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D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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AT SCRANTON'S CITY HALL

Ukrainian group honored at reception held in Scranton mayor's office. From left: Jerry Pronko, convention co-chairman; John Kuchmy, retiring treasurer; Joseph Andrews, Pennsylvania deputy secretary of revenue; Mary Bukartyk, retiring recording secretary; Edward Popil, speakers' committee chairman; Walter Bodnar, retiring UYL-NA president; John Shwed, president, UWA Junior Youth League; Kay Fedoryshyn, retiring vice-president UYL-NA; Ben Kucy, retiring vice-president, UYL-NA; Ted Tacij, convention chairman, and Mayor James T. Hanlon, seated.

UYL-NA 28th CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following resolutions were formally adopted by the delegates to the 28th Ukrainian Youth League of North America Convention.

We, the delegates of the 28th Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, gathered in the City of Scranton, Pennsylvania, on this Labor Day week-end in September, 1961, have unanimously passed the following resolutions:

1. Whereas, by an Act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, and subsequent proclamation of Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy, the United States has established the Third Week of July as Captive Nations Week, and thus has officially recognized and written into the law of the land that Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia and other nations in the Soviet Union are enslaved countries conquered by aggressive Russian Communist imperialism; and

Whereas, it is vital to the national security of the United States, Canada and the free world that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

Whereas, House Résolution 211 has been proposed in the House of Representatives by Congressman Daniel J. Flood to create a permanent committee to deal with the captive nations; therefore, we do hereby resolve,

That the UYL-NA and its mebers strongly urge the formation of such a permanent committee by the United States Congress.

2. Whereas, Russian Communist imperialistic activities are becoming increasingly arrogant and belligerent as indicated by events in Berlin, Africa, Cuba, Latin America and other parts of the world; and

Whereas, the Russian Communist drive to enslave the entire world is gaining momentum because of clever Russian propaganda, aided by general apathy on the part of the free world; we do hereby resolve,

That the UYL-NA members throughout the U.S. and Canada intensify their efforts to encourage a firm stand of our people against further Russian Communist aggressions and transgressions and to disseminate more detailed information regarding Russian Communist imperialism exposing the tragic plight of the exploited and almost forgotten people held in bondage behind the iron curtain.

3. Whereas, the United States Congress has enacted a law allocating a portion of land in Washington, D.C., for the erection of a Taras Shevchenko Monument, we therefore resolve,

That the UYL-NA Shevchenko Memorial Committee continue its cooperation with the Shevchenko Monument Committee in formulating plans in connection with raising of the necessary funds for the successful erection of the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C.

4. Whereas, the United States celebration of the Shevchenko Centennial will demonstrate to Moscow that we are perfectly aware of and sympathize profoundly with the freedom aspirations of the Ukrainian people and other captive nations in the present Red Russians Empire, and

Whereas, today, as 45 million Ukrainians enslaved by Communist Russia, work unselfishly and unceasingly by holding up Taras Shevchenko as a shining exponent of true liberty and as their symbol of inspiration and incentive to rid themselves of the despotic rule of Moscow; we do hereby resolve,

That the UYL-NA members and their friends continue to urge the present administration for favorable consideration of the issuance of a "Champion of Liberty" stamp as a tribute to Taras Shevchenko, the great Ukrainian poet and freedom fighter.

5. Whereas, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of Amer-

See RESOLUTIONS, pg. 3

Ukrainian Youth Organizations to Hold Consultative Meeting

NEW YORK. — A consultative meeting of representatives of Ukrainian Youth Organizations will be held at the offices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 302 **West 13th Street, N.Y.C., on Saturday, September 23, 1961, at 4 P.M.**, according to John Flis, Youth Coordinator of the UCCA.

The meeting is being held in conformance with the policy of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to keep Ukrainian youth informed of the progress made by said committee in its work. Representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee will be present. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA chairman of Washington, will make the principal report.

All youth organizations are invited to have at least two representatives from their organizations attend the meeting.

NEW YORK WAS HOST TO SECOND SESSION OF WORLD CONGRESS OF FREE UKRAINIAN SCHOLARSHIP

NEW YORK, September 11 (Special)—Last Saturday and Sunday, September 9 and 10, the World Congress of Free Ukrainian Scholarship held its second session commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Ukraine's poet Taras Shevchenko. The first session was held in March, 1961.

Nearly 130 people took part as participants or listeners in this session, which was held at Columbia University's Philosophy Hall and the Ukrainian Institute of America. Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the U.S., opened the meeting, speaking in Ukrainian and English. He spoke of the importance and the duties of the free Ukrainian scholarship, especially the Shevchenko Scientific Society, pointing out that the development of free Ukrainian scholarship is progressing in line with the ideals to which the great poet devoted his whole life.

Professor Smal-Stocki greeted the representatives from church and civil organizations and thanked the management of Columbia University for extending their hospitality. Saturday's session was presided over by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, Prof. Eugene Wertyporoch, Prof. Gregory Luzhnycky, Prof. Matthew Stachiw, and Prof. Mykola Zajcew. The following papers were read at the morning program:

Prof. Matthew Stachiw on "Soviet Statehood of Ukraine in the Juridical and Sociological-Political Aspect"; Prof. Joseph W. Andrushkiw on "Mathematics in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Today"; Prof. Vasyl Steciuk on "Classic Education in Ukraine in the Past and Present"; Prof. Volodymyr Kalyna on "Ideological Contradictions in Modern Physics," and Prof. Bohdan Wynar on "The State of Economic Science in Ukraine in the 1950's."

Sessions of Sections in Respective Committees

The Saturday afternoon meeting was transferred to the Ukrainian Institute of America where the following committees met: The Philological Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Constantine Kysilevsky and Prof. Gregory Luzhnycky; the Historical Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Matthew Stachiw and Zenon Stefaniw, M.A. The Legal-Political, Economic and Regional Research Committee met under the chairmanship of Prof. Mykola Velychkivsky, and Prof. George Starosolsky.

The Mathematics and Physics Committee was under the chairmanship of Prof. George Machuk, and Prof. Volodymyr Kalyna; the Committee on Chemistry under Prof. Mykola Zajcew, and Prof. Ivan Oleksyshyn; the Biological Committee under Prof. Alexander Archimowitsch, and Prof. Ivan Rozhin. The Medical Committee chairmanship was in the hands of Prof. Michael Mishchenko, and Dr. Roman Osinchuk.

The entire Sunday session took place at the Ukrainian Institute of America. At noon the final plenary meeting was held at which Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki spoke of the great importance of the World Congress of Ukrainian Scholarship during the commemorative year of the 100th anniversary of the death of Shevchenko, who is the patron of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Prof. Joseph W. Andrushkiw was the chairman of this final conference. Representatives of separate committees submitted reports on all papers underlining new achievements of free Ukrainian scholarship which developed during this congress.

A total of 91 papers were read during the two sessions of Congress — 33 at the March session, devoted to the research on Shevchenko, and 58 last weekend.

President John F. Kennedy saw fit to send his greetings to this congress of Ukrainian Scholars, as well as many Governors, Senators and Congressmen saw fit to send theirs. Greetings were also received from high Ukrainian church officials of both denominations as well as civil organizations and persons interested in the congress. The Secretary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in U.S., Prof. Vasyl Steciuk, read the "Summary of the Proceedings of the World Congress of Free Ukrainian Scholarship in both Sessions."

On Saturday, September 9, the Philological Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society held a general meeting and elected new leaders. Prof. Vasyl Lew was chosen director, Prof. Constantine Kysilevsky assistant director and Mr. Bohdan Krawciw secretary.

Ukrainian American Association Of University Professors Founded

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The Ukrainian American Association of University Professors came into being here on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1961. According to the Organizing Committee. Some 40 university and college professors of various ranks applied for membership.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Michael S. Pap, Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of the Institute for Soviet and East European Studies, John Carroll University, who explained the purpose of the meeting. After electing Dr. Pap, Chairman, M. J. Melnyk, Co-Chairman, and L. Wynar, Secretary of the assembly, Dr. Myron J. Melnyk, Assistant Professor of Statistics, Kent State University, formulated the purposes of the Association. According to the Constitution, the purpose of the Association shall be: 1. to promote professional interests of its members in many ways; 2. to create an endowment fund the proceeds of which would be used to assist scholars and graduate students to do research on Ukrainian and related problems and facilitate their publication; 3. to co-operate with other institutions interested in the studies of East European problems; and 4. to promote social activities among members of the Association. Great emphasis has been put upon the close contacts between professors and graduate students in order to assist the latter.

In the course of discussion, Dr. Bohdan Lonchyna, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, University of Detroit, and Dr. Michael Capp from the same Department, as well as Dr. Ihor Kamenetzky, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Western Michigan University, and Dr. Bohdan Wynar, Librarian, University of Denver, made several suggestions with regard to practical activities of the Association. Upon clarifying the purpose of the Association, it was unanimously decided to establish such organization.

The afternoon session concentrated on the Constitution and election of the Executive Council of the Association. The Constitution was adopted on the basis of a draft prepared by Dr. Peter G. Stercho, Associate Professor of Political Science, St. Vincent College. It provides

See ASSOCIANTION, pg. 3

26th ANNUAL U.N.A. DAY IN CHICAGO

A capacity crowd attended the 26th Annual U. N. A. Day in Chicago last August 20th at the Erhardt Grove. This annual affair was sponsored by the District Committee of the U. N. A. Branches here, whose chairman is Taras Shpikula, member of the Board of Advisers of the Ukrainian National Association.

The day's activities were opened by Supreme President of the U. N. A. Joseph Lesawyer who greeted the members as the guest speaker of the day.

He added attraction made available this year was a Drawing of U. N. A. certificate numbers made up of every member belonging to the twenty six U. N. A. branches which comprise the Chicago District Committee. Out of the approximate 8,000 membership, the winners were: B. Hrynchuk of Br. 35, who won $50.00; A. Stym of Br. 125, who won $35.00; and B. P. Nalywajko of Br. 125, who won $15.00.

One of the chief features on the program was the selection of the U. N. A. Popularity Queen to reign for the year 1961-1962. The descending queen, Miss Olena Hikawyj of Br. 221 presented the crown to the new queen, Mary Kot, as finally decided by the three judges Volodymyr Nychay, Stephania Kochy and John Kravchyshyn. Mary Kot, who is a member of Branch 252, is the daughter of Josephine and Steve Kot and at present is a student at Tuley High School. Her Godparents, Dmytro and Eva Olywko of Br. 221 and Br. 125 respectively, were present to watch their godchild ascend the throne. Her first attendant is Anna Pundor of Br. 106 and her second attendant is Kathryn Malejkyj of Br. 221. The queen and her court were awarded many beautiful and valuable gifts and prizes of which many were given by well-wishers from the Ukrainian businessmen.

