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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SOVIET AGENT CONFESSES KILLING BANDERA AND REBET AS "ENEMIES OF SOVIET REGIME"

TOP-NOTCH SOVIET SECURITY OFFICIAL AWARDS "ORDER OF RED BANNER" TO MURDERER!

Stepan Bandera
Victim of Khrushchev's Criminal Plot

Bogdan N. Stashynsky
Confessed KGB Killer

Alexander N. Shelepin
Gave Order to Kill Rebet and Bandera

KARLSRUHE, Germany, November 17.—The West German Attorney General's office said today that a former agent of the Soviet intelligence service has confessed to the murder of two Ukrainian exile leaders in Munich.

The office said that agent, Bogdan Nikolayevich Stashynsky, 30, has been held for investigation since September 1, 1961. He confessed to killing Dr. Lev Rebet, a noted Ukrainian writer and editor, on October 12, 1957, and Stepan Bandera, noted Ukrainian nationalist leader and underground fighter, on October 15, 1959, in Munich. For his criminal deeds Stashynsky was awarded the Order of the Red Banner by Alexander N. Shelepin, Khrushchev's closest security aide.

Stepan Bandera, who since the early 30's was one of the top leaders of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists), at first was assumed to have died in a fall in the hallway of one of his many secret hideouts here, but an autopsy revealed cyanide in his stomach.

At the time of his sudden death, his associates in Munich charged that he was murdered in a Moscow-directed plot and they discounted suicide.

The other Ukrainian leader was Dr. Rebet, and his death in 1957 was attributed to heart failure.

Confession of KGB Agent

The complete story, as told by the West German Attorney General, is as follows:

The 30-year-old Soviet citizen, Bogdan Nikolayevich Stashynsky, who recently fled from the Soviet Union, has confessed to having been employed by the Soviet Security Service (KGB). According to his statement he was ordered to Moscow in the summer of 1959 for the purpose of receiving instructions for the assassination of Stepan Bandera. The weapon was a double-barrelled squirt gun filled with potassium cyanide. Stashynsky had been trained for this job for many years. He had worked as a KGB agent in the Munich area in 1956 and 1957. He has also admitted that during that period he killed Dr. Lev Rebet, famous Ukrainian writer and leading member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. This murder took place on October 12, 1957, in the lobby of a house on Munich's main square. The squirt gun at that time was a different one containing only one cylinder. Upon his return from Moscow in 1959 Stashynsky was equipped with a so-called poison spray pistol and on October 15, 1959, he shot the full two-barrel load into Bandera's face in the hallway of his secluded Munich home. Stashynsky declared he had received the orders for assassination of the two men because they were described to him as enemies of the Soviet state. He thus did this act because of his belief in Communist ideals. As a result of the murder, Stashynsky received the Order of the Red Banner from the hands of Alexander N. Shelepin in 1959, who was then the head of the KGB.

After the assassination of Bandera Stashynsky feared that as a result of his knowledge about both political murders he might become a liability to the Soviet security system and in turn he would be liquidated. Stashynsky is married to a German girl from East Berlin, and the permission to marry her was granted to him by Shelepin in April, 1960. Together they decided to flee to the West since they had reason to believe that talks among themselves which were not friendly to the Soviet regime, had been overheard.

*

The confession of the KGB agent Stashynsky to the killing of the two prominent Ukrainian exile leaders was widely covered by the West European press on Saturday, November 18, 1961. The continental edition of **The Daily Mail**, for instance, noted the fact that Alexander Shelepin, who ordered Stashynsky to assassinate the Ukrainian leaders, was recently promoted to First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. His post as head of the KGB was entrusted to Vladimir Semishchastny, who held the post of secretary general of the Comsomol organization. **Le Monde** of Paris noted that S. Bandera was once in charge of a vast Ukrainian underground army, which fought both the Germans and the Russians for an independent Ukraine. **The Daily Mail** also recalled that Bandera had set up an independent Ukrainian government after the Germans invaded the U.S.S.R. The Nazis disbanded it after a few days, and Bandera was put in a concentration camp.

Under the title, "Murderer of Ukrainian Leaders Confesses" "Radio Liberty" broadcasts in Munich told the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain that Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev Rebet were murdered by a Soviet agent who was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for his criminal acts. "Radio Liberty" also broadcast portions of Stashynsky's confession in other languages to the Soviet Union.

Ukraine Drops Stalin's Name from Cities and 'Rayons'

MOSCOW, November 9.—The big steel-producing city of Stalino in Ukraine changed its name to Donetsk today. It was the first major change of names in the mounting campaign that seems to be designed to wipe out the memory of Joseph V. Stalin.

The renaming of Stalino was done by the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. It said that it acted in accordance with the wishes of the population.

The new name was chosen because the area is the center of the industrial Donets basin. The city is the tenth largest in the Soviet Union with a population of 710,000. Municipal districts named after Stalin in at least four Soviet cities have also been renamed, according to provincial papers received in Moscow.

Pravda Ukrainy reported that because of "requests from the working people" the former Stalinsky District of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, is to be called the "Radyansky District" (meaning Soviet in Ukrainian) and that the Stalinsky districts of Kerch and Sevastopol in the Crimea have each been changed to Leninsky.

Stalingrad Now Called Volgograd

LONDON, November 10 (AP).—The heroic city of Stalingrad, famed for its gallant resistance to Hitler's armies in World War II, was today stripped of its historic name and rechristened.

The Moscow radio, monitored here, announced that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic decreed that the city shall henceforth be known as Volgograd. The surrounding Stalingrad region will be known as the Volgograd region.

Stalingrad became the third Soviet city to be divorced from its connection with Stalin. Stalinsk in Western Siberia has been renamed Novokuznetsk.

Khrushchev Reveals Assassination Of Lavrenti Beria

WARSAW, Poland, November 15.—Colin Lawson, special correspondent of **The Daily Express**, reported that Nikita S. Khrushchev has revealed for the first time the complete and fantastic story of the execution of secret police chief Lavrenti Beria and the part he (Khrushchev) played in it.

Khrushchev revealed at a secret meeting in Moscow how he grappled with Beria and wrenched the gun with which this man of terror tried to shoot his way out.

Khrushchev revealed that the man who killed Beria was Marshal Kirill Moskalenko. (Marshal Moskalenko, now 61 years old, was born in Ukraine. A year ago he was made Deputy Defense Minister and Chief of the Soviet rocket forces. Moskalenko holds the Order of Lenin and a chestful of medals which he collected in several important battles against the Germans in World War II).

A tommy gun in his hand, Marshal Moskalenko strode into the room when summoned by Malenkov, who pushed a floor bell with his foot. Then Moskalenko moved Beria down with a volley of bullets.

The truth about the killing of Beria was kept secret for eight years, and the peoples of the U.S.S.R. were told that he had been executed for treason after a six-day trial in a closed court. That was announced on Christmas Eve, 1953.

But the details were revealed by Khrushchev to his most trusted friends in the communist world during the recent party congress in Moscow, and the information was related in Warsaw, where Red diplomats can talk more freely than anywhere else behind the Iron Curtain.

Khrushchev stated that Beria tried to use his secret police to liquidate all members of the Politburo.

"We had all sworn," Khrushchev stated, "never to return to the methods of Stalin. Even worse, Beria started to place his men in important posts. For example, he nominated Melnikov as First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine... Others who refused to be tools of Beria were branded as saboteurs. It was then that I started to discuss with Molotov, Malenkov and Bulganin how to get rid of Beria. The main difficulty was that the secret police searched everyone entering the Kremlin . . . Only Beria, the head of the secret police, could carry a gun."

Then Khrushchev said that Beria was tricked into a meeting, during which Malenkov was given a signal to summon Marshal Moskalenko who liquidated Beria on the spot.

