

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

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UNA WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN AMBRIDGE

Pennsylvania-Ohio Bowling Tournament Set for April, 1962



Ambridge Ukrainian National Association was host on Sunday October 8, 1961 to 20 Western Pennsylvania UNA units at a pre-convention rally held in the UNA hall. John S. Antushak, president of Ambridge UNA Branch 161, welcomes Joseph Lesawyer, New York City, UNA supreme president, to the rally. Looking on is Andrew Julia, supreme adviser of the UNA and secretary of Branch 161. Plans were made for a national UNA Convention in New York City in May, 1962, for a bowling tournament to be held in April and for a nation-wide membership drive.

Ambridge, Pa. played host to the Ukrainian National Association Branches of the Western Pennsylvania District at a meeting held on Sunday afternoon, October 8, at the Ukrainian National Association Home which is the headquarters of Branch No. 161.

The conference, attended by nine branches and over 50 persons, was called to order by Andrew Julia, Supreme Adviser. He requested all present to honor the memory of our past president, Mr. D. Halychyn, by standing for a moment of silence.

John Antushak, president of Branch 161, delivered an address welcoming all the delegates and expressing the hope that the conference would be the starting point for greater UNA activity in Western Pennsylvania for the balance of this year. Mr. Julia, Supreme Adviser, gave a brief talk on the purposes of the meeting which included stepping up the drive for new members, planning more social events, assisting the Shevchenko Memorial Committee in the fund-raising campaign, helping the Ukrainian Congress Committee and finally setting up plans for the Pennsylvania-Ohio Bowling tournament which will be held on April 29, 1962.

The meeting was presided over by Peter Kochirka, chairman of the District Committee. Representatives of the branches reported on their local activities and outlined the methods used to interest more people in the UNA. The guest speaker at the conference was Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer. He brought out the fact that the state of Pennsylvania was receiving concentrated attention from the home office since a district meeting was being held in Philadelphia the same day in conjunction with a two-day Secretary's Course while a week ago, on October 1, a district meeting

U.N.A. PRESIDENT LESAWYER APPEARS ON WPIT RADIO PROGRAM

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Joseph Lesawyer, president of the Ukrainian National Association, was guest speaker on October 8 on the Ukrainian radio program which is broadcast over Station WPIT each Sunday in Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Michael Komichak, director of the pro-

Willy Brandt Predicts 'Berlin Wall Will Fall'

Reasserts Faith in America's Determination on Receiving Freedom House Award

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin said that a communist wall dividing Berlin is a brazen challenge to the West and it must "come down," if the world at large is to avoid a nuclear war.

Mayor Brandt was the recipient of the 1961 Freedom House award, which was presented to him by Freedom House at a luncheon held at the Commodore Hotel, Friday noon, October 6, 1961. The award was presented by Edward R. Murrow, director of the USIA, (who himself received a similar award in 1954). In presenting the award Mr. Murrow said that the wall dividing Berlin is a symbol of tyranny and despotism, and predicted its ultimate fall.

"If it does not fall and if West Berlin falls instead, then we fall with you," the USIA director told Mayor Brandt. The luncheon was attended by some 250 guests, including several government officials and representatives of many American civic and political organizations. Special messages of congratulations were sent by President John F. Kennedy, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Among those who attend the luncheon by invitation were Joseph Lesawyer, president of the Ukrainian National Association, Walter Dushnyck and Stephen J. Jarema, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Mykola Lebed and Dr. Myroslav Prokop from Prolog Research and Publishing Association.

Calls for Firmness Against "Eastern Despots" Mayor Brandt who flew from West Berlin to receive the

award was extremely direct in denouncing the inhuman policies of East German Communists and their bosses in the Kremlin. He said that there can be no compromise on West Berlin with Moscow, nor should there be any surrender to the Western powers of their responsibilities. He said that the German people are now solidly behind the democratic ideals. He described West Berlin as a flourishing industrial city and as a "living bridge between freedom and tyranny," and that if Berlin goes down, all of West Germany will go down, and so will all Western Europe. In conclusion, Mayor Brandt called for a firm policy on the part of the United States and its allies. He specifically called for the following guarantees:

- Sheltering roof of Allied protection is essential for the salvation of West Berlin;
- Right of a free access to Berlin;
- Air corridors to West Berlin should not be subjected to any communist control or limitation;
- West Berlin should be incorporated into the German Federal Republic (Bonn);
- United Nations should promptly act to terminate the "inhumanities" perpetrated by the Communists in Berlin today.

Another speaker at the luncheon was James J. Wadsworth, chairman of the board of Freedom House and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. He called on the United States and the American people to clarify and re-examine their thoughts on the "cold war," in which area there is much confusion and uncertainty.

President Kennedy Acts on Crisis in Asia

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 11.—President Kennedy is sending General Maxwell D. Taylor, his top military adviser, to Saigon for a front-line view of the communist threat to South Vietnam. In announcing this decision at the press conference, President Kennedy said that communist-backed guerrilla strength has greatly increased in the last two or three months in that area. He declined to answer when questioned, under what conditions he would send American combat troops to that embattled Southeast Asian country. Such a move has been considered by the U.S. Government for some time.

In another move, President Kennedy called back to govern-

ment service retired Army General James A. Van Fleet. The President designated General Van Fleet who was commander of U.N. forces in Korea during 1951-1952, as a part-time consultant to the Army on guerrilla warfare. He will serve as a consultant at the Fort Bragg, N. C. school on "special warfare" (guerrilla and anti-guerrilla) because of his experience with guerrilla warfare in Greece in 1948.

More U.S. Troops to Europe With the continuing Berlin crisis build-up the Defense Department ordered 10,000 men—Regular Army and newly-mobilized Air National Guard units—shipped out to Europe.

Ukrainian Professional Ass'n Commences Fall Season

By DANIEL T. KUZYK

A well-attended, highly spirited audience was present at the Open House sponsored by the Ukrainian Professional Association on Friday evening, September 29, at the Ukrainian Institute, in New York City.

The group was treated to the very vibrant and entertaining William Shust, a theater performer, who just recently received an excellent review from the retired drama critic of The New York Times, Brooks Atkinson. For more than an hour, Mr. Shust delighted the audience with stories of his personal theatrical experiences and his thoughts and sentiments relative to the same. He concluded his discourse with an excerpt performance from the French comedy, "The Egg," one of his latest and most successful vehicles.

The evening was marked by its casual informality. The mingling of many new as well as familiar faces provided a refreshing and reassuring beginning for what is hoped will be a successful year for the Association.

The program for the ensuing months was likewise disclosed. Of most immediate interest was the announcement that Michael Piznak, Esq., a Republican, and Stephen J. Jarema, Esq., a Democrat, have accepted invitations to discuss their respective party viewpoints on the forthcoming New York City Mayoralty Election at a forum to be held by the Association on Friday evening, October 27, at the Ukrainian Institute. This will mark the second in a series of interesting discussions and lectures being arranged and scheduled.

ARCHBISHOP BUCHKO IS 70 YEARS OLD

ROME, Italy (Special).—The Most Rev. Archbishop Ivan Buchko, Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Western Europe, Papal Assistant and Roman Count, marked on October 1, 1961, his 70th birthday. Archbishop Buchko, who was sent abroad by the late Metropolitan of Western Ukraine Andrey Sheptytsky before World War II, is the only Ukrainian Catholic bishop who escaped the Russian communist persecution. All other Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, including Metropolitan Joseph Slippy, as well as hundreds of priests in Ukraine were either killed, deported or silenced otherwise.

Ukrainian communities throughout the free world congratulated Archbishop Buchko on his birthday, expressing best wishes and mnohaya lita. Archbishop Buchko was named Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Western Europe in 1946 and has remained at this post to this day.