Mary Kot

The following Sub-committee chairmen and workers all participated with diligence to make this day successful: T. Shpikula, M. Chariw, M. Popiel, A. Zboryk, J. Mychalcewycz, P. Wasylowsky, W. Semkiw, A. Iwaniuk, A. Wasylowsky, N. Chariw, E. Olywko, M. Semkiw, M. Shpikula, O. Chubs, J. Kot, S. Zboryk, W. Fedynsky, W. Denega, A. Slota, S. Denega, and M. Shpikula.

The U. N. A. banner which is annually awarded to the Branch having organized the most members for the past year was presented by Br. 423 to Branch 379 whose officers A. Zboryk, president, and M. Semkiw, secretary, accepted it.

While in Chicago for the U. N. A. Day, Mr. Lesawyer spoke at the organizational meeting August 19th at 8:00 p.m. held at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, 841 N. Western Ave. Taras Shpikula, president of the District Committee, presided over the many supreme and local branch officers, organizers, past convention delegates and members who atttended. At this meeting, 15 branches pledged a total of 336 members to be organized by the end of 1961.

—Mary Shpikula

AMERICAN TOURIST CONVICTED AS 'SPY' IN UKRAINE

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.—A Soviet military tribunal sentenced Marvin William Makinen, an American tourist, to eight years' detention on espionage charges. He is to serve two years in prison and six years in a corrective labor camp.

Details of Mr. Makinen's alleged spying activities and his two-day trial by a tribunal of the Kiev Military District were reported by the Moscow radio and by Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper.

According to the Soviet charges, Mr. Makinen was approached by U.S. intelligence agents in West Berlin and instructed by them to enter the USSR through Ukraine and leave it through Byelorussia. Furthermore, he was instructed to reconnoiter an airfield near a "West Ukrainian city" and to photograph a "military objective" in Kiev and another in Byelorussia.

Eight rolls of film showing vehicles, bridges, railroad installations and similar items were found on him, according to the Soviet accounts, which said he also carried a notebook that contained detailed travel notes.

* * *

The State Department in Washington said it deplored the arrest, detention and sentencing by the Soviet Union of Mr. Makinen on espionage charges and denied that he was a spy for the United States government.

Western Ukraine Stiffens Opposition To Russian Communism

Catholic news sources in Western Europe continue to carry reports confirming the existence of an underground Church movement in Western Ukraine which is resisting with heroic fortitude all Russian communist attempts to destroy it.

These same sources report that for two months no word has been received regarding the health of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, Primate of Western Ukraine, who is at present serving a prison sentence in a labor camp in Siberia.

Ukrainian Language Taught In Polish Schools

WARSAW. — According to Nashe Slovo, the Ukrainian-language newspaper in Poland, the Ukrainian language is being taught in many of the schools in Poland.

An article in said publication reveals that 10 Ukrainian schools are in operation in Poland, and that the Ukrainian language is taught as subject in 132 schools. The article goes on to state that in the first half of 1961 a total of 2,796 children were instructed in Ukrainian, but despite this figure, only 1.5 per cent of the Ukrainian children in Poland were taught their native language. The reason given is that there are two few qualified Ukrainian language teachers in that country.

L. I. PRIEST NAMED UKRAINIAN BISHOP

SUPERIOR OF BYZANTINE SEMINARY TO SERVE IN ENGLAND

WASHINGTON (NC)—Very Rev. Eugene Augustine Hornyak, of the order of St. Basil the Great, has been named Titular Bishop of Hermonthis and Auxiliary to William Cardinal Godfrey for the Ukrainian Exarchate in England. Cardinal Godfrey is Archbishop of Westminster and Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainians of the Byzantine Rite living in England.

At the present time, Father Hornyak is superior and master of novices at St. Josaphat Monastery, Lattingtown Village (Glen Cove), L. I.

The appointment, made by Pope John XXIII, was announced here by Archbishop Edigio Vagnozzi, Apostolic Delegate in the United States.

Bishop-elect Hornyak was born in Kucura, Bachka, Yugoslavia, Oct. 7, 1919. His parents still live in Kucura.

As a youth in Yugoslavia, Bishop-elect Hornyak was a pupil of Alojzije Cardinal Stepinac, Archbishop of Zagreb, who was imprisoned by the Tito regime after it came to power and who died in 1960.

The future Bishop studied at the Pontifical Seminary of St. Josaphat, Propaganda College and the Gregorian University in Rome, taking the doctorate in Sacred Theology at Propaganda College and the baccalaureate in Canon Law at the Gregorian. He was ordained in Rome March 25, 1945, by Archbishop Ivan Buchko, Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Western Europe.

Father Hornyak came to the United States in 1947 as a diocesan priest of the Byzantine Rite Exarchate of Pittsburgh. He served at SS. Peter and Paul Church, Warren, Ohio and St. Michael's Church, Newton Falls, Ohio. Between October, 1950 and June, 1955, he was professor of moral theology, canon law and liturgy at SS. Cyril and Methodius Byzantine Catholic Seminary, Pittsburgh. He was also spiritual director at the seminary from 1951 to 1955.

He was a judge of the Matrimonial Tribunal of the Pittsburgh Exarchate from 1950 to 1955, and temporary administrator of St. Mary's Church, Kenmore, Ohio, from August to November, 1955.

Father Hornyak joined the Order of St. Basil the Great in March, 1956, and was in their novitiate at Mundare, Alberta, Canada, from that time until June 10, 1957, when he took his first monastic vows. He made his solemn profession as a Basilian monk June 19, 1960.

Father Hornyak has served as assistant master of novices and master of novices at St. Josaphat's Monastery, Lattingtown Village. He was spiritual director of St. Basil Seminary, Stamford, Conn., from 1958 until this year. He was made superior of the monastery at Lattingtown Village May 15 of this year.

PROFESSOR GRANOVSKY, HEAD OF ODWU, PETITIONS PRESIDENT KENNEDY

NEW YORK. — President John F. Kennedy was asked to resume championship of all the captive and enslaved nations by proclaiming a new "Declaration of Independence" to be applied to all the nations of the world.

The letter was sent to Pres. Kennedy by Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky, president of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), and its parent units—the Ukrainian Golden Cross, the Youth Branches of MUN and the Student Clubs "ZAREVO," all of which held their 23rd national convention on September 2-4, 1961 in Lehighton, Pa.

Prof. Granovsky's letter, dated September 5, 1961, read:

"We unequivocally support your foreign policy and especially your courageous stand against the imperialistic aggression of the USSR and its leaders in their designs for the insidious conquest of the world.

"As long as the Russian conglomerate colonial empire will be permitted to exist — there will be no peace on this earth. There is only one way for American freedom to survive and that is to proclaim a New Declaration of Independence with national freedom and human rights for all of the world's captive and colonial peoples not only in Africa and Asia, but also in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Turkestan and Siberia. This may well be, and rightly, a timely demand started with the American leadership and support of full sovereign rights for Ukraine and Byelorussia in the United Nations, and followed with the dismemberment of the Russian colonial empire. The time has long arrived to courageously support the voice of the non-Russian peoples, now enslaved within the boundaries of the USSR, for their rights to complete national independence, free from the dictates of the Kremlin's regime and the Communist ideology.

"Only then will our economic, cultural and military aid to less fortunate and less developed peoples be truly effective, and only then the world peace with freedom of all peoples may have a chance to prevail. Such a New Declaration of Independence by our Government and people will be most effective in paralyzing the Communist propaganda and Russian imperialist aggression among the people seeking national freedom, cultural and economic development in peace.

"The members of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU) with all of its associate organizations and many sympathizers within the ranks of other Ukrainian organizations express their profound devotion and loyalty to the United States, as well as their readiness for a courageous defense of American security and freedom of the world, as the very basis of our own future freedom."

Flags of Captive Nations In Legion's Parade in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—The national flags of 13 captive nations of Soviet Russia were represented in the parade of the American Legion in Denver, Colo., on Monday, September 11, 1961, according to the **Denver Catholic Register.**

The flags were carried by airmen from Lowry Air Force Base, who were one of the groups comprising the marching units of Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post 1, Denver.

The captive nations that were represented in the parade were Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cossackia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and Ukraine.

The idea for having these captive nations represented in the Legion's parade originated with Bob Ramsey, a member of the editorial staff of **The Denver Catholic Register.**

A member of Denver's Legion Post 1, Mr. Ramsey suggested the idea to James P. Eakins, head of the post's Americanism Committee, after corresponding with Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, the originator of the Captive Nations Resolution.

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KHRUSHCHEV, THE TERROR-SOWER

The sudden storm over the Russian atomic blast has shaken the world and has created a tense and explosive situation. Nikita Khrushchev has emerged in all his nakedness as a savage and inhuman terrorist who, by threats of atomic annihilation, is trying to achieve his communist objective: conquest of the world for Russian communism.

Apparently Khrushchev believes that sheer terror can do what propaganda, subversion and fake and meaningless negotiations could not entirely accomplish. He seeks not only to divide Berlin, but he is seeking to divide the world, to force every government in the world, including the weak and frightened and the unaligned, to make its choice.

Yet, up to a few days ago, statesmen of the West stilll talked of how they were going to sit down and talk with the Russians and make them see reason. Over Washington, as over many other places in the world, there lingered this miasma, this putrid air, that the cold war has been a misunderstanding and that the Communists are as afraid of a nuclear war as we are. All that was needed was to sit down at the same table and negotiate.

In our futile search to "understand the Russians" American officials went so far as to acknowledge publicly some "legitimate Russian concern for national security." President Kennedy followed the same line of thinking, when he repeated the same sentiments in an otherwise excellent address dealing with Khrushchev's blusterings and provocations? But what is this "legitimate concern" of Moscow?

Certainly, Khrushchev wants to liquidate what he considers an immediate threat to his totalitarian empire. He wants to render Germany helpless, the Western alliance broken from Turkey to Britain, and the unqualified withdrawal of American troops from all overseas bases.

Khrushchev, being no fool, knows that the United States will not attack the U.S.S.R., but nonetheless he wants to isolate the United States and thus free communist energies for further Moscow-supported assaults upon the rest of the free countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Almost every day he receives encouraging evidence—as the Algerian nationalist movement falls into pro-communist hands, as communist agents infiltrate the Angolan rebellion, as Brtish Guiana falls under pro-Communist leadership, as Castro trying to play up the Brazilian crisis, and the like.

Is Defense Enough?

In the face of these terroristic threats of Khrushchev the West has rallied its forces, but only in the defense of the status quo. True, we have sent some men to West Berlin and pointed a few tanks at the Brandenburg Gate. We have appropriated more billions for defense and have taken the moth covers off some old warships. But the Western powers limited themselves to a general espousal of self-determination as the guiding principle of a German peace settlement, and declared their readiness to live with the present "abnormal" situation, and so forth.

This is not enough. The Russian communist assault must be met with a broad ideological counter-offensive directed at the very nerve center of Russian communist terrorism.

