 4, and pray that its element of freedom be always preserved.

THE VOICE OF MODERN UKRAINE

During the past two weeks the press of the world has carried the news of defections from under the Soviet regime. First there was Michail Klochko, a scientist in the field of chemistry, who was granted assylum by Canada. A week later another defection was revealed—that of Mykola Sereda, electronics expert, who defected in Vienna. Last Sunday, Vsevolod Kravchenko, a writer on a tourist trip to France, jumped from a third-floor window to freedom, and death, in Caen.

All three had this in common: they all opposed the Communist regime, and interestingly enough, all were Ukrainians.

Much is said about the continuous struggle against the Moscow-directed regime in Ukraine but very often doubtful voices are heard which say, "Yes, the resistance was active once, but it is impossible for it still to exist." Others say simply, "Show us proof."

And from time to time proof is shown. In 1947 to 1949 entire groups of soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) accomplished planned crossings through the Iron Curtain to the West as living proof of the resistance movement. News dispatches of sabotage or trials of members of revolutionary movement in Ukraine seep through to the Western press every so often. In the 1956 Hungarian uprising, cases were noted where Ukrainian members of the Red Army aided the rebels. Now, we have the recent defections, and the most stirring of those is that of 24-year old Mykola Sereda.

This young man's statement, as reported by the press services, was plain and unequivocal. "As a Ukrainian I reject Russian rule over the other peoples of the Soviet Union...," he was to have said.

We do not pretend to know all the details and reasons behind Mykola Sereda's defection, because very little is still generally known. The fact is that this statement is unmistakably the voice of present-day Ukraine; the voice of a young person, born and reared under the Moscow-supported regime in his native country, but who is not cowed by it, but instead reacts to it in dramatic way. Moreover, this modern Ukrainian, one of those in whose hands the destiny of Ukraine will surely be placed, does not speak in narrow terms which prevailed in the early days of Ukraine's national awakening. Instead, Mykola Sereda clearly states that as Ukrainian he rejects Russian rule over the other peoples of the Soviet Union, not just over Ukraine.

This is the thinking of the modern statesman, and the nation-builder. This should also serve as the answer to those who wonder about the self-determination of Ukrainians, and those who advocate the preservation of Russian Empire, be it White, Red, or what have you.

SCRANTON BOUND

Numerous events are scheduled for this weekend — the last long weekend of the summer season — but when one thinks of Labor Day with reference to the Ukrainian American youth one automatically thinks of the annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. This year, the annual pilgrimage of the persons associated with UYL-NA is directed towards the heart of the Pennsylvania coal-mine district, and the City of Scranton.

The 28-year-old organization which the UYL-NA happens to be will probably appear quite different today to those who participated in its founding in 1933. This, of course, is only natural, for any organization which is alive displays dynamic force which over the years and shows marked changes in its appearance. No doubt, there are those who insist that the League is not what it used to be, and others who say that it is not up with the times—both implying that they do not agree with the way it is developing. There are others who are very satisfied with it, and who see even brighter prospects for it.

This is why the convention, such as the one taking place this weekend at Scranton is a necessary and beneficial thing for the UYL-NA. Here is a chance to hear the reports and ideas of the people who headed it for the past twelve months, discuss the progress made, hear suggestions, and finally arrive at a synthesis which would be used as a concrete guide for the Executive Board to follow in the coming year.

In this connection it might be suggested that the above-mentioned procedures be carried out in cool, and good-natured manner. Visitors to recent conventions of UYL-NA could not help but become aware of the forces of antagonism working during the sessions. Groups and factions were openly being formed, and much bitterness was heard in debates and discussions, with accusations flung far and wide. Just before this convention the UYL-NA published a comprehensive report, including the individual reports of the Executive Board members, and it was unpleasant to learn that these barbs are prominent even there, so that we may expect to hear them repeated during the formal presentation of reports at this year's convention also.

This would be unfortunate. The League and its aims must be taken in proper perspective. While it may be a training ground for future parliamentarians, it in itself is not a parliament. It should work for the benefit of all Ukrainian youth on this continent, and for the benefit of the Ukrainian affairs in general. Therefore what earthly good can there be if only the members of one group, as opposed to another succeed in winning all the positions on the Executive Board? Why should delegates leave Scranton after the final session on Monday, and still hear in their ears accusations of "padded lists," and "paper memberships?"

Let us have unity among the youth, as well as friendly relations. Let us work together toward our common goal.

THE RUSSIAN FABLE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

In the early years of the nineteenth century, the Russian fable-writer, Krylov, published a fable The Swan, The Pike and the Crab and the underlying moral of that fable still holds true and is distinctly applicable to the present world situation. According to him, a swan, a pike and a crab undertook to draw a cart which was not too heavy. They fashioned harness and prepared to do the work. BUT the swan flew up into the air, the pike made for the water, and the crab started backwards. The cart did not move, and the poet made the shrewd observation that if there was no agreement among associates, there would be no result.

That is a picture of the world to-day, the world not only of Berlin and Europe but of Asia, Africa and South America as well, for the same disagreement has appeared on every continent.

At the end of World War I, the victorious nations at the urgings of President Wilson formed the League of Nations and it had considerable success through its commisions but it carefully avoided any attempt to face up to the real crises of the day. At the same time the idealistic leaders in many countries argued at great length that the League could not tackle the major problems until it had grown stronger. As a result, Hitlerian Germany and Stalinist USSR came in and went out depending upon the whims of the despots and as the League reverted to helplessness in 1940, for the first time it showed any character in formally expelling the USSR for its unprovoked attack on Finland.

Untouchable Moscow

At the end of World War II, the leaders of the West decided upon another attempt, the organization of the United Nations. Some of the mistakes in the preceding draft were avoided, other impossibilities were added, and the United Nations started on its path. That path has been as stormy as the path of its predesessor for much the same reason. There has been set up an elaborate method of procedure with the Security Council and the General Assembly but from almost the first moment, certainly from the moment when Russian boycotting of the Security Council allowed in to undertake the defence of Korea against a Russian-Chinese Communist — North Korean attack, the United Nations and the nations, including the United States that sent their forces into action have tried in the name of peace and world unity to keep from a clearcut condemnation of the aggressive actions of the Communists, and as the number of so-called neutralist nations has increased, it has become increasingly evident that the organization, whether in the Security Council or the General Assembly, has lost all power to act forcibly and even the desire to criticize effectively Soviet actions, no matter how clearly they violate the principles of the organization or any of the treaties and agreements entered into by Moscow. Moscow is to-day the untouchable and the Soviet representatives in the United Nations can operate it as much as they please, they can demand its transformation and refuse to recognize the Secretary General but they must still be kept in good standing as a peace-loving people.

When Khrushchev published the draft program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he enunciated very clearly again as he had on innumerable occasion that it was an act of aggression for any "imperialist" power to express any concern as to what went on in the Socialist bloc but that the Soviet Union could not tolerate any limit on its activities to destroy the rest of the world, for it alone held the key to the future and all the other powers were to follow it or be eliminated from the world scene.

Berlin and Atlantic Alliance

Like Hitler, he suited action to words and at once allowed the East German puppet regime to close off the borders of the East Zone of Berlin and on specious pretext to denounce all the agreements hitherto made. The answer was a flood of notes, some minor strengthening of the Allied forces in West Berlin and the usual talk on the part of the West that the crisis over Germany as a whole and Berlin in particular was to be solved by a new conference. The barriers still exist and are being strengthened and Khrushchev is more sure than ever that there will not be war over Berlin, just as Hitler learned that the Western powers would secure "peace in our time" at Munich by finding an excuse to justify the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. He knows further that a surrender in Berlin on the part of the West will be sufficient to bring about the collapse of the Atlantic Alliance and induce the so-called neutralist leaders to stop their hesitation and emerge as at least openly sympathetic to his demands. He won his first support of course from Nehru who then became alarmed at his own boldness, when he discovered that there were members in the American Congress who felt that in such a crisis there might be no more money to expend on countries which were expressing their support for Soviet policy and he hurriedly uttered some more weasel words to try to justify the moral principles of neutralism.

What to Negotiate?

Yet what is there to negotiate at the present time? A preliminary to any realistic negotiations can only be secured by the definite repudiation by Moscow of all that has taken place in East Berlin since Khrushchev began his career of demands for the establishment of Berlin as a free city by the grace of the East Berlin Communists, a promise that is entirely clear to all thinking people both in East and West.

