

СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address: The Ukrainian Weekly 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

PIR LXVIII 4. 181 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1961 SECTION TWO No. 181 VOL LXVIII

HUNDREDS APPLAUD SINGERS, ANTONOVYCH, DWORAKIVSKY AT SOYUZIVKA

MISS VERA KOTELEVETS ELECTED "MISS SOYUZIVKA"



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Mrs. George Shuhan, nee Olesnicki, last year's "Miss Soyuzivka"; Miss Nadia S. Kachmar, "Lady in Waiting"; Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President; Miss Vera Kotelevets, "Miss Soyuzivka" for 1962, and Miss Valia Popenko, another "Lady in Waiting."

KERHONKSON, N.Y. (Soyuzivka), September 18. (Special). Although vacation time is officially over, such was not the case at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association Estate in the Catskill Mountains.

All rooms and parking spaces were occupied, and Soyuzivka was teeming with the people as if it were the middle of the summer season. The sun was warm but the cool wind kept all but the hardy out of the pool. The main events took place under the open sky on Saturday.

The program was opened by Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA who welcomed the honored guests especially invited for the weekend to Soyuzivka. They included: the wife of the late Dmytro Kapitulka, former UNA Supreme President and Auditor; the son and family of S. Yadvolsky, former UNA President and manager of Svoboda. Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, the newly-named dean of the Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City, and Rev. A. Dworakivsky of Pennsylvania. Also present were Mrs. Ann Herman, UNA Supreme Vice President, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary, who had just returned from a course for insurance executives conducted by Lafayette University in Indiana, Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer, and Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the UNA Auditing Committee.

The entertainment program was opened by the well-known Ukrainian humorist Ivan Kernytsky and concluded by the equally well-known humorist, Mykola Ponedliok, who was the master of ceremonies for this occasion.

Lefkowitz Holds Press Conference For Foreign Language Newsmen

NEW YORK, September 14. (Special) — New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, Republican Party candidate for Mayor, held luncheon conference today for foreign language newsmen at the Janssen's restaurant on Lexington Avenue and 44th Street, N.Y.C. Mr. Lefkowitz was joined at the conference by his running mate, Congressman John J. Giloolley, republican candidate for City Comptroller. Also present were many leaders of nationality groups in the Republican Party. Attorney General Lefkowitz during a short address outlined his program and principles. He

The main attraction of the evening was the guest performance of Dr. Myroslav Antonovych, noted singer-soloist who is also a musician and conductor and who came from the Netherlands to attend the International Congress of Musicologists in New York City. His performance was on a high professional level and evoked enthusiastic applause, compelling him to repeat his numbers many times. Miss Nadine Dworakivsky, a young Ukrainian American singer, was also warmly applauded by the audience. Miss Dworakivsky, a lyric soprano, has been studying singing for over six years, gave concerts for American civic organizations and made recordings or international folk songs. At present she is working with an opera work shop. Both singers were accompanied by Miss Maria Cisyk.

After the concert, Russ Binert's orchestra played for the dance at which "Miss Soyuzivka" for 1962 was chosen. It was not easy for the jury, headed by Myron Lepkaluk, to select one from so many beautiful girls taking part in the contest. But a choice was finally made and the crown of "Miss Soyuzivka" for 1962 was bestowed upon the pretty head of Miss Vera Kotelevets of Trenton, N. J. She is studying voice at the Juilliard School of Music in New York City on a scholarship. Recently, Miss Kotelevets performed on the radio and TV in Brussels, Belgium, where she was sent as a representative of her school.

Miss Valia Popenko, student of the Fashion Institute in New York, and Miss Nadia S. Kachmar, a history student at Rutgers University, were selected as "Ladies in Waiting."

On Saturday and Sunday the women's volleyball tournament was held. From which the Philadelphia "Trident" emerged the winner.

ANNUAL FUND CAMPAIGN OPENED FOR CURRENT YEAR

OVER 30,000 PERSONAL APPEALS SENT TO INDIVIDUAL DONORS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NEW YORK (UCCA).—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America opened its annual fund-raising campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund on September 15, 1961, and sent out over 30,000 personal appeals to individual donors and contributors soliciting new donations for the current 1961-62 fiscal year.

The Executive Board of the UCCA and its Budgetary Director have outlined a well-detailed plan calling for an intensified fund-raising drive beginning September 15, through December 15, 1961. Although contributions are expected to be coming in during the entire year, the bulk of the present UCCA fund is expected to be raised during the first three months of the campaign.

Prior to launching the fund-raising campaign, the UCCA sent special circular to some 114 Branches and Member Organizations throughout the country. Furthermore, upon special instruction from the UCCA central office in New York, separate financial committees had been set up in various cities which, under the supervision of the local UCCA branches, are charged with collecting funds for the Ukrainian National Fund. Where no such committee is established, special collectors have been appointed who can carry out the task of collecting donations. Local Ukrainian radio stations have been requested to make special appeals to their listeners for donations and contributions to the UCCA fund campaign.

The Ukrainian National Fund, instituted by the UCCA convention in 1949, is the only financial basis of the UCCA, providing it with financial support and assistance. All the activities and operations, the periodical publications of the UCCA, The Ukrainian Quarterly and The Ukrainian Bulletin, as well as the books and pamphlets which the UCCA publishes regularly, are financed by the funds collected during this campaign.

In its appeals to its Branches and Member Organizations the UCCA stresses the importance of this year's fund-raising campaign. The local fund projects as well as the campaign for the Shevchenko monument in Washington should in no way interfere with the collections for the UCCA. Now with the rising international crisis and tension the activities of the UCCA must be not only maintained on an appropriate level, but must be extended and intensified.

The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America firmly believes that its appeal for large and generous contributions to this year's UCCA financial campaign will find a sympathetic and warm response both in the UCCA Branches and Member Organizations, as well as among the vast ranks of Ukrainian American citizenry. All contributions and donations should be addressed to:

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA P.O. Box 721 Church St. Annex New York 7, N.Y.

R. Wolchuk, Ukrainian Engineer, Intervenes on Behalf of Shevchenko Stamp With Senator Dodd

NEW YORK, September 19 (Special) — Roman Wolchuk, a Ukrainian engineer from New York City, wrote a letter to Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut in behalf of a Shevchenko "Champion of Liberty" stamp. Mr. Wolchuk is active in many Ukrainian civic organizations and is also on the executive board of the Association of Ukrainian Engineers in America.

In his letter, dated August 29, 1961 Mr. Wolchuk points out that many "Champion of Liberty" stamps have been issued but for some reason the Shevchenko stamp has met with, apparently, insurmountable obstacles in certain circles and is likely never to be issued." Mr. Wolchuk states further "is it in the best interest of this country to ignore the millions of potential friends inside the USSR?" He asks Senator Dodd if it is morally right to speak of freedom for only some of the nations and ignore others. "Should the 45 million Ukrainians, who have suffered immeasurable losses in their struggle with their Russian overlords be permanently regarded by the West as pliable and content vassals of Moscow?"

Mr. Wolchuk goes on to state that "the facts of geography and history are being persistently distorted, as if a world-wide conspiracy existed, with the Russians and the West participating alike, to suppress the truth."

However, Mr. Wolchuk expressed his confidence in Senator Dodd and praised his lonely voice of protest in the United States Senate on the occasion of the infamous visit to this country by the Soviet dictator Khrushchev. In conclusion Mr. Wolchuk said: "Please be assured that your action on behalf of the Shevchenko stamp will be thankfully appreciated by the hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens of Ukrainian descent, like myself, and by the millions of Ukrainians in Ukraine, to whom this stamp will bring a ray of hope for their eventual freedom."

On September 8, 1961, Senator Dodd answered Mr. Wolchuk's letter saying that he is "wholeheartedly" in favor of the proposal that a "Champion of Liberty" stamp be issued in honor of Taras Shevchenko and assures Mr. Wolchuk that "he will do everything in my power to urge that one of the very next 'Champion of Liberty' series be dedicated to Shevchenko."

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ILLINOIS HONORS ITS SENATOR



John DuZansky, President of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent in Chicago, took part in reception for former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. After the reception General Eisenhower delivered what The Chicago Sunday Tribune called "a fighting speech" at a \$100-dollar-a-plate testimonial dinner for Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois at Chicago's McCormick Place, on Saturday, September 16, 1961. From left to right are: John DuZansky, President of League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent; Mrs. John DuZansky; Andrew Fasseas, former State Director of Int. Revenue; The Honorary Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen; General Dwight D. Eisenhower; Federal Judge Julius Miner.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF UKRAINIAN STUDENTS ASS'N 'OBNOVA'

The Association of Ukrainian Catholic Students "OBNOVA", held its Eleventh Annual General Congress in Chicago, September 8-9-10, 1961.