Archbishop I. Buchko

PALAMARCHUK FOLLOWS THE SOVIET LINE

By OLEH ZWADIUK

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., October 9.—Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Luka F. Palamarchuk told the United Nations General Assembly tonight that the United Nations has never been as unanimous as now in recognizing the gravity of the international situation. Every one knew, he said, that developments in Central Europe were dangerous and "on the brink."

As expected Mr. Palamarchuk followed the Soviet line to the letter. In discussing the Berlin problem he said that despite the fact that a peace treaty with Germany was not dangerous to the United States, the United Kingdom and France, the President of the U.S. called it a "threat to peace." Palamarchuk said, "Much has changed in the world but there was no peace treaty as yet and 'the books were not yet closed.'"

Whereas a peaceful policy was being followed in the German Democratic Republic, he said, the West had allowed "revanchists" to gain power in the Federal Republic where the Bundeswehr was armed with rockets. Chancellor Adenauer, he continued, was now asking for atomic weapons, whereas before he had posed as the champion of peace. Mr. Palamarchuk said that the draft of the peace treaty proposed by the U.S.S.R. prohibited the manufacture of nuclear weapons, rockets, submarines and bombers. Under the circumstances he could not see what there was in the treaty that destroyed "peace" as suggested by President Kennedy.

Palamarchuk said that at the moment the Germans were being convinced of their "conquering mission" regarding the borders of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. "The flag of Pan-Germanism was again being flown," he declared. He said that Ukraine had lost many people in the war against Hitler. Should the same attempt to conquer Ukraine be made, the war would take place on the frontiers of

the aggressor, he declared. The German people had already found self-determination, he went on, in the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic. It was a "trick" to use the word "self-determination" when Germany had "decided" on its division. He said that although critics of the peace treaty said it "destroys peace," they proposed no alternatives. They seemed to want the dangerous situation to continue, Palamarchuk stated.

It seems appropriate to mention at this point the official summary of Gromyko's position on Berlin and the German peace treaty:

The USSR, in signing separate peace treaty with East Germany, is willing to include as part of the treaty a four-power agreement on the status of West Berlin.

West Berlin would be a "free city" with token western and Russian troops stationed there. There would be no such internationalization of East Berlin.

West Berlin, as Moscow has always insisted, could not remain politically a part of West Germany. But East Berlin would remain the capital of East Germany.

To stabilize conditions in Europe, there would be a "nuclear-free zone" comprising East and West Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. This was a revival of the Soviet-backed Rapacki plan, which the West rejected in 1956. Gromyko offered no inspection against cheating.

Western access to West Berlin would be "guaranteed." But officials said Gromyko never spelled out the guarantees. None of Gromyko's points were new. All have appeared in some form in past Russian public statements.

During the discussion on Berlin Mr. Kennedy used a remark that sounded like the Khrushchev proverb he likes to use so much: "You have offered to trade us an apple for an orchard. We don't do that in this country."

All-American Conference to Hold Annual Meeting in Capital

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The All-American Conference to Combat Communism will hold its annual convention in Washington, D.C., on November 3 and 4, 1961. The agenda of the meeting includes the presentation of reports by officers and feature speeches by guest speakers.

The All-American Conference consists of some 58 national American organizations from all walks of life. Among

them is the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and John Duzansky, UCCA Budget Director, of Chicago, is a Vice-Chairman of the All-American Conference. Members of the Washington Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will take part in the planning committee of the All-American Conference, charged with the preparation of the annual meeting.

Mykola Fomenko, Noted Ukrainian Composer, Dies at 67

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mykola A. Fomenko, noted Ukrainian composer and professor of the Ukrainian Musical Institute, died on October 8, 1961 of a heart attack at the age of 67. He was born on December 25, 1894 in Rostov on the Don, where he began his musical education. In 1915, during World War I, he was mobilized into the Russian army and sent to the Caucasian front where he was wounded twice. After the revolution he settled with his father in Kharkiv, where he continued his musical studies and where he began composing his own music. From 1932 to 1935 he was editor of Mystetstvo and headed the examination board of the Kharkiv Conservatory.



Mykola A. Fomenko

During World War II Mr. Fomenko escaped with hundreds of thousands of his Ukrainian compatriots to Western Europe and in 1951 came to the United States for permanent resettlement. His rich musical heritage includes such musical works as operas Hanna and Ivasyk Telesyk, a musical drama, Marusia Bohuslavka and a number of compositions for piano and violin, especially to the lyrics of Taras

Shevchenko. He wrote the music for "Love Ukraine," a poem by Volodymyr Sosiura, a noted poet in Ukraine who was severely censored by the Soviet regime for it, which song became very popular among the Ukrainians throughout the free world.

Mr. Fomenko is survived by his wife Isabel Orlovsky-Fomenko, who herself is a noted soprano.

UCCA CHAIRMAN APPEALS TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY FOR SHEVCHENKO STAMP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, national chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, sent on October 4, 1961, a special letter to President John F. Kennedy, appealing to him for the issuance of a special "Champion of Liberty" stamp in honor of Taras Shevchenko. His letter read as follows:

"In making this appeal directly to you for the issuance of a Shevchenko Champion of Liberty stamp I cannot but recall our mutual understandings several years ago with regard to the freedom aspirations of the forty million Ukrainian nation. Your invaluable assistance and exchange of compatible views on the subject have always been greatly appreciated.

"As in the past, this appeal is based on the primary consideration underlying all of our efforts, namely the basic interests of our own Nation. The mass of letters received by the Post Office Department indicates not only the broad support for this action but also a general understanding of the reasons justifying it. A substantial portion of these letters was not in any way inspired by this organization and its representation of over two million Americans of Ukrainian background.

"Your message to the Shevchenko Scientific Society last March 25, honoring Taras Shevchenko, contributed immeasurably to this broad support for a Shevchenko Cham-

pion of Liberty stamp. In Congress the enactment of Public Law 86-749, authorizing a statue of Shevchenko in the Nation's capital, and the publication of House Document No. 445, Europe's Freedom Fighter, gave immense encouragement to this support. These are other major sources of inspiration summarized in the Shevchenko stamp resolution submitted by the Honorable John Lesinski of Michigan, a copy of which I enclose.

"In the spirit of peace and understanding among all nations a Champion of Liberty stamp in honor of Shevchenko would clearly symbolize our peaceable and sympathetic interest in the Ukrainian nation, the largest non-Russian nation not only in the U.S.S.R., but also behind the European Iron Curtain. Even Khrushchev, who for propaganda effect detoured to Shevchenko's grave in Ukraine on his way to the Vienna meeting with you last spring, could not scarcely object to this gesture of friendship toward Shevchenko's people. As the Honorable Barratt O'Hara of Illinois showed in a statement favoring a Shevchenko stamp, this unprovoked idea is one of many that in our own interest deserve to be cultivated on the truly new frontier of understanding the U.S.S.R. (Congressional Record, June 26, pp. A4791-93).

It is my earnest hope that in the near future we shall have the opportunity to discuss these new ideas with you."

Dr. Kistiakowsky Honored by Chemical Society

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (Special).—The American Chemical Society has given its Charles Lathrop Parsons Award for outstanding service to Prof. George Bohdan Kistiakowsky of Harvard University and former special assistant to ex-President Eisenhower for science and technology. The award consists of a scroll and the privilege of choosing the recipient of a \$2,000 scholarship for graduate study in chemistry, chemical engineering or a related field.

Dr. Kistiakowsky comes from a prominent Ukrainian family of Kiev. One of his uncles was a minister in the cabinet of Hetman Paul Skoropadsky in 1918. He came to the United States in the early 1920's.



Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky



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Editorials
FOR BETTER FUNCTIONING OF OUR ORGANIZATIONS

Elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, there is a letter of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which he sent to President Kennedy, appealing for his support for the issuance of a Shevchenko "Champion of Liberty" stamp.

It is true that the Postmaster General was flooded with hundreds of letters from various Ukrainian American organizations and individual citizens alike. Yet, it is also known, that the letter-writing campaign was not sufficiently heavy enough to convince the Administration to issue such a stamp.

It seems that our weakness lies in the fact that we fail to comprehend the importance and weight of public opinion — in this case, the letter-writing campaign to our legislators and our government. In this respect our organizations and individual citizens are guilty of sheer negligence and of underestimating of their duties and rights as American citizens.

The effort for the issuance of the Shevchenko stamp is still going on, and so are the endeavors for the passage of the Flood resolution for the captive nations committee.

We urge you to write to President Kennedy on behalf of the issuance of a Shevchenko "Champion of Liberty" stamp. In Dr. Dobriansky's letter, you will find ample reasons for the issuance. Moreover, for several months this newspaper, as well as Svboda, and other Ukrainian American newspapers, had been urging you and your friends to write and add your voice in this important matter.

Now, the matter rests with the President of the United States. If he received hundreds of thousands of letters and telegrams from American citizens, he certainly would be obliged to take the matter under serious study and consideration. Your lone voice may help in this important project, which is dear to all Ukrainians the world over.

NO PROGRESS ON U.S.-SOVIET FRONT

On Friday, October 6, 1961, Foreign Minister Gromyko of the Soviet Union visited President Kennedy in the White House. During the conference, President Kennedy sought to discover the exact meaning of the pronouncements the Russians have made about their intentions in Berlin and Germany. As reported, the atmosphere of the meeting was "friendly," although it was quickly apparent that the gulf is as wide as it was before.

It seems quite obvious, that while the Russians are not getting everything they want, they are making more gains than is generally realized. These gains are small, but they are substantial and far-reaching in their consequences.

Likewise, in the United Nations the Russians are not getting everything they want, but there, too, they are making progress. They might not succeed in having a "troika" run the secretariat general, but they will block the nomination of any candidate whom they consider "unfriendly."

These are the weighty matters which must be, and should be foremost in the minds of our policy-makers.

The Russian communist empire has been expanding and growing mainly because the West either was indifferent to the ever-increasing danger of Russian communism or was timid and inept to cope with the problem.

We recall that a few years ago he was ready to grab Lebanon in Asia Minor, but when the United States dispatched the U.S. Marines, the bully retreated to his lair.

It is a traditional pattern of Russian diplomacy to smile in one corner of the world, and be a bully and hostile in another one.

It also seems that both Khrushchev and his lieutenants fell under the impression that the United States lost its will to resist and fight. "Better Red than dead" is a defeatist slogan vigorously propagated by fellow-travelers and appeasers.

But it is up to our present Administration to show Khrushchev that he will make a mortal blunder if he applies that slogan to Americans.

THE FUTURE OF THE U. N.

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The question of the future of the United Nations is no longer purely academic or, one of idealism versus realism and even cynicism. Step by step the organization has gained in membership until now it numbers an even hundred nations of various sizes and various degrees of stability but along with this growth there has come a dangerous loss of power and even of nerve on the part of the members.

With the Security Council paralyzed by Soviet vetoes the United States next tried to build up and strengthen the General Assembly which by the Charter had no power to initiate action but it was felt that there was such a thing as world public opinion and that this could be mobilized to a point where Moscow and the Russian Communists would not dare to defy it.

The final remedy was the strengthening of the power of the Secretariat. This under the strong hand of Dag Hammerskjold who sincerely believed in a world organization showed signs of accomplishing its purpose, although there is some doubt as to the extent to which self-determination is being granted such areas as Katanga, which is far more closely linked to other parts of Africa.

Misconception of Communist Nature
Some of the responsibility for this situation rests upon the leaders and people of the West who stubbornly refused to believe that the Communist system was not only hostile to the Nazis but to everything for which the West stood.

Now Dag Hammerskjold is dead but even before that Khrushchev had challenged the entire idea of an international organization with the officials loyal to the organization and not under the beck and call of the individual countries of which they are citizens.

In addition, they so drew up the Constitution of the United Nations that action was almost impossible if the big five nations with permanent seats failed to agree, and it never occurred to them that by this they were giving Stalin the possibility of hamstringing all useful activity in the political sphere.

MARKIAN SHASHKEYVCH

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

These writers and others also helped Shashkevych to realize that across the Austro-Russian border there lived the same Ukrainian people as in Galicia, with the same national background, culture, traditions, joys, and sorrows.

This realization made Markian an active figure in bringing closer understanding between the Eastern and Western Ukrainians.

Ukrainian Students Aided Polish Revolt
In his efforts along these lines, that is of popularizing the Ukrainian vernacular as a literary medium, reviving national consciousness among his people, and striving to bring about a greater feeling of kinship between Western and

UKRAINIANS AND THE JEWS

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:
Editor's Note: LEO HEIMAN is an Israeli correspondent of the London Daily Mail, U.S. Worldwide Press Service, West German TP News Service, The National Jewish Monthly, The Reconstructionist and Editorial Correspondent of Maariv L'noar, Israeli news weekly. Presently he is engaged in research on Jewish-Ukrainian relations. This article was especially written for The Ukrainian Quarterly, published by the UCCA, and appeared in the Summer 1961 issue (Vol. XVII, No. 2).

On the other hand, the Soviet government is careful not to allow this latent anti-Semitism to get out of hand. With so many foreign diplomats, journalists and tourists on hand, any bloody excesses would have a negative impact on public opinion abroad.

In Ukraine, things are vastly different, according to reports of Israeli newspapermen who visited Ukrainian cities recently. Jewish Agency officials and recent arrivals from Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Stanislaviv, Kovel and other parts of Western Ukraine. But before moving on to Ukraine, two more authentic stories of Jewish life in Moscow may be of interest to the readers of this article.

A few years ago an Israeli youth delegation was invited to participate in the Communist-sponsored International Youth Festival, then held in Moscow. The Soviet authorities, who knew that only Communist or Communist-front groups would accept such an invitation, hoped to make political capital out of the visit by exploiting the Red-front Israeli delegates for purposes of anti-Zionist propaganda.

Indeed, the Israeli youngsters who went to Moscow were mostly members of Marxist-front organizations. But when they felt the poisonous air of anti-Semitism, when they met weeping Jews who had traveled to Moscow from as far as Barmen to see the Israelis and hear Hebrew spoken in public, when they heard the tales of woe and suffering told to them by local Jews, they refused to cooperate with their Soviet hosts and foiled their anti-Zionist propaganda plans.

Moscow Pushes a "Troika" System
Now Dag Hammerskjold is dead but even before that Khrushchev had challenged the entire idea of an international organization with the officials loyal to the organization and not under the beck and call of the individual countries of which they are citizens.

Another Israeli delegate, a folk dancer named Ovidia Bartosh, twisted an ankle and was taken to a hospital reserved for Youth Festival participants. Because he was of Oriental descent (his parents came from Yemen) and looked like an Arab, the Russians put Bartosh in a room reserved for the Egyptians.

The next day, during a political discussion in which Russians, Americans, Indians, Poles and Israelis took part, the Russians accused Israel of "warmongering, aggression and invasion of Arab countries."

TO OUR READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

It is accepted practice in all newspapers in the United States that all articles or news items submitted for publication be typewritten and double-spaced.

Among his people the idea that like other Slavic peoples they should concentrate all their energies upon their own national revival.