One of the appropriate weapons in this ideological struggle is the full-fledged espousal of the cause of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain. If Khrushchev starts talking about American "colonialism" in Latin America or elsewhere, we should retort that Communist Russia is the largest and the most oppressive slave empire, holding in its iron clutches many millions of slaves in the non-Russian nations, such as Ukraine, Georgia, Byelorussia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkestan, Cossackia, as well as the three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. We should repeat time and again that before Khrushchev embarks upon a "liberation campaign" in Asia and Africa, we should liberate the Ukrainians and all other enslaved non-Russian nations languishing in communist slavery. It is what Prime Minister Diefenbaker repeatedly advocates, a "Declaration of Freedom," which will again enunciate the principles of freedom for all the peoples of the world, including those in the Russian communist slave house of nations.

In regard to Americans, Khrushchev is making the same mistake as did the Kaiser, Hitler and the Japanese. He assumes that Americans are a demoralized, degenerate people, who are so wedded to luxurious living that we would rather be Red than dead. If Khrushchev wants to test us, he will find out otherwise.

America must face up to its destroyer. And so must its Allies, no matter what their size or strength. This is the time for those who lead us to look with honest eyes at the enemy who is bent on destroying us, and with cold eyes on what we must do to stay him.

BACK TO SCHOOL

Vacation time is over and school has reopened. Once more parents are faced with the problem which perplexes us all: what kind of education shall we give our children?

There are many good schools in this country. But Americans of Ukrainian descent must also think of providing their children with an education which will embrace the Ukrainian cultural and national heritage. Most of the Ukrainian-language schools are extra-curricular, and therefore, the study of the Ukrainian language and culture imposes extra effort on the part of the children.

But we believe that the Ukrainian schools are vital and must be attended by our children. With America emerging as an influential global power, the knowledge of foreign languages is in constant demand. The Ukrainian language is the second large of Slavic languages. Ukrainian history and culture are rich and colorful and to know them well might open the way to other Slavic languages and cultures.

Therefore, we shoulld help in sustaining the Ukrainian schools by sending our children to them, so that our children will be reared and instructed in the cultural and linguistic heritage of their forefathers.

THE BELGRADE CONFERENCE

By Clarence A. Manning

The Conference of twenty-four "unaligned" nations (twenty-five, if we include the representatives of the Provisional Government of Algeria) has come and gone without any marked surprises. If on the one hand the resolutions finally adopted were not so strongly in support of the policy of Moscow as Nikita Khrushchev perhaps expected, they were by no means satifactory to the West, although on some points they expressed the peculiar views of the "unaligned" nations in more or less vague terms. In the final analysis they showed no appreciation of the real significance of the Organization of United Nations in the sense that the plain text of the Charter suggests and even plainly states.

The resolutions of the Belgrade Conference go as far as necessary to maintain the view expressed by many American authorities on Russia-U.S.S.R., including George Kennan, the American Ambassador in Yugoslavia, that the unity of states once liberated must be preserved intact regardless of the wishes of the population. In other words, the boundaries set by the so-called "colonial and imperialistic" powers are divinely set and must be continued to the end of time to the advantage of the powers that either inherited or seized the control by force or by treaty at the moment that independence was declared. They do not in their denunciations recognize that there can be a neo-colonialism set up by the intrusion of one powerful land power into adjacent areas with different populations and they do not provide that any boundary or other disputes shall be settled by a free and fair vote of the population of the areas involved.

This is all to the good for the leaders of the "unaligned" states which are now profiting by the organizational and overseas activity of the former colonial powers which they are denouncing. The men and groups who denounced, for example, the foundation of Yugoslavia, the Croatians, the Slovenes, and the Slavs of Macedonia, are supposed to be satisfied with life in a Yugoslav prison, while Tito proceeds on his way to destroy their national cultures and traditions by setting up pseudo-Communist republics on their territory and exercising all the known methods of a dictatorship to keep himself in power. Nehru of India can leave the question of the Sikhs and their hunger-striking leader, while he dabbles with Tito, visits Khrushchev, and fulminates against any attempt to solve the problem of Kashmir on other than his own terms. Sukarno of Indonesia at least kept out of the resolutions a declaration that West Yrion (Dutch New Guinea) inhabited by Melanesians, a people entirely different in race, religion and culture from the population of Indonesia, should be included in that state only because it had once formed part of the Dutch East Indies.

The same point of view is shown in regard to the Congo, where part of the population does not want to be in the new state within the boundaries and under the constitution first put forward by the treaty between Belgium and the natives. The situation is even more obscure in regard to Angola where so far the disturbances seem to be localized along the Congo borders without any open consideration of tribal or cultural unity in the state to be created.

Keep Silent About Russian Slave Empire

On the other hand, while the resolutions have no word to say about Soviet Russian troops in the satellite states and East Germany, they are very explicit against American naval bases even in Guantanamo, Cuba, although in the past all nations of South America and Central America have rested easy in their defense against non-continental aggressors, because there were American armed forces there to assist the struggling states.

It is the same with the economic clauses which more or less imply that an "unaligned" state does not need now in the time of the cold war or in the future to respect any of the agreements that it has made with a Western nation. All this, of course, plays directly into the hands of Khrushchev and enables him to interfere at will anywhere in the name of peaceful coexistence, even though some of the "unaligned" states have already had bitter experiences with Soviet generosity and unselfish aid, in various fields and have learned what Soviet technical assistance leads to.

Follow Pattern of Khrushchev

In regard to the general and worldwide subjects discussed, such as nuclear, testing, disarmament, and the reorganization of the United Nations, the wishes of the Conference of "unaligned" nations follow as we would expect the general outlines of the ideas of Nikita Khrushchev, even where the countries as India, Cambodia, etc. are directly menaced by either Russian or Chinese Communism. The Conference may have been shocked by the resumption of nuclear testing by Khrushchev but the resolutions suggest that Khrushchev achieved his purpose of terrorizing any dissenting elements in the Conference which then proceeded to pass resolutions not contrary to his expressed point of view.

From the standard of the West, the Conference could only be disappointing, for it stubbornly refused to face what the West considers the key element in dispute, the attaining of an ordered and democratic liberty. It did more for in the meaningless paragraph on Germany, the Conference showed that it had no appreciation of any of the violations of accepted international law and human decency by the Soviet Union. The leaders who have consistently boasted of their superior morality, philosophical depth, and broad-minded feelings for human rights, replaced these by meaningless platitudes and made a mockery of any intelligent public opinion in their own countries. They showed themselves rather spokesmen for the policy of the proverbial ostrich, if we regard them as patriotic, or worse if we judge them by their utterances.

What is to be the lesson of all this? It was the belief of the United States Government from the beginning of the United Nations and before the death of Secretary Dulles that in the last analysis the United Nations could count upon its members to support the cause of freedom and that a world public opinion could be created that would finally be able to influence Moscow. With the recognition of a neutralist or "unaligned" bloc the hope grew that these countries could return to the path of neutrality in the old sense. That hope has been vitiated and denied by the Belgrade Conference, where the most respected leaders of the "unaligned" countries have definitely refused to take any stand on any of the real issues involving freedom and slavery. They did it not only from fear of Moscow but from a realization that there were too many elements in common between their own rule and that of Moscow.

Need of New U.S. Policy

As a result there must be a new policy on the part of the United States. The United States should seriously reconsider its help to the people of those countries which have signed the document. It should consider whether its duty is to humanity or to freedom and free humanity, especially when it is becoming necessary to expend more and more money on the defense of the free world. It must not submit to moral blackmail in the name of idealism but expend its energies on the building up of a free world and not feel bound to listen to the gratuitous advice and insults of those nations which wish to straddle and secure assistance from Moscow, while they accept American support as a matter of course.

This will involve a severe reconsideration of American foreign policy and the basic principles of it should be proclaimed by President Kennedy at the next meeting of the General Assembly. It would be an even more explosive bombshell than the one hurled by Nikita Khrushchev last year but it would make clear what the United States means by freedom and human rights and it would be a message of hope not only to the free world but to all the nations oppressed by Moscow both within and without the Soviet Union.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA in Review

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

ARMAMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS

Almost all the world press carried lengthy articles on the possibility of an East-West summit conference on Berlin, Germany, and the armaments race. No one in the whole wide world is against negotiations — even one of the most radical Western leaders, President De Gaulle of France stated recently that "alternative to negotiations is war" which no sane person wants.

Western leaders always were of the opinion that international disputes have to be settled in a peaceful manner through negotiations on the basis of the charter of the United Nations. But it is not enough to have a summit conference, there has to be some basis for reaching agreement on the question of Berlin and Germany. And because there is no assurance that such agreement will be reached the great powers are conducting a race for superiority in armaments of all types.

Never before did the old Latin saying "if you want peace — prepare for war" have so much meaning as it has in our time."

MOSCOW'S COLONIALISM

One of the darkest pages in the historical record of the year 1961 will be the Belgrade Conference of 25 "Neutral Nations" gathered there to "save peace and freedom of the world" and defend the right to self-determination of the countries of Asia and Africa. Not one of the representatives of these so called "neutral nations" could find the courage to even mention the colonialism of Moscow.

Colonialism of the USSR is more brutal then the French, British and Spanish through the last few centuries. This fact is even more painful when we find that the "neutrals" looked for every opportunity to attack bitterly "Western colonialism." The attitude of the "neutrals" gave Moscow's **Pravda** an opportunity to call the conference the "trial of colonialism."

FREE UKRAINIAN SCHOLARSHIP

"The World Congress of Free Ukrainian Scholarship sponsored by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, completed its second session of conferences last week September 9 and 10 in New York City. The first session met in March and was devoted to the research on Shevchenko. At the second session, Ukrainian scholars presented 58 papers on a variety of scientific and humanitarian subjects.

Both sessions were frequented not only by Ukrainian scholars from the United States and Canada but also by the general public showing great interest in the discussions. With their high level and variety of subjects both sessions underlined the fact that Ukrainian scholars in the free world are not only numerous but are also in step with the modern world.

UNA STORIES

JOHN MAKES GOOD (WITH HELP)

By Theodore Lutwiniak

If you've been with us you'll recall last week's episode ("John's Tough Case") where it was related how John got a new member for his branch of the Ukrainian National Association. Well, John felt good about that, for he was doing his bit in the membership campaign. The club president mentioned his accomplishment to the members during the last meeting, telling them to get on the ball and do likewise.

John never figured he'd get anything for getting the new member, so you can imagine how surprised he was when he got his reward check. It didn't amount to too much as it was for only one new member, but it was good enough for John.

He flashed the check to his folks and they got a kick out of it. But then he wished he had kept it a secret, for his Mom started to get ideas. She said that a Mr. and Mrs. Kohut hed a baby boy not long ago and that it wouldn't be a bad idea if John hopped over to their house and signed up the kid for the UNA before some other outfit grabbed him. John told his Mom he wasn't making a career out of signing up new members, but she pointed to his check and said it was a good way to make a few extra bucks, beside helping the UNA and his branch, and that if he didn't get the kid he'd probably wind up with a non-Ukrainian group. Well, that made sense, so John picked up his UNA papers and made a beeline to the diggings of the proud parents.