Any other course which aims to propitiate Khrushchev will only serve to sharpen the tension still more, as the Munich conference did with Hitler for it gave him the assurance that he could in the spring of 1939 more forward boldly to occupy the rest of the country and it gave his friend Mussolini the green light to move into Albania and commence a stormy period in the Balkan peninsula. So any surrender or weakening of the Allied position in West Berlin, even any delay in taking more effective counter measures, will only increase the appetite of Khrushchev and convince him of the truth of Lenin's dictum that the capitalistic world are so greedy for profits that it will not react to any of his threats, but yield. Lenin was right at the time of the New Economic Policy, Stalin was right when he overrode his promises made at all the discussions of the Big Three at Yalta and Teheran and proceeded gaily to set up Communist government in the satellite states with Russian bayonets. Khrushchev saw that the West did not effectively react in the case of Poland and Hungary and now he sees words more than deeds at Berlin and talks of negotiations.

No Agreement on Essentials

There are many courses open to the West other than a hope that somehow the United Nations can be led to listen to another round of speeches. There are actions open to the United States and the West that will deal damage to the Soviet Union and compel Khrushchev to take account of his own position but so far there has been a hesitation about taking them lest it may show Khrushchev that there is not open -mindedness in the West. It is not the relief of tensions but the spreading of liberty that must be the West's policy and once more the United States must face up to its history and its principles and encourage the other countries to rise to their own best ideals and resume the active struggle for smashing the walls of tyranny and slavery and helping all men everywhere to receive those rights and liberties given to them by natural law and the development of Christian civilization. As in the Russian fable, this cannot be done through any association or confederation with those with whom there is no agreement on essentials and that is why there is completely lacking any cooperation on any front between the Soviet Union and the free nations of the world even in the United Nations, the cart of the fable.

A MATTER OF OPINION

The author of this article holds an M. A. degree in Child Development, and is employed as teacher in Senior high school. Here she expresses her opinions regarding some problems facing Ukrainian children and youth and suggests ways in solving these problems. Readers' comments are invited. —Ed.

CHILDREN CAN LEARN TO LOVE THEIR UKRAINIAN HERITAGE

By PAULINE DYKE

(1)

Many excellent articles published recently in Svoboda under such titles as:

„Питання Національного Виховання" (Леся Храплива), „Праця, Батьки і Діти," (М. Драган), „До проблеми Виховання Української Молоді," (І. Городецький), „На Виховні Теми," (Надія Галузинська), „Жмут Думок на закінчення шкільного року," (Ганна Ракоча-Білинська), numerous perceptive articles by Stan Szach, et al., have shed much needed light on this vital problem. However, as with the weather, many talk about it, but few do anything effective and constructive about it. "To change one's mind is not so difficult, but to change one's ways to match the changed mind—that is difficult," noted Marie Rasey, a distinguished educator. But it can be done.

First, we must recognize that there is no one answer, no panacea. Perhaps what is needed is new vision, new directions for our dynamic times in the form of study-discussion groups in each community to study thoughtfully and resolve their particular problems by applying the scientific method of problem-solving. There is need to work together with a warm group spirit for mutual benefit. Each area needs to work on its own problems in its own way — a democratic way, we hope. However, before we can work on the specific problem of how best to educate our children to love, cherish, and perpetuate their Ukrainian heritage, we must first understand sound principles of child development and guidance.

Essential Characteristics

The broad objective should be to develop our children to become mature and responsible adults. What are the foundations which are basic to the growing personality and behavior of a child which enable him to become the kind of person who can function successfully as a free citizen in a democratic society? What characteristics and attitudes should adults strive for in their parental roles of helping to build these foundations in a child? The essential characteristics of mature and responsible adults are as follows:

1. Feelings of security and adequacy
2. Understanding of self and others
3. Democratic values and goals
4. Problem-solving attitudes and methods
5. Self-discipline, responsibility, and freedom
6. Constructive attitudes toward change.

Program for Parents

Through a systematic study of these major characteristics of mature and responsible individuals, parents should be helped to acquire the knowledge and attain the understanding which they need to bring up children who will function effectively. This is not to imply that a good parent-child relationship can be established on a purely intellectual basis. Obviously, the parent-child relationship is primarily an emotional one. However, intellectual comprehension of the parental role and a genuine understanding of children's needs are important components in developing emotionally healthy relationships between parent and child. We, therefore, are in great need of a Parent Education Program which would be designed to help parents acquire general concepts and principles that have important implications and applications for the daily life situations of parents and children of Ukrainian descent. Through study and discussion, parents may increase their understanding of their children, as well as of themselves, develop increasing confidence in themselves as parents, and share their knowledge and experiences resulting from their particular Ukrainian heritage, parents are a strategic group of adults to be reached.

Group study and discussion are natural methods of solving problems in a free society. Under autocracy, ways of life are imposed from above. In democracies, ways of life are determined by individuals participating in group processes and acting together for what they believe to be their mutual welfare. In a democratic way of life, groups select their own leaders, choose their own "authorities," and reserve the right to determine who would participate in such a Parent Education Program desire a democratic way of life for themselves and their children.

(Continued next week)

CAN THE USSR SIGN A TREATY WITH ITSELF?

Among the goals that the Soviet Union is pursuing with its dangerous policy concerning Berlin are improvement of the Soviet Zone's international prestige and greater stability for the Communist sphere of power.

The Soviet Zone's puppet regime is completely obedient to the direction of Moscow. This regime would profit immensely if the Western position in Berlin were destroyed. And, from the standpoint of the entire Communist world, this would be the final triumph in the long series of conquests by which the Communist have been able to build up their East European bloc since World War II. For this reason it would be a great political mistake to recognize the Soviet Zone as a second German state—quite apart from the fact that such recognition is incompatible with the right of self-determination as recognized by the United Nations.

In hoping to achieve their goals, the Communist do not rely on crude threats alone. They also use every conceivable method of propaganda and psychological influence. This area of their tactics was surveyed recently by Minister J. I. M. Welter of the Netherlands in an article printed in the newspaper De Telegraaf.

In this article, which has attracted much attention in Bonn political circles, Mr, Welter underlines the danger involved when public opinion is influenced by unsubstantiated assertions. He bases his statements on a postulate contained in the book Psychologie des Foules, written several decades ago by the French psychologist Gustave Le Bon: that the surest way of indoctrinating the public at large is to make simple assertions without substantiation, since, Le Bon continued, constant repetition of such assertions leads countless individuals to accept them as true.

Mr. Welter gives as an example the Soviet assertion that there are two German states. He notes that constant repetition of this false theory unfortunately has had its effect even in non-Communist parts of the world.

Actually, this propagandistics assertion is simply untrue. As Mr. Welter points out, the Soviet Zone "is the part of Germany occupied by Russia, just as a part of Germany was occupied by the Western Powers". The difference is that in the area once occupied by France, Great Britain and the United States, free elections have long since been introduced, so that it is there that the only legitimate German state exists—the Federal Republic of Germany.

Bonn political circles were particularly interested in the penetrating observation Mr. Welter arrived at by this reasoning with regard to what is being called "a separate peace treaty" between the Soviet Union and the part of Germany it occupies. He observes that since the Soviet Zone is not a state, but an occupied territo, the Soviet Union would be concluding a treaty with itself.

Since a treaty concluded with one-self is, of course, an absurdity, it follows that actually this would be not a peace treaty but a document with the sole purpose to consolidate Soviet power in that part of Germany. Were the Soviets genuinely seeking a solution of the German problem, all they would have to do is to permit free elections in the area where they are in power, in order that a peace treaty might be concluded with a free and reunited Germany.

"It seems urgent to me," wrote Minister Welter, "to throw the simple and stark truth into sharp focus. The Communist line is to pretend that there is a crisis because West Berlin is a thorn in the flesh of an East German state —a state, let it be repeated, that simply does not exist."

What Mr. Welters recommends is a course of action that can only be heartily seconded. He urges that the West refute Moscow's use of misleading catch-words like "two Germanies" and "separate peace treaties." The untiring—and substantiated — repetition of the truth— that there is only one Germany and that there can be only one valid peace treaty—is bound to reveal Moscow's camouflage for what it is.

THE BULLETIN of the German Embassy, Washington, D.C.

DUES DO EVERYTHING

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

When a man becomes a member of the Ukrainian National Association he receives the membership certificate of insurance for which he applied. He then pays his dues monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, in order to be a member in good standing. When he fails to pay his dues he becomes a suspended member; should he pay the arrears within the period specified for reinstatement he becomes a member in good standing again. In other words, only dues-paying members are members in good standing.