Ode and Address in Ukrainian
In 1835 there appeared in print an ode. It commemorated the 66th anniversary of the birth of the Austrian emperor, Francis I. Its author was Shashkevych. It would have, undoubtedly, passed unnoticed were it not for the fact that it was the first poem to appear

UNA BUSINESS BY MAIL

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association receives thousands of pieces of mail every month, and so does Svboda. The bulk of the mail received by the UNA is sent in by secretaries of branches and consists of remittances, reports, receipts, and all kinds of applications, as well as requests for services and supplies.

The majority of the letters sent to the UNA by members are requests for information, requests for cash surrender, requests for membership certificate loans, requests for changes of names and beneficiaries, and requests for benefits from the Indigent Fund.

The UNA sends out more pieces of mail than it receives. In a normal month between 3,000 and 4,000 pieces are put in the mail—checks, assessment lists, dues notices, certificates, forms, membership pins, dues books, printed literature, and other items dealing with the functioning of a fraternal benefit society.

Friendliness Toward Jews in Ukraine
By contrast to Moscow, anti-Semitism in Ukraine is deliberately fostered from above by the Soviet authorities.

All Russian attempts to stir up anti-Semitism among the Georgians have failed so far, and Tiflis Jews interviewed by an Israeli newspaperman stated that whatever anti-Semitism can be felt in their city invariably comes from the Russians.

Members who read this should keep in mind that it will actually save time if they would go to their branch secretaries for services; don't write to the UNA unless you have trouble contacting your your secretary or unless he tells you to do so.

Occasionally members make long trips to the UNA Home Office only to be told to see their branch secretaries for the services desired. So do not visit the UNA for services — see your branch secretary. The same goes for expensive telephone calls—save your money and see your branch secretary.

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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

in Review

CHANGE OF ATMOSPHERE

In the past two weeks the international situation has changed considerably. The atmosphere has changed so much that there is no longer any talk of war but of negotiations.

Khrushchev was the one that started the Berlin crisis, — as far back as 1959, when he brought out the proposal of a peace treaty with "both Germans" and the transformation of West Berlin into a "free city."

Khrushchev did not give up his position but ceased to rattle his "sabre." He stated that he prefers "belated negotiations to a hurried war."

CONSCIENCE IS DEAD AT THE U.N.

The 16th General Assembly started on September 19. Representatives of one hundred nations made 41 speeches up to last Wednesday (October 4) representing many volumes of print.

The representative of Guyton was surprised at how far colonialism in Asia and Africa has been compared to Soviet colonialism, which, according to him, does not really exist because the nations in the Soviet Union live in peaceful coexistence and prosperity.

THE FUTURE OF THE U. N.

From Page Two

chev's extreme demands, it is already becoming evident that the new Acting Secretary General, if one is appointed, will be some Asian or African of undoubtedly neutralist tendencies. He will be a man coming from some country which is under the menace of Communism and with no long-established reputation for the defense of his own country against Communist aggression.

Yet this fact is still constantly ignored by many American statesmen and intellectuals who insist upon seeing the United Nations as the final hope for humanity, as a universal organization of the human race needing, of course, some slight reform but to be supported through thick and thin, no matter what the organization may vote to do or refuse to do.

they would surely have changed it in the past 40 years. A whole line of "neutrals" proposed to liquidate the Berlin crisis through recognition of the communist "realism" in East Germany.

UNEVENTFUL GATHERING

From Sept. 27 to the 30th, the Communist Party of Ukraine held its 22nd annual gathering. This organization has no influence on the formation of Soviet policy but serves only as an administrative agent of Russia in Ukraine.

That this gathering was of no great importance and that Moscow pays no great attention to such conferences is shown by the little space devoted to it in the Soviet press.

ONE STEP FORWARD — TWO BACK

Many optimists expected great results to come from the Kennedy-Gromyko meeting last Friday (October 6). They hoped that this would be the base for a four-power conference of the Foreign Ministers at which the crisis over Germany and Berlin would be settled peacefully.

So far there is no basis for negotiations over Berlin and Germany. There probably will be no war over Berlin because no one wants it. But some day, with the constant offensive of communism, the West will realize that if it takes one more step backward it will mean suicide.

United States and the free world at the present time is to stand fast on the text of the agreements with the Soviets and conduct negotiations only on the basis of the original understanding for the unity of Germany and for the appointment of a new Secretary General who will carry out the plain text of the United Nations Charter.

worthy of liberty. The September 1961 issue of Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal printed the following article on the Shevchenko "Champion of Liberty" stamp:

Ukrainian Banker Listed In Who's Who

DETROIT, Mich., October 9.—John J. Korney, Vice-President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, and widely known Ukrainian banker in this country, has been listed in Who's Who in Commerce and Industry.



John J. Korney

He is a 1931 graduate of Michigan State University and the University of Detroit Law School. Mr. Korney is a former President of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Banking; Chairman, Trust Committee, Michigan Bankers Association; Chairman, Michigan State University Development Fund; Member, Detroit Committee for Economic Development; President, Michigan State Alumni Club of Detroit and a member of the Club of Detroit and a member of the American Institute of Management.

He is associated with the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Economic Club of Detroit, the Ukrainian Professional Society, the University Club,

Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity, the Detroit Bankers Club, Ukrainian Graduates, and other civic and fraternal organizations.

Mr. Korney was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He is married and resides in Detroit, Michigan.

Russians Grab Defector's Wife In Holland

AMSTERDAM, October 9 (UPI).—Ten Soviet Embassy officials today fought their way into a Dutch military police office at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport and carried away the wife of a Soviet engineer who had defected to the West.

The Russians took the woman to the airport office of the Soviet Aeroflot Airline where they held her under guard.

The woman was the wife of a Soviet chemical engineer, Alexi Golub, 35, who defected from a Soviet touring group and asked Dutch officials for political asylum yesterday.

Dutch military police took Mr. Golub's wife from the Soviet tourist party as it passed through the airport en route to Moscow today.

Forced Way In

Police sources said they wished to ask her if she really wanted to go home or would like to remain in the West with her husband.

After Dutch police took her into their airport office 10 members of the Russian Embassy staff then forced their way into the room.

Witnesses said they scuffled with and punched personnel in the military police post and fled with Mrs. Golub to the Aeroflot Airline office.

Mrs. Golub was placed under guard of about 15 Russians. Dutch military policemen surrounded the airline bureau, apparently waiting for orders.

The Soviet Tupolev airliner, which had been scheduled to take off with the touring Russians, was still standing on the runway.

Hold Passport

Dutch military police were holding Mrs. Golub's passport. Mr. Golub himself had been held at police headquarters pending a Justice Ministry decision on his request for political asylum.

With his wife, he had arrived in Holland with a group of 29 Soviet citizens on an In-tourist trip. His wife, however, refused to join him. She was later seen with an official of the Soviet consulate.

It was learned that his wife took flight at the last moment because her parents were still living in the Soviet Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:

Although the nationality of the defectors was not specified, it is believed that Mr. and Mrs. Alexi Golub might be Ukrainian, since they come from Kiev and their name Golub (Holub) sounds Ukrainian. The New York Post of October 10, 1961 remarked that Mr. Golub is a Ukrainian. Some six weeks ago two other Ukrainian defectors sought political asylum in the free world: Prof. Michael A. Klochko and Nicholas I. Sereda who escaped to freedom in Canada and Austria, respectively.)

Stamp Journal Takes Note

The September 1961 issue of Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal printed the following article on the Shevchenko "Champion of Liberty" stamp:

Sponsors of stamps do not always take refusals gracefully, and the backers of a Champion of Liberty issue for the Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko, appear to be a particularly indignant lot.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, has written to members of Congress that "the ill-advised decision of the Postmaster General to downgrade the Champion of Liberty series . . . appears to be plainly irrational."