The "OBNOVA" is a member of "Pax Romana," the international Catholic college and university student organization consisting of representatives from the Latin Rite and Eastern Rite organizations. It is for the Ukrainian Catholic students of the Byzantine Rite, what the Newman Club in America is for the university student of the Latin Rite. Attending the convention in Chicago, Dr. Peter Vygant, President of the million members of "Pax Romana" spoke to the delegates, members, and guests of the responsibility of the Catholic students to be well informed in the world today so as to maintain their individual qualities.

The International "OBNOVA" has members in America with main branches in Philadelphia, Detroit, and Chicago; 10 branches established throughout Canada; and in Europe, in Germany, Belgium, France and Spain.

U. N. CRISIS FEARED OVER HAMMARSKJOLD'S TRAGIC DEATH

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — U.N. diplomats, shocked and stunned by the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjold, General Secretary, expressed fear that a grave crisis is looming as the result of the Secretary's sudden death.

WILL HAVE DEBUT IN N.Y.C. OPERA



Martha Kokolska Kobryn, Ukrainian soprano, will be among 17 U.S. and foreign artists making their debut with the New York City Opera this season. Julius Rudel, general director of the company, announced recently.

Mr. Hammarskjold was the global organization's second Secretary General. He has served as Secretary General since 1953, when he succeeded the first Secretary General, Trygve Lie. U. N. diplomats say there will be a pitched battle in the United Nations between East and West over the election of a Secretary General who must be approved by all five major powers in the Security Council and by the General Assembly majority. Khrushchev insisted on Dag's ousting for opposing Soviet Russian domination of the Congo. He also demanded that the office of the Secretariat General be abolished, and a "troika" system be substituted, consisting of three Secretaries General—a neutral, a Western and a Russian, each endowed with a veto power. This system, if adopted, would definitely change the United Nations into a communist instrument. The conviction in U. N. circles is that Khrushchev would ride roughshod over all accepted procedures in the U. N. Security Council, and his Foreign Minister A. Gromyko will veto any and all candidates put up either by the Western powers or by the Afro-Asian bloc.

UCCA APPEALS TO U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RAPS RUSSIAN COMMUNIST ENSLAVEMENT OF UKRAINE

MEMORANDUM IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH TO ALL U.N. MEMBERS REVEALS RUSSIAN PERSECUTION AND OPPRESSION OF UKRAINE

NEW YORK. — "Although the Ukrainian S.S.R. is theoretically a 'free and sovereign state,' and has a constitution which empowers it to secede from the U.S.S.R., in reality it is a colony of Communist Russia, and is ruled by the Moscow-based Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which brazenly and pitilessly exploits Ukraine for the benefit of Russian communist colonialism," said the Ukrainian Committee of America in a special memorandum submitted this week to all members of the U.N. General Assembly's Sixteenth Session which opened here on September 19, 1961.

The Memorandum, entitled "Freedom vs. Russian Communist Colonialism," is printed in the English, French and Spanish languages and deals with the present political and economic conditions of Ukraine which, although is an allegedly separate republic in the U.S.S.R., is ruthlessly exploited by Russian Bolsheviks.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which is a national American organization representing over two million American citizens of Ukrainian descent, brought to the attention of U.N. delegates the debate on colonialism during the U.N. General Assembly session last fall, when Canada, through its Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, and other smaller countries valiantly challenged the Russian dictator Khrushchev on his enslavement of numerous nations of Europe and Asia. Mr. Diefenbaker's statement in defense of the freedom-loving Ukrainians provoked a savage and vituperative reaction in the Soviet press which, similar to the reaction to the enactment of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in July, 1959, demonstrated once again that the captive non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R. are the Achilles' heel of the Soviet communist empire.

Testimony of New Ukrainian Defectors

In support of the arguments attesting to the persecution and oppression of the Ukrainian people by Communist Russia, the Memorandum states that two recent Ukrainian defectors—Dr. Mikhail A. Klochko, a 59-year-old Ukrainian scientist who defected in Ottawa, Canada, and Nicholas I. Sereda, a 24-year-old Ukrainian electronics specialist from Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, who defected in Vienna, Austria—revealed the crass misery and persecution of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, especially in Ukraine which, according to Sereda, is wholly dominated by the Moscow-based dictatorial regime which denies the right of the Ukrainian people to govern themselves by a government of their choosing. The Memorandum also cited the recent suicide of Byelorussian

Charges of Russification and Economic Exploitation

Furthermore, the Memorandum stressed the fact that despite Khrushchev's boast of rocket superiority and his TCBM's, the Soviet Union is riddled with perennial weaknesses of them being the oppression of the 45-million Ukrainian nation.

Specific charges leveled against the Soviet Union by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America are as follows:

a) Russification of Ukraine which is manifested in the imposition of the Russian language, the Russification of Ukrainian schools, especially Ukraine's seven universities;

b) Economic misery in a once-rich Ukraine is caused by the inhuman economic and social system, which deprives the Ukrainian people of consumer goods and manufactured wares of every-day necessity;

c) Anti-Religious persecution in Ukraine is still rampant, as evidenced by the last year's third consecutive condemnation of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, Catholic Primate of Western Ukraine, and by constant anti-religious campaigns in the Soviet press and over the radio;

d) National and political persecution in Ukraine continues unabated, and Soviet courts and military tribunals are busy meting out sentences to Ukrainian patriots and freedom fighters.

In conclusion, the Memorandum stated that the Khrushchev-created Berlin crisis is a cover-up for his long-range objective: the conquest of the world for Russian communism; "Khrushchev claims that he wants a helpless Germany; but he also wants to break the Western alliance from Turkey to Britain; he wants to isolate the United States and the free communist energies for further the United States and to free countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. What is going on now in Algeria, Angola, Cuba, British Guiana, and even in Brazil—is all to the benefit of Khrushchev and his ultimate objective: "a World Union of Soviet Republics under a Russian Commissar."

The Memorandum ended with an appeal to all U.N. delegates to "challenge the unquenchable thirst of Russian colonialism: to turn the argument of colonialism and to point out his enslavement of such countries as Ukraine" and some twenty-one other countries of Europe and Asia—"all of which are internal or external satellites of Communist Russia, and that their eventual liberation will bring a final peace and stability to the world."

Very Rev. A. Borsa Named Dean

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in this city and a member of the board of consultants of the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Philadelphia, has been named recently Dean of the New Jersey Deanery by Archbishop-Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn. Father Borsa, while a pastor in New Haven, Conn. in the late 40's, is gratefully remembered by hundreds of newly-arrived Ukrainian immigrants whom he helped to find homes and placement opportunities in his area and throughout Connecticut.



Very Rev. Anthony Borsa

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS, MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS (SATURDAY AND MONDAY ISSUES COMBINED) BY THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC. AT 81-83 GRAND STREET, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1961

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

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

### LET'S ALL HELP THE UCCA FUND DRIVE!

Beginning September 15, 1961, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, our largest and most representative body of all loyal Americans of Ukrainian descent, has launched its annual fund-raising campaign to provide the necessary funds for this vital and all-important organization. The fiscal year of the UCCA is from July 1, 1961, to the end of June, 1962, and collections and contributions from our communities, organizations and individual citizens are expected to begin flowing to the Ukrainian National Fund upon the start of the campaign.

The Executive Board of the UCCA and its Budgetary Director decided to have an intensified drive during the first three months of the campaign, i.e. from September 15 to December 15, 1961, so as to provide adequate funds for the UCCA initially. It so happens that our community, preoccupied with its local fund-raising campaigns tends to relegate its duty to the UCCA to a secondary plane. This, of course, should not happen, inasmuch as the activities of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and its entire existence depend wholly on the voluntary contributions and donations of the Ukrainian-American community and its members. For instance, the Shevchenko Memorial Committee drive should not interfere with the UCCA campaign for funds.

#### Drive Well Prepared

For the execution of the present fund-raising campaign of the Ukrainian National Fund, the Executive Board of the UCCA has outlined a detailed plan, which is now being put into effect by all UCCA Branches and Member Organizations.

First, all UCCA Branches and Member Organizations have received three circulars outlining the plans on the local level, which include setting up a financial committee by the local UCCA Branches or selecting a few trusted men in the community who would be empowered to conduct collections for the Ukrainian National Fund. In addition, special Ukrainian-language communiques, appeared in *Svoboda*, *Narodna Volya*, *America* and *Ukrainske Narodne Slovo*, emphasizing the importance of the UCCA fund-drive campaign and calling on all Americans of Ukrainian descent to be generous with their donations and contributions. Moreover, at this writing, over 30,000 special appeals, printed in the Ukrainian and English languages, are being mailed by the UCCA to all the subscribers of the four organs of our fraternal organizations—the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and the Ukrainian National Aid Association. All local Ukrainian radio stations throughout the country have been asked to make special appeals to their listeners, soliciting prompt and generous contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund.