Bishop Kornyliak Visits German Cardinal in Munich

MUNICH, Germany (Special).—Bishop Platon Kornyliak, Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in West Germany, recently paid a visit to Julius Cardinal Doepfner, Archbishop of Munich and Freising. Cardinal Doepfner was installed on September 30, 1961.

According to the Ukrainian press in Munich, Cardinal Doepfner was extremely interested not only in the religious life of Ukrainians in Germany, but also in the present position of the Ukrainian Church in enslaved Ukraine. Cardinal Doepfner, before becoming Cardinal, was Archbishop of Berlin and has first hand knowledge of the anti-religious policies of the Communist regimes. He assured Bishop Kornyliak of his support and assistance to the Ukrainian Catholic Exarchate in Munich.

Opportunity for Life Career

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

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL RADA OPENS ITS SESSION IN MUNICH

MUNICH, Germany, November 17 (Special).—On Friday evening, the fifth session of the Ukrainian National **Rada** was solemnly opened in the auditorium of the German Museum in this Bavarian capital. The session, which lasted four days, was attended by an impressive number of prominent Ukrainian political leaders and guests. Among the former are such veteran Ukrainian leaders as Dr. Stephen Wytwytsky, Ivan Bahriany, Mykola Livytsky, Dmytro Andrievsky, Dr. Panas Fedenko and Dr. Lubomyr Makarushka.

The session was officially opened by Ivan Bahriany, the president of the **Rada**, who in turn introduced Dr. Stephen Wytwytsky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile. The latter delivered a lengthy address, in which he depicted the present situation of the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain and outlined the tasks and duties of Ukrainians in the free world. Both speakers welcomed the return to the **Rada** of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists under the leadership of Col. Andrew Melnyk, which group had withdrawn from the **Rada** several years ago.

The agenda of the session included several important items pertaining to the structure of the **Rada**, its overall policies and the election of new executive officers.

All those attending the session were under the strong impact of the revelation by the West German Attorney General that a Soviet agent confessed the killing of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev Rebet, two outstanding Ukrainian exile leaders.

Walter Shipka Elected in Ohio

In one of the most vigorous campaigns ever held in Parma, Ohio, Walter Shipka was successful in being elected as Councilman-at-Large. A Democratic candidate, along with John Bobko for Mayor and Michael Zaderecky for Councilman in the 4th Ward, Walter Shipka was the only Ukrainian nominated in the May Primary Election and, therefore, eligible to run in the past general election on November 7. In a field of 31 candidates running for various offices, the final count showed him running in fifth place city-wide. He will take office on January 1 for a period of two years.

The City of Parma is the largest suburb of Cleveland, with a total population of 86,000 people, and for the past few years it has been considered the fastest-growing community in the United States.

A former resident of New York, Walter moved to Ohio in 1953 where he married Helen Mural, daughter of Frank and Katherine Mural. He has been active in local Ukrainian circles, Rotary International, and the Chamber of Commerce. Having been an insurance agent in New York, it was only natural for him to enter the same business in Ohio where he has met with a great deal of success. He also recently established the Shipka Travel Agency, which, too, has proved to be a successful venture.

Walter and Helen have three daughters: Kathy Ann—age 7, Susan Alice—age 4, and Doria Michelle—age 2. They reside at 1122 Rockside Road in Parma, and all are members of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch No. 358, "Zhoda."

Walter is the son of Stephen and Stephanie Shipka who, along with his sister Alice, will soon be leaving their present home in Richmond Hill, New York, to become permanent residents of Parma.

To all the voters of Parma, the many workers, campaign chairmen and friends, Walter extends his sincere thanks for their support and efforts on his behalf.

Ukrainian American Editor Returns From European Tour

Walter Dushnyck

NEW YORK, November 21 (Special). — Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications and acting editor of **The Ukrainian Weekly**, returned on Sunday, November 19, 1961, after a three-week trip to West Germany and France. Invited by an official agency to survey the plight of East German refugees, Mr. Dushnyck visited Berlin, Hamburg, Luebeck, Hanover, Goettingen, Munich and Bonn, where he talked to a number of West German officials, and refugees. He also visited a number of German institutes and other institutions which are engaged in research on the problems of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. He also met and conferred with several members of the Bundestag and had an interview with Undersecretary Thedieck of the Ministry for All-German Affairs in Bonn, with whom he discussed the Berlin situation, the refugee problem and the plight of all the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain.

In Munich Mr. Dushnyck visited also the central Ukrainian organizations and publications, such as the Ukrainian National **Rada**, the Central Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration in Germany, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, and the Free Ukrainian University, and such publications as **Suchasnist** and **The Way to Victory**. He also visited the Ukrainian section of "Radio Liberty" and held extensive talks with several officials there.

In returning, with brief stops in Holland and Belgium, Mr. Dushnyck visited Paris, where he met with representatives of the Ukrainian organizations and the Ukrainian Catholic Church. He visited the editorial staff of **Ukrainske Slovo**, where he met the editors and other officials of the Ukrainian National Unity group, and held informative talks with officials of the OURF (Union of Ukrainian Workers in France), which is a member of the Christian Trade Unions of France. Subsequently, he was received by the Very Rev. Michael Levenets, chancellor of the Ukrainian Exarchate of France, and met Mrs. M. Kerhuel, a French authoress who has just published a book entitled **Le Colosse aux pieds d'argile (The Colossus on Clay Feet)**, which contains several pages devoted to the plight of the Ukrainian people under the Russian communist regime.

Subsequently Mr. Dushnyck visited the Shevchenko Scientific Society at Sarcelles, outside Paris, where he spent several hours with Prof. Volodymyr Kubiyovych, noted Ukrainian population expert and scholar.

MEMBERS OF SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE VISIT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 17.—Several members of the executive committee of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America visited Washington, D.C., to confer with T. Sutton Jett, Superintendent, National Capital Parks Service, Department of the Interior.

Those who conferred with Mr. Jett were Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Ignatius Bilinsky, Anthony Dragan, as well as the members of the Washington Ukrainian colony—Dr. George Starosolsky, Miss Nina Margolin, A. Povstenko, M. Simiantsev, and Gregory Kruk, a Ukrainian sculptor on visit here from Europe.

The subject of the visit to the Department of the Interior was the selection of a site for the Shevchenko monument. The original site on Virginia Avenue, selected by the Committee last spring, was not approved as yet by the Department, inasmuch as this area of the nation's capital has been scheduled for new buildings and highways. Although the Committee adhered to its original choice of site on Virginia Avenue, nevertheless alternate sites are under consideration in the event the site on Virginia Avenue could not be obtained.

UNA Officers Attend Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special).—Joseph Lesawyer, UNA supreme president, and Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the UNA Auditing Committee, took part in the Fifth Annual Session of the Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress, which met on Nov. 13 and 14, 1961, at the Warwick Hotel in Philadelphia. The meeting was attended by over 100 delegates representing 46 fraternal societies, members of the Fraternal Congress of Pennsylvania.

The invocation before the opening of the session was given by Rev. Henry J. Sagan, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Clifton Heights, Pa., and editor of **The Way**, diocesan newspaper of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese.

Maj. M. R. Rogowsky Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in Corps Of Engineers

Lt. Col. Michael R. Rogowsky

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Department of the Army has announced recently that Michael R. Rogowsky has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant Colonel Rogowsky was born in Newark, New Jersey, of Ukrainian parentage and was very active in many civic and social organizations of the city. During World War II he served in Europe and later in the Korean War as an Engineer officer where he received several commendations for valor and exemplary performance of duty.

For the past nine years Lieutenant Colonel Rogowsky has been serving as a Military Planner in the War Plans Division, Strategic Planning Group, of the Office, Chief of Engineers in Washington, D.C.