Postal officials said earlier this year that Champion of Liberty stamps, if recommended by the Stamp Advisory Com-

mittee, would be limited to one a year in the 4-cent denomination only.

One Champion issue already has been released this year. Four and 8-cent stamps honoring Mahatma Gandhi of India, approved by Postmaster General Summerfield, were issued on January 26, just six days after Postmaster General Day took office.

Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) was a Ukrainian poet who reflected man's aspirations for liberty and national independence. The Soviet Union, notably flexible in its literary criticism where an important propaganda point is concerned, has given enthusiastic approval to Shevchenko as a social reformer who died before his time.

Ukrainian Nationals Gain Victory Over Hakoah

By OLEH ZWADIUK

NEW YORK, October 7. The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia came from behind to defeat the New York Hakoah 2-1 in an American Soccer League match today at Randall's Island, Downing Stadium.

A sparse crowd of 1,000 watched the Ukrainians score in the last minutes of the first half to tie the Hakoahs 1-1. Stan Dlugosh, the hard-working outside left passed two Hakoah defenders and sent the ball from three yards out past the outstretched hands of the goalie. Hakoah scored in the first few minutes of play from a scrimmage near the Ukrainian goal.

The second half play was very slow and it looked as if a 1-1 tie was in the making, something the Philadelphians could not afford. The only score that came in this period was practically pushed into the Hakoah net followed by three or four players. It was impossible to make out who deserved the credit for this one.

There seemed to be nothing left of the sharp-passing and fast Ukrainian team. Mike Noha is still under a one-year suspension; Ely, the star center half of the team, was hurt in Fall River and could not appear. Also Andy Racz, the outstanding fullback, was out with an injury. It was impossible to recognize the team as it was for the past two years. There was none of the championship form left.

The Ukrainian Sports Club of New York lost a league game against the Greek-American team Sunday, putting the Ukrainians in the last place. The final score of the game was 3-2. It is hard to believe that a team capable of defeating the Champions of the United States could not bring itself to gain a victory over a fifth-place team in the German-American league. Well, we hope the New Yorkers will do something before it is too late and they are sent back to the lower division.

UKRAINIAN CENTER OF PASSAIC OPENED

The Ukrainian Center of Passaic located at 240 Hope Avenue was officially opened by Mr. John Chomko, President, on Sunday, October 1, before an audience attending the banquet at the Ukrainian Center. Over 300 persons were in attendance which included dignitaries from the local area and many other Ukrainian organizations.

The festivities began on Saturday with a successful dance and buffet with the feature events on Sunday — banquet, concert, dance and buffet. Continuing into Monday evening, the directors and many members met for a buffet dinner.

On Sunday, at which time the official opening was held; those attending the banquet enjoyed many stirring statements as well as greetings welcoming this Center to Passaic. Leading the group was Hon. Paul G. DeMuro, Mayor of Passaic. Others were: Commissioner Selgendorf, Sullivan Kaplan and Stanek.

Hon. Stanley Zwier, Mayor of Chifton, and Hon. Marcel E. Wagner, Hudson County Tax Commissioner, both of Ukrainian descent, congratulated the members and its officers and stressed the need for this form of organization.

Their speeches were highlighted with many sincere statements spoken in the Ukrainian language. Many other representatives of other Ukrainian organizations were present, among them, the elderly and popular president of the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Mr. Wasyl O. Shabatura, who had come from Pittsburgh, Pa., to deliver an address and who received a standing ovation.

The history of the Ukrainian Center from its point of inception was read after which the charter members were asked to stand and receive the plaudits of the audience. They are Messrs. John Chomko, William Paluch, Michael Yaremko, Ostap Ivankiv, Peter Luchka, Teodor Okal, Ivan Pukaniak and Dmytro Czornyj. All indicated that it was "a dream come true."

The fine concert program included renditions by the Homin Choral Group of Bayonne, N.J., conducted by Prof. M. Kormeliuk, and by the SUMA Choral Group of Passaic, N.J., conducted by Prof. W. Tretiak.

Mr. Michael Matias of Newark was the master of ceremonies.

"Fun for Everyone" in Rochester

By GABRIEL T. TURULA

ROCHESTER, N.Y., October 14. — On Saturday, October 21, the John Onufryk Memorial Post will hold its 2nd Annual Gala Monte Carlo Nite at the Ukrainian-American Club in Rochester, N.Y., beginning at 8 o'clock P.M. The John Onufryk Post is composed of Ukrainian-American veterans of World War II and is affiliated with the American Legion.

The Committee has been meeting to plan and arrange this affair as "A Nite of Fun for Everyone" which will appeal to guests of all ages.

The evening's program includes Monte Carlo casino-style games with "Game Money" and an auction where game winners can bid for prizes with their winnings. Free beer and refreshments will be served during the evening. Continuous music will lend to a casino atmosphere.

will be Elfride Karsna, with Frederike Tenner, accompanist.

The Italian Folklore Society of New York will present the songs and dances of Italy. Ukraine will be represented by the Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York, John O. Flis, Director, and the Ukraine Dancers, directed by Walter Bacad. Nadine Dworakivsky will render several songs of Ukraine.

General Folk Dancing under the direction of Eugene Tao will follow.

Folk Festival Council Nationality Evening

NEW YORK, October 5 (Special).—The Folk Festival Council will present its second of the 1961-1962 series of Nationality Evenings on Sunday, October 15, 1961, at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Avenue (at 9th Street), New York City at 7:00 P.M. Host groups for the evening will be ethnic groups representing Estonia, Italy and Ukraine.

The Estonia Folklore Group of New York will present the songs and dances of Estonia. Dance group leader is Ely Parn, and vocal soloist will be Elfride Karsna, with Frederike Tenner, accompanist.

The Italian Folklore Society of New York will present the songs and dances of Italy. Ukraine will be represented by the Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York, John O. Flis, Director, and the Ukraine Dancers, directed by Walter Bacad. Nadine Dworakivsky will render several songs of Ukraine.

General Folk Dancing under the direction of Eugene Tao will follow.

All Members, Parishioners, Socialists and active organized Groups, such as: PTA, BVM Sisterhood, Providence Ass'n., UNA Fraternal Branches, SUM, Ukrainian Catholic Youth League and Ukrainian Youth League are cordially invited to attend. The attendance of all — will be appreciated.

Editor's Correspondence

PRaises ROMAN RUDNYTSKY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

The address of your paper was given to me by my Ukrainian friends, as I would like to comment on the performance of a young Ukrainian American pianist, Roman Rudnytsky. I had the pleasure to hear on Sunday with the Delaware Valley Philharmonic Orchestra. Being a musician

myself (composer, conductor and teacher) I was deeply impressed by his performance, and I am sure your readers would like to be informed about.

Sincerely yours, George W. Yates

October 10, 1961

A PROTEST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:

October 9th morning on TV we caught a program of a Ukrainian Chorus and Dance group performing. They were from the University of Michigan, and our original joy at seeing the program turned to horror as we noted that the dance ended with the girls going down in the zvizda or 'star' figure, as ordinarily done by men in the Arkanian.

This is something that is never done by girls. It is bad taste. Our very costumes for the girl calls against this kind of action. As we watch Ukrainian folk dance groups in recent years we see so much of this changing of Ukrainian dance style. Girls seem to do more and more of the men's steps. And as our dance leaders seek to make our dances more exhibitionistic we are getting further away from our traditional Ukrainian style. We use

to protest when other nationalities would take Ukrainian figures, and we now seem to take all kinds of alien figures into our dances.