Read the Certificate

A member, whether or not he is in good standing, should read his certificate or have someone explain it to him. This is important because the certificate has clauses dealing with option such as cash surrender or loan value, extended insurance, and paid-up insurance. The certificate is not necessarily null and void when the member becomes suspended. When the certificate has been in force for some time it has a definite cash value; this value increases as long as the member pays dues. If the member is not familiar with the contents of his certificate the chances are that he will do nothing about it when he is suspended. In such a case the UNA automatically classes the certificate as extended insurance; the cash value is used to continue the insurance in force, for its full face value, for a limited period of time. After that period the certificate is null and viod.

Choice of Option

If the member knows what is in his certificate, he will make a choice of one of the options. Should he decide on cash surrender he will receive the cash value in exchange for the certificate, which is promptly cancelled. Perhaps he finds the paid-up insurance value more to his liking; if so, he has branch secretary mail the certificate to the UNA Main Office for the desired endorsement; the certificate then insures the member (who is not in good standing because he no longer pays dues) for as long as he lives but for a reduced amount of insurance. Should the member take the extended insurance option he realizes he is fully insured for a limited time.

The UNA often receives letters from hopeful beneficiaries inquiring about death benefits on certificates on which no dues had been paid for years. Many times the UNA had to make disappointing replies, for the members in question had died after their protection period of extended insurance had expired. Occasionally a happy beneficiary collects the full amount of insurance—the member had died within the period of extended insurance. The beneficiaries of members on paid-up insurance collect the reduced amount of insurance when the members pass away.

May Become Supreme Officers

Members who have taken extended insurance or paid-up insurance option still have the privilege of changing their beneficiaries. Only dues-paying members receive dividends; they may receive the Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly at membership rates; they are eligible for benefits from the Indigent Fund; they may vote during the meetings of their branches; they may become officers or delegates to UNA conventions.

As delegates they may even become UNA supreme officers. In other words, dues-paying members enjoy all the privileges of membership while the members who had applied for option on their certificates have only those certificates and nothing more.

The best insurance is that which is in full force and effect. Couple such insurance with the privileges of membership in the Ukrainian National Association and you have two excellent reasons why it pays to pay dues.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA in Review

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

ON CHESTER BOWLES' TRIP

Chester Bowles named three basic ideals which the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America consider to be undeniable truths: the right of all nations to self-determination and their own form of government; economic justice; and racial equality. America is judged throughout the world according to the attitude it takes in all these matters.

The United States is in full support of some of them, but where the right to self-determination—the right of all nations to their own sovereign state is concerned, it still lags badly behind.

"In the practical application of the noble slogan for the self-determination of nations, outlined in Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points, all nations of Eastern Europe were excluded. The Yalta agreement decided the fate of many nations without finding out the desires and the will of these nations. Many countries which proclaimed their independence and which took arms in its defence, received no actual or even moral support in their fight, and their independent states were not recognized. In the America broadcasts of the state-owned 'Voice of America' it is forbidden to refer to the just struggles for independent Ukraine, Georgia, Byelorussia, and other nations kept captive by the Bolsheviks."

ON SOVIET EXHIBITION IN TOKYO

"...The Soviet trade and industrial exhibition in Tokyo provided no basis for actual talks, because it was set up not with the show of export goods in mind, but with the political propaganda in mind. The central spot was taken up with the gigantic portrait of Lenin, which became a symbol of the whole exhibition, and of Mikoyan's visit to Japan (in connection with it). Propaganda was the motive of display of models of sputniks, and portraits of Soviet astronauts, and it was also the motive in the exhibits of cars and machinery, which Soviets produce in quantities insufficient even for the home market..."

MOSCOW FEAR OF THE GERMANS

"... Some insist that the main reason for the Soviet advance against East Berlin and West Germany is the fear of the German army. Khrushchev, it si assumed, believes that the Soviet rule in Eastern Europe is threatened as long as the West Berlin moral and political fortress is not liquidated; and as long as between West Germany and the rest of the Communist world there is no legalized buffer zone ruled by

See SVOBODA, pg. 3

GRADUATES Here & There

SONIA ANN TIMA

Miss Sonia Ann Tima, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tima, 225 Muir Avenue, Hazleton, Pa., received a Bachelor of Science degree in Elementary Education from Bloomsburg State College at commencement exercises held at the and of the present summer session.

At College Miss Tima was a member of the Walter Hall Association, Community Government Association, Hospitality, Fire Drill, and Social Recreation Committees, College Choralees, Athenaeum Club, Debating Club, Newman Club and others.

A graduate of Hazelton High School in 1958, she studied on an accelerated program at Bloomsburg. She has accepted a position as an elementary teacher in the Hazelton City School District.

Sonia is a member of branch 85 of the Ukrainian National Association in Hazelton, Pa.

Ireneus Zuk Gives "Fine Demonstration of Virtuoso Playing"

After a recent performance in Ottawa Music Festival, Adjudicator Dennis Murdoch told pianist Ireneus Zuk that he gave a "fine demonstration of virtuoso playing. There were many poetic touches and much of your playing was very brilliant." This was reported by **The Ottawa Journal** of May 8, 1961, which described the results of the festival.

For his performance Mr. Zuk was awarded the top mark in his class, and was presented with the Morning Music Club trophy, for best performances in the Concerto for Piano and Orchestra. In this competition Pianist Zuk played Rimsky-Korsakov's Concerto in C Sharp minor, Op. 30. Playing the orchestral accompaniment was his sister Luba Zuk, well-known Canadian pianist who recently toured American cities with her own concerts (The Weekly, Dec. 31, 1960).

The Ottawa accomplishment was but one of the three major musical successes the 18-year old pianist has already scored this year.

The **Conservatoire de Musique et d'Art Dramatique de la Province de Quebec**, where he has been studying for the past seven years on scholarship, has selected him to perform with the Conservatory Orchestra this coming season.

He has also won a scholarship to study at Banff School of Fine Arts of the University of Alberta, and he has been spending the summer in this renowned institute, located in Canada's national park.

Ireneus Zuk
Holding his Morning Music Club trophy

Academic Accomplishments

I. Zuk was born in Ukraine, and came to Canada from Austria in 1950. His sister Luba Zuk was first to give him piano lessons. Now he is studying under the celebrated Ukrainian pianist Lubka Kolessa at the Quebec conservatory.

In academic field Mr. Zuk is also up front. He led the Province of Quebec in marks in the last two years of high school, and is now entering the third year as science student at Montreal's McGill University.

Newark Holy Name Society Plans Fall Activities

NEWARK, N. J.—The Holy Name Society of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor a Memorial Mass on Holy Name Sunday, September 10th, in memory of the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Cornelius J. Boyle, late Moderator of the Esex County Council of Catholic Men, said Wesley Czap, secretary of the H. N. S.

The first regular meeting of the fall season according to Mr. Czap, will be held on Sept. 11th. Plans of participation in the annual Holy Name Parade on October 8th in downtown Newark will be discussed at this meeting, as well as other activities being planned for the fall season.

The Holy Name is also sponsoring its "FIRST ANNUAL FALL DANCE" at the Ukrainian Center in Newark on October 14th, and cordial invitation to attend the dance is extended to the entire Ukrainian community of Newark, as well as those from all nearby communities, the secretary said.

НАШІ 4 ЗАПОРУКИ

1 ЧЕСНОТА (Понад усе)
2. ВИНАГОРОДА (Платимо 4½%)
3. ТАЇНА (Інтимні справи не виходять поза мури інституції)
4. СПОКІЯ ТА ПЕВНІСТЬ (На сторожі майна стоїть не приватна, але державна влада ЗДА)

ЦЕ ЗАСАДИ, ЯКІ МИ НЕ ТІЛЬКИ ГОЛОСИМО, АЛЕ І ПРАКТИКУЄМО КОЖНОГО ДНЯ. ВОНИ БЛАГОСЛОВЛЯТЬ НАШУ ІНСТИТУЦІЮ МІЛЬЙОНАМИ ТА Є ЗАПОРУКОЮ НА МАЙБУТНЄ!

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STUDENTS END COURSES

• From Page One

10—Ukrainian Orthodox; 2—Protestants; 1—Roman Catholic.

There were 51 students from the United States (24 boys and 27 girls); and 7 from Canada (1 boy and 6 girls).

An interesting statistic is the one which resulted from the question, When did your parents arrive on this continent?

Before World War I (including those whose parents were born here), answered 14 students; before World War II, said 9; and after World War II, said 35 of the students, who themselves were born in Europe.

A survey at the beginning of the courses, revealed that 13 of the students had absolutely no knowledge of the Ukrainian language. Others could speak and write in various degrees.

The list of this year's students with their home towns appears below.

STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES AT SOYUZIVKA IN THE SUMMER OF 1961

Andreychuk, Peter — Newark, N. J.
Andrushin, Arlene — Rochester, N. Y.
Bakumenko, Roman — New York, N. Y.
Basichynskyj, Maria — Melrose Park, Ill.
Batorfalvy, Roman — Bronx, N. Y.
Berezowski, Christine — Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Borodajko, Christine — Cleveland, Ohio.
Chornomaz, Dennis — Hillside, N. J.
Crump, Richard — Miami, Fla.
Dacyshyn, Christine — Chicago, Ill.
Demetro, Mary — Chicago, Ill.
Earle, Lillian — Yonkers, N. Y.
Edynak, Gloria — Chester, Pa.
Ercha, Joanne — Salem, Mass.
Fenchynsky, Roman — New York, N. Y.
Formaniuk, Elizabeth — Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grabowich, Irene — New Brunswick, N. J.
Harrow, Kathryn — Carteret, N. J.
Hodiwsky, Alexandra — Miami, Fla.
Humeniuk, George — New York, N. Y.
Hussar, Robert — Rochester, N. Y.
Ivanonko, Zenon — Johnson City, N. Y.
Karwan, Orest — New York, N. Y.
Klawsnik, Joseph — Brooklyn, N.Y.
Kowal, Areta — New York, N. Y.
Ksiakewycz, Kenneth — New York, N. Y.
Kyj, Myroslaw — Chester, Pa.
Lisnyckyj, Victor — Carteret, N. J.
Lucky, Bohdan — Philadelphia, Pa.
Lycholat, Nadia — Flint, Mich.
Maschak, Andrew — Flint, Mich.
Mackiewich, Wsewolod — Chicago, Ill.
Maschak, Martha — Flint, Mich.
Mateyko, Irene — Brooklyn, N. Y.
Michalski, Annabelle — Hamilton, Ont.
Mudry, Alice — Derby, Conn.
Nazar, Gerald — St. Catharine, Ont., Canada.
Nedoshytko, Orest — Woodhaven, N. Y.
Nowakikskyj, Bohdan — Jersey City, N. J.
Olesnicki, Mark — Jackson Hights, N. Y.
Ostapiuk, B. — Miami, Fla.
Padoch, Maya — New York, N. Y.
Pasternak, George — New York, N. Y.
Sanocka, Ulana — Brooklyn, N. Y.
Semeniuk, Maria — Amherstburg, Ont. Canada.
Semenyna, Vera — Hampton, N. J.
Shabatura, Helen — Chester, Pa.
Skaab, Adrianna — Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Skaab, Martha — Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Smorodsky, Myroslaw — Passaic, N. J.
Sokolyshyn, Alexandra — New York, N. Y.
Stasiuk, Christine — New York, N. Y.
Stefanyshyn, Zwen — Brooklyn, N. Y.
Symchick, Rosemarie — Carteret, N. J.
Taskey, Alexis (Ann) — Amherstburg, Ont., Canada.
Tracy, Janet — Chester, Pa.
Ulitsky, Anna — Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zelem, Daniel — Chevleroi, Pa.

SVOBODA EDITORIALS

• From Page Two

Communist puppet and occupied by 400,000 Soviet troops..."

DR. KLOCHKO'S ESCAPE

"The decision of Dr. Mykhaylo Klochko, Soviet scientist and specialist in general and inorganic chemistry, to make use of his stay in Canada in order to "choose freedom," is not only another sensation but an event of serious political significance. This defection is also of great importance to the Ukrainian community in the free world, for as Klochko stated during his press conference, and in talks with the journalists, he is a Ukrainian, born in Poltava, and one who studied and did research in Kiev . . ."

DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN

". . . Johnson's visit to Berlin and the arrival in that city of the token force of 1,500 soldiers constituted the strongest warning to Khrushchev ever offered by the West. Just a few days before, West Berliners demonstrated in front of the city hall carrying placards with the ominous question on them "Munich 1938 — Berlin 1961?" But now, after Johnson's visit neither they, nor anyone else in the wide world may have any doubts, that there will be no second Munich, and no second capitulation before the greedy dictator . . ."

AMERICA IS AWAKENING

This editorial describes the National Education Program established by Dr. George Stuart Benson, president of Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas. Based in Harding College, the movement leads a concentrated campaign on film, in print and through lectures against the Communist menace in the USA.

"There are reasons to believe that Dr. Benson's action, along with the other similar anti-Communist movements will take in ever increasing circles of Americans and will aid them in awakening and shaking off the state of complecancy and tolerance with respect to the Communist conspiracy, which is threatening the United States with total destruction of its freedom and prosperity."

MYSTERIOUS RESIGNATION

Mentioning the various factors concerning the resignation, and the very person of Janio Quadros of Brazil, the editorial then says:

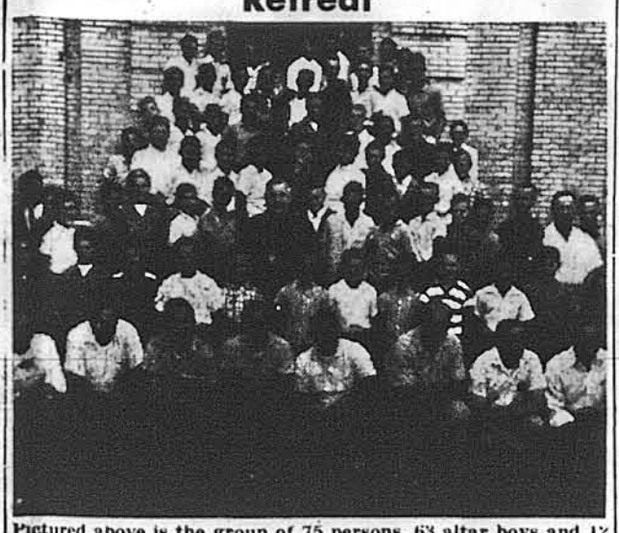
". . . In the interests of the U.S.A., especially now at the outset of the realization of "Alliance of Progress" program, which expects 20 billion dollars from the U.S.A., chaos in this the largest of Latin American countries with the population of 70 million, would be unfortunate. In the years 1954/55, Brazil had 5 presidents over the period of 15 months. Let us hope that constructive forces in Brazil, especially the parliament and the armed forces, will not allow a new prolonged crisis to happen."

ON SHEVCHENKO DAYS AT SOYUZIVKA

". . . Shevchenko Days, August 26 and 27, showing thorough organization and high artistic level were further indication that the Ukrainian community on the free soil of Washington is growing in importance. They have proved that this Ukrainian community justly and with full right is winning for itself a more permanent place in the development of the United States, that it is becoming a factor to whose voice the world is listening . . .

"Belief in the ideals of Shevchenko, further growth of the Ukrainian might, unity and solidarity in the United States and in other countries of the world will be that key which will unlock in the future the gates of Washington to the Ambassador of Free Ukrainian state."

Orthodox Altar Boys in Camping Retreat



Pictured above is the group of 75 persons, 63 altar boys and 12 adult leaders who took part in the first annual Ukrainian Orthodox Church Altar Boy Society Camping Retreat, held last weekend near Carnegie, Pa., and sponsored by the Western Pennsylvania Region of the Ukrainian Orthodox League. The altar boys who attended represented Ukrainian Orthodox Churches from Ambridge, Arnold, Carnegie, Monessen, McKees Rocks, Jeannette, Butler, Sharon and Youngstown, Ohio.

The Western Pennsylvania Region of the Ukrainian Orthodox League sponsored its first annual Altar Boy Society Camping Retreat last week at Oak Ridge Camp, near Carnegie, Pa., with the St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Church of Carnegie acting as hosts.

Sixty-three altar boys from Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in Ambridge, Arnold, Carnegie, McKees Rocks, Monessen, Jeannette, Johnstown, Sharon and Youngstown, Ohio attended the week-end camping trip in the wild woods, sleeping in tents, cooking in the field kitchen, participating in various competitive games, obstacle course, etc. Winning groups were awarded watermelons for prizes.

On Saturday night, a giant campfire was held, during which the boys heard a talk by Ted Hoptiak of Carnegie on the reasons why their church looks to them with gratefulness for the service they give it. Daniel Pysh then spoke to the boys on the serious need for additional boys entering the priesthood of their Ukrainian Orthodox Church, hoping that some day, many of those present would be candidates for the priesthood.

Serving as the arrangements committee for the activity of the league were Very Reverend Andrew Beck, pastor of the Carnegie church, Daniel J. Pysh, Steven Wachnovsky, Peter Matwiczyk, John Brandebura, Nicholas Halushchak and boys of Boy Scout Troop 251, the all-Ukrainian Boy Scout Troop of Carnegie, Pa., sponsored by the St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Church.