John thought he had picked a good time to call — it was after the supper hour—but as things turned out Mrs. Kohut was washing dishes and her spouse was watching television. He actually scowled when he saw John—he must have busted in on a good program. John told him why he was there. He turned off the TV set and led John into the kitchen. John suggested the idea was to have the wife in on the powwow.

Well, John went right into things and showed Mr. K what the UNA had for kids. Mr. K. showed a lot of interest and John got encouraged and quoted the rates for the various types of insurance certificates. The wife calmly kept drying her crockery and filing it away. John was beginning to doubt that she was listening to his spiel.

So finally Mr. K. said he'd like to have his offspring get a thousand bucks after twenty years. "How much a year for insurance like that?" he asked John.

John told him and fished for an application for him to sign.

"Hmm," said Mr. K., who then went into a thinking stance. John kept quiet and so did Mrs. K.

Well, John thought he had it made. There had been nothing to indicate that the deal would flop. He waited patiently, his ball-point poised to start filling in the appy.

"Sorry, no sale," Mh. K. finally announced.

The ball point pen almost snapped in John's hand. The three words were quiet a jolt.

"Why?" John asked, trying to keep the disappointment out of his voice.

So Mr. K. explained that he had already promised the business to an insurance agent who was a friend of his and that, after thinking it over, he'd stick to his promise. Even when John pointed out that the UNA rate was cheaper that the rate of his friend's company he said "nix." His better half said nothing.

Well, you can't fight city hall, so John scrammed out of there. His thoughts about Mr. K.'s friend were the kind you can't print.

When John got home his Mom had a telephone message for him. Mr. and Mrs. Kohut, whom he had just left, wanted him to come back.

"What is this?" John complained. But he didn't waste any time and soon was back in their kitchen.

"O.K." said Mr. K. "We'll sign with you."

John didn't know what had happened to change Mr. K.'s mind, but he gleefully went about the business of filling the appy and had Mr. K. sign it.

John was very curious about the change of mind so he asked Mr. K. about it. He said the difference in the rate switched him to the UNA.

"What about that promise to your friend?" John asked.

Mr. K. just looked sheepish. Finally, for the first time that evening, John heard Mrs. K. speak.

"Maybe he made a promise," she said, "but I didn't!"

MANOR COLLEGE FOUNDED IN 1947

The Sisters of St. Basil the Great found St. Basil's Academy for girls in Fox Chase, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa. in 1931. The school is affiliated with the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. and accredited by the State of Pennsylvania. The girls are offered a choice of three courses: academic, commercial and home economics. The girls participate in various extra curricular activities, sports, annual retreats and publish their own school paper, **The Basilian Torch**, and the yearbook, **The Basiliantte.**

In 1947 the Sisters saw the need of a college education for the girls and founded Manor Junior College. This was a beautiful two story building.

Coming September 21, 1961 Manor Junior College will move into its three story million dollar building. This college was founded and operated by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great. It is the only Ukrainian college for girls operated in the United States. It offers courses in academic and commercial work.

Girls! Here is an opportunity to enter a first class college in the beautiful suburbs of Philadelphia. It is only a ten minutes bus ride to Philadelphia.

For further information write to Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Manor, Philadelphia 11, Pa. and complete information will be sent to you.

A MATTER OF OPINION

(1)

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

By WALTER SKOROKHID

In my article on U.S.-Canadian relations which was published recently in **The Ukrainian Weekly**, I attempeted to point out the friendliness which so brilliantly colors the relations between our two nations and emphasize how important this is to all of us. In this article I should like, as a follow-up on friendly relations, to touch upon a topic that has been widely and in some quarters vehemently discussed in recent years, namely: **Peaceful Coexistence.**

The term coexistence, although not new to the English vocabulary, has fallen into widespread use after the Second World War, more than ever during the cold war which is still going on. Specifically, the idea of coexistence has been vigorously propounded by the principals of the Soviet government and by staunch advocates of the Communist system of government in other countries. Moreover, they have been employing the term in conjunction with the age-old and universally beloved word peace. In short, they have been repeatedly proposing to the leaders of the United States of America (and of other Western countries) to come to such agreement with the U.S.S.R. that would bring peace to the world and allow the Communist system and the Democratic Capitalist system to exist peacefully.

Now peaceful coexistence is an honorable goal for all nations to strive towards. The point is, how can it be reached between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.? To exist is one thing, but to coexist peacefully is something different altogether. That the Democratic Capitalist system in the U.S.A. and the Communist system in the U.S.S.R. are even now coexisting, can not be denied, but they are not coexisting peacefully. Far from it. To bring about the latter state, a great deal more is required than a mere desire to coexist peacefully, no matter how strong the desire; a great deal more than eloquent talk. For the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. to coexist peacefully, there must first of all be established peaceful, friendly relations between them. Such friendly relations between these two powers do not exist now, nor have they existed since World War II, nor is there any likelihood that they will come into being soon. In order that they may be established, I am of opinion that the Soviet government, as a first step, would have to conduct a thorough introspective reappraisal of its methods of doing things, then carry out deep and effective changes in its internal and external policies, alter completely its treatment of its people and its attitude towards the world in general and the United States in particular.

At this point one might ask: what changes, what alterations?

Now this again is an extremly broad subject requiring a deep and extensive discussion on several levels and from a number of vantage-points; and space does not permit this. In this article I aim to discuss this topic from the point of view of the average citizen who does not participate intimately and directly in the formulation and execution of his government's external policies.

It seems to me that the first thing the U.S.S.R. ought to do by way of changes is lift its Iron Curtain and keep it lifted because this Iron Curtain is the chief obstacle to the establishment of friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

In what way, one might ask?

Well—how can the U.S.S.R. expect to have genuine friendly relations with the U.S.A. when, in effect, it expects the U.S. to afford the various Soviet agencies free access to the U.S.A. but refusess to extend the same courtesy to the U.S.A.? How can the U.S.S.R. expect to be permitted to export its communist ideas and ideology to the U.S. through its numerous agents, publications and organizations without granting the same privilege to the U.S. to export its democratic, capitalist ideas and ideology to the U.S.S.R. in like manner? How can the Soviet Union expect friendly relations with the U.S.A. when people from the U.S. cannot travel to and in the U.S.S.R. and the people of the U.S.S.R. are simply just not allowed by the Soviet government to travel to the U.S.A.? How can the U.S.S.R. expect such relations when the Soviet government keeps crying about peaceful coexistence at the same time as the Soviet press (ably parroted by the pro-Soviet, communist press in the U.S.) persists in waging a notorious hate-America campaign, pouring out vilification and vituperation, branding the leaders of the U.S. government "aggressors," "warmongers," "lackeys of Wall Street," "exploiters of the working man," "enemies of peace and of the people" and so on?

Let us forget for a moment the official Soviet press. Let us just recall that for 40 years there existed in the U.S. Communist and Communist-front organizations which published newspapers in many languages. These newspapers in turn did everything possible to promote communism in the U.S.; criticized, ridiculed and satirized the U.S. system of government and its leaders, sometimes in the most foul terms; published rabble-rousing and seditious articles; advocated the overthrow of the U.S. government.

There is not a Soviet newspaper in the U.S.S.R. that would dare to express an intelligently critical view of the Soviet regime and its system, let alone a foreign-sponsored newspaper. Any such newspaper—local or foreign-sponsored—would be promptly liquidated and its editors summarily imprisoned, exiled or shot as spies, saboteurs, diversionists or what have you.

U.S.-Canadian Relations as Contrast

Proceeding a step further, let us again briefly refer to U.S.-Canadian relations and examine the following aspect thereof: the freedom people of both countries enjoy when travelling in the other country.

Canadians can travel to and through the U.S. quite freely whenever they wish. There are no obstacles in the way of a Canadian visiting the U.S. for a few hours at any time; and this is a common practice in border cities. All one is required to do is prove his identity and that he is employed.

UYL-NA 28TH CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

• From Page 1

ica is carrying out an active struggle against Russian Communist imperialism by exerting every possible effort to inform this country, and the world of the plight of the Ukrainian nation, and the true aspirations of her people for a free and independent Ukraine; and

Whereas, for over 20 years the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has devotedly and unselfishly dedicated itself to the Ukrainian cause of freedom and self-determination, we do hereby resolve,

That the UYL-NA Executive Board commend the excellence of the Ukrainian Congress Committee publications, and urge its members to actively support said publications through subscriptions and financial support and further

That the UYL-NA and its member organizations manifest their support of the multi-sided and varied operations of the UCCA by their generous and unstinting contributions to the UCCA.

6. Whereas, the Ukrainian fraternal associations, such as the Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, Providence Association and Ukrainian National Aid Association, have and are playing a vital role in the everyday economic, social, political and fraternal life of our Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian - Canadian communities; we do hereby resolve,

That the members of the UYL-NA and their friends be encouraged to join as members of these fraternal organizations in their local communities and participate in their activities.

7. Whereas, the UYL-NA was founded for the purpose of uniting all youth of Ukrainian ancestry in the U.S. and Canada into on organization so as to further their common interest, and

Whereas, there exists in our countries youth organizations as yet unaffiliated with the UYL-NA, we do hereby resolve,

That the Executive Board explore all the possibilities and exert every effort to encourage such youth groups to join the UYL-NA, and is further recommended:

That the Executive Committee Board report at its Board meetings the progress made in these endeavors.

8. Whereas, members of the UYL-NA, because of their ancestry and Ukrainian upbringing, are capable of enriching the cultural life of the U.S. and Canada by displaying their knowledge of the Ukrainian language, literature, history, music, art and costumes, we do hereby resolve,

That the UYL-NA clubs and members enthusiastically support, promote, and actively participate in all cultural programs in their respective communities.

9. Whereas, the four Ukrainian fraternal organizations have manifested an interest in the strength and well-being of the UYL-NA rendering such financial aid as was required, and making available valuable space in their publications for UYL-NA activities, now, therefore, be it resolved,

That the Executive Board of the UYL-NA express the appreciation of the UYL-NA and its member organizations for such invaluable aid.

10. Whereas, the United States delegation to the United Nations does not include an expert on Ukrainian and Byelorussian affairs including the ability to speak the two languages; and

Whereas, the United States delegation has not to date made any serious effort to explore the particular national interests of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Nations as separate and apart from the problems of Russia, now, therefore, be it resolved,

That the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America appeal to the President of the United States to appoint qualified experts to the United States delegation to the United Nations to implement a more effectual policy pertaining to Ukraine and Byelorussia.

11. Whereas, the Ukrainian American Veterans have organized a national veterans organization, and

Whereas, many Ukrainians have served in the Armed Services of the United States, and

Whereas, it is desired to have a strong national organization representing these Ukrainian Veterans, and

Whereas, the National Veterans Organization can be a major influence in the everyday social, economic and political life of Ukrainian-Americans, we do hereby resolve,

That the members of the UYL-NA and their friends be encouraged to organize local veterans posts, which would join the Ukrainian-American Veterans National Organization.