Our new choreographers might want to keep in mind our costumes when changing the dances and realize that some of the "new" figures just don't go with the Ukrainian costume.

We suggest too, a reading of a new book, Ukrainian Folk Dance: A Symposium, published by the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada, P. O. Box 11104 Station D in Toronto, Canada. The article by Richard Crum should be a must for every Ukrainian folk dance leader.

Cordially,

Mary Ann Herman Assistant Director of Folk Dance House, New York City

Ukrainian String Band Getting Ready for New Year's Day

The Ukrainian American String Band in Philadelphia is making final preparations for the New Year's Day parade. The band has been parading in Philadelphia for over 10 years.

It has made appearances at the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City, numerous civic and community functions and dedications. It has also appeared on radio and television.

Eugene L. Nemeth, a music director with the famous Aqua String Band for the past 25 years, is serving in the same capacity with the Ukrainian American String Band with

Bud Kuehffuss as co-director. Meetings and rehearsals of the band are now being held every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the modern building of the Ukrainian American League of North Philadelphia, 3322 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Anyone playing a string or reed instrument is cordially invited to join the band and participate in the club functions. There is no age limit.

According to the regulations, only men are accepted. The girls may join the ladies' auxiliary.

Ukrainian American Veterans Affairs

On October 7, 1961 the first meeting of the newly-elected officers of the national Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans was held in Hartford, Conn. According to Walter Klawnsnik, Junior Vice Commander, it was an informal meeting because of the lack of a quorum which constitutes the official meeting of the Executive Board.

During this informal meeting National Commander Matthew J. Pope had an opportunity to acquaint the present officers with their duties as well as with the program of the Ukrainian American Veterans

for the coming year. On that evening all those present and their wives were invited by S. Grogoza, Commander of Post No. 4, to attend the annual Harvest Ball which was held that evening. The dance was a very successful undertaking which was largely due to the efforts of co-chairmen John Gwotz and Jerry Apanowitch.

The next meeting of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans will be held on November 18, 1961 at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City.

BANDURA WORKSHOP

The Elizabeth Bandura Workshop begins its 1961-62 get all details on materials re-season next Tuesday, October 17, at 8:00 P.M. at the Ukrainian National Home in Elizabeth, 214-216 Fulton Street.

Persons interested in making their own banduras should attend this formative meeting to get all details on materials required, method of construction, costs and time involved. The Workshop will meet regularly every second week at 8 P.M. at the Elizabeth Ukrainian National Home.

PUBLIC THANKS

During my return trip from Canada to the United States, the Border Patrol in Buffalo, New York questioned my right to return to this country (my permanent residence is in Cleveland, Ohio, but for about two years I had been Editor-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Catholic newspaper "Progress" in Winnipeg, Manitoba). I was not permitted to re-enter the United States and I was detained to appear before a special inquiry officer.

In that troublesome situation, I was fortunate enough to find the help and protection of honorable men to whom I would like to express my public thanks. They are: The Very Rev. Nicholas Wojakowsky, former Apostolic Visitor of the Ukrainians in Germany, now a Pastor in Buffalo, New York;

Honorable Milton R. Young, United States Senator of North Dakota, well known as a longstanding friend of Ukrainian People especially as sponsor of the "Captive Nations Week" Resolution, and for his actions concerning Ukrainian Churches persecuted by the Russian Communist regime in Ukraine;

Honorable Harry W. George, North Dakota State Senator, and known friend of the Ukrainians;

Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, of Steele, North Dakota, effective President of the State Branch of North Dakota Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.;

My brother, Mr. Nicholas Danylewyc, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Michael A. Makohon, lawyer in Buffalo, New York. I am also much obliged to other persons who expressed their readiness to help me to explain the actual state of affairs. I highly appreciate the kindness and helpfulness of the above-mentioned persons.

ROMAN DANYLEWYCZ

SOYUZIVKA Open All Year Around THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. Reduced Post Season Prices 10-20%

ANNUAL DANCE sponsored by THE HOLY NAME SOCIETY of SS. PETER & PAUL UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH on SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1961 at THE NEW UKRAINIAN CENTER BALL-ROOM



ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

„СВОЮ УКРАЇНУ ЛЮБИТЬ”

Слово Голови Головної Управи СУМА М. Фурди до учасників X-го Всеамериканського Маніфестаційного Здвигу СУМА в Шикаго.

Я радий, що можу привітати Вас з нагоди Десятого Всеамериканського Маніфестаційного Здвигу, влаштованого для вшанування 100-ліття з дня смерті нашого Великого Національного Пророка Т. Шевченка і відзначення 20-ліття Акту Відновлення Української Державності — 30 червня 1941 року.

Історія Українського Народу щиро переповнена значними історичними датами, що їх відзначаємо святою. Відначасмо тоді, коли наші душі і серця наповнені сумом по невдачі чи з утратою величезних історичних постатей; маніфестуємо теж своєю величчю, коли наші очі сяють з радості, що були в нас світлі моменти в нашій історії, яких жадна ворожа сила не зітре та не вирве з нашого серця.

Здається, що не може бути більшої радості для нас сьогодні, як те, що ми вшановуємо пам'ять України Т. Шевченка. То ж за його прощеними словами, що „Встане Україна”, сповнівся Акт 30 червня 1941 р.

Т. Шевченко своїм огненним віщим словом струнув совість „рабів незрячих”, пробудив зі сну сучасників, увільняв у змеженій й безвілній душі животної сили і снаги. Заговорив відважно, вогненно, могутньо, а його слова пради понесли по всій Україні. Скрізь по Україні пролунали його віщі слова істини, нашої найвищої національно-державницької пради. Протестуючи проти поневолення української нації Т. Шевченко кинув гнітючий відважний й важке обвинувачення-пересторогу — „Схаменіться...” бо „розкутують нас заборою заквані люди, настане суд! Тоді заговорять і Дніпро і гори, і потече сторіччями кров у синє море!”

Погопити гнітючими наші національно-державний прапор Шевченко осявляв своїм мученицьким життям і поставив його знову на вершину найвищого ідеалу нації, а на сторожі поставив свій пророцький, невмирущий „Заповіт”. Поет завжди палав полум'ям любов'ю до України — „Я так її люблю, мою Україну...” Ця любов у Шевченка доходить до безмежжя, до резигнації з особистого щастя. Засланий з України в холодну і непримирну Московію, Шевченко тільки вміряв про Україну, нічого немає для нього понад Батьківщину, доля якої його завжди турбує: „Мені однаково, чи буду я жити в Україні, чи ні... Та не однаково мені, як Україну злії люди присплять, лукаві, і в огні її окределюють збудуть...” Такої ж любові вимагав Т. Шевченко від усіх: „Свою Україну любіть, любіть її во врес'я люте, за неї Господа моїть”. Може ніколи ще досі ці слова Т. Шевченка не були нам такі дорогі й переконливі, як саме тепер, у час чорної смуги в Україні та втраці Батьківщини. „Полубіть ширим серцем велику рідну”, бо нема на світі (другої) України, нема друга рідного Дніпра. Шевченко — поет твердий й непохитливий віру в світле майбутнє України. На героїко-славномий її мученицькому будувалася сподівання і віру в її майбутнє. Гордість сивого царського епохи нашої бувалася — це гранітні основи майбутнього. Тому Шевченко й оспівує наше минуле: „Було колись в Україні ревіль гармати, було колись Запорізькі вилли панували. Панували, здобували і славу і волю”. Шаргород, Сяноп, Трапезунд, — оце й свідки минулої слави. Хмелева перемога ворога — насильство, гніт, тюрми, заєдання Сибір, Лубянка, Бригідки, Соловки й десятки інших концтаборів, що їх завалою сучасне покоління — це не упадок української нації, а тільки негідна зброя панування гнітючів на землі українській. І скажемо словами Шевченка: „Не вмирає душа наша, не вмирає воля, і неситий же виюре на дні моря поля, не скусє душі живої і слова живого!”