—Daniel Pysh

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

This week two articles arrived on our desk which clarify many misunderstandings concerning Ukraine and her northern neighbor—Russia. The one by H. Palmer of Montreal, Canada, first appeared in the city's newspaper THE GAZETTE of August 15, 1961. The other, by Stephen Shumeyko is written in the form of a book review. Editor

HISTORY CONVERTED BY RUSSIAN IMPERIALISTS

The article "The Jewish Empire of Khazaria" of Mr. F. Chevalier, printed in the Gazette August 3, 1961, would be of much greater value if the writer did not use history converted by Russian Imperialists presenting the Kievan Rus as in ancient Russian state. This untrue statement has often been repeated in our publicity, history, handbooks, encyclopedias and also in our schools. This Russian Imperialistic tendency is one of many applied in the determination of conquered nations through the centuries. It is regrettable that many prominent writers are carelessly repeating history converted by Russia and commiting themselves involuntarily in the extermination of our friendly nations, which are our potential allies in the war against Russian Imperialism.

No Russia Then

Kievan Rus was an ancient Ukrainian state, not Russian; at that time the Russian nation did not exist.

The inhabitants of Kievan Rus were known as Rusyny, and by foreigners were called Ruthenes, Ruthenians, Ukrainians. It was this people who concentrated trade and waged ways with the Byzantine Empire and accepted the Christian religion under King Vladimir the Great in Kiev in 988 A. D. During this period the Russians (Muscovites) were completely unknown as a nation. It was only in 1147 that the northern tribes organized themselves into a community and founded the town of Moscow on the banks of the river at the same name. The leaders of this new community were known as Dukes and some of them were related or descended from the royal families of the Kievan Rus to the south. Accodring to historical data the Russians organized themselves into a state only in the 15th century. What connection existed in the early ages between Kievan Rus and Moscow may be illustrated by the following facts:—In 1169 Andrew Bogolubsky of Suzdal (Moscow) attacked the city of Kiev, demolished it, and carried away all treasures and works of art to his own capital. This was the first "Liberation" movement of Russian style.

After the fall of the Kievan Rus under the Tartars, the Moscovites adopted and monopolized the name Rus, adding one more "S" and "O" for emphasis and became "Rossia" (Russia) for centuries refused to recognize another nationality within their control and the newly occupied countries became Russias, and their leaders styled themselves the "Czars of All Russias". The Russian Empire in the 19th century was subdivided into Great Russia, Little Russia (Ukraine), White Russia, New Russia, Easter Russia etc. Under communism, under national pressure of oppressed nations, this policy was recently changed to "Soviets" and, as a result there are now several "Soviet Republics", which in fact is only the continuation of the former imperial Russian extermination policy.

Finnish Influence

The Slavic origin of the Russians is disputed. The Russian historian Pokrovsky clarifies this point when he says: "Great Russia is built on the bones of the Finns and in the veins of the modern Great Russian flows at least 10 per cent on Finnish blood." Another Russian historian Kluchevsky confirms that view and says: "We are obliged in admit a certain part played by the Finnish tribes in the formation in our anthropological form, our great Russian physiognomy does not exactly express the general Slavic type." Kluchevsky also insists on the Finnish influences which modified the Russian language.

In this short article there is not enough space to present the great difference between Ukrainian and Russian culture, traditional habits, songs and physiognomy.

Ukrainians in Canada are Canadian patriots, with the understandable aspiration for the liberation of Ukraine from Russian tyranny. Rivers of Ukrainian blood have flowed in the fight for liberation from Russia, probably more than any other nation in the world. For example: Hetman Vyhovsky, Hetman Mazepa and finally and never to be forgotten, the 1930-1932 planned starvation of Ukraine. Millions of Ukrainians, up to today, are still in Siberia.

Question Of Colonialism

It is regrettable that our historians pay so little attention to these facts. Ukraine and other non-Russian nations composing today's Soviet Union could be our potential allies if the West paid more attention to these facts. We would have less trouble for Berlin, Africa and Asia, everywhere if the Western Diplomats put the question of Russian Imperial Colonialism in front of Khrushchev, as was suggested by Prime Minister Diefenbaker at the recent Ukrainian banquet at Winnipeg.

— H. Palmer

ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS ON THE QUESTION

"I made longish visits to the Soviet Union 1934, 1939, 1959, and 1960, and I have travelled across the country from Murmansk to Batoum and from Riga to the Baku, but nearly all my time has been spent in the traditional Great Russia, the European part of the Russian Federated Soviet Republic, where almost everyone's native tongue is Russian. When I say 'Russia' I shall generally mean Russia and not the Soviet Union—not even Ukraine, which can seem a great deal more European that Great Russ does."

The above is but one of the allusion made as to the difference between the Russians and the Ukrainians by Wright W. Miller in his recently published book, titled "Russias As Peoples" (E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. 1961, 202 pp.). The book is highly praised by that eminent authority on East European affairs, the Englishman, Edward Crankshaw.

In his work, Mr. Miller provides quite a good analysis of the Russian character made manifest in all aspects of Soviet society in its daily activities, apart from the politics and struggle for power by the Russians. It is written in graceful style. Although communism is not discussed in the book, for it is not a political one, there are interesting passages in it which tell the reader how the Russian mind works, how the Russian lives and thinks. It is particularly interesting when it describes the large, unconscious sense of community among Russians that antedates communism by many centuries and is partly the reason why communism works in Russia proper but not in Ukraine.

Anent the last, several excerpts:

"The [Russian] mud villages are at least enlivened with an occasional coat of white or yellow wash. But elsewhere one pines for contrasting colour against the monotonous summer green and winter white of Russia. Why should there not be the vivid blues and reds of the wooden buildings in other Northern countries such as Sweden and Finland? The bold designs which flower on white-washed huts in the South are not Russian but Ukrainian; the Ukraine endured little serfdom compared with Russia, and preserved a much more powerful tradition of independent proprietorship which is by no means yet suppressed."

In Russia the Mir was an established institution by the collectivization of 1930. The Mir was a village assembly, but it would scarecely be correct to call it anything so self-conscious as the political institution of the village; it was rather the village operating in its political aspect.

Tikhomirov's Analysis of Ukrainians

In this connection, Mr. Miller quotes the following from the book "Russia, Political and Social," written in 1888 by L. Tikhomirov:

"The Great Russian cannot imagine a life outside his society, outside the Mir. The Ukrainian on the other hand sometimes says, 'What belongs to all belongs to the devil'. The Great Russian says: 'The Mir is a fine fellow, I will not desert the Mir. Even death is beautiful in common.'"

To betray the commune, says Tikhomirov, was for the Great Russian the greatest possible, the one unpardonable sin. He notes that—

"The Ukrainian reaches the idea of public welfare by taking as his starting point the exingencies of his individual rights... he finds great difficulty in giving up his individual independence, even if the sacrifice is for the commonweal... the Great Russian from the idea of public welfare deduces that of his rights."

An interesting observation, made back in 1888.

—Stephen Shumeyko

Opportunity for Life Career

The Ukrainian National Association has an opening for full-time employment on the Editorial staff of **The Ukrainian Weekly** for a young man or woman with journalistic abilities and who is knowledgeable in Ukrainian culture and history. Applications should be accompanied with a short biographical resume, statement of qualifications and recommendation letters, and should be addressed to the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, and sent to the Editor of **Svoboda**, 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

UYL-NA CORNER

By BARBARA BROOKS

Here it is! The UYL-NA Convention in Scranton, Pennsylvania over the Labor Day Weekend, September 1, 2, 3, 4. The Hotel Casey and the Ukrainian Community Center are the sites of the weekend's gala attractions.

The city of Scranton has for years been the center of the hard coal industry. Since the demand for the "black diamonds" has decreased, a lot of our Ukrainians have also been caught in the excess labor market. With the diminishing of mines in the area it can also be said there is a decline of the common ailment, "miner's knee". For Conventioneers there will be one mine open which accomodates tourists. They can visit a real mine and also see for themselves how it looks "down under".

At the Convention itself, however, there is still time for those reading this to attend the Saturday Cabaret Dance at the Ukrainian Community Center in Scranton at 9 PM, with music by the Gene Yevich Orchestra; the Convention Concert on Sunday at Scranton Central High School, the Banquet and Grand Ball (semi-formal) at the Casey with the popular Walter Gorecki Orchestra; the Convention Sessions and Farewell Dance at the Ukrainian Community Center at 7 PM on Monday. The sessions are open to the public. Representatives from various Ukrainian national organizations are invited to offer their suggestions at the sessions.