UNA Member on the N.Y. Stock Exchange

Michael J. Metrinko

Michael J. Metrinko is the first and only Ukrainian to become a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Metrinko is a general partner in the brokerage firm of Reimer and Co., of 45 Wall Street, in New York City.

The firm was established in 1960 by Mr. Otto B. Reimer who is a a member of the Stock Exchange since 1925. He was formerly a partner in the Henry G. Lapham and Co. firm. Mr. Reimer is also the Director of General Business Corporations, trustee of General Trusts, and economist and financial adviser.

Mr. Metrinko of New York City, formerly of Olyphant, Pa., has been active in the brokerage business for 34 years. He attended the Pennsylvania State University, is a graduate of the City College of New York, and the New York Stock Exchange Institute. He is also a member of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 435.

Budniaks Married 50 Years

Mr. and Mrs. Prokop Budniak of 14 Grandview Avenue, Fords, N.J., observed their 50th wedding anniversary at a Mass in the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption. A blessing was given by the Rev. Michael Fedorowich. The couple also received a papal blessing.

A dinner for the immediate family was held at the Brass Bucket, Woodbridge. The Budniaks were married on October 31, 1911, in the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Mr. Budniak, a member of the UNA, Branch 155, since 1910, is a retired employee of the California Oil Co., and Mrs. Budniak, the former Mary Ivanylo, came to Perth Amboy in 1909 from Ukraine.

The couple have four children: John, of Edison, Peter, of Brooklyn; Harry, a sergeant major at Fort Dix, and Mrs. Joseph Walsh, of Perth Amboy. They have seven grandchildren.

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Editorial

THE MURDEROUS HAND OF MOSCOW

On November 17, 1961, the office of the West German Attorney General in Karlsruhe revealed that a member of the Soviet secret police (KGB), Bogdan N. Stashynsky, had confessed the murder of two Ukrainian exile leaders and patriots, Dr. Lev R. Rebet and Stepan Bandera. The story appear on the front page of this issue of **The Ukrainian Weekly.**

Political assassination and murder were always the chosen weapons which Russian totalitarian despots had been using in combatting any and all opponents of their tyranny and oppression. The murder of Stepan Bandera was conceived a long time ago by Moscow, as he symbolized the resistance of the Ukrainian people to Russian domination of Ukraine. Likewise the assassination of Dr. Rebet, who was an outstanding Ukrainian writer and publicist, was ordered in Moscow, and many other unsolved political crimes of anti-communist leaders of other non-Russian groups could be squarely attributed to the Kremlin.

It is significant that immediately after the murder of Bandera on October 15, 1959, in Munich, the communist propaganda machine went into play and said that it was the West German police, especially the intelligence service of General Reinhard von Gehlen, which was responsible for killing the Ukrainian leader. On October 19, 1959, **Krasnaya Zvezda,** organ of the Soviet army, accused Dr. Theodore Oberlaender, then Minister for Refugees in the Bonn government, of killing Bandera, who allegedly was an "important witness" to what the Soviet press described as the "murders of the population in Lviv" by the Ukrainian Legion, directed by Dr. Oberlaender. The same line was repeated by the Moscow radio on October 20, 1959, the East German communist review **Neues Deutschland,** and by a series of communist newspapers throughout the satellite countries.

Only a few weeks ago, namely, on October 13, 1961, the East German communist regime of Walter Ulbricht held a press conference in East Berlin, at which a self-confessed German communist spy, Stephen Lippholtz, again accused the West German police of murdering Stepan Bandera. This typical Moscow propaganda move was meant to confuse world public opinion and to divert attention from the actual murderers of Bandera who were in Moscow.

Khrushchev Is Accountable for Murder of Bandera and Rebet

According to the confession of Stashynsky, the order to assassinate Bandera and Rebet came from Alexander N. Shelepin, chief of the KGB, and one of the closest aides of Nikita S. Khrushchev. Therefore, the murder of these patriotic Ukrainian leaders was conceived by Khrushchev and executed by his secret police with his full knowledge and approval.

This is not the first time that Khrushchev has proved himself a murderer and criminal. It is recalled that in May, 1938, a Soviet agent placed a time bomb in the coat of Col. Eugene Konovalets, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, in Rotterdam, Holland, which exploded and killed the Ukrainian leader. Khrushchev was sent to Ukraine by Stalin in the summer of 1937 to purge Ukraine of "bourgeois nationalism" and other anti-communist elements. Konovalets had many sympathizers in Ukraine at that time, and as such he was deadly dangerous to the Soviet regime in Ukraine. Thus Khrushchev ordered his assassination.

When Khrushchev was in the United Nations in September, 1959, there were mass demonstrations of patriotic American citizens in New York and other American cities denouncing him as the "Hangman of Ukraine" and "Butcher of Budapest." In one of his speeches Khrushchev denounced American pickets and openly stated that they should be "exterminated like termites." The Ukrainians in the United States were one of the most active groups in these anti-Khrushchev protests, and a month later Bandera was assassinated in Munich.

There is also the mysterious death of Bang-Jensen, an official of the United Nations in New York, who refused to show Soviet U.N. officials a list of Hungarian witnesses who testified regarding the Russian communist atrocities in Hungary. Undoubtedly, his death was the revenge of Khrushchev's KGB.

Strength of Ukrainian National Idea

The despicable crime committed by Khrushchev's aides on the free soil of West Germany is typical of the Kremlin rulers. Khrushchev also revealed how he and his communist associates brutally murdered secret police chief Lavrenti Beria, without an investigation or trial, even by the Soviet "kangaroo courts."

But the murder of Bandera and Rebet attests to one important fact: the fear of the Ukrainian national idea which haunts the Kremlin tyrants and their resorting to the desperate and frantic methods of individual terror and assassination. What could two Ukrainian refugee leaders do to make Khrushchev jittery about his power in Ukraine? Could they overthrow and destroy the allegedly powerful and "invincible" Soviet Union, which boasts of its supremacy over all other nations of the world? Certainly not.

But Khrushchev and his criminal clique know well that the restless and rebellious Ukraine has never been completely subdued by Russian communism; they know that such leaders as Bandera and Rebet had and have hundreds of thousands of followers in Ukraine. Both symbolized a free and unfettered Ukraine, and as such they constituted a real threat to his domination over martyred Ukraine. So they had to be destroyed in a brutal, criminal way, with the use of a deadly poison such as cyanide. Such barbarism and the way in which it is practiced on defenseless people has been a proven weapon of Moscow against its political opponents.

Thus a great mystery has now been officially solved. Moscow can no longer point an accusing finger at a fictitious killer of Bandera in West Germany. Now its own agent has confessed the assassination of Bandera and Rebet on the specific orders of the Soviet government.

Though we condemn most vehemently these barbarous methods of Moscow, we are certain that these political murders are by no means the last ones. Others will follow. Khrushchev talks of "peaceful coexistence," but his bloody hands reach far into the free lands to kill and destroy those who oppose him.

Have you contributed to the Press Fund of SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and THE RAINBOW? You may contribute at any time your donations to these publications as recommended by the Ukrainian National Association Convention.

SOVIET–FINNISH RELATIONS

By Clarence A. Manning

The relations between the little republic of Finland and the Kremlin are now entering a new and dangerous phase. Since World War II, the Finns have tried in every way to preserve their independence and at the same time retain their relations with the free world and still keep on fairly good terms with their powerful eastern neighbor who for centuries has been trying in one form or another to bring them into absolute submission. Now along with Khrushchev's provocation of a new crisis over Berlin, he has seen fit to make another effort to extend Moscow's domain in the north of Europe. The Finns realize the danger but they have long been noted for their steady nerves and these are their only hope at the present time.