#### UCCA Fund Drive Takes Precedence

Although we know that our local communities are burdened with their own local fund-raising campaigns, we must stress most emphatically that the UCCA fund-raising drive takes precedence over all other local fund projects. The UCCA is our only representation which defends and champions the cause of Ukrainian freedom in this country. It has important and responsible tasks, such as the publication of *The Ukrainian Quarterly* and *The Ukrainian Bulletin*, as well as other books and pamphlets scheduled to be published by the UCCA. As we can see from the article on the UCCA Memorandum to the U.N. General Assembly's XVIIth session now gathering in New York City (appearing elsewhere in this issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*), the UCCA has submitted a special Memorandum in three languages—English, French and Spanish—to all the U.N. members, in which it denounced the enslavement and oppression of the Ukrainian people by Communist Russia and appealed to the U.N. members to take measures against Russian colonialism in Ukraine.

Furthermore, the struggle for the recognition of the captive nations, establishment of a special committee on the captive nations in the U.S. House of Representatives, the efforts for a Shevchenko "Champion of Liberty" stamp, and the like, are still on. There are other UCCA projects in preparation, all of which need financial support in order to be implemented.

Now, with the vacation and travel period over, the time has come to resume our place in the communal routine, and to face our obligations as mature and responsible citizens.

#### Youth Must Assist

As so often was stated on this page, our Ukrainian American youth is by no means exempt from the duty which other segments of the Ukrainian American citizenry must assume. A young woman or man, whether a member of the UYL-NA, the Catholic League, the Orthodox League or a member of SUMA, MUN, PLAST, SUSTA, etc. must realize that it is his or her duty to assist the UCCA by not only paying his or her individual contribution, but in helping to organize a local committee in charge of collections for the Ukrainian National Fund or convince his or her friends to do likewise.

We must realize that the Ukrainians in America, as well as those in other free countries, are the sole hope for our oppressed kinsmen in Ukraine. Ukrainian American visitors who recently visited Ukraine, tell some sad stories of the miserable lot of Ukrainians in their native land under Soviet Russian domination. These reports tell of constant Russification, economic exploitation and national, political and religious persecution; the constant and ever-present fear of reprisal and deportation to Siberia—dominate the lives of our kinsmen in Ukraine.

We here who fully enjoy the blessing of freedom and economic bounty must not forget our unflagging duty. The UCCA is doing everything to make the plight of the Ukrainian people known to the American people, and to the free world at large.

We must help the UCCA by supporting it financially and otherwise.

The current UCCA fund-raising campaign provides us with an opportunity to fulfill this honorable and patriotic duty.

## THE DEATH OF DAG HAMMERSKJOLD

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The death in an airplane accident of Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary General of the United Nations, on the eve of the opening of the General Assembly, marks the end of an epoch in the history of that organization and of the post-war world. Since the death was first announced on Monday, September 18, 1961, it is quite impossible to tell with any accuracy the course of events that immediately preceded the accident or that are destined to follow it but it casts another confusing shadow over the already troubled situation and will lead inevitably to some heart-searching questions both in the East and in the West, not to speak of that indecisive mass that calls itself the "unaligned nations."

There can be no doubt that Dag Hammarskjold believed sincerely in the organization of the United Nations and that he tried in every way possible to carry out and obey the Charter of that organization, even though he must have been painfully aware of its deficiencies. In this he was at one with some of the more enlightened thinkers and idealists in the West, although too many of these have concentrated on the positive ideals expressed in the Charter without taking into due account the ways in which that Charter has been constantly violated and vitiated by both the Communist and the "unaligned" states. It was this latter situation that sent him off to Africa on his last ill-fated journey in an effort to salvage something of the impossible task that had been laid upon him by the General Assembly in its efforts to avert a civil war in the Congo and at the same time to insure some sort of a regime that could be classified at least superficially as democratic. Whether he was well served by his representatives throughout the Congo crisis may well be doubted but the failure of the United Nations to have any practical guide to the world situation and the movement of events is undoubted, for he was reluctantly forced to realize that he was as Secretary General almost alone in maintaining the reality and terms of the Charter.

#### Fate of U.N. at the Stable

The events of the next few days will show whether his death has brought a sense of realism into the councils of the statesmen or whether the entire organization is to proceed along the inglorious path of the League of Nations to its final doom. It is already evident that the organization as the founders conceived it, perhaps erroneously, has already ceased to exist and with the difficulties that will be involved in the choice of a new Secretary General the nations must discover a new sense of realism or allow the organization to deteriorate at an increasingly rapid pace.

This may seem strange in view of the many achievements of the United Nations in the field of the various specialized organizations dealing with definite subjects of welfare and of education and public health. Yet these fields which were competently treated in the League of Nations could not long function efficiently without the central body and this is where the defect arose. It is the same in the United Nations. That organization was founded on the hypothesis that the principles which underlay the development of modern civilization and the quest for a warless world would be strengthened and allowed to operate, if the organization were to be separated from all problems connected with the last war and that the five powers which had played the greatest role in preserving the liberty of the world could with the help of selected representatives of the smaller powers promote the interests of mankind. The General Assembly was to meet yearly to give advice and be the spokesman for all the separate countries. It was accepted by the West but almost from the first the Soviet Union showed that it was not going to cooperate sincerely with the other nations on these principles and the Security Council was speedily forced to admit that it could not effectively give an opinion or issue orders without running into the Soviet veto.

#### Strength of the U.N. Secretariat

It was this bloc that Dag Hammarskjold tried to overcome by exalting the power of the Secretariat in various questions under dispute while he paid meticulous attention to the details of the resolutions which gave him advice and instructions. Where these were clear, there was no trouble but where these were confused and unclear or events did not proceed as expected, the results were sometimes not satisfactory. This was the case in the Congo, which had received a unitary constitution solely because it had been governed by one Belgian authority. It led to a revolt and United Nations troops were sent in to provide some protection, while the Congolese army revolted and the state began to disintegrate. No one knew or cared what the situation really was and the Secretary General did his best but when a reconstructed central government, threatened by Communist-inclined tribes and opposed by states like Katanga with a more developed economy, tried to interfere in the latter, the result was not merely a civil war but a practical war between the United Nations and Katanga where white and African troops engaged in a contest to expel white officers from the army of Katanga.

This was the last straw and it was in the endeavor to control or modify this that Dag Hammarskjold made his last trip.

It is hard to see where a successor can be found or if one can be found without some clarification of the situation in the United Nations as a whole. Nikita Khrushchev demands a triple Secretariat which must be unaligned nations visualize a secretariat where they will

## A MATTER OF OPINION

If a Canadian wishes to take an extended trip in the U.S.A. and obtains the necessary visitor's permit, he is free to travel wherever he wishes, whenever he wishes and how he wishes. He is free to visit his mother, father, brother, sister, cousin, aunt, uncle, friend or acquaintance no matter where they may be living—city, town, village or farm. No government-appointed agency plans his trip, or specifies the exact route he has to follow, or the hotels he must live in, or the meals he must eat, or the entertainment he must take in. Moreover no government "guides" are assigned to such a visitor to make certain he does not deviate from the plan. Such a visitor plans his own trip and during the trip, if circumstances should require it, he alters it to suit himself, his time and his pocketbook. He visits the cities, towns, villages or farms he wishes, the points of interest that appeal to him most. He lives in the hotels or motels of his choice or in the home of a relative or friend, be it in a city or on a farm. He eats what he pleases, when he pleases and where he pleases. He takes in the entertainment he likes best. Moreover, if he wants to visit California, he need not prove his good intentions by first travelling all the way to Washington, D.C., to bow to the statues of Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln.

An American visiting in Canada enjoys the same freedom. Above all, the tourist bureaus of both countries spend huge amounts of money every year encouraging such travel. Not so in the U.S.S.R.!

There were times not so long ago when visitors to the U.S.S.R. could be only those who were leaders of the communist party of a communist-front organization. The reason for this was that upon their return to their own country, such visitors would disseminate therein only Soviet-approved or Soviet-prepared information about life in the U.S.S.R.; in other words—Soviet propaganda. Eventually, rank-and-file members of such organizations were allowed to visit the U.S.S.R. and with the same object. In the past few years people who were not members of communist or communist-front organizations were allowed to travel to the U.S.S.R., but on a limited scale. However, such travel is so restricted and so much different from what we are accustomed to on this continent, that it is sickening.

In both Canada and the U.S. there are thousands of people who have relatives living in some part of the U.S.S.R.—a mother, father, brother, sister, cousin, aunt or uncle. A number of them have already taken the chance of "visiting" such relatives over there. Others have tried but have been turned down for some reason or other, usually not disclosed. Still others are trying.