The "Miss Ukraine" contest will take place at the Grand Ball on Sunday night at the Hotel Casey Crystal Ballroom. This will be a fine attraction for our many beautiful young ladies, and, of course, a pleasure for men-folk to observe. Certainly, everyone will participate in dancing the Ukrainian sets, the cha-cha-cha, and a new entry, the Twist. Genial Ted Tacij, Convention Chairman, will, no doubt, be seen cutting a few capers himself; that is, if he can find time in the four-day, activities-packed weekend.

Youth League convention always have been lively, combining cultural, organizational and social affairs. This convention in Scranton is no exception. It will be a pleasure to meet old acquaintances once again from the USA and Canada, and also to meet new friends. The Youth League is a unique organization, having member clubs from cultural, educational, sporst and social backgrounds. It also contains clubs from branches of national organizations into a federation for the promotion of youth activity in each member club. It is an organization founded in 1933 and this year is the 28th Anniversary of the League.

May all the delegates and guests have a fine time in Scranton and may everyone have a safe journey home.

ЛІТОПИС ОДУМ-у

ЗА ТВОРЧЕ ТРЕМТІННЯ

(Думки з приводу 11-го З'їзду ОДУМ-у в ЗДА)

На іншому місці цього числа „Літопису ОДУМ'у" читачі знайдуть статтю визначного літератора і публіциста Юрія Дивнича під назвою „Великі люди виростають із власних великих зусиль і подвигів", що була написана десять років тому з нагоди 90-их роковин смерти Тараса Шевченка. Сьогодні, коли ми стоїмо перед відбуттям 11-го З'їзду ОДУМ'у в ЗДА і коли ми робимо обрахунок зробленого та начеркуємо пляни майбутньої роботи, думка висловлена в наголовку статті Юрія Дивнича зарисовується в найгостріших контурах. А зарисовується вона на тлі нашого існування, роботи, успіхів, невдач — на тлі нашого життя як людей, українців, одумівців.

Міряючи себе самих і нашу роботу під кутом думки „великі люди виростають із власних великих зусиль і подвигів", чи не мусимо ствердити подекуди нашу убогість і брак великих зусиль і подвигів. Ідеї, що їх ставимо перед собою, — які потребують постійної переоцінки, — і що ми їх звиклі називати „великими", чомусь не запалюють в нас творчого тремтіння — так притаманного творчій молоді. А тільки де є це творче тремтіння, тільки там можливі великі зусилля і подвиги.

Аналізуючи на нашому з'їзді нас самих і нашу роботу, не забудьмо провірити і насвітлити себе в наявності так влучної думки Юрія Дивнича. (р. л.).

Засідання Головної Управи ОДУМ-у в ЗДА

1-го липня ц. р., в Бавнд Брук відбулося чергове засідання Головної Управи ОДУМ'у в ЗДА. У засіданні взяв участь голова Центрального Комітету ОДУМ'у п. Євген Федоренко, а також інші чільні одумівці — Микола Дзябенко, Василь Пономаренко, Євген Кальман, Олексій Коновал, Віктор Росинський, Антон Філімончук. Неприсутня була секретарка Гол. Управи Ніна Наливайко.

На засіданні обговорювались такі справи: Фестиваль Юн. ОДУМ'у східніх філій, 11-ий З'їзд ОДУМ'у в ЗДА та Зустріч ОДУМ'у в Глен Спей (Оселя Робітничого Союзу), яка відбудеться 2-го і 3-го вересня ц. р. Засідання вислухало звіти окремих референтів Головної Управи.

Фестиваль Юн. ОДУМ'у пройшов успішно, у фестивалі відзначились філії Нюарк, Филаделфія і Трентон. За виконання певних мистецьких точок були нагороджені грамотами філії Нюарк і Филаделфія, за підготовку в організаційній частині Юн. ОДУМ'у в Нюарку були відзначені: Галина Павленко і Нона Балаценко, а з Филаделфії — пані Бережна, Євсеєвська та гармоніст Литвиненко.

Фестиваль провели А. Філімончук, Ол. Коновал та В. Росинський.

До зустрічі кожна філія підготовляється окремо з однією або двома мистецькими точками та повідомляє про це оргреферента Євгена Кальмана, а про участь у спортовій ділянці, філії повідомляють Василя Пономаренка. Це стосується і до ОДУМ'у в Канаді, який теж бере участь в зустрічі.

Черговий З'їзд ОДУМ'у в ЗДА відбудеться в перший день Зустрічі в Глен Спей.

Вирішено, що кожна філія братиме участь в зустрічі з своїми прапорами, а одумівці повинні прибути в своїх уніформах.

Докладніші інформації про З'їзд і Зустріч будуть подані до відома наших членів через нашу пресу і організаційні обіжники Головної Управи.

Василь Пономаренко,
секретар засідання.

Справа Виховної Ради при ГУ ОДУМ ЗДА

В неділю 4-го червня ц. р., в приміщені Архіву — Бібліотеки (при Консисторії УПЦ у ЗДА), відбулася поширена нарада в справі Виховної Ради при ГУ ОДУМ, ЗДА. Присутніми були: пані Ізидора Борисів (член Вих. Ради), сл. п. проф. Іван Сенько (член Вих. Ради), проф. Анатолій Котович (член Вих. Ради), Павло Лимаренко (тимчасовий голова Вих. Ради), Євген Федоренко (голова ЦК ОДУМ), Іван Павленко (реф. ю. при ЦК ОДУМ), Дмитро Наливайко (член товариського суду ГУ ОДУМ) і А. Филимончук (фін. реф. ГУ ОДУМ).

Через обмежений час, на денному порядку, розглянуто лише одне питання, а саме: стан Виховної Ради й праця на майбутнє.

Базуючись на дискусії, в якій взяли участь усі присутні, винесено наступні ухвали:

1) Через відхід деяких із складу Вих. Ради і через обтяження деяких членів Вих. Ради іншими справами, Виховна Рада не встані продовжувати далі свою діяльність так, як це було в перших роках її існування.

2) А тому, рекомендувати Головній Управі ОДУМ, ЗДА:

Звернутися з закликом до управ філій ОДУМ'у, творити при філіях Товариства Прихильників ОДУМ'у; Найпізніше в кінці 1961-го року скликати з'їзд усіх Тов. Прихильників ОДУМ'у, з метою їх об'єднання в одній централі; На цьому з'їзді порушити справу Виховної Ради і запропонувати: або реорганізувати Вих. Раду добором нових членів, або влити Вих. Раду в централю Товариств Прихильників ОДУМ'у.

3) До скликання такого з'їзду Тов. Прих. ОДУМ'у, рекомендувати Головній Управі та Управам філій ОДУМ'у, в випадку потреби, звертатися за порадами, інформаціями та іншими справами до теперішніх членів Вих. Ради. Для цього надсилається список членів Вих. Ради та їх адреси.

4) Базуючись кількарічним досвідом, присутні звертаються до ГУ ОДУМ не легковажити справою створення Товариств Прихильників ОДУМ'у (при всіх одумівських філіях) та їх централі.

5) Всі ухвали надіслати ГУ ОДУМ, ЗДА.

Пресовий Референт
Виховної Ради

ФЕСТИВАЛЬ ЮНОГО ОДУМ-у

1-го липня ц. р. в українській оселі церкви св. Володимира в Бавнд Брук зібралася Головна Управа ОДУМ'у (Євген Федоренко — голова ЦК ОДУМ'у, Микола Дзябенко, Василь Пономаренко, Антін Філімончук, Олексій Коновал, Віктор Росинський і Євген Кальман) на останнє засідання перед 11 з'їздом - зустріччю, яка відбудеться 2 вересня 1961 року на оселі Українського Робітничого Союзу в Глен Спей. Було зроблено останні приготування до фестивалю Юного ОДУМ'у, а 2 липня молоді, повні життя й енергії юні одумівці прибули з кільканадцяти філій. Отець Пип'юк відправив Службу Божу для членів ОДУМ'у та їх батьків.

Рої Юного ОДУМ'у Филаделфії й Нюарку з своїми прапорами вишикувались на площі перед щоглою, на якій з самого ранку майорів одумівський прапор.

Перед ними — Віктор Росинський культ. - освітній реф. Головної Управи, пані Бережна з Филаделфії — довгорічна й віддана працівниця на відтинку виховання молоді й Олексій Коновал реф. Юнацтва ГУ ОДУМ'му. Звіт приймає реф. юнацтва ГУ й коротким вступним словом відкриває фестиваль Юного ОДУМ'у, присвячений 100-річчю з дня смерти безсмертного Тараса Шевченка. Він закликає батьків допомагати в дальшій праці з молоддю, а молодь закликає гідно й гордо нести прапор української організації та завжди мати на думці слова нашого Кобзаря „і чужому научайтесь й свого не цурайтесь".