The resolutions committee was composed of:

John O. Flis, Chairman
Edward Popil
Alexander Danko
Michael Zaderecki
Matthew Pope
Alexander Yaremko

New Faculty Members at Manor Junior College

Sister M. Olga, Dean of Manor Junior College for Girls in Jenkintown, Pa., announces the following new faculty members:

Sister M. Daria, speech; Sister M. Bohdonna, science; Stanley Lewis, education; Dana Veriy, office practice, and Sam Di Roberto, accounting.

Manor Junior College opens its fall season in a new million dollar building on its beautiful 150-acre campus on September 18, 1961.

On Sunday, October 1, 1961, the Sisters of St. Basil the Great will observe the 50th Anniversary of the founding in the United States with a dedication of their new building at 2:30 P.M.

Attention! -:- Attention!

U.N.A. BRANCHES OF THE

ANTHRACITE COAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT MEETING

OF

U.N.A. BRANCHES

will be held on

Sunday, October 1, 1961

at 2:00 P.M.

in the UKRAINIAN HALL,

Troutwine & Rail Road Sts. — CENTRALIA, Pa.

All Officers, Convention Delegates and Representatives of the following Branches should attend:

BERWICK 164, 333
CENTRALIA 90
COALDALE 201
FRACKVILLE 242, 382
FREELAND 429
HAZLETON 85, 314
MAHONOY CITY 305
MAHONOY PLANE 28, 365
McADOO 7, 186
MINERSVILLE 78, 265
MT. CARMEL 2
NORTHUMBERLAND 357
SHAMOKIN 1
SHENANDOAH 98
ST. CLAIR 9, 31, 228

Many important and interesting matters will be discussed which must be resolved. This will be the last District Meeting before the Convention.

Present will be:

Joseph LESAWYER — President of the U.N.A.
Anna HERMAN — Vice-President of the U.N.A.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE U.N.A. AND ALL INTERESTED UKRAINIANS ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND.

M. HENTOSH
District Committee Chairman

ROMAN OSTAPIAK GETS ANNUAL A. ATWATER KENT PRIZE AWARD

PHILADELPHIA. — Roman Ostapiak, a 1961 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was awarded the annual A. Atwater Kent Prize as the most promising Electrical Engineering Student at the University. A cash prize of $500 was also included as part of the award. He was ranked third scholastically in his class.

Roman was also named first string guard on the All-American Lightweight Football Team (his senior year). The All-Lightweight Team was selected by the coaches of the Eastern Inter-Collegiate Lightweight League. He was co-captain and a defensive standout.

Four years ago, he was honored as the outstanding member of the Freshman squad.

At the University of Pennsylvania, Roman had studied Electrical Engineering under a scholastic scholarship. Besides being an "A" student, Roman was active in campus activities. He was affiliated with the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Newman Club, and was honored with membership in the Hexagon Senior Society.

He served in the advisory council for Engineering Affairs. He was Vice-President of the honorary Eta Kappa Nu Fraternity and a member of the Tau Beta Pi, an honorary scholastic fraternity.

Roman Ostapiak

One of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Ostapiak, his family has resided near Johnstown, Penn. nearly twelwe years. Native of Ukraine, they fled to West Germany in escape of the Communists and resided there for five years before coming to this country and settling near Johnstown.

Roman has been employed by Bell Telephone Laboratories. He will also be working on his Master's Degree at Bell Laboratories. He had also received offers from RCA, General Electric, North American Aviation and Westinghouse.

Sisters Receive Final Vows

On Sunday, August 27, 1961, a **Moleben** (Devotion) was held at 7 P.M. to the Blessed Mother in a Mass of Thanksgiving at Christ the King Chapel on the grounds of St. Basil's Convent in Fox Chase Manor, Pa.

The following sisters participated in a Solem Profession: Sister M. William, Sister M. David, Sister M. Philip, Sister M. Charles, Sister M. Joachim and Sister M. Clement.

Participating in the mass were: Very Rev. Msgr. Stephen Chehansky, D.D., Ph.D.; Rev. Yaroslav Skrotsky, Rev. V. Knapp delivered the English sermon. The Very Rev. Innocent H. Lotocky, OSBM, gave the Ukrainian sermon.

Receiving the final vows was preceded by an eight-day retreat for the six sisters.

On Sunday, October 1, 1961, the Sisters of St. Basil the Great will celebrate their 50th anniversary in the United States. The new three-storey million-dollar building of Manor Junior College will be dedicated.

Tickets for the dedication banquet are $15 each or $25 per couple. For further information write to Manor Jr. College, Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa.

Manor Jr. College
Press Committee
605 N. 7th Street
Philadelphia 23, Pa.

New Officers of Ukrainian Professional Society

At a meeting held recently by the Ukrainian Professional Society in New York City, a new Executive Board has been elected. The group is headed by the new president, Daniel Kuzyk, and the other officers include: Vice President — Dr. George Rudensky; Corresponding Secretary — June Feryo; Program Chairman — Amil Hryszko; Social Director — Mary Koval; Adviser — Natalka Pawlow.

The Ukrainian Professional Society is making arrangements and plans for an extremely interesting program of events this season. The varied activities will include lectures and discussions by named guest speakers, social functions and various weekend trips.

All guests are cordially invited to attend the Open House on Friday evening, September 29th, at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 East 79th Street, New York, N. Y. This will mark the commencement of activities for the fall season. As the guest speaker for the evening, the Society is privileged in having from the theater, Mr. William Shust, noted Ukrainian American stage actor.

Association of Professors Founded

• From Page 1

for three categories of members: active, junior, and honorary. The honorary members shall be elected by the Annual Convention for distinguished contribution toward the realization of the purposes of Association. For junior membership are eligible part-time teachers of the institutions of higher learning and teaching and research fellows of approved institutions. For the active membership are eligible Ukrainian Americans holding at least the rank of instructor in an approved University or College on the territory of the United States. Only active members shall have voting privileges and be eligible to hold any office.

Conventions will be held every year, during the fourth week of August, and no officer, except Recording Secretary, may succeed himself more than once.

First Executive Council

The founding assembly elected unanimously the Executive Council as follows: Dr. Myron J. Melnyk of Kent State University, President; Dr. Peter G. Stercho of St. Vincent College, First Vice-President; Dr. Bohdan Lonchyna of the University of Detroit, Second Vice-President; Dr. Lubomyr Wynar of Case Institute of Technology, Recording Secretary; and Dr. Michael Capp of the University of Detroit, Financial Secretary. The three members of the Auditing Board are: Dr. R. Y. Ivanchuk, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Kent State University, Chairman; Dr. Ihor Kamenetzky, Secretary, and Dr. Olexa Myron Bilaniuk, Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Rochester, member.

About the President

The first President of the newly organized Association, Dr. Myron J. Melnyk, is well known for his student activities in Europe. He was a founding member of the **Ukrains'ka Students'ka Hromada** in Erlangen, and served as the President of the Ukrainian Relief Committee in the same city. He worked enthusiastically for the cause of the consolidation of the Ukrainian students abroad at a time when they were split immediately after World War II. Dr. Melnyk studied in Berlin and Erlangen. From the Friedrich-Alexander University in Erlangen he received a degree of **Diplomvolkswirt** (diplomed economist), whereupon he continued his studies at the University of Louvain, Belgium. Here, first he received a degree of **Licencié en sciences èconomiques**, and later the **Docteur en sciences èconomiques.** Upon arrival in this country, he was a Special Auditor at the Harvard University, and later served on the faculty of John Carroll University.

According to a special resolution of the founding assembly, all eligible persons will have the privilege to become founding members of the Association if they will apply within six months after the day of founding the Association.

—Peter G. Stercho

OUR CAPTIVE NATIONS CAMPAIGN

HOW WE CONVINCED THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA

On September 6th we visited the Free Library of Philadelphia. In the History Department we looked at a Captive Nations exhibit which displayed literature of the nations under Soviet domination and listed each one by name. Conspicuous by its absence was Ukraine.

We immediately approached the librarian in charge of the department and asked him about this omission. After all we said, Ukraine was listed in the Congressional Captive Nations Resolution signed by Pres. Eisenhower, and Governor Lawrence had proclaimed January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day in Pennsylvania. These are facts which should be known to an institution devoted to the education of the people.

The librarian replied that "it was a question of time." Ukraine had been an integral part of the Soviet Union since 1920, and prior to that had been a part of the Russian Empire, he said. Seeing that we could not convince him we left the library and started to plan our "campaign."

First of all, we wrote a letter to the Director of the Free Library citing all the pertinent facts and protesting Ukraine's absence in the list. We also wrote to the Editor of **The Philadelphia Inquirer** and notified the local Ukrainian newspaper, **America.**

For several days we did not know what the results of our efforts were. We even said to each other, "How could two boys affect the proceedings of such a large institution?" And then, on September 11th we again visited the library.

To our astonishment and delight the name of Ukraine had been added to the list. Among the publications of immigrant groups were **The Ukrainian Quarterly**, published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. We triumphantly shook hands and slapped each other on the back and walked out of the library feeling proud that our small "campaign" had produced results which may seem insignificant but which will contribute in the long run to the permanent striking off of Ukraine from the list of captive nations and to the elimination of such a shameful list—forever.

Mark Carynnyk
Oleh Lysiak, Jr.
Central High School,
Philadelphia

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Executive Board of the Ukrainian National Association:

Thank you for your Secretarial Course held at **Soyuzivka** the week of June 17, 1961.

From the opening address, given by the Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer to the very end of this course when diplomas were presented, the course was most interesting and above all, helpful.

Being a secretary of an UNA branch for a little over 2 years, I was most anxious to get to know the Supreme Officers of thee Ukrainian National Association and get acquainted with the people who take care of us so well, and at the same time get acquainted with some 50 other secretaries and organizers. We had a good 40 hours of sessions that week, but every afternoon found most of the secretaries at the pool thrashing out their individual and specific problems and learning a great deal about activities in other branches in other cities, as well as exchanging ideas.

It is my sincere hope that the Executive Board continue these courses, and I for one, urge each and every secretary to take advantage of this opportunity and participate in this course when it is offered.

This is also an opportune time for secretaries to get acquainted with the beautiful **Soyuzivka.**

Knowing and understanding the people you work with and work for, makes our secretarial work for the Ukrainian National Association much more interesting.

Thank you.

Helen B. Olek,
Secretary Br. 22.

MISS SKROBOLA IS BRIDE OF DR. TYMKIW

The marriage of Miss Barbara Catherine Skrobola, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Skrobola, of 284 Somerville Place, Yonkers, N. Y., to Dr. Michael M. Tymkiw, son of the Rev. Atanasiy Tymkiw of Cleveland, Ohio, and the late Mrs. Tymkiw, took place recently.