Let us, therefore, take a fleeting look at such travel to the Soviet Union. Let us assume that the would-be visitor is a Canadian of Ukrainian origin who emigrated from Western Ukraine 30 or 40 years ago and now wishes to visit his 80-year-old mother who is in poor health and who lives in a village near the city of Lviv. This is what happens: After a long period of anxious, then agonizing waiting, permission is granted and he is advised that he will receive his permission to visit the U.S.S.R. He makes application for travel documents on the eve of departure. Now his prime purpose of wanting to go to the U.S.S.R. is to visit his aged mother in her village, but when making application he must not state therein that he wants to visit her in the village. He has learned this from others who have been there and is warned of this by "intermediaries" here right at the start. He must say

always hold the balance of power and the control of the entire institution but they do not want any responsibility in making the organization function. The West, if it remains true to itself, cannot accept the principle that international law shall be treated as a mere toy to be regarded or disregarded at will, although so far too many of the Western idealistic and political leaders are refusing to face this underlying fact because of their fear of war and their belief that everything must be settled by negotiations, even if those negotiations are to be mere acceptance of the flimsy of the Russian Communists.

The belief that the United Nations will somehow become stronger the more money is pumped into it and the more relief and assistance given through it to underdeveloped countries, is chimerical and unreal. The idea that this will inevitably produce a new and happier world against the ex-

press statements of Khrushchev, is the height of unrealistic vision. Yet the death of Dag Hammarskjold may serve as a catalyst of the various theories. If it does not, the West will have to go through a period of self-examination, consider its past and its achievements, and see whether it is content to accept and fully cooperate with the regime of tyranny of the Soviet Union and of the non-colonialists of Asia and Africa who are intent on setting up their own dominating regimes.

The death of Dag Hammarskjold therefore closes an era. The new era will be determined by the courage and vision of the West and by its determination to give the traditional meaning to words and human rights. If it does, it will be in a position either to present a new program or to defend its own and formulate plans for a real union of free nations which can agree that the work of civilization and human brotherhood must go forward, at all costs.

As they may recall from their studies—especially those who have been taking annual Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka, the UNA Estate—from the time of the joint Polish-Lithuanian rule of Ukraine, when the Poles had seized the Ukrainian province of Galicia (Halychyna in Ukrainian) in the 14th century, and annexed it to their kingdom, Galicia had been under direct Polish rule until the first partition of Poland, which took place in 1772. In taking over its portion of Poland, with Russia taking the other, Austria united the Ukrainian territory of Galicia, which, under Polish rule, was

often called "Red Ruthenia" (no connection with the present day Reds), and part of the Ukrainian Podolia with the Polish principalities of Zator and Oswiecim (Auschwitz), and later with the Grand Duchy of Krakow, and formed them into the province of Galicia.

NO GAIN FOR WESTERN UKRAINIANS

The Western Ukrainians derived no gain from this common administration, for already in 1772 they had hardly any nobility of their own, for it had become voluntarily, or involuntarily, Polonized. Due to foreign misrule and oppression, the Ukrainian populace of that time consisted largely of illiterate peasants, serfs, and of the poor and far from numerous middle class, and the clergy. The latter spoke the native Ukrainian tongue only with the peasants, the villagers and farmers, and not very often at that. Amongst their own kind, they used the Polish language. For that matter, the Ukrainian clergy at that time were not

## THERE'S ALWAYS SOMETHING

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

John can recall the days, some time ago, when he was learning how to do this job of a financial secretary of a branch of the Ukrainian National Association. Though he managed to organize the work he did at home to more or less of a routine, individual members kept making things tough for him. The following will give you some idea of how things went.

John delivered some new membership certificates to a certain family. When he saw the father at the next branch meeting and asked him for dues he refused to pay, saying he hadn't received the certificates. John explained that he had brought them to his house and that his wife accepted them. After the meeting they both went to the member's residence to check with his wife. She remembered accepting the certificates but couldn't remember where she had put them. Both she and her husband searched the house without success. John wrote to the Main Office and explained the situation. He soon received applications for duplicate certificates and had the man and wife sign them. He returned them to the Main Office and eventually received a second set of certificates. He brought them over to the man's house. "Oh," said the member, "we don't need them. We found the originals the other day." Well, what could John do but return the duplicates to the Main Office?

There was a death in a certain family and John promptly notified the Main Office. He received a form for the beneficiary to sign; *Svoboda* carried the death notice. John went to the beneficiary and completed the form. But the insurance certificate of the deceased had not been found and this beneficiary did not have a copy of the official death certificate. So John sent only the benefit form to the Main Office and was promptly informed that pay-

ment could not be made without the other papers. John relayed this information to the beneficiary and eventually received the necessary documents; he sent them to the Main Office promptly. Well, the beneficiary, after taking all kinds of time to produce the papers in question, suddenly decided he was in a hurry to get his check and practically haunted John in person and by telephone every day until the check arrived. And when John handed it to him the only thanks he got was "It's about time."

A certain number of members are always late in paying dues. Occasionally John would suspend some of them and reinstate them when they paid. Both the suspensions and reinstatements are published in the UNA monthly report in *Svoboda*. Well, there came the day when one of these chronic delinquents decided he had been insulted by being suspended. He came to John and pointed out that, since he always paid up eventually, he shouldn't have been suspended. John tried to explain that he couldn't send money to the Main Office which hadn't been collected when due, but that didn't satisfy the member and he went to the branch president to gripe. The president told him to write to the Main Office. Whether he did or not John doesn't know, but he never heard another word about it. This member now pays his dues on time and John suspects that he did write to the Main Office and was straightened out but good.

A number of members had made loans against the cash reserves of their certificates. The Main Office would send John interest notices and he would deliver them to the members involved. Most of the members would make their payments, but a certain few would ignore the notices. The interest rate is small, but it piles up through the years; if a member makes no payments for a long time the sum of his original loan increases. Well, one of the members who had never paid any interest decided he was being "gyped" and demanded an explanation. John wrote to the Main Office and received a year by year accounting. The member didn't question the computation, but he swore he never made a loan for the original sum in question. He gave a much lower figure. Again John wrote to the Main Office and received photostatic copies of both sides of the loan check. The member studied the copies and admitted he was wrong. But he said nothing about the trouble and expense he caused John and the UNA. John's satisfied, however, because the member is making a determined effort to pay off his loan.

There's no doubt that John continues to have his troubles because there's always something. John figures that all UNA branch secretaries have similar worries and problems, and that a monumental job is being done in the Main Office answering the correspondence of 500 harassed secretaries. John tries not to write to the Main Office unless it's absolutely necessary.

But don't get the wrong impression. John likes the work he's doing. He knows he's being of service to his branch and to the UNA.

(To be continued)

## MARKIAN SHASHKEVYCH

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

I and set it on its present course.

During the coming month tribute will be paid to Markian Shashkevych, a Western Ukrainian national revivalist—by Ukrainian communities, as that of New York City in this country, and in other countries as well.

This tribute will take form of various special exercises arranged to observe the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the birth (November 6, 1811) of this brilliant young Western Ukrainian Catholic priest, who lived but shortly, dying before he even reached his 32nd birthday (June 7, 1843), but who managed, in the brief span of his life, and in the face of bitter opposition of the reactionary elements of his day, including some of his ecclesiastical superiors, to revolutionize Western Ukrainian literature

and set it on its present course. He did this by introducing and popularizing as its medium of expression the Ukrainian language, spoken then only by the common masses of the people, notably the villagers and farmers, but ignored and scorned then by the self-styled intelligentsia. The latter favored the then fashionable but hodge-podge combination of the Old Church Slavonic and the Polish foisted Polish-Ukrainian.

To quite a large degree, Shashkevych can be compared with Ivan Kotlyarevsky (1769-1838) of Eastern Ukraine, who is generally considered as the talented founder of modern Ukrainian literature, and the author of the famed *Enaida*. Shashkevych did for his part of Western Ukraine, what Kotlyarevsky had done earlier for his, eastern—use of the living

accomplishments of Shashkevych, it would be well to have a flashback upon Western Ukrainian life before and during his lifetime. It is quite interesting. The younger generation readers of *The Ukrainian Weekly* may find it educational, and their knowledge of same may serve them in good stead in their pursuit of Ukrainian studies, and of the Ukrainian national movement.

As they may recall from their studies—especially those who have been taking annual Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka, the UNA Estate—from the time of the joint Polish-Lithuanian rule of Ukraine, when the Poles had seized the Ukrainian province of Galicia (Halychyna in Ukrainian) in the 14th century, and annexed it to their kingdom, Galicia had been under direct Polish rule until the first partition of Poland, which took place in 1772. In taking over its portion of Poland, with Russia taking the other, Austria united the Ukrainian territory of Galicia, which, under Polish rule, was

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afforded by the Polish rulers any decent means of special education or culture of their own.