Finland's History

Finland and the Finns have had a curious past and on more than one occasion that past has been more or less closely connected with the fate of Ukraine, although the latter has been far more unfortunate in its experiences. This has been largely due to history and to the fact that Finland for centuries was more or less closely associated with Sweden.

In the early history of northern Europe, the Finns, a people speaking a Finno-Ugric language, passed under the control of Sweden. This was not the result of conquest but it was due to the fact that Swedish settlers brought to the still pagan Finns the teachings of Christianity and the beginnings of European culture. As a result for centuries every advance in Sweden was more or less automatically transferred to Finland which was ultimately formed into a Grand Duchy under the Swedish crown.

As such, Finland played an important role in the seventeenth century in the Swedish efforts to make the Baltic a Swedish lake and to bar both Moscow and Poland from it or at least to put the Swedish king on the Polish throne. It was during these efforts, only interrupted by the Thirty Years War, that the Ukrainian Hetman State was able to win for a while its independence from Poland only to lose it to the rising power of Moscow after the ill-fated Treaty of Pereyaslav. Yet even after that, as soon as he realized the error that he had made, Khmelnytsky endeavored to create a new alliance with Sweden and this was actually done by Hetman Ivan Mazepa at the time of the Northern War when Peter I tried to expel Charles XII from all of his possessions on the east shore of the Baltic Sea. The Swedish garrisons in Finland were a continuous threat to Peter throughout the war and even after the battle of Poltava, when Peter occupied a large part of Finland, he was unable to hold it and throughout the eighteenth century by the Treaty of Nystadt in 1721, Peter was able to retain only the province of Viborg (Viipuri) almost within sight of his newly-founded capital of St. Petersburg. It was only as a result of a new Russian-Swedish war in the nineteenth century after the Peace of Tilsit between Napoleon and Alexander I, that Russia was able to gain control of the country.

Yet it still remained in an anomalous situation for the old Swedish law and customs still remained and the Finns were allowed through most of the nineteenth century to retain many privileges as a separate Grand Duchy that were unknown elsewhere in the Russian Empire. This allowed the Finns to make many social reforms and in some cases to make these even in advance of Sweden. Yet it was during this century also that a demand grew for the strengthening of the national Finnish culture and there came a certain jealousy between the Swedish and Finnish elements in the Grand Duchy.

During the reign of Alexander III and still more of that of Nicholas II, Russian pressure on the Finns to give up these privileges and to be incorporated fully into the Russian autocratic system increased. This was bitterly opposed by Finns of both the Swedish and Finnish camps and ended with the Russian Revolution, when Finland declared its independence.

Finnish Independence

In the wars that followed the Finns were able to maintain their independence This was largely due to the efficient leadership of Karl August Mannerheim, a former Major General of the Imperial Russian army, who was able to rally to the anti-Communist cause the population of the north and lead them against the pro-Bolshevik bands in the southern manufacturing centers. Mannerheim received from the Western Allies warm expressions of sympathy and from the Germans some slight military assistance even during 1918. Yet this did not create a lasting break between Finland and the West or between Finland and the neutral Sweden. Furthemore following the juridical policies as interpreted by Woodrow Wilson, Finland as a legally separate Grand Duchy under Russian rule, had the right to declare its independence and so the case of Finland like that of Poland was included in the Fourteen Points.

Mannerheim soon retired and Finland prospered under a moderately liberal government. It was the only state which consistently paid its debts to the United States after the war and all seemed well until 1939.

Russian Communist Invasion

Then when Hitler and Stalin agreed to remake the map of Eastern Europe, Stalin demanded military bases on Finnish soil. Finland refused, put Mannerheim again in command of the army and for several months, it withstood the Soviet attacks in the war of 1939-1940. Again the Finns received congratulations but no efficient assistance from the West and finally they were forced to make peace and surrender much territory on their eastern borders, including the area of Viipuri. When the German-Soviet war broke out, Finland was again involved and with the Nazi defeat, she was compelled to make a more disastrous peace, give up still more territory and her entire holdings on the Arctic Ocean including the important port of Petsamo, so that now Norway is the only Scandinavian state which has any seacoast on the Arctic. The state was compelled to pay a crushing indemnity but even so, it has preserved so far its independence and has sought for a real neutrality in the following cold war.

Russian Pressure

It has long been felt that despite this neutrality the Russians were exerting continuous pressure and by threats of commercial boycotts have compelled the people to select their governments not with a view to the will of the people but to the good will of Moscow. Thus the leaders of the Social Democratic Party have been excluded from the Presidency or the Premiership. Nevertheless President Kekkonen has retained hitherto the confidence of the Finns and also of Moscow and by an application of strict neutrality has kept the state on a relatively even keel without admitting representatives of the small Communist party to the government.

Suddenly the atmosphere changed when Khrushchev sent to Helsinki a demand for defense negotiations against the danger of a new German attack. The Foreign Minister went to Moscow and President Kekkonen called for new elections to the Diet in an effort to show the reality of Finnish neutrality. This seemed to work but now there has been a renewed call for defense negotiations on the ground of increasing danger. The President is seeing Khrushchev this week but the nature of the danger is still obscure. In an address to the people he referred only to the threat to Moscow of a visit of the West German War Minister to Norway as a provocation.

Does this mean that Khrushchev is merely wishing to exert more pressure on Finland or is he going to make conditions that will jeopardize the country's independence as Stalin did in 1939 or is he preparing a move not only against Finland but also the other Scandinavian countries, following the old tradition of Moscow in trying to advance to the north, to the west, and to the south, as well as to the east, when it meets a temporary check in one or another sector? It is a good way to keep the world in a state of tension and that is his one goal and it will be until the West decides to take the offensive for good and all to spread liberty and freedom throughout the world, even behind the Iron Curtain and in the Russian prison of nations.

Metropolitan Senyshyn Calls For Prayers on Pope John XXIII's 80th Birthday

EDITOR'S NOTE: On November 25, 1961, His Holiness Pope John XXIII will be 80 years old. On this occasion the Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, OSBM, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U. S., issued a letter calling for special masses and prayers for the Supreme Pontiff. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

In this month of November—a month memorable to all Ukrainians, we of the Catholic faith have the happy opportunity of manifesting our filial devotion, allegiance and obedience to the Vicar of Christ on the eightieth anniversary of the Holy Father's life on earth.

By means of our loyalty and submission to the Supreme Pontiff, we are able to fulfill Christ's will as expressed to the Apostles: "He who hears you hears me . . ." In addition on this occasion, we are able to express our gratitude to the Holy Father for the singular sollicitude expressed in behalf of Ukrainian Catholics in the free world and for his fatherly remembrance of our unfortunate brethren behind the Iron Curtain.

In the free world the Apostolic See has taken care of Ukrainian migrants by creating Ukrainian Catholic metropolises, eparchies and exarchies and by appointing new bishops. The Holy Father is concerned over the misfortune of suffering Ukrainians under the yoke of Bolshevik slavery, one of whom is our Metropolitan Joseph Slipiy who endures confinement and hardship in a Communist prison in Kiev.

We are grateful to God that in the midst of these days of suffering and dire problems, the Lord has seen fit to place at the helm of His Church John XXIII who on November 25 closes the eightieth year of temporal life.

It is customary in family circles, in organizations and communities for friends to express good wishes on birthdays and even, in some case, to bear gifts for the person celebrating such an event. It is fitting that we, Ukrainian Catholics, also the spiritual children of the Universal Church, do likewise, that is that we express our felicitations to the Holy Father Pope John XXIII now gloriously reigning by offering a spiritual bouquet of our heart-felt prayers.