Мистецька частина, якою керував Віктор Росинський, а пізніше Ол. Коновал, розпочалася „Заповітом" Тараса Шевченка, який заграла Віра Кирейко на фортепіяні. Мішаний хор Нюарнської філії під диригуванням Ноки Балаценко виконав дві пісні на слова Шевченка „Садок вишневий коло хати" і „Ой у полі могила". Декламації та танці були переплетені музичними виступами учасників фестивалю. З деклямаціями виступали Галя Слинько, Михайло Семенець, Антоніна Степова, Віктор Мінак з Нюарку, а рій „Соколи" з Филаделфії продеклямував „Привіт" і на закінчення проспівав пісню „О, Україно" під керівництвом пані Євсеєвської.

Танцювальна дівоча група Юного ОДУМ'у з Филаделфії підготовлена Віктором Литвиненком й під його акомпаніямент на акордеоні виконала бездоганно такі танці: „Дівчата в полі", „Дощик", „Ой лопнув обруч" та „Ой, що ж то за шум"; хлопці Славко Гаврищук, Микола Поліщук, Олесь Зінченко і Володимир Білоус виконали „Запорізький герць". Від філії в Нюарку Катя Гладун, Жибурт та Котляр протанцювали „Катерину"; Валерій Кирейко, Віктор Каплій, Ірина Котляр та Валя Жибурт — український танець, а Люба Котляр і Мих. Семенець — „Козачку". Рій „Лисиць" з Филаделфії, підготовлений своєю виховницею Оксаною Плюйко, відспівав пісню „Ізнялася хуртовина".

Твори Шевченка були виконані Валентиною Приходько на фортепіяні. Володимиром Степовим на скрипці, Віктором Мінаком і Михайлом Семенцем на акордеоні та Вірою Мінак на мандоліні; всі вони з Нюарку. Рій „Лисиць" з Филаделфії виконав вільноручні вправи, переплетені музикою і співом та разом з рештою членів філії виконав монтаж „Молоді ми — і світ нам відкритий" під керівництвом пані Бережної.

У процесі мистецької частини, реф. юнацтва ГУ привітав пані Софію Гаєвську, яка приїхала з Ню Йорку, і вона словив їй щиру подяку від філії в Нюарку та від Головної Управи ОДУМ'у за її пожертву в сумі $500.00 на дім ОДУМ'у в Нюарку.

Перед кінцем було повідомлено, що жюрі визначить і повідомить ГУ ОДУМ'у, хто заслуговує на грамоти за свої виступи на фестивалі. Филаделфійську філію нагороджено Грамотою за найкраще виконання танців, а Нюаркську філію за деклямації та гру на музичних інструментах.

Завдяки Антонові Філімончукові, членові Головної Управи, референтові юнацтва в Нюарку, який технічно підготував фестиваль, та іншим членам Нюаркської філії, їх батькам, як також одумівцям з Трентону, Ню Йорку, Филаделфії й інших філій — фестиваль відбувся з успіхом, а для юних одумівців з гарними спогадами.

Володимир Самійленко
(1864-1925)

УКРАЇНСЬКА МОВА

Пам'яті Т. Шевченка

Діямант дорогий на дорозі лежав —
Тим великим шляхом люд усякий минав,
І ніхто не пізнав діяманта того.
Йшло багато людей, і топтали його,
Але раз тим шляхом хтось чудовий ішов,
І в пилу на шляху діямант він найшов.
Камінець дорогий він одразу пізнав,
І додому приніс, і гарненько, як знав,
Обробив, обточив дивний той камінець,
І уставив його у коштовний вінець.
Сталось диво тоді: камінець засіяв
І промінням ясним всіх людей здивував,
І палючим огнем кольористо блищить,
І проміння його усім очі сліпить.

Так в тилу на шляху наша мова була,
І мислива рука її з пилу взяла.
Полюбила її, обробила її,
Положила на ню усі сили свої
І в народній вінець, як в оправу, ввела,
І як зорю ясну, вище хмар піднесла.
І на злість ворогам засіяла вона,
Як алмаз дорогий, як та зоря ясна.
І сіятиме вік, поки сонце стоїть,
І лихим ворогам буде очі сліпить.
Хай же ті вороги поніміють скоріш,
Наша ж мова сія щогодини ясніш!
Хай коштовним добром вона буде у нас,
Щоб і сам здивувавсь у могилі Тарас,
Щоб, поглянувши сам на створіння своє,
Він побожно сказав: — Відкіля нам сіє! —

Приклад гідний наслідування

В попередньому числі „Літопису ОДУМ-у" ми вмістили заклик Філії ОДУМ-у до зложення вкладок на закуп будинку. Нижче повністю містимо листа п-і С. Гаєвської і відповідь Управи Філії ОДУМ-у в Нюарку:

„Шановні Добродії!

Прочитала Ваше звернення про намір придбати власний будинок для ОДУМ'у в Нюарку й у голові повстало повно живих спогадів.

Святе діло Ви робите, намагаючись притримати нашу молодь в українському дусі. Під кожним оглядом це чи не найголовніша ділянка в нашій праці за кордоном. Наші батьки часто не мають спромоги уділяти досить часу дітям, щоб виховувати і прищеплювати їм українську культуру, звичаї, прагнення, тому на українські школи, дитячі організації, імпрези припадає ця важлива роля.

Пригадую й свою Рідну Школу в Нюарку в. 1933, 1934, 1935 рр. Скільки радости захоплення в дітей на українських виставах, святах — тай клопотів! Довго не витримала з підшептами, байдужістю, в боротьбі за вплив. Але досвід із Українською Рідною Школою в Нюарку привів мене до ще більшого переконання, що в наших умовах загальної асиміляції виховувати дітей в українському дусі потрібно й корисно і для батьків, і для дітей.

Чим ліпше наші діти будуть знати нашу мову, культуру, звичаї, тим більший буде зв'язок між батьками й дітьми. Тим більше діти будуть розуміти свого тата й маму й уникати часто руїнницької небезпеки й впливу оточення.

Знання й повага до української культури висуватиме наших дітей на передові становища в школах і на праці, у взаємовідношеннях із учителями, працедавцями й товаришами.

Отож, щасти Вам, Боже, в корисній праці Вашій, а цей мій чек на $500.00 хай буде скромною цеглиною в приспішенні Вашого шляхетного наміру.

З пошаною,
С. Гаєвська".

18-го червня, 1961 р.

Вельмишановна п. С. Гаєвська!

Перш за все позволимо собі від імені цілої філії ОДУМ'у зложити сердечну подяку за Вашу великодушну пожертву.

Бажали б тут підкреслити, що проводити працю з молоддю є надзвичайно трудно; додавши до того несвідомість деяких батьків, вона стає майже неможливою. В такій невдячній праці буває в нас в деякій мірі розчарування й сумнів важливости цієї праці. Але завдяки Вашому відгукові й Вашому примірному листі, ми назавжди матимемо джерело бадьорости з якого, мов спраглий піхотинець, черпатимемо бадьорість і охоту до дальшої праці в вихованні української молоді.

Нехайже Всевишній подасть Вам здоров'я, а Україні більше таких людей як Ви.

З ОДУМ'івським привітом,
за управу філії,
Віктор Росинський,
голова.
Ніна Стокальська,
секретар".

Об'єднання Демократичної Української Молоді в ЗДА запрошує Українське Громадянство Америки і Канади на

11-ий З'ЇЗД ОДУМ-у в ЗДА та ВЕЛИКУ ЗУСТРІЧ ОДУМ-у Америки і Канади

присвячену

100-им Роковинам Тараса Шевченка

що відбудуться в днях 2 і 3 вересня 1961 в оселі Українського Робітничого Союзу „Верховина" в Глен Спей, Н. Й.

В програмі З'їзду:

Субота, 2 вересня 1961 — год. 12 обіду:
Відкриття, вибір Президії і комісій;
Привіти;
Звіти Керівних Органів ОДУМ'у;
Дискусія над звітами;
Уділення абсолюторії уступаючим К. Органам;
Вибір нових К. О.

9-та год. вечора:

ВЕЛИКА ЗАБАВА

у великому павільйоні оселі УРСоюзу „Верховина".
Вибір Всеодумівської королеви.