MORE AGGRAVATION FOR WESTERN UKRAINIANS

Matters become more aggravated for the Ukrainians when the Polish nobility and gentry—the so-called "shlachta"—aroused the suspicions of the Austrian authorities against the Ukrainian populace, on the ground that it had treasonable sympathies for Russia; treating the Roman Catholic faith as the emblem of Polish nationality, and Greek Catholicism as the emblem of Ukrainian nationality. So, the Polish landed nobility and gentry managed to persuade the Austrian authorities that it would be more advantageous for Austria to promote the former at the expense of the latter.

(To be continued)

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

in Review

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

THE SAME OLD STORY

In a four hour interview, granted to C. L. Sulzberger of The New York Times, Khrushchev showed his characteristic capability to change his mood and tone of voice as the situation demanded.

But with all this Khrushchev showed a great amount of assuredness and did not budge one inch in his demands on the question of Berlin and Germany.

INTERVIEWS WITH KHRUSHCHEV

Not one of the many foreign correspondents, who interviewed Khrushchev for many hours, can say that the views he expressed are his real views and convictions or just propaganda.

Sulzberger underlines, for instance, a moment where Khrushchev assured him that all the foreign correspondents agreed with him fully.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF UKRAINIAN STUDENTS ASS'N 'OBNOVA'

From page 1

coming speeches and good wishes were read by the Convention Committee in charge of lectures, consisting of Chairman John Gula, and I. Dragan-chuk, O. Semianchuk and G. Wytanovych.

Throughout the three-day Congress, five visiting lecturers appeared. Dr. Vasyi Markus of Notre Dame University presided in his talk how the Ukrainian Catholic student should meet worldly evils as a staunch Christian.

Prof. Trofym Pasichnyk, Director of the Ukrainian Free University, spoke of the literary activity of Rev. Markian Sheshkevych's contemporaries.

The organizational meetings

were interspersed throughout the three-day Congress. In charge of these meetings were V. Isajiw, Chairman; S. Pihut, K. Pomirko and I. Prokopovych. It was at this time that annual reports were read, constitution changes made, future plans designed, and officers for the International Federation of 'OBNOVA' elected.

In honor of His Grace Maxim Hemanuk, Archbishop of Winnipeg and Metropolitan of Canada, the guest and speaker at the Congress, a banquet was held at the St. Nicholas School with some 350 guests attending.

On Sunday, September 10, at 1:30 P.M. a Concert in commemoration of the 150 years since the birth of Father Markian Shashkevych was held at the St. Nicholas School Auditorium.

The Farewell Dinner-dance held at the Villa Venice marked the closing of the Eleventh Congress of 'OBNOVA.'

RUSSIAN SCHEME AGAINST ANTI-REDS IN U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP).—Senate investigators have been told that Moscow has ordered "a frontal attack" on the anti-Communist movement in the United States and has used agents who infiltrated the White House.

The testimony was given behind closed doors to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee July 11 by Edward Hunter of Port Washington, L.I., a writer and lecturer.

Called an Expert

In making his testimony public, the subcommittee described Hunter as a psychological warfare expert and the originator of the term "brainwashing."

Hunter testified that orders to crush what he termed a grass-roots anti-Communist movement in the United States went out from the Kremlin through a manifesto issued December 5, 1960, after a strategy conference.

"A quick Red operation is being attempted to push this administration, the press and public into a trap that would eliminate the anti-Communist program in the United States," Hunter said.

New Type of Agent

He testified that "such operations require a new sort of agent, on which the Kremlin

places its main trust nowadays," in contrast to what he described as the old-style cloak-and-dagger man.

Then, Hunter said, "Moscow simply acquired agents who mingled with the new, intellectual elite at the top on terms of equality. They infiltrated the White House and other topmost government offices. They talked frankly between themselves. Secrets were much easier to steal this way, and immensely more reliable."

Hunter gave no names, dates, or other details, but he said "the new-style pro-Red agent has his role to influence policy, stalling or frustrating it, making it fail or end up by hurting ourselves."

Cites Main Target

He said the primary target of the anti-anti-Communist drive is the Pentagon, "specifically the program to train and alert our troops and our people to the Red techniques and the inherent evil in Communism."

Shown copies of Defense Department directives issued this year, Hunter said that in effect they warned against the use of anti-Communist films in troop training programs and marked successes for the "Red anti-anti-Communist pressure drive."

Ukrainian Nationals Receive Resolution

PHILADELPHIA, September 14. (Special)—On September 17, 1961 the City of Philadelphia presented to the Ukrainian Nationals a resolution "saluting Philadelphia's soccer team for their great achievement in winning the United States Soccer Championship for 1961."

This beautifully printed resolution was presented to manager Marion Kozeniowski, John Shechupakivsky and press representative, Alexander Yaremko, were standees.

The text of the Resolution reads: Whereas, On June 25, 1961, the Ukrainian Nationals brought the United States Soccer Championship to Philadelphia for the second consecutive year by defeating the Los Angeles Scots in the deciding game of the season played in our City; and

Whereas, By their 5-2 defeat of the Scots, the Ukrainian Na-

tionalists extended their unbeaten streak over a period of twenty months to 44 games, thereby establishing a new American soccer record in championship play; and

Whereas, This outstanding achievement is a tribute to all of the players and the manager of the team, and a fine contribution to Philadelphia's pre-eminent position as a national sports center; therefore

Resolved, By the Council of the City of Philadelphia, That we hereby salute Philadelphia's Ukrainian Nationals for their great accomplishment in bringing to our City the United States Soccer Championship for 1961, the second consecutive year they have won this coveted title.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of this Resolution be presented to Marion Kozeniowski, manager of the Ukrainian Nationals, as evidence of the sentiment of this legislative body.

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS EXTEND STREAK TO 46

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. September 17. (Special)—Ukrainian Nationals Soccer Club of Philadelphia extended their streak of victories through a two year period to 46 by defeating the Polish Falcons of Newark 4-0 here today.

This was the second winner for Philadelphia in as many starts this season. The first game they won against New York Sports Club, last year's

competitor for the challenge cup, with the high score of 6-2.

The scoring was done by, outside right Abruz, center forward Pegorer, inside left Jakovina and outside left Mangini.

The Ukrainian Sports Club of New York suffered another defeat losing 3-0 to last years German-American League Champion New York Hungarians at Rendalls Island Stadium in New York.

MUN ACTIVITIES

Two weeks ago in New York the old and new MUN branch executives attended a meeting in room 22 of the Ukrainian National Home. The future plans of branch No. 4 were discussed.

One of the most interesting ideas mentioned was a weekend trip to Philadelphia. The members will arrive on Saturday and will have a meeting with the Philadelphians to help them organize. On Sunday they will watch the Ukrainian Nationals play. Another activity that was discussed was the renting of the gymnasium at the school on Avenue B. It was decided that a MUN volley ball team and possibly a soccer team which can practise in the gym will be organized; other members who desire recreation can also use the gym.

Eugene Kloiki said he would start another dancing group. This group, however, will be smaller than last year to facilitate teaching. The dance group will compete against other dancers from Rochester, Chicago, Detroit and other cities where MUN branches will be organized, at the next convention. Mrs. Procyk volunteered to be the instructor of the MUN educational course on Ukrainian history. It is advisable that all full-fledged members take the course. The course will commence in approximately three weeks.

planned for the near future. At this tea the new and the old members can get acquainted with each other. There will be dancing, refreshments and tea at the party.

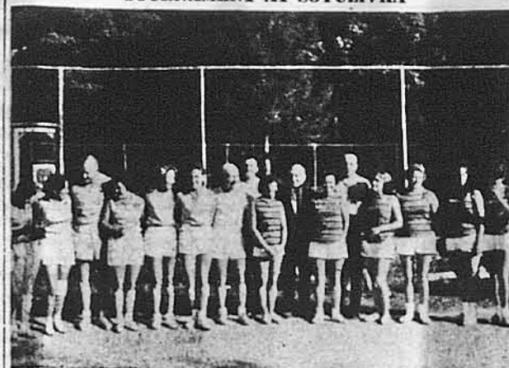
The executives then discussed MUN's future on a national scale. Branches are going to be formed in Philadelphia, Chester, Allentown, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Danbury, Conn., Flint, Mich., Miami, Fla., Trenton, N. J., and St. Paul, Minn. All the executives look forward to a bright future.

Homestead Athletes Defeat Lehigh Valley Boy Scouts

Ukrainian youths attending the Gold Cross camp proved their superior soccer skills by defeating a contingent of the Lehigh Valley Boy Scouts. Mykola Poliszczuk became the hero of the game by scoring four goals. Leo Chalupa and Zenon Wontorski kicked one a piece totaling six in all.