Accordingly, I request the Very Reverend and Reverend Fathers to celebrate the Divine Liturgy on Sunday, November 26, of this year for the intention of the Holy Father; and I appeal to the Faithful that they participate in this by particularly offiering their Holy Communion and good acts for the intention of the Father of Christendom, Pope John XXIII. Furthermore, I request that all participants add three "Our Father's" and three "Hail, Mary's" at the close of the divine service, petitioning thereby the Lord's blessings upon Pope John XXIII for many years.

INSURANCE IS IMPORTANT

By Theodore Lutwiniak

One of the important items a family should include in its budget is insurance protection. It should be considered important because, in the event death should strike, it provides for burial expenses and protects the loved ones of the deceased from poverty or want temporarily or indefinitely, depending on the amount of insurance involved in the claim.

Without insurance protection there is no guarantee that the deceased will receive a decent burial or that those left behind will not suffer financial hardship. The importance of insurance protection cannot be over-emphasized.

Nevertheless, there are people who seem to think that an insurance certificate or policy is just a scrap of paper which obligates the holder to pay dues or premiums for benefits others will receive. Such persons do not have a sense of responsibility. They are apt to drop their insurance or surrender it for cash at a moment's notice and think nothing of it. To them the cash value of the piece of paper is more important than the protection it represents. The serious-thinking head of a family, however, keeps his insurance in force by making a definite provision for premium payments in the family budget. He has no fears as to what will become of his dependents after his death. Dropping the insurance or taking the cash value is the furthest thought in his mind. No person with a sense of responsibility would cancel his insurance if he could possibly avoid it.

The man without insurance is usually the wishful-thinking type who would brush off the matter lightly, saying "Oh, I don't need insurance. Things will work out OK." He won't be around to worry about where and how he is buried—it doesn't make any difference to him. He won't have to scrape up funds or go into debt for the funeral expenses. As for the wife and kids — they'll get along. The sad fact is there are many widows on public relief; others have taken jobs, being forced to make whatever arrangements they could for their children. And we know for a fact that funeral directors have had to sue to collect their fees for services; we have seen their legal notices in the newspapers.

Don't kid yourself about insurance. You need it. We all need it. Of course, there are times when it is difficult to make payments. We know we have to keep paying in order to have security, so we generally pay, somehow. We pay for food and take care of the rent—both of which are necessary items—and protection is just as necessary.

Not long ago a letter arrived at the Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association which read as follows: "I want the cash value of my insurance certificate. I am not interested in making further payments as I am planning to get married soon." Up to then we were under the impression that the average person didn't consider insurance really essential until he was married and assumed family responsibilities. Could it be that insurance agents and organizers for fraternal benefit societies are wrong in assuming that the best prospect for insurance is the newlywed?

Married couples should not ignore insurance protection. Marriage is not an excuse to dispose of insurance, but is a very good reason to be in the market for some.

Rememeber—when you're in the market for protection the Ukrainian National Association will have it for you, with all the benefits of fraternalism and membership. Write for your copy of the English language information booklet and keep it handy for future reference. The UNA address is: **Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J.** All cards and letters will receive prompt attention and there is no obligation. Please mention our column.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA in Review

AMERICAN FIRST

The death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn, is a great loss to the U.S. Government and the whole nation. Sam Rayburn was one of the most remarkable personalities in the comparatively short history of the United States. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1912, became the House Speaker in 1940 and held this post to the last days of his life. Presidents were coming and going but Mr. Sam remained and became known as the leader and symbol of the Capital.

Sam Rayburn worked without regard for his strength or health. He compared his position in the House to that of a defense lawyer defending the interests of his clients which to him represented the Government, the Party and the nation. He always put the good of the nation before the problems of the Party. Richard M. Nixon said that in the problems of the defense and security of the nation, the late Mr. Rayburn "was always an American first and then a Democrat."

ADENAUER IN U.S.A.

The visit to the United States of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his conferences with President Kennedy which began on Monday, November 20, have captured the interest of the whole world, including Moscow. This visit becomes more important and intriguing in view of the fact that Chancellor Adenauer was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of West Germany, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, and the Minister of Defense, Franz Joseph Strauss. Mr. Strauss' participation shows that the discussions will not be limited only to the political, but will also include military problems.

The primary purpose of the discussions will be without a doubt the Berlin crisis. The U.S. position on the Berlin question is not too clear. Latest events, especially Khrushchev's talk with the West German Ambassador to Moscow Dr. Kroll, indicate that even Adenauer is not categorically opposed to talks with Moscow and is ready to take an active part in them if the "Berlin Wall" comes down, and if the question of free access between West Berlin and West Germany will not be the subject of the negotiations.

Everything points to the fact that Mr. Adenauer in his talks with President Kennedy and his administration will serve not only to support the United States but also the solidarity of all four major Western powers because only then can the Berlin crisis be resolved satisfactorily.

BOOK REVIEW

SYMPHONY OF CENTURIES. Poems and Lyrics. By M. I Mandryka. Vol. III, pp. 216, Winnipeg, 1961.

The recent volume of M. I. Mandryka's verses entitled **The Symphony of Centuries** is an anthology of his lyrical, epic, historical and philosophical poetry, as well as an anthology of his own life; for it is through the prism of his own physical and spiritual experiences that he, in a variegated style and manner, projects the past, present and future he contemplated upon the receptive mind of a reader who seeks the meaning of life amid the apparent chaos of events and ideas that beset him in this age of storm and stress.

The volume is further arresting in that it is a personal record of the evolution of the poet's mind which encompasses a variety of poetic fancies, ranging from sensuous eroticism to the heights, or depths, of philosophic musings which at times border on the prophetic. In the latter his Muse achieves almost complete maturity.

The **Symphony** consists of five "movements" which, as they develop, become actually canvases in which the artist depicts his subjects, ideas and ideals as he sees them with his inner eye. What makes these depictions readily acceptable is the seeming ease with which Dr. Mandryka plies his verses, presenting even involved topics in a manner which is the very soul of simplicity. That is one of his appealing characteristics.

In the first "canvas" the figure of Mazepa emerges "rescued" from the romantic trammels in which that great Hetman was imprisoned by Byron and certain other poets of the same litetary school, as well as from the prejudicial appraisal by the Russian poet Pushkin who, in his poem "Poltava," presented this Kozak leader from the hostile czarist viewpoint as a "traitor." It may be argued that Mandryka, too, presents him from his own point of view and in the romantic atmosphere of his enthusiasm for his subject, but in this portrayal, he is at least shown as a human being governed by the political realism of the circumstances arising from the then national environment.

The next "movement" ("Apple Blossoms") may be simply glanced at as a graceful minuet replete with innocent intimacies with which Mandryka intrigues the reader as he lays bare to him his very soul in ardent pursuit of love to steady his declining years.

It is a pity that the next poem "Canada" has not yet been translated into English, because it is really a monument of tribute to his adopted land, particularly Western Canada whose agricultural aspects he deals with in preference to other facets of Canadian life as a whole. Yet the poem is to a large extent a composite picture of the aims and aspirations of the early Ukrainian peasant settlers, their steady progress towards other goals, particularly their gradual mergings into the cultural, social and political life of their fellow Canadians, and their eventual contribution to Canadian culture as a whole. The poem is a magnificent hymn of praise to Canada for the benefits it afforded to the Ukrainian element and for opportunities enabling these people to add to their well-being as well as to that of other ethnic groups in whose midst they live.

There follows an extensive poetic canvas which the poet considers a "Symphony" in itself, it being a compendium of the history of Ukraine chronicled from the haze of its prehistory to the present period. The final canto of this poem is of particular interest to us, as in it the poet breaks out in wrath against the world leaders who, after the First World War, by their short-sightedness created the conditions, and sowed the seeds of the present chaos. Especially is he hard on those who, even as they envisage the approaching danger, still cling to the complacent: **"Apres moi le deluge,"** freely rendered—"After I am gone, let happen what will."