The groom's father, who is celebrating his 50th anniversary of ordination this year, performed the 4 P.M. ceremony at St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Rite Catholic Church in Yonkers, N.Y. He was assisted by his son and brother of the groom, the Rev. Leo Tymkiw of Lorain, Ohio, and the Very Rev. Basil Klos, pastor of St. Michael's. A reception followed at Lemko Hall.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mrs. John Lepko of Porthmouth, N.H., was matron of honor. Bridesmaids included the Misses Motrja Hruszkewycz of Cleveland, niece of the groom; Stephanie Kostewich of Yonkers and Rosale Kowalchuk of North Bellmore, N.Y.

Dr. Michael Holowaty of Gary, Ind., was best man. Ushers were Nicholas Skrobola, Jr., of Yonkers, brother of the bride; Yuriy Rakowsky of Cedar Grove, N.J., cousin of the bride-groom, and Dr. Zenon Karatnytsky of Smithtown, N.Y.

A graduate of Roosevelt High School and Westchester Community College, the bride attended Columbia University. She was "Miss Soyuzivka" in 1957.

Her husband was graduated from high school in Ukraine, the College of Business Administration in Berlin and received a doctorate in economics from Erlangen University in West Germany. He is secretary-comptroller of the Parma Savings Co. in Cleveland.

After a month-long wedding trip in Europe, the couple will make their home in Cleveland.

• KIEV.—According to the All-Union census, Ukraine now has for every 1,000 inhabitants 25 with a higher or incomplete higher education, and 99 with a secondary special or general education. During the 1959-1960 school year 401,600 persons were enrolled in institutions of higher education in Ukraine, and 364,500 in technical and special secondary educational institutions.

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TEAM CAPTAINS AND PLAYERS WATCHING U.N.A. PRESIDENT J. LESAWYER ROLL FIRST BALL

Left to right: W. Salabun (St. John's C.W.V. Srs.); J. Chuy (Ukr. Sitch); J. Dragon (1st Ukr. P.M.O.); W. Lysak (St. John's H.N.S.); W. Karitko (Ukr. Orth. Church); J. Kalba (Ukr. Vets No. 1); L. Koropatnick (Br. Holy Asc.); S. Hrycyshyn (St. John's C.W.V. Jrs.); W. Banit (Ukr. Center); and M. Skiro (Ukr. Vets No. 2).

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF N.J. STARTS FIFTEENTH SEASON

SUPREME PRESIDENT LESAWYER ROLLS FIRST BALL

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Meeting again for the fifteenth consecutive year, the U.N.A. Bowlling League of New Jersey got off with an auspicious start the night of Friday, September 8, with ten teams participating. Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, was present to roll out the first ball of the 1961-1962 season, as the above photo shows.

With practically the same players on the same teams as before, except for a few absentees, the final results of the evening's matches showed the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization to have made a "clean sweep" of three games over the Number One Team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark. A similar sweep was recorded by the Number Two Veterans' team over the "junior" St. John's C.W.V. aggregation.

In the former match, Presbyterian L. Macalush rolled a 596-pin combo made up of 222, 212, and 162. This was the second highest individual total for the night, and accounted for his team's scoring the high series of 2,543 pins.

The night's highest individual set totalling 609 pins was rolled by Bill Karitko in the match between the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark and the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension quintet. Karitko's 235-pin game in the second accounted for the Churchmen's high single game total of 918 pins.

Last season's championship Ukrainian Sitch five won two out of three games from the Ukrainian Center team which was short two players. A 51-pin handicap held by the Centerites plus a 193-pin game rolled by Al Walker enabled them to take the first winning game. Walker's 557-pin set was third highest for the night.

The "senior" St. John's C.W.V. group managed to win two out of three games from the St. John's Holy Name Society five, losing the middle game via the "handicap route." St. Johnsman W. Salabun did the heavy rolling for his team, scoring a 544-pin combo which included a 210-pin game.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High 3 G'me Game	Total High	Total Pins	Avr.
1. 1st Ukrainian Presb Church	3	0	891	2543	2543	847
2. Ukr. American Vets No. 2	3	0	789	2282	2282	780
3. Ukr. Orthodox Church	2	1	918	2536	2536	845
4. Ukrainian Sitch A.A.	2	1	874	2451	2451	817
5. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	2	1	804	2375	2375	791
6. Br'hood Holy Ascension	1	2	831	2388	2388	796
7. Ukrainian Center	1	2	780	2239	2239	746
8. St. John's H.N.S.	1	2	774	2200	2200	733
9. Ukr. American Vets No. 1	0	3	795	2291	2291	763
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	0	3	686	1862	1862	620

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singer and musicologist from Holland.
NADINE DWORAKIVSKY
New York soprano.

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Ivan KERNYTSKY (IKER) and Mykola PONEDILOK

Music for the Ball played by
RUSS BINERT and his STARLIGHTERS.

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'N. Y. TIMES' LAUDS UKRAINIAN MUSEUM IN ALBERTA, CANADA

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Sunday, September 10, 1961 edition of The New York Times' travels section contained this illuminating article by Susan Marsh, highlights of which are reproduced here.

MUNDARE, Alberta—Tourists traversing the vast prairies of Saskatchewan and Alberta might be utterly astonished to discover in this remote village a museum of extraordinary cultural and historic interest. Yet, that is the fact, and, once the background is made clear, it is not astonishing at all. To the contrary, it is entirely logical.

It is logical and, at the same time, highly impressive. Here, for example, is a volume printed only sixteen years after Gutenberg produced his famous Bible. It is the Codex Gratiani, published in Strasbourgh in 1472. Here, too, are other early Bibles, some of them the first productions of these sacred writings in the common language of the countries of their origin, instead of in Latin. One such example is the Ostrog Bible*, the first translation into Old Slav.

Also on view are ancient illuminated manuscripts and what is believed to be the only copy extant of the Lives of the Saints, by Dmytro Tuptalo. A poet, dramatist and historian, Tuptalo flourished in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, between 1651 and 1709.

Life of Ukraine

Here, primarily, is a display recalling the life of Ukraine, with examples of Ukrainian art, culture and customs from early to recent times. And this is the secret of the entire collection, for it was established by a local monastery of the Basilian Order as a homeland link for the many Ukrainian farmers who immigrated here more than fifty years ago.

The migration from Ukraine was part of a great plan for Canadian development set up by Sir Wilfred Laurier, who, as Canada's first French-Canadian Premier from 1896 to 1911, wanted to populate his nation's huge empty spaces. He sought the Ukrainians because they were grain farmers and were accustomed to a climate similar to that of western Canada.

With the Ukrainians came their priest of the Byzantine Church and members of the monastic Basilian Order. These monks follow the rule of Basil the Great, an early Church Father whose dates were 330-379 A.D. Basil was born in what was Caesaria in Cappadocal, now Kayseri. It is the capital of the Turkish province of the same name in the heart of what is now called Anatolia.

Basil, who became Bishop of Caesaria, was antagonistic toward those hermits of the early church who isolated themselves from the world and mortified themselves with extreme fasting and austerity. Instead, he believed in work and community life for the members of his order. Hence, the Basilians in Canada could be congenial spiritual leaders for the sturdy, hard-working Ukrainian farmers.

The museum was established for several purposes, among them to preserve the records of the religious and secular life of Ukraine and also to overcome the homesickness of the immigrants by keeping alive their links with their former homeland.

No tourist will find this museum by accident. Instead, it takes determination to find it because it is a little off the main road and there are no signs to guide the motorist.

At any rate, using Saskatoon as a springboard, one follows Route 5 for about 186 miles westward to the town of Lloydminster. At this place, Route 5 becomes Route 16, still leading westward and a little north.

Continuing on the broad highway, one looks for the town of Vegreville, about ninety-six miles farther on, which is a landmark for the turn-off to Mundare. The turn-off, to the right, occurs about eleven miles beyond Vegreville. Mundare is three rather dusty miles beyond. At the village, one of its 650 inhabitants surely can be found to give explicit directions to the monastery and museum.

Close to the church, an outdoor grotto for summer services and the main monastery buildings is a two-story frame structure of rather unprepossessing exterior. This is the museum, but one goes first to the monastery to find guide, who will unlock the door.

The antiquities are of rare interest, and not merely in the field of religion. There is a letter signed by a French king, presumably Louis XV, and there is a parchment in Latin with musical notations. The latter dates from the thirteenth century.

Early Canada

Early works dealing with the exploration and development of Canada from its origins also are on view. One such, published in Paris in 1635, is a compilation of common plants and herbs native to Canada. Another ancient volume contains the first published plan of Montreal.

There is a collection of Ukrainian-Canadian newspapers, believed to be complete and extending back to the beginnings of the immigration. There is also a collection of peculiar interest to philatelists, since it preserves the first postage stamps ever printed in 170 different countries.

* The Bible of Ostroh—Ed.

DANKEVICH—SHEVCHENKO IN GREAT MUSIC AND DRAMA

By TARAS HUBICKI

A cast of singers with really important voices and a conductor who has both fiery authority and reverence for the music, are what a successful performance of Dankevich's Opera "Nazar Stodolya" requires. And this is what the Ukrainian Theatre of Lviv, Ukraine, under conductor J. Woschak and S. Smijan, stage director, almost realize.

A recording of this opera, based on the Love-Drama, from the pen of Taras Shevchenko, was recently released in the United States by Arka Ukrainian Records. The Album consists of four L.P. monoral records.

We heard these records on our own playback system — a McIntosh Professional Audio Compensator and a McIntosh basic 30 watt amplifier. It was equalized: for a bass turnover frequency at 750 cycles per second, minutes 7 deciels at 20 c.p.s.; the treble attenuations—plus 12 decibels at 10 kilocycles per second; the rumble filter—minus 17 db at 10 c.p.s.; the speakers — an Electro-Voice, Georgian Model, utilizing the Klipsch "K" folded horn indirect radiator — including an E-V, 15 WK, low frequency driver, a coaxial mid-bass and treble driver, super sonax very high frequency driver and two presence and brilliance controls. The Turntable is a Rek-O-Kut Model T-12H (synchronous hysteresus motor) and a G. E. baton tone arm with a G. E. cartridge.

Konstantin Dankevich, born in Odessa, Ukraine, in 1904, entered the Odessa Conservatory of Music at the age of 16, studying the pianoforte under M. Verbitzky and composition with V. Zolotarev. He graduated in 1929.

Today, Dankevich is a prolific Ukrainian contemporary composer. Here are listed a few of his numerous compositions: Symphonic Poems — Othello and Taras Shevchenko. Symphonic Suite — Yaroslaw the Wise. His Opera, "Bohdan Khmelnytsky," was first produced in Moscow, 1951. In Kiev, the opera was performed and recorded in 1953. The Recording was released in the U.S.A. by Westminster Records.