It all began when the Scouts visited the Ukrainian Homestead; they started a soccer game between the camp and themselves. The Ukrainian boys were unprepared, most of them were on a hike, but those who played held the Scouts to a 2:2 draw. After that game the Scouts played host to the Gold Cross camp and invited them to a match at the Firehouse Playground. At this game the

TWO FINALISTS IN WOMEN'S VALLEYBALL TOURNAMENT AT SOYUZIVKA



STANDING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: in white uniforms, Ukrainian Sports Club "Trident" of Philadelphia, winner of tournament, and in dark uniforms, Ukrainian Sports Club "Dobush" of New Haven, Conn. Standing between the two teams is Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA.

Rev. Onuphrey Kowalsky, Retired Priest, Killed in Car Accident

BURNHAM, Pa. (Special)—Rev. Onuphrey Kowalsky, who recently retired and made his residence at St. Mary's Villa Table Rock, Sloatsburg, N. Y., was killed here a few weeks ago in a tragic automobile accident. It is believed that the 70-year-old Ukrainian priest suffered a heart attack while driving a car.

Father Kowalsky came to this country in 1901. His parents made their home in Hartford, Conn., where they lived for over fifty years.

Among his recent pastoral duties was his serving as pastor in Ramey, Pa., and in North Dakota prior to his retirement.

Requiem Divine Liturgy for the deceased Ukrainian Catholic priest was celebrated in St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hartford, on August 19. He was interred at St. Peter and Paul Cemetery in Ansonia, Conn.

Father Kowalsky is survived by his only daughter Luba, his son-in-law Michael Terpak and four grandchildren.

Manor Junior College Publicized On Radio

Last Saturday afternoon, Sister M. Olga, Dean of Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa., was guest of Tom Early of the popular radio program "SPEAK YOUR PEACE." This took place on radio station WBCB, Lewistown, Pa.

After cordial and formal introduction questioning started by Mr. Early. After a few minutes the phones started to ring and the listeners were asking questions.

Some of the questions asked were: When was Manor Junior College organized? (1947). What does it cost to go to Manor College? (About \$740.00 for non-resident). An additional \$850.00 for resident student. Where do the majority of students come from? (Philadelphia area). Is the school Roman Catholic? (It is operated by Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great. This is a Byzantine Rite Order).

Do you allow girls to register who are non-Catholic? (We

have girls registering from Japan and Central America). What are standards of admission? (This is set up by Commonwealth of Pennsylvania).

Are you connected with St. Basil's Home and school at 18th St. and Lindley Ave. in Phila? (An orphanage and primary school is conducted there). Do you have a place in Chesapeake City, Md? (Orphanage for pre-school children there). Is school supported by church or government? (School is not supported not controlled by either).

How many students are there at the present time? (School has 75 students at present). What is capacity? (300 students when school is completed). Do you give degrees? (Yes. Associate degrees or college transfer degree). Who started this school? (The late Mother Josephat. The new building started in 1959 on 150 acre campus).

THE UKRAINE DANCERS BEGIN FALL REHEARSALS

NEW YORK.—The Ukraine Dancers announce the start of their fall rehearsals on Mondays, at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. (at 9th St.) New York City. The group is under the direction of Walter Bacad.

All Ukrainian boys and girls from the age of 16 are invited to join the group. Rehearsals are from 8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

The Junior Group rehearsals, those from the age of 6 to 15, will be from 7:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. It will be under the direction of Miss Nadine Dworakivsky and Walter Bacad.

UKRAINIAN CHURCH IN JERSEY CITY SPONSORING A DANCE

JERSEY CITY, September 19 (Special)—The St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church of Jersey City is sponsoring, by the combined societies of the

parish, a dance this coming Saturday, September 23, at the new Ukrainian Community Center, Oakland Avenue and Fleet Street, Jersey City, at 8 P.M.

NEWS BRIEFS

KIEV.—According to figures for the end of 1960, there were 9,920 persons employed by the scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences, including 3,689 scientific workers, of whom 236 were doctors and 1,323 candidates of sciences, in Ukraine.

KIEV.—During the course of 1960 there were 146 foreign scientific workers and specialists studying special subjects and improving their skills in the numerous institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Over 100 scientific workers of the Academy of Science were granted fellowships to study abroad.

defeated the Boy Scouts 6-0.

The game commenced at a profuse pace. In the first ten minutes three goals were scored. Later in the first half another point was made. Maybe the Uke's took it easier or maybe the Scouts fought harder in the second half, because they only allowed two more goals to be scored.

SEN. BUSH URGES FIRM STAND ON BERLIN

WASHINGTON, D.C.—U.S. Senator Prescott Bush said recently that "America's determination to live up to its commitments on Berlin must be made crystal clear to the bosses in the Kremlin."

Senator Bush, in a discussion with Lucian Daum of Hartford, Chairman of the Connecticut observance of Captive Nations Week, pointed out that the Soviet Ambassador to the United States has expressed doubt about the willingness of this country to fight for Berlin.

"This is dangerous thinking by the leaders of the Soviet Union, as it might lead to a miscalculation which could bring on a disastrous conflict," said the Connecticut Senator, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Asked by Mr. Daum how the Berlin crisis should be met, Senator Bush replied:

"This Berlin crisis points up the major issue of our lifetime, which is this: Are we going to live in a world of law and justice for men on earth, or are we not? Are we going to live in a world where men are enslaved by other men? This is the big issue that Berlin is only a symbol of, so to speak. And that is why it is an absolute essential that we, the United States and our allies of the West, stand firm on Berlin."

Mr. Daum agreed with Senator Bush that the U. S. should point up more aggressively the fact that Communist Imperialism has created a new kind of colonialism.

"At a time when western colonialism is diminishing rapidly," Senator Bush said, "the captive nations of Eastern Europe are the victims of a colonialism more brutal and more far-reaching than the world has ever known. Soviet colonialism extends to Poland, Lithuania, to Ukraine, East Germany, to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, and Rumania and Albania."

"And in addition to these countries, communism has enslaved the peoples of Tibet, and North Vietnam, and North Korea, and Cuba, just 90 miles off the shores of the United States. So Captive Nations Week is not an empty gesture. Rather, it is a time for us to rededicate ourselves to the universal principles upon which our own beloved land was founded."

Mr. Daum pointed out that all Americans ought to remember that "Russia is guilty of genocide, committed against the population of the Baltic states, the Poles, the Ukrainians, Hungarians, and other nations, forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union."

Part of the transcript of the discussion, which was broadcast by Connecticut stations July 20-23, 1961, follows:

Sen. Bush: Mr. Daum, from your contact here in Connecticut and abroad—do you think that the people behind the Iron Curtain know about this Captive Nations Week observance that we are having in the United States? And if so, do you feel that it is effective in keeping hope alive in their breasts that one day they may regain their freedom?

Mr. Daum: Yes, Senator, I am quite sure—they have the opportunity to listen to radio Free Europe, letters from here, visitors from Poland. You may count on it that the Captive Nations are looking up to us if we are willing to act accordingly to what we are preaching.

Sen. Bush: Well, Mr. Daum, do you feel that the United States should be more aggressive in fighting this issue of colonialism? Remember last fall the UN by a vote of 86-0 adopted a resolution condemning colonialism, and the Soviet Union is using this resolution in its own campaign against the West in the "cold war". Since the Soviets supported the

resolution, do you believe that the United States delegation to the United Nations should aggressively point out that the communist empire has enslaved once free nations in Europe, and made them, in effect, colonies of the communist empire?

Mr. Daum: Certainly, Senator Bush, because we should bring to the attention of the whole world that the Russians are just making double-talk. The Eastern European nations have, through the centuries, been natural barriers and it would protect Europe from invasion from Asia, like the Tartars, Mongols, Turks, etc.; but at the same time if we mean business, we can only call for uprising behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains if we are certainly prepared and want to support them all the way through, militarily and economically. Otherwise, we can't call for any uprising and we also can not afford any mistakes as in Hungary and Cuba. A right decision of firmness on Berlin should be extended with a military and economic plan for the liberation of the Captive Nations. Let us not forget that the Russians realize that they can not trust the Captive Nations, or their armies.

Sen. Bush: You think that future uprisings, such as the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and other uprisings in Poland and East Germany that we recall so well—do you think that the West need to encourage these uprisings behind the Iron Curtain—do you think they need support from us?

Mr. Daum: No, they don't need any support, any call to throw off communism; but one thing we have to make sure—that we will support them completely—even with our armed forces if necessary.

IRISH PROGRAM SUPPORTS MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE

Pat Stanton's Irish Hour on radio station WJMJ in Philadelphia publicized Manor Junior College for girls operated by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great. He mentioned the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the Order of St. Basil the Great which takes place on Sunday, October 1, 1961 on the Convent grounds, Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa. at 2:30 P.M. Banquet takes place at 4 P.M.