To the present reviewer the final section of the collection is, philosophically, the most significant even if it is the shortest. In it, as he surveys the present scene, and casts an eye into the future, Dr. Mandryka reveals himself an optimistic pessimist, if such a term is admissible. For as he foresees ruin and destruction, he is convinced that the Power which by its rigid Law rules the atoms inside and outside man, will, in the end, not allow the creature to destroy the Creation. Even if the holocaust came, humanity would survive, and revive to a new life of beauty, brotherhood and justice.

Dr. Mandryka is not by any means against scientific achievements which are now rapidly and miraculously transforming the world as with the wave of a magic wand; but he does put science, together with its "learned moles," in its place, and does not exalt it above the spiritual power of man which alone can preserve life from the destructive might of these who believe that man's greatness is conditioned only by electrons and by the ability to manipulate and detonate nuclear devices.

M. I. Mandryka is one of the foremost Ukrainian contemporary poets. It's to be hoped that the essential portion of his literary output will be translated into English to allow his ideas and ideals a greater scope among a wider audience. Certainly he is worthy of consideration and attention by all those who, although in the minority, still maintain the predominance of the spirit over matter.

Prof. Dr. C. H. Andrusyshen
University of Saskatchewan.

UKRAINIANS IN PRESENT-DAY GERMANY

Special Report for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

MUNICH, Germany, November 17.—The once-powerful Ukrainian emigree community in West Germany has dwindled to a mere 17,000 to 18,000 persons, according to the considered opinion of Ukrainian leaders in Munich.

Immediately after World War II, especially after the mass repatriation and forceful deportation of **Ost-arbeiters**, among whom the greatest majority were Ukrainians, the number of Ukrainians was estimated at 250,000. This powerful and industrious mass of people had developed great social and economic organizations, various institutions, publishing enterprises and even founded a Free Ukrainian University in this city, a feat unequalled by any other refugee community.

Understandably, with the mass emigration of Ukrainian displaced persons in the years 1948-1952 to the United States, Canada, Australia, South America, Great Britain and France, Ukrainian refugee life in West Germany has undergone a considerable metamorphosis.

Central Representatives

The 17,000 to 18,000 Ukrainian community is scattered throughout West Germany, but the overwhelming majority of the Ukrainians live in this cheerful and prosperous Bavarian capital. The Central Representation of Ukrainian Emigration in Germany, headed by Yaroslav Bentsal, unites in its ranks over ¾ of all Ukrainians who live in some 100 different German localities. The Representation is officially recognized by the German government and represents the Ukrainian community, and cares for its cultural, economic and social progress. One of the major prospects of the Central Representation is the maintenance of 40 Ukrainian schools and 13 kindergartens where Ukrainian children have an opportunity to learn the Ukrainian language and culture and receive instruction in Ukrainian history and arts.

In addition, there are six major groups which, although members of the Central Representation, have their own field of activity and endeavor. These are:

1) The Ukrainian Charitable Service (former Ukrainian Red Cross), a relief organization, which gives relief and assistance to the sick, aged and those otherwise unable to work. Significantly, the Service is also sending medical supplies, though in limited quantity, to Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain. It maintains its own dispensary where emergency cases are treated. The Service is under the direction of Dr. Yaroslav Hynylevych, a capable and respected Ukrainian physician.

2) The Union of Ukrainian Invalids, which secures material assistance for Ukrainian war invalids from the two World Wars. Its funds come from voluntary contributions of Ukrainian organizations in the United States and Canada, as well as those in Germany.

3) The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) — European Representation, which was an immigration agency during the mass resettlement of Ukrainian displaced persons and escapees. Now, with no mass resettlement, the UUARC is helping the Ukrainian emigration to integrate into the social and economic life of its new homelands. Its European Director is Michael Rudko, a resident of the United States.

4) The Union of Ukrainian Women in Germany, which takes care of the cultural needs of Ukrainian women, helps the Ukrainian schools and kindergartens, provides food for children while at school, and the like.

5) The youth organizations, such as Plast and SUM, which are dedicated to educating the Ukrainian youth in Ukrainian culture, history and language through programs scheduled after regular school hours. In the summer it maintains youth camps, where campers obtain physical training and engage in various sports and games.

6) Ukrainian institutions of higher learning—the Free Ukrainian University and the Ukrainian Technical and Economic Institute represent Ukrainian culture and science in Germany.

There also exists a series of other organizations such as the Brotherhood of Former Soldiers of the Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army; the Association of Former Fighters of the UPA, the Union of Ukrainian Veterans, the Union of Ukrainian Combatants, the Association of Ukrainian Political Prisoners, and the like.

All these groups are integrated into the Central Representation, although many of them conduct their activities outside Germany as well.

Because of the general low economic status of the Ukrainian emigration in Germany, and especially the high percentage of sick and unproductive members of the Ukrainian community, the financial resources of the Central Representation are extremely limited, to say the least.

One of the most important tasks of the Central Representation is to combat communist agitation and Soviet provocations, by which the Soviet government is endeavoring to demoralize and break up the anti-communist front of the Ukrainian emigration in Germany.

Needless to say, the Ukrainians in Germany are eager to have contact with and the cooperation and support of Ukrainian organizations across the Atlantic.

Although the Ukrainian community in Germany is small and less active than it was ten years ago, its mission to hold its members together in the true Ukrainian spirit and to fight for the freedom of Ukraine is extremely vital and important.

Anglo-Ukrainian Society in London Issues Own Monthly Bulletin

LONDON (Special). — The first issue of **A.U.S. News**, dated November, 1961, has just been published in London as a monthly publication of the Anglo-Ukrainian Society in England. The four-page bulletin which has a tabloid format, carries a front-page editorial, which reads, in part:

"The purpose of **A.U.S. News** is two-fold. To spread among the British public reliable information about the Ukrainian people and what is happening in their enslaved homeland, and to act as a link between the Ukrainian and British members of the Anglo-Ukrainian Society.

"We have no hidden subsidies on which to rely for the financing of our 'voice,' and our advertising revenue will be small indeed. We will rely entirely on the generosity of our readers . . ."

In other paragraphs the editorial stated:

"There are something like fifteen thousand people of Ukrainian origin in Britain today, part of a vast emigration, estimated at six million, who have sought sanctuary in the West, many of them since the end of the last war. The impact of this influx on British people has been unique and few of the emigre communities have been accepted with the same warmth as have the Ukrainian people. Where the Ukrainian people have established communities, many British people have been drawn to them to adjust themselves to the English way of life. But the impact has been dual in its effects. British people have learned much from the Ukrainians, from their religious, social and family traditions; from their political aspirations . . ."

Other articles in the **A.U.S. News** include a report on the Ukrainian situation by members of the society, a report of the Society's Chairman, Mr. Auberon Herbert on his tour of Canada; an article on the centennial of Taras Shevchenko; an article by Prof. Paul Yuzyk on the Shevchenko monument in Winnipeg, and articles on education in the U.S.S.R., Britain, as well as several reports and correspondences by members and branches of the Society.

The address of the new publication is:

A.U.S. News
c/o News Office
Fielden Square
Todmorden, Lancs.
England.

CLUB OF CHAMPION ORGANIZERS ESTABLISHED IN U.N.A.