Dankevich is a very capable composer with a splendid approach to modern music. It is true that he writes in the spirit and style of the Ukrainian folklore. His works evince a great deal of studies and schooling, quite likely gained from the works of Monteverdi, Gluck, Dargomijsky and Moussorgsky. Dankevich, as did Debussy, returns to the Monteverdian ideal of Opera-Music intended to serve as a frame about words, so as to highten their poetic meaning. Dankevich successfully produces the Monteverdian Recitativo. He makes it extraordinary, absolutely true and is amazingly moving and convincingly felt. In his operas the Ukrainian composer creates a massive, solid kind of music, which fits the grandiose subject matter of the work. His music is concomitant with monumental expressions and that of extraordinary calm of beauty, which is unique. His operas are more rational and are in comparable with other Ukrainian composers' works which preceded him. He is a composer of the first rank and succeeds in setting up an ideal of Ukrainian Opera. His brilliant operatic finali are magnificent. His Harmonizations are diatonic, tonal and conservative; at times faintly recollective of Puccini and Moussorgsky. He brings on a close rapproachment between contemporary composer and his audience. His daring harmonies are painlessly assimilated into good musical language of today. The "Nazar Stodolya" opus, is free of any compulsory dictates and is not harnessed by statistically demanding reforms.

***

The cast of this recorded performance consists of many fine singers.

M. Scheluzko, tenor (Nazar)

His voice is virile, heroic and cleanly focused, with a clarion quality. At times the upper notes developed a rather tight pinched tone. He sings with ease, warmth and without the usual customary successions of sobs, gulps and sforzandi.

T. Didyk, soprano (Halya)

Her voice is dramatic, high in range and she does not hesitate to bring it out. However, her voice lacks color and warmth. This is perhaps due to faulty recording. Though one would hardly guess it she is supposed to sing in Ukrainian.

P. Duma, bass-baritone (Choma Kychaty)

His role is well sung with a vocal style which is full of clever inflections, convincingly portraying a fine dramatic impersonation of the selfish cunningly ambitious, villain.

Others in the cast are, P. Karmaluk (Hnat), Z. Holowko (Stecha), L. Holowko, A. Polischuk, E. Lyssianskyj, N. Bohdanova, and P. Krynycka.

Although some of the voices are imperfect, they do, however, stir their listener with a gripping conviction of their portrayals. Diction is generally faulty throughout the opera. It is impure and indistinguishable. Singers should become more cognizant of the fact that an opera is simply a dream sung instead of a spoken drama. They should conspire to aid in making the libretto a necessary part of the opera. The valued advice offered to singers by the immortal author and music critic, Bernard Shaw: "Half a dozen lessons in phonetics from someone who knows at least a little about them, would set them in the right way,"—should be taken by singers with doubtable diction.

The choral singing is reminiscent of performances usually associated with village efforts.

The orchestral prelude, is somewhat disapointing. The beautiful motifs of the opera are pieced together quite ineffectively without regard for form and development. It is performed badly by an orchestra of musicians that do not equal the standards of other musical organizations.

The sound engineering is not satisfactory during the first Act. The balance between voices and orchestra is lacking. Later these faults are corrected.

Extraneous noises, such as, feet stamping on the stage, the prompter's voice and audience noises, are annoyingly disturbing.

The stage director, S. Smijan, and the recording engineers should correct this oversight, preventing such noises at least to a lesser limit, in their future endeavours.

***

Arka Ukrainian Records of N.Y., deserve due credit and praise for their splendid effort in producing on L.P. discs, with good pressings, this beautiful Ukrainian operatic gem. A Ukrainian libretto of the opera, with an English translations, should be published and included with each album. I highly recommend this album. It should be found on record shelves of all music loving Ukrainians everywhere.

It was a real privilege for this reviewer, to hear, re-hear again and again this recording, a work containing many great and beautiful musical moments.

ШКОЛА УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА ПРИ „САМОПОМОЧІ"

(На порозі нового шк. року)

Усі звіти про школи українознавства переповнені турботами про українську молодь і її майбутність. Школи Українознавства не охоплюють усієї нашої молоді. Поважне число дівчат і хлопців, завдяки байдужності своїх батьків, залишилися осторонь наших українських шкіл, свого українського середовища, — своєї рідної мови.

Та сталося вже так, що діти деяких батьків вже говорять не по українськи, коли зійдуться під церквою на вулиці. Це не ті вже діти, якими ми колись хотіли їх бачити.

На тему національного виховання та про значення шкіл українознавства на сторінках „Свободи" багато вже писалося. Треба згадати теж дуже корисне діло, що його започаткував Український Народний Союз, ведучи кожного року під час ферій на Союзівці — Курси Українознавства.

Але мимо всіх наших зусиль, усіх проводів шкіл Українознавства, чисельний стан учнів наших шкіл, поволі меншає. Чим пояснити цю байдужність наших батьків? Чи великим їхнім матеріяльним добробутом? Чи ми вже забули, чому ми опинилися тут, а не остали там, де були б розсіяні наші кості по величезних просторах Сибіру, як тих, що не мали змоги зберегти себе і своїх дітей для української справи . .

Цих кілька слів нехай буде пригадкою для наших байдужих батьків, щоб колись їхні діти не нарікали на них за те, що пішли манівцями в незнане.

Школа Українознавства в Ню Йорку, існує від 1949 р. Основником її був відомий патріот і учений проф. д-р Кисілевський. Спонзорами були „Самопоміч" і Учительська Громада в Ню Йорку. Навчання стало відбувалося в будинку оо. Василіян в Академії, при 9 вул. та в минулому шк. році 1960/61 Школа українознавства мала великі труднощі, але про це пізніше.

Навчання почалося 12 вересня 1960 в приміщенні Академії оо. Василіян. До Школи Українознавства в Ню Йорку вписалося 156 учнів, та 34 уч. в Бруклині, при церкві св. Миколая, де парохом є о. Стеранка. Навчання там відбувалося під проводом учит. п. Храпливої Євгенії з Ню Йорку. Розподіл кляс в Ню Йорку був слідуючий: I. кл. вчила — Малинівська Марія, II. кл. — Рабій Олександра, III. кл. — Салик Степан, IV. кл. — Пришляк Марія, V. кл. — Храплива Євгенія, VI. кл. — Стецик Степан. У трьох вищих клясах вчили:: дир. школи д-р Вишиваний Василь — історія України, кл. VII, VIII, IX, — Лисогір Михайло — укр. мова, література та культура України, IX. кл. Салик Степан — геогр. України VIII кл., IX. кл. Близнак Іван — укр. мова, література і геогр. України VII. кл. Навчання відбувалося кожного понеділка, четверга і суботи.

Треба згадати, що в 1960/61 шк. р. були намагання Школи Українознавства в Ню Йорку. разом із Українським Технічним Інститутом, що теж відбував свої виклади в будинку Шк. Українознавства при вул. ч. 710 — купити цей дім на спільну власність. Цю акцію гаряче піддержувала „Самопоміч", а особливо її голова, проф. Лисогір Михайло. Але з браку допомоги батьків, справу залишено. З цієї причини Школа Українознавства та УТІ мусіли шукати нового приміщення. Завдяки зусиллям і старанням дир. д-ра Вишиваного 17-го грудня 1960 р. Школа Українознавства одержала нове приміщення в будинку „Джуньйор Гай Скул" при Евню Б — ріг 6 вул. Переведення школи до нового будинку некорисно відбилося на ході навчання, бо замість трьох днів тижнево, на домагання Шкільної Ради навчання мусіло обмежитися до одного разу в суботу, від год. 9—12 (всі кляси від I.—IX.).

З браку приміщення шкільну канцелярію, бібліотеку та допоміжні посібники до навчання укр. мови, історії та геогр. України, перенесено і приміщено в Укр. Нар. Домі.

Перше шк. півріччя закінчено клясифікацією 156 учн. в Ню Йорку, та 32 учн. в Бруклині. Зайшли теж деякі зміни у складі Учит. Збору. Відійшли учителі: Близнак Іван та Маличівська Марія, прийнято нову учит. Ґердан Оленку, що перебрала навчання в кл. III.

В другому шк. півріччі 1960/61 в Ню Йорку переведено до вищих кляс II.—X. 136 учн. — деяким визначено повторні іспити по феріях, в Бруклині 33 уч. разом 169 учнів.

Святочне закінчення шкільного року відбулося 24 червня 1961 р. У своїй промові до учнів та батьків — дир. шк. д-р Вишиваний згадав про значення і вагу Школи Українознавства для наших дітей. Віримо, що його слова не будуть без відгуку в новому 1961/62 шк. році. Від учнів школи Кузьмович Христя, уч. VII. кл. щирими словами висказала подяку Учит. Зборові за труд і працю.

На програму з огляду на „Ювілейний Шевченківський Рік" зложилися переважно деклямації із творів Т. Шевченка. В гарно уложеній програмі виступили учні: Головінська Мирослава, Прокоп Христя, Шевчук Марія, Ільків Роман, Куркчі Борис, Ортинська Анна, Беркещук Зоряна, Лавро Анна, Ярош Андрій. На закінчення шк. програми, у поміжі, виступила танцювальна група під проводом Оленки Ґердан.

За найкращі висліди в науці, дир. шк. д-р Вишиваний вручив нагороди — книжки. Нагороди одержали учні: I. Кузьмович, Юрій, Сокіл Теодор, Грицишин Юрій, Сокіл Олекса, Лавро Анна, Ортинська Анна, Сидоряк Ігор, Семенюк Іван, Беркещук Зоряна, Пришляк Марія, Росяк Руслан, Ільків Роман, Куркчі Борис, Головінська Мирослава, Кузьмович Христя, Головінський Юрій, Хабурська Роксоляна, Тершаковець Роман.

Книжки з гарною дедикацією, як нагороди одержано від Т-ва „Самопоміч" в Ню Йорку, а решту закупив директор школи.

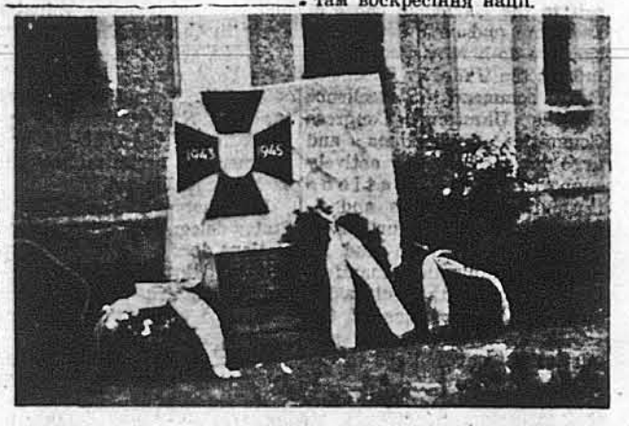
Згадати належало б Батьківський Комітет, який очолює інж. Гурик Іван, що постійно із членами Виділу допомагають у праці в школі. Інж. Гурик Іван, як голова Батьківського Комітету зложив сердечну подяку Учит. Зборові, за працю і важкі труди та побажав, щоб у новому шк. році збільшилося число учнів, щоб ні одна дитина українських батьків в Ню Йорку, не остала поза Школою Українознавства.