В ПРОГРАМІ ЗУСТРІЧІ ОДУМ'у:

Неділя, 3 вересня 1961:
Від год. 10-ої ранку польова Служба Божа;
1:30 пп. Розпочинається офіційна частина, що її відкриє голова ЦК Євген Федоренко;
Промовляють: Юрій Дивнич та Юрій Мартинюк.
В дефіляді візьмуть участь філії ОДУМ'у Америки і Канади;
Великий концерт одумівських мистецьких сил ЗДА і Канади. Також виступить гуморист Гриць Мотика;
Спортові змагання філій за чашу ОДУМ'у.

За ближчими інформаціями звертатись до місцевих філій ОДУМ'у.

Центральний Комітет та Головна Управа ОДУМ'у в ЗДА

BOOK REVIEW

SHEVCHENKO IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

THE KOBZAR OF UKRAINE (Second edition): Translated by Alexander Jardine Hunter, edited by J. B. Rudnyc'kyj, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, pp. 144, Winnipeg, 1961.

This publication of The Kobzar is intended to commemorate the Shevchenko year in Canada as well as the 20th anniversary of Dr. Hunter's death.

Dr. Hunter produced this first translation of selected poems by Shevchenko which he published in 1922. There are other translations of Shevchenko such as the one by Professor W. R. Morfill, the founder of Slavic Studies at Oxford, England, who was the first known translator in Europe of Shevchenko's poetry into English. He was followed by E. L. Voynich in 1911. On the North American continent Shevchenko's translations were prepared by F. R. Livesay, Honore Ewach and others. There is a prose translation of Shevchenko's works by Dr. Clarence A. Manning which was published in 1945. In 1958-59 Myra Lazechko-Haas, who won the first prize in the nation-wide poetry contest in Canada in 1947, prepared a poetical version of Shevchenko's poetry which, as yet unpublished, is well known from her recitations during the Shevchenko conferences at the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Winnipeg.

Dr. Hunter's translation has deep cultural value and presents skillful verse rendering. The translator is moved by the desire to acquaint Canadians with Ukrainian literature. He, indeed, showed deep interest in Ukrainians and their cultural matters. His translation portrays adequately the understanding of the spirit of Shevchenko's poetry as well as the nature of the situations described. Also, Shevchenko's thoughts and ideas are well developed.

Limited In Translation

However, Shevchenko's metrical heritage and pattern of rhythm are not fully matched as far as mastery and artistry of the style are concerned. Here the translator rather preserved the original thoughts intact, but without being bound by Shevchenko's extremely independent and elevated way of expression. Thus the translation lost considerably in its art as a passionate expression of Shevchenko's mind. It definitely lacks the depth of Shevchenko's integrity and virtue and is not the measure of his greatness as poet. The translator tried to re-create the spirited verses of Shevchenko's imagination but his technical mastery does not match the artistry of Shevchenko. Therefore Shevchenko, in the translation looks somehow limited, less spirited, and as some critics say, does not equal the mastery of Robert Burns.

The translation as a whole has an important historical and poetical value; it introduces perfectly and accurately Shevchenko's ideas, it provides good introductory notes in its setting. Also, the decorative symbols and illustrations found in this selection show some facets of Ukrainian art. The translation is impressive and is done from the depth of the heart.

Dr. Hunter tried not only to translate the Shevchenko's heritage, but to show to the English reader Shevchenko the man, who though born serf, remained the guiding star of his nation. His genius grew well above the national aspirations of his enslaved nation and he, as a bard and man of vision, became the universal poet of liberty and democratic ideals. His spirit reveals a style of incomparable beauty as well as the common universal values of mankind.

—W. T. Zyla

11-ий З'ЇЗД ОДУМ-у в ЗДА та ВЕЛИКА ЗУСТРІЧ ОДУМ-у АМЕРИКИ І КАНАДИ

присвячена

100-им РОКОВИНАМ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА

— відбудеться —

2-го й 3-го вересня 1961 р., в оселі Українського Робітничого Союзу в Глен Спей, Ню Йорк

Юрій Дивнич

Великі люди виростають із власних великих зусиль і подвигів

(З приводу роковин Тараса Шевченка — 1861-1951)

Від Редакції: *Десять років тому в 9-ому числі Бюлетеня ОДУМ-у появилася стаття Юрія Дивнича з приводу 90-их роковин з дня смерти Тараса Шевченка. Тепер передруковуємо її, бо багато думок — особливо тих, що відносяться до молоді — надалі залишилися актуальними.*

Шкода велика, що 90-ті роковини з дня смерти Тараса Шевченка, проходять у нас лише в площині обрядового відбування календарної повинности.

Ні письменники, ні публіцисти, ні науковці не подали до преси нічого такого свіжо - творчого, що визначало б місце Шевченка в надзвичайно темній духовій і соціяльно - політичній ситуації наших днів.

Такі велетні, як Шевченко, мають у своїх скарбах магічні ключі до кожної з найзаплутаніших і найбільш трагічних та здавалося б безвихідних епох. Але найти саме той один із багатьох духових ключів Шевченка, що прийшовся б якраз до даної доби й ситуації — справа великого й тривалого духового зусилля.

Не знаю, чи маємо право обвинувачувати наших літераторів і науковців за брак цього зусилля — адже всі вони сьогодні спролетаризовані і здебільшого не мають змоги навіть навідатися до якоїсь бібліотеки чи присісти за свій робочий стіл. А з другого боку, відсутність видавництв і журналів не дозволяє опублікувати вже давно готових нових шевченкознавчих студій.

Понад три чверті століття живе українство образом Шевченка, що його створив Кониський у своїй великій біографії Шевченка. Цей образ Кониського, дійовий і цінний 70 років, сьогодні зовсім перестарів і дуже мало говорить до сучасних поколінь та їхньої епохи. Ці сучасні покоління справедливо протестують проти „іконописного батька Тараса" (Хвильовий), але не визволили великого поета з рук уже мертвого минулого. Вони не створили свого образу Шевченка. І тому так разюче б'є в вічі духова і мертва відсутність серед нас Шевченка, порожнеча фраз про нього тих, хто чомусь найчастіше вживає і зловживає його ім'я.

Коли говорити про взаємини Шевченка з нашою сьогоднішньою молоддю, то треба признати, що цих взаємин, мабуть, просто не існує, бо „іконописний батько Тарас", мало до молоді промовляє, а безпосередньо досягнути Шевченка вона не може, мабуть через свою культурну недорослість, як також через брак відповідних духових учителів, батьків. А Шевченко потрібен сьогодні як цілюща вода, як свіже повітря, як українське степове сонце. Бо де ж як не в Шевченка, знайдемо такі цілющі чари проти безідейности, порожнечі, дрібного егоцентризму, взаємного відчуження і хитливости, які так б'ють отруйним чадом з усіх щілин нашого життя?

Молодь — це те, що на очах стає дорослим. Це процес формування людини. Якраз сьогодні, бракує людини у великому, вічному шевченківському значенні цього слова. Ми так здрібніли усі, що коли б могли глянути на себе збоку, наприклад очима Шевченка, то певно жахнулися б себе самих. Це стосується не тільки українців, а всіх — та від цього не легше.

Не легше нам від твердження сучасного філософа, що в сучасному механістичному світі людина стала функцією, річчю, яка навіть не вмирає, а просто випадає з процесу, як зіпсована деталь.

Війна і вигнання, кинули нашу молодь у найбезнадійніший стан, в ситуацію, в якій здавалося б, вона не може духово рости, не може вчитися і т. д. Але хіба кріпак Шевченко був у кращій ситуації до своїх 24 років, коли його викупили з кріпацтва? Та й викупили його тільки тому, що в ту петербургську білу ніч, Сошенко зустрів його не в шинку, не на танцях, і не в ліжку, а перед творами мистецтва в парку за малюванням, після тяжкого дня кріпацької праці.

Як маляр і поет — він міг знайти своє місце в придворних колах культурних верхів імперії, серед русифікованих українських магнатів та поміщиків, які бавилися в українофільство.

Для цього йому треба було остатися в сентименталізмі Квітке, або романтизмі Боровиковського. Але він пильно приглядається до української дійсности, і протягом трьох літ (1843, 1844, 1845) переоцінює всі цінності, і з молодого романтика, в муках сумнівів, в болях пізнання — стає великим мужем, найдорослішим з усіх українців усіх поколінь.

Не місце тут окреслити цю тему, як Шевченко з молодого став дорослим, як зробив з себе справжню людину. Це тема цілої праці. Ми хотіли лише нагадати тут тим одиницям із нашої молоді, які ведуть нерівний бій за своє духове народження: приглянься в Шевченка, а особливо в ті його роки, коли він прощався з молодістю — в його „три літа".

Ви побачите, що все можна подолати, коли одвоюємо основне — людину в собі.

РІК II Ч. 3 (5)

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