By JAROSLAW PADOCH

At its meeting on October 27, 1961, the Supreme Executive Committee, noting the great success of this year's pre-convention campaign for the development of the UNA, established a Club of Champion Organizers of the Soyuz. Eligible for membership in this Club are those organizers who organized 25 members or more for the UNA during this year's campaign. With the membership in the Club go various honors and privileges. The members will receive an honorary plaque, a shield of walnut wood, on which there is an enameled emblem of the Soyuz and a brass plate bearing the member's name. These plaques will be distributed to the Club members at the banquet which will be held during the 25th Jubilee Convention of the UNA in May 1962. Winners of the pre-convention campaign will be seated at a special table. Besides this, they will have an opportunity to win one of three additional monetary awards of $250, $150 and $100, besides a free vacation at the **Soyuzivka** and other rewards. This Club is intended as a permanent fixture which will increase each year in membership with new champion organizers of the UNA and will have its own officers.

Although little more than a month remains till the end of the campaign, there are now 28 members qualifying for the Club, whose photos are here shown*. Heading these champion organizers is a trio of 100-member men. These are Jefim Omelchenko of Grimsby, Canada, who obtained 135 members; Nicholas B. Nichols of Chicago and Michael Turko of Ford City with 115 members each. Following them is another trio who each organized over 70 members and they include I. Skoczylas of Philadelphia, Supreme Adviser and Executive Secretary of the Canadian UNA Office Bohdan Zorych of Toronto and his friend and persistent rival, Supreme Adviser Ivan Odezynsky of Philadelphia. Following them are six who obtained over 50 members, namely: Semen Lewycky of Toronto, Peter Holowachuk of Passaic, William Popowych of Rochester, Vladimir Kossar of Winnipeg, Roman Czuczkewycz of Cleveland and UNA Vice-President Stephen Kuropas. Following them are 16 organizers who obtained between 25-48 members. Among the 28 champions there are so far only two women: Mrs. Helen Olek, Secretary of Branch 22 of Chicago and Mrs. Anne Remick, Secretary of Branch 238 in Boston. This list will undoubtedly grow with additional champion organizers, men and women, as new applications continue to roll in. It can be expected that in the last weeks of the year the list will be doubled and that there will be no less than 50 charter members of this honorary Club.

One reason for the success of this year's campaign is because it is being run during the centenary of Shevchenko's death. Because Taras Shevchenko is the patron of the Ukrainian National Association, new members have been receiving certificates bearing his portrait since the middle of this year. Many Ukrainians, both those who take additional certificates and those who are not yet members, are increasing their insurance coverage now in order to receive this souvenir certificate. This Shevchenko certificate will become especially valuable for Ukrainian youth.

Contributing considerably to the success of this year's campaign is the fact that it is a pre-convention campaign which precedes and prepares the success of the 25th Jubilee Convention of the UNA, which will take place in New York in 1962.

With a view toward the steady growth and development of the **Soyuz** and wishing to see all deserving organizers of the UNA at its Convention, the preceding Convention of 1958 changed paragraph No. 10 of the UNA By-Laws so that delegates should be those Soyuz workers **"who showed active participation in the organization and development of the UNA."** It is to be hoped that all Soyuz workers will make every effort to comply with these new qualifications of the By-Laws before the meeting to elect delegates to the Convention takes place.

This year is one of the finest in a long row of successful years of steady growth of the UNA. In this year the UNA has reached 3 records, namely it has passed the 80,000 member mark, as well as $25,000,000 in assets, while its total insurance issued to UNA members amounts to $60,000,000. There is reason to believe that these successes will be surpassed and that the slogan of the Home Office of the UNA will be fulfilled and that is: 500 new members in November and 1,000 new members in December of this year.

The Week in Soviet Propaganda

Summary of Events

Now that the 22nd Party Congress is over, Soviet internal propaganda media are everywhere jogging citizens to get to work on the Party program, which promises to bring Communism in twenty years. The major effort is directed at solving the perennial agricultural crisis. Typical of Khrushchev's working method was the agricultural conference in the Kremlin called right after the Party Congress and the announcement of zonal conferences, aimed at bringing expansion of agricultural production. Khrushchev personally is attending the first such conference in Central Asia, and the Soviet press and radio already praise the "valuable" remarks and advice he gave on a vast range of problems.

While Khrushchev's call, "to work, **tovarishchi!**" is the **leitmotiv** of Soviet domestic propaganda, international themes seem to have been relegated temporarily to lower rank in internal media. Support for the "final ideological disposition" of the anti-Party group and for the condemnation of the Albanian leadership is voiced at meetings "discussing" the results of the Congress, but there is no special emphasis given these topics. The Party leadership appears anxious not to let these matters get out of hand. The renaming of localities named after Stalin continues, but Khrushchev's determination to erase Stalin's name to the dot over the "i" is obviously coupled with the desire to provoke as little ferment as possible among the rank and file. Press and radio are therefore most discreet in announcing the renamings.

SOVIET INTERNAL THEMES

Nuclear Tests

Though Soviet media have never reported individual Soviet nuclear explosions—not even the explosion of the 57 megaton device—Soviet propaganda has sharply intensified its efforts to defend the Soviet decision to resume nuclear tests and to counterattack the "hypocritical and cynical" accusations made by the West.

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by WALDIMIR SEMENYNA
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HONORARY CLUB OF U.N.A. ORGANIZERS

* Photos of four organizers who are members of this Club, are missing, namely: R. Czuczkewycz of Cleveland, with 56 members; W. Hanchar of Boston, with 30 members; Anne Remick of Boston, with 25 members; and I. Pyndus of Syracuse, with 25 members.

BOOKS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS. LOOK OVER THE SELECTION IN THE "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE. INQUIRIES BY MAIL ARE WELCOMED.

Attention! Attention!

NEW YORK and VICINITY
ANNUAL MEETING
Of the District Committee Of U.N.A. Branches

of NEW YORK CITY and VICINITY

will be held

Friday, December 1st, 1961

at 7:30 P. M.

at the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME
140-142 Second Avenue (bet. 8th & 9th Sts.)
NEW YORK CITY.

The convention delegates, officers and representatives of the following branches are requested to attend:

5, 6, 8, 46, 66, 69, 117, 129, 130, 158, 160, 184, 194, 198, 200, 203, 204, 210, 211, 256, 267, 293, 298, 310, 325, 327, 361, 389, 393, 433, 435, 450, 455, 457, 485, 489.

from:

New York, Brooklyn, Bronx, Astoria, Whitestone, Westbury, Babylon, Hastings-on-Hudson, Hempstead, Ozone Park, Port Jervis, Riverhead, Stapleton, Yonkers.

PROGRAM:

1. Opening of meeting;
2. Election of Presiding Officers;
3. Minutes of Preceding General Meeting;
4. Reports of Officers of District Committee;
5. Discussion on reports;
6. Reports of Auditing Comittee and acceptance of reports;
7. Election of New Officers;
8. Future plans;
9. Resolutions;
10. Adjournment.

SUPREME EXECUTIVES OF UNA
will participate in this meeting.