Prices for tickets are \$15.00 each or \$25.00 per couple.

Advertisement for J. Miller's Pure Herb Compound #6, listing symptoms such as sour stomach, acid indigestion, flatulence, gas bloating, belching, gas pains, heartburn, foul breath, temporary irregularity, simple headaches.

Advertisement for U.N.A. Branches of the Anthracite Coal District District Meeting, held on Sunday, October 1, 1961 at 2:00 P.M. in the Ukrainian Hall, Troutwine & Rail Road Sts., Centralia, Pa.

Advertisement for Soyuzivka, The Vacation Resort of the Ukrainian National Association at Kerhonkson, N. Y., featuring reduced post season prices of 10-20%.

# Пластова Ватра

Рік VIII

Ч. 6 (73)

## СВІДОМО, ПЕВНО І НЕГАЙНО!

Привітання Основника Українського Пласту д-ра Ол. Тисовського з приводу започаткування святкування 50-річчя Пласту.

Подруки Пластуни і друзі Пластуни всіх річків віку, всіх пластових ступенів, діловодств і добуток заслуг! Вітаю Вас, Дорого Товариство! Вітаю Вас всіх: тих, що прибули до снігів України в далекий ім часом Вінніпег, і тих, що ім так, як мені, можливо було лиш думками супроводжати щасливих друзів на це свято. Вітаю Вас і на крилах уяви лину на зустріч з Вами.

Велика бо, незвичайна, виняткова ця зустріч. Соті роки смерті нашого Тараса, відкриття люті з кричи постаті нашого генія, пророка, духового оборонця, воскресителя українського народу, пробудителя тих досі ще „ненароджених земляків“, до яких він через століття, а тепер уже понад простори писав своє гаряче, болоче щире „послання“. А ця зустріч — це теж п'ятдесятіріччя нашого Пласту, організації заснованої нами не для чого іншого, а власне на те, щоб поучення, перестороги, накази цього великого заступника українського народу перед людьми і Богом ми виконували свідомо, певно і негайно.

Безжурне ми новоштво, чи буйне юнацтво, чи старша пластова молодь, чи, врешті, поважні пластові сексьйори — всіх нас без зливої різниці з Божої ласки вже пів століття в'яже Пластовий Закон. Замисльте, ідея, яким способом нам, свідомим завдань і мети, може вдатися здійснити мрії, добути успіх терпінням, виконати заповіт немирущого духом Провідника нашої довговічної мандрівки до обіцяної землі.

У сторіччя довершення Його прецінного життя український народ, не зважаючи на нещасні воєнні хуртовини й лихоліття, мабуть не потребує докоряти собі, неначе б призабув Шевченковий заповіт, неначе б дозволив, щоб неграбовий дикий гамір боротьби за „хліб та ігрища“, за доброутрату та вигоди заглушив Шевченковий замогильний голос і гремуче „Схаменіться, будьте люди!“.

П'ятдесятіріччям трудом здолав український народ започати, оформити, розбудувати й закріпити велику благодіну організацію, яка сьогодні охоплює вже всі складники нової нації, від шкільної молоді до дорослої, на різних ділянках культури активних, свідомих носіїв національної приналежності, свого походження, громадян. Поцятало це нам при Божій допомозі, не зважаючи на труднощі й перепони. Вклали ми в незмінний закон Шевченкові закляти. Щоб завжди перед очима ми мали нашу батьківщину, той колись, бувало, „рай тихий“, а потім, на жаль, жорстоко поневолену „велику руйну“, щоб ми в душі „розкувалася і браталася“, щоб не захоплювалися чужиною ноштом свого рідного і щоб не забували, що тільки „в своїй хаті своя правда і сила й воля“.

Усьому тому й пребагато іншому з тих незаперечних Шевченкових праць і гірких докорів ми, пластуни, підкорюємось і прислухоуємось, не минаючи „ані титли, ніже тї коми“. Вчимося „так як треба, щоб і мудрість була своя“, бомаю, щоб не від чужих, не раз ворожих нам, по їхній нагоді й потреби, а самим по-своєму вчимося, „що ми? чи сини? яких батьків? ким, за що закуті?“ і, що головне, не доводимо до того, щоб ми інші моїх знали, „а свої — дасть біг“, так, як може гніваю картам Шевчека тих, що відракують своїм колом, свого роду, і не шанують праці й заслуг своїх земляків.

Усе те ми, пластуни, присягали на Пластовий Закон мати постійно на душі й на сумлінні. Ми як Пласт, як дисциплінована цілість виконуємо на ділі те, до чого зобов'язалися, дарма що не кожній одиниці, що не кожному пластунові й не виразу ввійшли належкі, але справедливі вимоги у вров і кість. А ось чим більше справжніх громадян-пластуни матимемо у нашій організації, тим ближчі будемо освітлення Шевченкових і наших мрій і цілей.

Це нехай буде нашим, усіх пластунов, зусильним змаганням до найближчого ювілею Українського Пласту на славу українського народу і в пам'ять його Доброго Духа — Тараса Шевченка.

СКОБ!

Ваш Дронт

## V-ий З'їзд Уладу Старшого Пластуна

З'їзд УСП, який відбувся в УСП (уступаючі: Наталка Соневицька та Юрій Галуцький), Нові Булави: ст. пл. Дарія Голубець та ст. пл. Іван Гула.

Старше пластуноство Канади та Америки, чергуючись, видавало свій журнал „До висот“. На V-ім З'їзді вирішено видавати цей журнал спільно, з однією редакційною колегією (Лариса Ониськевич, Наталка Соневицька, Зенон Мазуркевич).

Під час нарад передано дискусії в трьох пачках. Провідні думки для дискусії були такі:

1. Матерні курені: існування таких куренів не може бути самоціллю. Треба трактувати працю і вести її в багатому ширшому масштабі (панелісти: Оксана Вітушицька та Зейон Голубець).

2. Старшо-пластунаська проба: життя показало, що вимоги проб, головна для пластуна, є непрактичні. Вибрано комісію з 5-ти членів, які підготують пропозиції нових вимог, зближених до проб пластунок (панеліст: Зейон Мазуркевич).

3. Пластовий правильник в житті. Успішне існування Пласту задовуємо пластуна, які дотримувалися Пластового закону. Останніми часами, на жаль, помітні невідраді прояви — промовчування та толеранція негативних випадків та прикмет (брак праці над собою, брак вичуття краси і добра та радості життя, брак самовиховання). В старшому пластунастві замало звертають увагу на вироблення характеру. Доручено новим булавним УСП опрацювати ширшу програму та напрямки праці для УСП.

Під час з'їзду відбулися також перевибори булавних

## У 50-РІЧЧЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ПЛАСТУ

Участь Пласту в Шевченківських Святкуваннях (8 і 9 липня ц. р.) і Пластова Крайова Ювілейна Зустріч Канади (10-15 липня ц. р.)

В часі визвольних змагань українського народу 1918-23 років і потім у весьому періоді між двома війнами, який у житті українського народу на ЗУЗ позначився важким економічно-політичним тиском окупанта з одного, та бурхливими ідейно-програмовими шуканнями внутрішньої спільноти з другого боку, потреба, роль і завдання Пласту ні на мить не послабили: Як це підкреслює наказ Головного Пластового Булави, що появився з нагоди 50-річчя Пласту, „Пласт стоїть вірно при своїх ідеалах, кривині і зростає без уваги на перешкоди і заборони, бо правда, які він готує, — ідеї, яким він слугує, — чесноти, які він плекає, с вічні“. Незлічними риди учасників боротьби за волю народу від УСС і УГА, поперез великих ідеалістів українського підпілля і воїнів УПА, — це в великій мірі теж вислід виховної праці Пласту. Сьогодні, далеко від Рідних Земель Пласт знову гуртує розсінену по світі українську молоді та, вірний колись прийнятій обов'язкам, намагається втримати її при рідній церкві й українському народу.



Митрополит Кир Максимієв привітав учасників зустрічі. Біля Митрополита бунчужний Зустріч ст. пл. Б. Гуля.

### В пошани перед генієм народу

Щасливим збігом обставин Золотий Ювілей Пласту збігся в Канаді з Шевченківськими Святкуваннями в Вінніпегу, що дали пластовій молоді небудув нагоду висловити свою любов і пошану Тому, якого ідеї, поучення і закляти були для неї постійним дороговказом в останньому 50-річчі. Сьогодні, як завжди, ніколи до неї на життєвому шляху української молоді, — твердимо, невимодною вимогою горять слова Поета: „Чужому наукається, свого не журається“, „Свою Україну любить“ і „В своїй хаті своя правда, і сила, і воля“.