А хіба ж є така сила, щоб здухла духово поневолені українську націю? Ні — нема! Адже ж, скільки вже протягом нашої історії перекоталося по чорноземі України ворожих орд — з півночі, зі сходу і заходу — старі і нові німецькі, білі і червоні грабниці, захлиналися цією „перемогаю”, а за короткий час зникли з України. Бо Україна живе в серцях і душах мільйонів її синів і дочок. Ніхто не здолав обов'язки її духово, не знаючи на жахливий методи окупантів, що часто не мають собі рівних в історії людства. Не здолали „розбійники” людські правду побороти, не поборили, народ уже не мовчить. Терпкі слова пради кинув Шевченко і новітнім іродом з півночі, що хвилює тріумфують перемогаю на землі українській: „смієся, лютий враже, та не дуже, бо все гине, — слава не поляже, а розкаже, чия правда, чия кривда”. — „Стережіться ж бо лихо вам буде...”

Шевченко для нас — повелюючий горючий смолоскип дорозовказ на розбіжних шляхах незалежності й соборності. А вогонь, запалений у 18-му столітті гайдамаками, підслений у 1917-20 роках визвольними змаганнями та актом 30-го червня 1941 року і сьогодні не погас. Він палає в піпльці ОУН і УПА, він шораз то дужче запалюється полум'ям у серцях мільйонів синів і дочок України, де б вони не жили — в поневоленій Україні, на засланні чи на чужині, на вигнанні. Скрізь і всюди живе і діє невмирущий дух Шевченка, де тільки б'ється українське серце. Не спійнують нас ні поразки, ні невдачі на шляху до визволення. Бо в кожному широм українському серці лунають слова Шевченка: „Борітеся, побере, вам Бог помагає!”

І сповнілися слова нашого Великого Пророка, коли 30 червня 1941 року з горами князя Льва з радіостанції понесли над нашими горами, нивами, ланами, над нашою так густо зрошеною кров'ю землею радісна вістка: Український Народ! Твоєю волею з ініціативи ОУН утворено у Львів-городі Українську Національну Раду, яка 30 червня проголосила відновлення Української Самостійної Держави та створила уряд під проводом прем'єра Ярослава Стецька. Осідком уряду з город Льва до часу, коли столиця України Золотоверхий Київ, буде звільнений від окупантів...

Акт 30 червня, — це могутній акт волі українського народу, що по двох десятиліттях московсько-більшевицької неволі заявив свяченне право на самостійне державне життя. Це був яскравий доказ невмирущості української нації, що після героїських визвольних змагань, не знаючи на безперервний окупантський терор, ні на мент не зрезигнувала зі своєї державності і не перервала боротьбу. І хоч на боротьба принесла великі жертви українському народові, хоч сотні тисяч його кращих синів караються на далеких степах Туркестану, серед морозів Льодового океану, то це ні трохи не послабило волі українського народу до самостійного життя.

Роки йдуть за роками, як бістра річка. З роками ми шораз більше віддалюємося від рідної землі. Никне з-перед очей рідний поріг, не чуємо вже шуму рідних лісів і журчання води в потоках, не відчувасмо нахондів наших ниль, але чим далі ми від своєї Батьківщини, тим ближчо мусить бути во-



Здвиг СУМА в Елленвіл: Почесна президія і Команда Здвигу

СТАНОВИЩЕ СУМА

СХВАЛЕНЕ УЧАСНИКАМИ 10-ГО ВСЕАМЕРИКАНСЬКОГО МАНІФЕСТАЦІЙНОГО ЗДВИГУ В ЕЛЕНВІЛІ, Н. П. І ШИКАГО, ІЛЛ.

Відбуваючи десятиліт з черги Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг СУМА для вшанування незламного борця за національне і соціальне визволення всіх народів поневолення тодішньою Московію і великого сина України Тараса Шевченка, в соту річницю його смерті стверджуємо, що ідеї національної та індивідуальної свободи, що їх нестомно голосив Шевченко, стають передовими ідеями нашого часу й рушійною силою людства.

І разом з цим, як численні, ще донедавна колоніальні, народи, заявляють про своє відавоче право бути господарем — сувереном на власній працьовитій землі, коли на широкій просторак Азії та Африки постають нові держави, тріумфують національні ідеї, при тихій згоді й байдужості Заходу зростає за рахунок коліс, вілних народів Східної Європи, а в тому й України, найбільш реакційна і назаїдицька в історії людства московська колоніальна імперія.

Наважуючи до ідей, що ними керувалися творці Акту Відновлення Української Державності 30-го червня 1941 року та героїчної боротьби

ЗДВИГ СУМА В ЕЛЕНВІЛІ

В суботу 2 і неділю 3 вересня ц. р. на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі, Н. П. відбувся 10 Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг СУМА, в якому взяло участь понад 5.000 учасників, юнацтва, старших членів СУМА і гостей. Здвигом цей відбувся під ключем „Свою Україну любіть”. На ньому відзначено 100-ліття смерті Тараса Шевченка і 20 років відновлення української державності в городі Льва, 30 червня 1941 р. Здвиг відкрив у суботу, 2 вересня ц. р. в 10 годину дня гонимих піднесенням прапорів і коротким словом заступника голови Головної Управи СУМА Ярослава Шмиглю. В місцевій програмі брало участь багато гуртків художньої самодіяльності з різних Відділів юнацтва СУМА. В програмі спортивних змагань, входила легкоатлетика, як мет кулю і диск, біг, шок у височині і відбиванка. У вечірніх годинах цього ж дня відбулася велика СУМівська ватра присвячена Шевченківським роковинам. Програмою ватри керував і виголосив змістов-

ну промову Микола Кармелюк. Після закінчення ватри відбулася велика СУМівська забава, в якій взяло участь велике число гостей. Другий день Здвигу в неділю, 3 вересня ц. р. почало Богослуженням Літургією, в якій взяли участь організовані молоді СУМА і велике число гостей. Точно о годині 2 по полудні на почесній трибуні заєло багаторо представників Центрального громадських і політичних організацій. Офіційну частину відкрив командант Здвигу Г. Цибрич, коротким словом привітавши всіх гостей і молоді, після чого відбулася вітальна Шевченківська ватра. Глибоко змістовну промову виголосив д-р М. Кушнір з Вашингтону. Після промови відчитано писемові привіти, які наєсли на Здвиг від українських Центрального Установ й організацій та визначних українських особистостей. Серед яких був привіт від Єкєселенції Митрополита - Номіната Амвросія Сенішина, від Проводу ЗЧ ОУН та інших. Рівнож на Здвиг наєсло ба-

на нашим серцем. На сторожі нашого національного гарту, завзяття і віри в перемогу мусить стояти перед нами наша поневоленна, але нескорена Україна для якої жадна жертва не може бути завелюка. Тому звертаємося до сумівської молоді, до української молоді взагалі та до української спільноти на чужині не забути одного, що Україна бореться і в боротьбі не здається, а тому що боротьбу всіма силами й засобами мусимо підтримати. Думками серцем і чином будемо зі своїм народом. Будемо там, де вде вперта, хоч нерівна боротьба на смерть і життя. Жиймо всім тям, чим живе сьогодні наша Україна. Віддаймо їй любов, ту чинну животною любов і труд ваш і гріш. Нічого їй не жалуймо. В усіх нас мусить бути віра тверда як граніт, віра, що приде час і — ушчєне Божий гнів, минеться кара Божя, — шрийдуть країди, бо віра створить чуда. Глухі почувуть, сліпі побачать, німі стануть говорити, а зрадники заглахнуть!” А тоді всі ми підемо там, де вона — Україна розп'ята. Підемо не на те, щоб плакати, а щоб її з хреста зинти і разом з Нею воскресний день привітати.