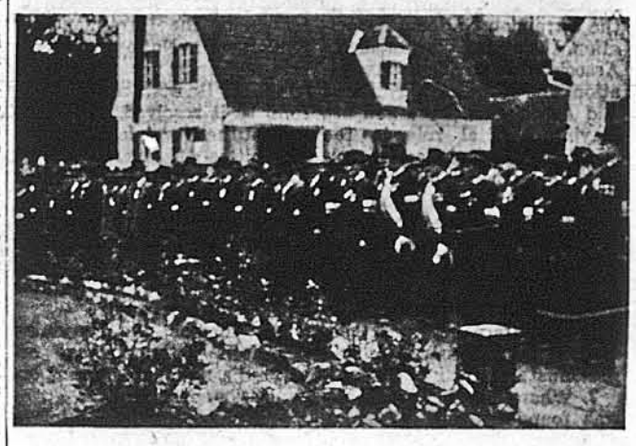
Н. Н.

Посвячення пам'ятника героям Дивізійникам в Бірмбавмі

„Народе мій, завжди згадуй тих, яких
стрінула смерть на Твоїх висотах"

Цитат зі Святого Письма, наведений о. отаманом Данилом Ковалюком в проповіді з нагоди посвячення пам'ятника, збудованого в пошану героїв, воїнів Першої Української Дивізії УНА, які згинули в Бірмбавмі, каже нам пригадати собі частину ще свіжої історії наших змагань проти ворога української політичної незалежности, червоної Москви. Тисяча п'ятьсот українських героїв, непримиринців з комуністичним імперіялізмом, впали під сам кінець другої світової війни на полях Австрії. Полягли, щоб засвідчити, що в історії поневоленого народу не може бути пустки, порожнечі та безділля. Народ, щоб жити, мусить у всякій історичній ситуації бути в акції та в дії. Смерть одних, це життя та воля для будучих поколінь, бо де могили героїв, там воскресіння нації.





Перед вами дві світлини з посвячення пам'ятника в Бірмбавмі, що відбулося 11-го червня 1961 року. Взяли в ньому участь горстка бувших дивізійників на чолі з о. отаманом Д. Ковалюком та 400 австрійських комбатантів з прапорами та оркестрою. Провідник австрійських комбатантів, звертаючися до дивізійників говорив: „Це дуже шляхетно з Вашої сторони, що Ви не забули своїх поляглих товаришів по зброї. Ми, австрійці, є глибоко зворушені геройством синів України. Вашим культом та поставою супроти їх пам'яті, як і самим актом посвячення пам'ятника."

Братство „Броди - Лев", інкорпороване товариство охорони воєнних могил у співдії з Краєвою Управою Братства бувших вояків Першої Української Дивізії УНА, уфундувало цей пам'ятник коштом поверх тисячі долярів. Братство „Броди - Лев" в тісній співпраці з Братством Дивізійників вже десятий рік провадить свою гуманітарну діяльність, опікуючися всіми воєнними могилами по цей бік залізної куртини: в Італії, Німеччині, Австрії та Франції. Братство „Броди - Лев" не є комбатантською організацією, а гуманітарною, і об'єднує в своїх рядах також і не бувших вояків, що хочуть брати участь в шляхетній гуманітарній акції охорони воєнних могил. На протязі свого існування „Броди - Лев" зібрало коло п'ятдесять тисяч долярів посеред жертвенного українського громадянства в ЗДА. Всі фонди йдуть на викуп землі під могили, на удержування могил та на побудову пам'ятників звичайних на індивідуальних могилах, та більше величавих на братських могилах.

Пам'ятники ці, хоч і на чужій землі, пригадують світові, що український нарід своєю жертвою крови засвідчує гін до самовизначення та волі. Оце є якраз це українське „передрішенство" крови.

Закінчуючи свою проповідь з нагоди посвячення о. Д. Ковалюк сказав: „Як Христа розп'яли і замучили на хресті в переконанні, що зі смертю Його згине Його наука, так само і думають вороги Українського Народу. Але, як колись Христос своєю мученичою смертю побідив і висвободив увесь людський рід з неволі сатани, так подібно кров і смерть наших героїв побідить, а овочем їх буде воля і життя для будучих поколінь. На всіх побоєвищах і могилах наших героїв стоїть Слово Господнє: „Я є воскресіння і життя".

Хай ці святі слова стануться пригадкою для тих з нас, що вже збайдужніли до ідей, за які колись самі боролися.

Мгр. Лев Стеткевич,
містоголова Братства
„Броди-Лев" в Ню Йорку

Ukrainian Soccer Club of New York Visits Rochester

By GEORGE PANKRATH

ROCHESTER, N.Y., September 3.—The Ukrainian Soccer Club of New York defeated Rochester Ukrainian Soccer Club 4-1 in an exhibition match here today. The first half score was 3-0.

More than 500 spectators saw the friendly match at the Edgerton Park Stadium despite the 90 degree heat. The first 35 minutes of the game were scoreless, but in the last 10 minutes Nurettin Sabuncu, performed the "hat trick" and gave the visitors 3-0 lead.

The New York Ukrainians came short-handed for this game and asked the Rochester Ukrainians for the loan of some players. Sabuncu was one of the players on loan. He came through again in the second half to put the New York Ukrainians ahead 4-0. Early in the second half Dmytro Kohut scored the only Rochester goal which saved his team from a shut out.

Last week Sabuncu was invited to Philadelphia to try out with the Ukrainian Nationals. It is unofficially reported that the Nationals would like to have him if a job can be found for him. He is a civil engineer in Rochester.

The best player on the field was a 17-year-old full back Myron Hura, member of the New York Ukrainians. His passing and defensive work is the best this reporter has ever seen. If given the proper training Hura may become a top player in this country.

"NUCLEAR NIKITA"

(Statements Khrushchev would now like to forget)

"We shall do everything in our power to make general and complete disarmament a reality, to rid humanity of the arms race and the threat of a new war of annihilation."

(Speech at the U. N. General Assembly, September 23, 1960)

* * *

"Should any of the states, in the present-day condition, resume nuclear-weapons tests, it is not difficult to imagine the consequences of this act. Other state possessing the same weapons would be forced to take the same road. An impulse would be given to resume nuclear-arms testing of any capacity, under any conditions, and unlimited by anything. The government which would be the first to begin the nuclear-weapons tests would take upon itself a heavy responsibility before the peoples."

(Speech before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, January 4, 1960)

* * *

"In this connection, I would like to emphasize again that the Soviet government, with the aim of creating more opportune conditions for agreeing soon on an ending to the tests will also in the future stick to its self-imposed obligation not to resume experimental nuclear explosions in the hydrogen weapons."

(Speech before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, January 14, 1960)

* * *

"The Soviet government is prepared to do everything in order that nuclear-weapons tests be prohibited this very day, that these means of mass destruction be banned and destroyed."

(Speech at the U. N. General Assembly, September 23, 1960)

* * *

"Should any side violate the obligations (to refrain from testing—Editor) to which it has committed itself, the instigators of such violations will cover themselves with shame, and they will be condemned by the peoples of the world."

(Speech before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, January 14, 1960)

(A "Radio Liberty") Fact Sheet)

Анна з Ратушних Бемко

(Посмертна згадка)

В силі віку, по довгій та тяжкій недузі, 3'-го липня ц. р., відійшла в засвіти в Нюарку сл. п. Анна з Ратушних Бемко. Похорони відбулися 2-го серпня.

Вона народилася в Токах, Збаражчина, Західня Україна, звідки малою дитиною приїхала з батьками в дев'ятьсотних роках до ЗДА. Хоч не знала рідних сторін, кінчала американську народну школу, та проте почувала себе українкою та була активною членкинею української спільноти. Зокрема, коли вийшла замуж разом з мужем Павлом та шваґром Стефаном Бемком брала активну участь в аматорських гуртках, громадських вічах, в українських маніфестаціях, про які згадує у своїх спогадах п. Платон Стасюк.

Покійна була доброю дружиною для мужа, дбайливою матірю для одинокого сина дентиста, любячою свекрою для невістки та для своїх внуків. Вона співчувала недолі тисячів українських втікачів — скитальців в таборах Европи. Започковувала для них збірки в грошах, одягах та харчових пачках.

Як американська громадянка, цікавилася, як рідко серед нашого жіноцтва, політичними справами прибраної батьківщини. Була активною членкинею в рядах американсько - демократичної партії.

З заложенням в Нюарку восени 1959 р. Кред. Фед. Кооперативи „Самопоміч", зазнайомившися з її статутом, станула теж в її рядах, поширюючи ідею „Самопомочі" серед знайомих, приятелів із старої еміґрації.

Смерть її є болючим ударом для ближчої родини, приятелів, а також значною втратою серед членства „Самопомочі".

Хай цей скромний спогад буде для Покійної признанням та подякою.

Хай земля буде їй легкою.

в. б.

Міжнародний Конґрес Культури з участю українців

Болзано, Італія. — Як на всіх інших міжнародних конґресах гуманістичних наук, так і на п'ятому Міжнародному Конґресі Культури в Бользано (Італія), що відбувся в днях 29-го серпня до 2-го вересня 1961 р., не було представників підсовєтської України, й обов'язок заступати українську науку лежав виключно на плечах українських учених вільного світу. В Конґресі взяли участь два члени Української Вільної Академії Наук з Канади: проф. К. Біда з Оттавського університету й проф. Яр. Рудницький із Вінніпеґу. Цей останній виголосив 30-го серпня доповідь про різниці в настанові до проблеми европейської культурної інтеґрації між росіянами (Кіреєвський, Пушкін, Тютчев, Блок) й українцями, підкреслюючи зокрема культурно - гуманітарний, свободолюбний універсалізм Шевченка в цьому напрямі. Учасникам Конґресу роздано новіші видання УВАН, а зокрема працю проф. В. К. Матьюса про Шевченка в англійській мові. Конґрес пройшов з повним успіхом і його праця буде опублікована в конґресовій книзі, що появиться в 1962 р.

Успіх УМІ серед американців

З Ню Джерзі Мюзік енд Артс довідуємося, що наші чотири учителі музики належать до Гонор Ролл Музичної Виховної Асоціяції. Це ті вибрані учителі, яких п'ять або більше учнів, дістали почесні цертифікати в авдиціях згаданої асоціяції на рік 1961. Їх імена: Таїса Богданська, Дарія Каранович, Галя Клим і Володимир Цісик.

Відомий музик з Ню Йорку Кларенс Едлер провадив „майстерну клясу", до якої вибрано трьох учнів УМІ (всіх було 8): Оксану Нагнибіду (кляса Галі Клим), Ганю Вольц (кл. Д. Каранович) і Оксану Гнатик (кл. Т. Богданської).

Треба додати, що минулого року також дуже успішно виступили в „майстерній клясі" Богдан Кобзяр (кл. О. Чипак) і Марта Цибик (кл. Г. Клим).