Виступ, під титли пластової молоді в рамках незабутньої імпрези „Українська Молодь Шевченківці на Арні в суботу 8 липня ц. р., як в історичному поході вулицями столиці Манітоби в неділю 9-го липня був передусім прийом її пошани до Невмирущого Духом Великого Пробудителя. Почуття совісного виконаного обов'язку залишається для пластової молоді найкращою нагородою за її труд і прапо, і новою заохотою у її дальших працях до заповіданої й призначеної українським народом Правди і Свободи.

На загляд Крайової Пластової Старшини Канади прибули організовані, зі своїми прапорами і знаменами, на Шевченківські святкування до Вінниги пластуни і пластуниці з усіх Пластових Станиць Канади в числі 404 з членами Крайової Пластової Старшини і своїх Станичних Старшин на чолі. У Шевченківських святкуваннях взяли також особисто участь голова ГПБулави пл. сен. д-р Осип Бойчук (Дітройт) і представник

УПС у ЗДА пл. сен. інж. Тарас Дурбак (Нью Йорк). Разом взяли участь у Шевченківських святкуваннях 469 членів Пласту, в тому з Віннигею 116, з Гемілтоу 14, з Едмонтону 41, з Монреалу 34, з Саскатуни 27, з Торонта 169, з інших місцевостей 3, із ЗДА 65. Була це взагалі найбільша числом організована група. В



196 пластунок з усіх пластових станиць Канади усталились в Вінніпезькій Арні до виконання вправ вільноруч з великими вінками, ситетеними з різноколірових квітів...



Група почесних гостей під час святкового відкриття Ювілейної зустрічі Канади. З ліва до права: в першому ряді: інж. Котвиць, о. П. Даревич, Б. Зорич, о. ред. П. Хомин, інж. В. Коссар, Іосип Лисогір, о. прелат д-р В. Кушнір, Митрополит Кир Максимієв, посол Ф. Клим, мгр. І. Іванчук, мгр. С. Матишак, пл. сен. о. шамб. Д. Шевчук, М. Скаль-Старицький, ред. А. Драган.

при звуках національного гімну піднялися вгору на високій щоглі український і канадський прапори та пластові знамена, супроводжені в пошани зосередженими очима п'ятсот соток пластової молоді та великого числа гостей. Голова КПС пл. сен. О. Тарнаський у своєму короткому слові вказав на пройденій до сьогоднішніми шляху пластуна, назвав пластуна до ще поглибленої праці на майбутнє.



Головний передсідник УНСовоу Іосип Лисогір з Нью Йорку вітає учасників зустрічі. На його правій стороні голова КПС пл. сен. О. Тарнаський, на лівій бунчужний Зустріч ст. пл. Б. Гуля.

### Що радієшу пору, у зустрічі день...

В понеділок 10 липня вранці молоді з усіх Пластових Станиць Канади вже від'їздили з Віннигею до Українського Парку в Кемп Мартоу. Тут було призначено ім прибуття на Пластову Крайову Ювілейну Зустріч, що мала офіційно започаткувати в Канаді святкування пов'язані з 50-річчям Пласту. Цілий день жваво й сумлінно, не зважаючи на сильну спеку, працювало пластуноство над будовою таборів, які на найближчий п'ять днів мали стати їхнім приміщенням.

У вівторок 11 липня о 9.30 год. ранку Митрополит Кир Максимієв відправив в новобудований в Українському Парку церкві в оселуженні пластових сексьйорів — оців шамбеляна Дмитра Шевчука, канцлера Володимира Іванка, Богдана Ганушевського та іншого з Англії о. М. Матишак, Архирейський Службу Божу, вголосуючи при тому свої батьківське архипастирське слово з признанням для Пласту за його дотеперішню працю і заклик до пластунастві втримати на своєму шляху до добра і краси.

О год. 11-й перед полуднем привітав гостей і все зібране пластоє Товариство.

В світлі численних привітань, яких чергу з одного боку отримали лист прем'єра канадського уряду Джана Ді-Фенбоєкера й усний привіт Митрополита Кира Максимієва, а з другого боку письмові привітання від основника Пласту — проф. д-ра О. Тисовського, Начального Пластуна проф. С. Левчицького й усний привіт Голови Г. П. Булави пл. сен. д-ра О. Бойчука та представника КПС у ЗДА пл. сен. Т. Дурбака — виразно й ясно виринула вся 50-літня праця Пласту і його роль в вихованні морально сильної, фізично здорової та національно свідомої української молоді.

При тій нагоді слід назвати ще інші важливі привітання для учасників зустрічі: а) письмові від міністра громадянства і імїграції Еллен Феркло, міністра праці Михайла Стара, посла д-ра І. Кучерепи, прем'єра Манітоби Дафа Робліна, (відчитав посол Ф. Клим), посади міста Віннигею С. Дзюби і Гол. Управи ТДУМ Канади, б) усні, які ложили привітання на Зустріч: о Прелат д-р В. Кушнір — від Централу КУК, П. Лисогір від Головного Уряду УНСовоу, інж. В. Коссар від KE УНО, мгр. І. Готована вистава пам'яток, ма-

## Ранішня молитва

О БОЖЕ, Батьку Наш, що кажеш нам жити в згоді зі собою — не допускати до нас сьогодні ніяких думок, слів чи вчинків, що утруднили б друзям нашим провести з нами сьогоднішній день.

Допоможи нам, панувати над нашими словами так, що б ми ані добровільно ані зумисне не вразили чужих почувань та не зранили у нікого серця.

Охорони нас, Боже, від нетерпеливості, роздрознення та темпераменту, що скоро вибухає.

Охорони нас від очей, що тільки шукають злого, та від язика, що наставлений тільки на критику.

Не доволь нам бути надмірно вразливими, скорими до образи і дай нам дар заподію образу швидко забути.

Хорони нас від впертості та від самолюбства, що не признає нікого тільки власну свою думку, та що не годиться на ніяку іншу тільки свою власну методу праці.

Дай нам продовж сьогоднішнього дня хоч частину цієї ласки та краси, що осіяла Тебе, Веселаскавий Боже.

Ради Твої до нас любови, Боже, вислужай нашої молитви —

АМІНЬ.

(За англійським сквастським журналом за липень 1961 р.)

## ІЗ П'ЯТОГО З'їЗДУ УСП



Почесні гости З'їзду під час раннього наказу.

теріялів і експонатів, що ілюстрували довгий і багатий 50-літній шлях Пласту. Ціла одна таборна палата була заставлена цікавими й рідкісними знімками, а видавничими, що з призабутого вже минулого пригадували повні життя, снаги і пориву картами маршуючої у Сокольському З'їзді у Львові 1914 р. і в інших місцях пластуна, мандрівки по сонцем залитих карпатських горах, прогукуючи в небесах Альпи Ювілейна Зустріч у Миттенвальді в 1947 р. і врешті перші кроки Пласту на місцях нового поселення.

Шестого дня вранці — в суботу 15 липня, — востаннє зібрався і відішлюв Зустріч, щоб познайомитися з підсумками відтої Зустрічі та взяти зі собою нові доручення і напрямки Пластової Старшини, за якими має вона ставити певні й успішні кроки у своєму другому 50-річчі. Розіздрили всі з новим незабутнім спомином про пережиту Зустріч та сповнені вірою і надією, що передавала їм зі слова Начального Пластуна, проф. С. Левчицького:

„У надії на Божу поміч ферпасмо ваші сили із свідомості, що ідемо правильним шляхом Пласту. ...Пласт себе виправдав у минулому, виправдав в сучасному і, — маємо повну надію, — виправдає себе і в майбутньому. Гей-же в дорогу, в ясню пош!..“

Списали, щоб збереглося на майбутнє

Два Мазениці, колишні пластуни-юнаки члени XI Куреня УУПЮ ім. гетьмана Івана Мазени в Станіславові. (За „Робіт Шляхом“)

## Успіхи пл. розв. Христі Хитрої

Пл. розв. Христі Хитрої, член 32 юн. кур. ім. Ганни Дмитерко, що новачкою любила деклямувати на академіях пластової станиці, чи громадянства. П замилування до цього було причиною, що вона робила у виголошуванні віршів, чи прози великий поступ. П вибрано в школі з-поміж сімсот молоді репрезентувати школу в змаганнях між вибраними з усіх місцевих шкіл. Христі здобула перше місце. П знімки поміщені в кількох газетах із виразним зазначенням, що вона є україночкою.

Нам дуже мило, що Христі вручено золоту медалью як найкращій декляматорці. Христі відбула курс новачків виховниць — веде дуже гарно рій новачок в Єлизабе-



Христі Хитрої

Редагус Колегія під проводом пл. сен. Ольги Кузьмович. Листи і матеріали висилати на адресу: PLAST, Inc. — 149 Second Ave., New York 3, N. Y.