НА ЗДВИЗІ В ШИКАГО

В днях 2 і 3 вересня 61 р. Шикаго гостило у себе другий рік під ряд, а десятиліт вже з черги, Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг СУМА — Захід. Після довгих тижнів наполегливої праці Команди Здвигу, очолюваної другом М. Яремком, цього-року сумівське свято мало багату програму. В цьому році Здвиг проходив під кутом відзначення 100-ліття смерті Т. Шевченка та 20-ліття Проголошення Акту Відновлення Української Державності і під ключем „Свою Україну любіть”.

Несприятлива, дощова погода, однак, спричинила непередбачені перешкоди, які вплинули на деякі скорочення в програмі, а особливо пошкодила вона в переведенні табору на місці Здвигу для Юнацтва, який все таки відбувся хоч не з повною запланованою програмою. Першими приїхало юнацтво Відділу „Одеса” з Шикаго вже в п'ятницю 1-го вересня увечері, де й у суботу 2-го вересня, після полудня наступило святочне відкриття Здвигу в присутності голови Головної Управи СУМА М. Фурди та секретаря С. Гановського, та з участю Осередків з Мінеаполіс, Міл-

строук, відіграла „Ой, Дніпре мій Дніпре” М. Лисенка та „Здовж гір Карпат” — арамк, проф. Кравчука. Симпатичний ансамбль Юних Вандуристок з Осередку СУМА ім. гетьм. П. Орлика з Дітройту, Поталенка, завовав собі зрачує серце публіки самою своєю поезією на сцені, в народних строях та ще й з бандурами. Вони виконали пісні „Думи мої, думи мої”, „Ой, горе тій майці”, „Ой, у полі дві дополи” і марш „Ми ростем”. Духова оркестра Осередку ім. М. Павлушкова під диригентурою проф. І. Повалячка своїм виступом замікала святочну програму, після „Парафрази на тему українських пісень” — В. Варвиського вона відіграла прелюд на тему „Як умру” — проф. І. Повалячка.

Мистецьке оформлення сцени з чудовим видом пам'ятника Т. Шевченка, на якому відігало — „Свою Україну любіть”, — належало проф. П. Зінченкові.

Головна частина Здвигу відбулася в неділю 3-го вересня на просторій площі, положеній на периферії міста, куди, не зважаючи на погану погоду, прибуло біля 2 тисячі



Здвиг СУМА в Шикаго, Ілл.: Сумівці маршують.

гостей. Після збірків та молитви вранці, зібране юнацтво та сумівці відмаршували на окреме місце на площі з невеликою, стильною українською церквою, де впр. о. Пацкак з церкви св. о. Миколая і впр. о. Христофор Войтина. Двоєдина програма цього-рідного свята була побудована навколо двох центральних точок, перша з них святочномистецька частина Здвигу — Академія — Концерт відбувся в місті в школі Шопена в суботу увечері, а друга маніфестаційно-попсова на здвиговій площі в неділю.

Академія — Концерт відкрив зворушливим аелем „Свою Україну любіть” — пера проф. Романа Завадовича, підготованого проф. П. Зінченком та виконаного спільно юнацтвом трьох Осередків СУМА з Шикаго. Мішаний хор Осередку ім. М. Павлушкова під диригентурою проф. О. Л. Мациока презентував себе дуже імпозантно та співав „Заповіт”, „Думи мої” — М. Лисенка та „Сонце заходить” Д. Роздольського. Змістовну святочну доповідь, пов'язану з темою „Свою Україну любіть”, виголосив голова Центрального Виховної Ради СУМ — проф. З. Саган. В програмі брали ще участь три місцеві сумівські ансамблі, яких численно зібрана публіка дуже тепло зустрічала. Духова оркестра „Трембіта” під дир. проф. Омеляна Крука з Клівленду, в гарних синіх од-

ятах після обідньої перерви відбулася маніфестаційна частина Здвигу перед трибуною з Почесною Президією. В ній виголосили промови до зібраних гостей та сумівців — голова ГУ СУМА М. Фурда та син відомого будуючого конгресмена Керстена, що дуже вдало і елюквентно заступив свого хворого батька, який був запрошений на Здвиг. О після збірків Осередки в судпроводі двох духових оркестрів (Клівленд і Шикаго) зробили перед трибуною дефіляду. Присудні довгими та рясними олівесками на а г о роджували маршуючі Відділи.

Дуже вдало пройшли теж масові вільноручні вправи. Вправ юначок були опрацьовані пані Рокмо Турянською, вони виконали в судпроводі духової оркестри Осередку СУМА ім. М. Павлушкова вправу „Я бачив, як вітер берізьку зломив” та другу, прецизійну, маршеву „Юнаки під керівництвом Ю. Косачевича продемонстрували, потім, під такти музики вільноручні вправи, що так неодомно нагадували подібні вправи на площі Сокола Батька з перед років в незабутньому Львові. Вони виконали наступні вправи: „Від синього Дону до синих Карпат” та одну маршеву. Окремо вправляло молодше юнацтво (хлопці і дівчата разом) при зважках маршу „Гей, там на горі Січ іде”.

Під вечір на відкритій сцені відбулася попсова програма сумівських самодіяльних місцевих гуртків з різних Осередків. Домінуючим в програмі були українські народні танки, що їх виконавали танцювальні гуртки з Осередку ім. полк. І. Богуна (Шикаго), ім. Крут (Шикаго), з Палайгайм (рй) ім. гетьм. П. Орлика при Осередку ім. М. Павлушкова, ім. Ярослава Мудрого (Мілвокі), ім. гетьм. Б. та ім. М. Павлушкова (Шикаго). Крім того в програму входило ще: мєльодекламація в судпроводі бандури „Думи мої” — Осередку ім. гетьм. П. Орлика (Дітройту), виступ мандолінової оркестри (мист.

15-ГО ЖОВТНЯ, 1959 Р.

(Сл. п. Степанов, Вандер)
Поліг за волю Вім! Ного вже не вернути!
Хоч у серцях Вім буде жити вісім!
А замак — цей — ніколи не забути —
Ганебний вчинок кляті Москви!

Хоч смерть прийшла, мов зріна зривонка
Та Дуа і Слава будуть вічно жити!
Вони стоять тверді — нема та кричи,
Нікому не схитнуть їх, не розб'ють!

Тремти! О, кате, лютий і лукавий!
За кров, яку ти зважися пролити —
Всього вже месими на бій кривавий
Я запал до боротьби вже полум'ям горить!

Всі сили наші стільно ізберемо,
І, запаленим незгасимим вогнем —
Ми разом смолоскип наші віднесемо,
Хай бачить увесь світ, що ми живемо!

Хай втрага ця збере нас всіа докуми,
Хай всіа бажаня зліплює в одно...
Тоді, я вірю — ворог ляже труном,
А Україна буде вільна зно!

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А Україна буде вільна зно!

Тремти! О, кате, лютий і лукавий!
За кров, яку ти зважися пролити —
Всього вже месими на бій кривавий
Я запал до боротьби вже полум'ям горить!

Всі сили наші стільно ізберемо,
І, запаленим незгасимим вогнем —
Ми разом смолоскип наші віднесемо,
Хай бачить увесь світ, що ми живемо!

Хай втрага ця збере нас всіа докуми,
Хай всіа бажаня зліплює в одно...
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