ALL INTERESTED UKRAINIANS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT

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

	Adults	Juveniles	Comb. Totals
Grand Total as of October, 1961	53,896	26,091	79,987
Active Members:			
New Members	258	180	438
Reinstated	47	26	73
Transferred from Other Assemblies	30	20	50
Transferred from Other Classes	13	2	15
Totals	348	228	576
Members Suspended	72	74	146
Transferred to Other Assemblies	31	22	53
Transferred to Other Classes	10	5	15
Transferred to Adults	—	9	9
Members Died	63	2	65
Cash Surrender	35	33	68
Endowment Matured	12	12	24
Fully Paid Insurance	42	19	61
Reduced Paid Up Ins.	—	—	—
Extended Insurance	1	—	1
Totals	266	176	442
Inactive Members:			
Paid-Up	50	21	71
Extended	34	38	72
Totals	84	59	143
Members Died	3	—	3
Cash Surrendered	5	2	7
Reactivated	25	20	45
Total	33	22	55
Grand Total as of October, 1961	54,029	26,180	80,209

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.
BALANCE SHEET AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1961

ADULT DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	$ 605,678.84	
Mortgage Loans	3,149,935.64	
Bonds and Stocks	15,463,141.70	
Certificate Loans to Members	322,162.15	
Real Estate	369,080.83	
Printing Plant & Equipment	22,543.79	
Total Assets		$19,932,542.95

LIABILITIES

New Mortuary Fund	$19,009,665.96	
Administration Fund	10,042.13	
Convention Fund	83,517.13	
Indigent Fund	315,553.64	
National Fund	1,592.84	
Old Mortuary Fund	49,419.59	
Reserve Fund	22,967.52	
Orphans Fund	132,815.26	
Contingency Fund	261,977.43	
Old Age Home Fund	45,031.92	
Emergency Fund	9,959.53	
Total Liabilities		$19,932,542.95

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	$ 194,769.17	
Mortgage Loans	1,571,545.10	
Bonds	3,521,919.64	
Certificate Loans to Members	62,064.20	
Total Assets		$ 5,350,298.11

LIABILITIES

Juvenile Mortuary Fund	$ 5,232,020.13	
Juvenile Administration Fund	118,277.98	
Total Liabilities		$ 5,350,298.11

COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Adult Department	$19,932,542.95
Juvenile Department	5,350,298.11
Total	$25,282,841.06

Immigration and Nationality Act Amended

A non-quota immigration status will now be applicable for orphans under 14 years of age, whose parents died or cannot be found, or whose remaining parent is unable to care for such a child. Such admission to immigrate into the United States was made part of the Immigration and Nationality Act known as Public Law 87-301, passed by Congress on September 15, 1961.

The act also liberalizes the admission of aliens who are on the second and third preference lists (parents and unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens), spouses and unmarried children of legal residents of the U.S.A. who have filed petitions for admission with the Immigration Service prior to July 1, 1961. All these will also be admitted as non-quota immigrants.

The former requirement that a visa applicant states his race and ethnic classification in his application has been eliminated.

Certain provisions were also made for applicants afflicted with tuberculosis and have close relatives in the United States; and for spouses and children of nationals who are 60 years old and lived outside the U.S.A. for not less than ten years, may reside abroad without losing citizenship.

More detailed information about the above-mentioned amendments may be obtained from the Nationalities Services Center, 1620 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS

Would all Ukrainian firms, organizations and individual persons who had placed advertisements with the "SVOBODA" or "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY" kindly pay the amount due for them at their earliest convenience.

THE ADMINISTRATION

ПРОМІНЬ

Рік VII. Листопад 1961 ч. 5 (60)

ТАБОРИ МОЛОДІ НА ОСЕЛІ ІМ. ОЛЬЖИЧА В ЛІГАЙТОНІ

Вже від чотирьох років серед мальовничих гір Поконо, у місці, яке через свою особливу красу названо Американською Швайцарією, на своїй Оселі Український Золотий Хрест з великим успіхом провадить виховні табори української молоді.

У цьогорічних дівочих і хлоп'ячих таборах та у дитячому підтаборі, які почалися 25-го червня і тривали 9-ть тижнів взяло участь 235 дівчат і хлопців.

Молодь прибула до табору не тільки із недалеких міст як Филаделфія, Балтимор, Трентон чи Ню Йорк, але також із далекого Ст. Пол в Міннесоті та Торонта.

Табори з доручення Головної Управи УЗХ та ОДВУ підготовили та зорганізували п-ні Оксана Ґенґало і Павло Дорожинський. Провадила табір команда і булава в складі: Марія Варвара — командантка дівочого табору, Володимир Процик — комендант хлоп'ячого табору, Ольга Зуляк — виховниця дитячого підтабору, п-ні д-р Шульгин — таборова лікарка, п-ні Стефа Курчаба — медична сестра, п-на Ліда Білинська — інструктор співу, Зенон Вонторський — бунчужний, Орест Вонторський, Адріян Мигасюк, Богдан Зуб — писарі, Тереса Милян, Ляриса Поліщук, Марійка Стадницька, Віра Чайківська, Маріянна Чиканенко — Сестрички, Роман Городиський, Теодор Ґолець, Олег Дражньовський, Роман Куделя, Трувор Кузьмович, Юрій Луців, Тарас Михалевич, Борис Татунчак, Лев Халупа — братчики.

На щоденних гутірках таборовики доповнювали свое знання з історії і географії України, української літератури, спеціяльно докладно вивчали Тараса Шевченка та український націоналізм.

Теоретично й практично ознайомлювались із першою поміччю, впорядом, піоніркою, таборництвом і майдрівництвом.

Кожного тижня учасники табору відбували прогульки в довколишні гори, а час до часу виправлялися в дальший терен на цілоденні прогульки як, напр., до Маунтайн Лейк, Ґлен енд Окое, Індіян Спрінґ.

Багато часу й уваги присвячено під час таборування співові, танкам, вправам, спортові та тереновим грам.

Як і в попередніх роках так і цього року проведено під проводом спортового референта Оселі п. Романа Завицького протягом двох тижнів легкоатлетичні змагання у таких видах спорту: скоки у височінь, в довжину, з жердкою, біги на довгу і коротку віддаль, мети ратищем, кулею, диском, відбиванка, кошиківка, плавання і стріляння.

В половині серпня відвідав табір син Олега Ольжича, молодий 17-літній Олег Кандиба. Він своєю безпосередністю та знанням, скоро здобув симпатії у всіх таборовиків.

Кожної суботи таборовики палили велику ватру, присвячену визначній українській постаті чи події. Варто відмітити ватри, які своєю доброю підготовкою і вмілим виконанням привернули увагу присутніх батьків і гостей. До них належить ватра, присвячена Тарасові Шевченкові в століття його смерти, ватра в честь Маркіяна Шашкевича, поляглих в бою під Бродами, та Олега Ольжича.

Гутірки на таборі, крім команди, проводили: Михайло Белендюк, проф. Білинський, полк. Іван Білоус, Ярослав Гайвас, проф. Оксана Ґенґало, пор. інж. Заброцький, Роман Завицький, проф. Іщук, Олег Кандиба, Мирон Куропась, пполк. інж. Михайло Ліщинський, Іларіон Поліщук.

Команка табору УЗХ

Діти проводили свої вакації на таборі під духовною опікою Всч. Отців Володимира Грабця і Томи Варіляка, які кожної неділі і свята відправляли Служби Божі, виголошували гарні проповіді та провадили навчання катехизму.

Добрим прикладом для молоді може служити жертвенність таборовиків, які склали на будову пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові у Вашингтоні 40 дол., а також на вшанування пам'яті Маркіяна Шашкевича — 32 дол.

Цього року адміністрацію Оселі провадив полк. Іван Білоус взірцево. За його готовість допомогти у кожнім часі й потребі йому належиться від таборовиків щира подяка. Також смачна і добірна кухня під зарядом пань Ольги Зуляк, Надії Стадницької і Лесі Гринішак заспокоювала загострені свіжим повітрям апетити таборовиків.

Табори закінчилися 27 серпня 1961 р. В цей день таборовики взяли участь у фестивалі і посадженні Шевченківського дуба на Оселі. Своїми піснями, танками і деклямаціями збагатили програму фестивалю.

Таборовики роз'їжджалися домів повні вражень і споминів та з бажанням повернутися ще раз до табору.

П.

Про спортові змагання молоді табору УЗХ на Оселі ім. О. Ольжича в Лігайтоні

Як перші таборові змагання проходили під знаком Мазепинського Року, другі під гаслом „За участь України у світовій Олімпіяді", так цьогорічні легкоатлетичні змагання були присвячені 100-тим роковинам Тараса Шевченка. — „Чи можна зв'язувати особу і соту річницю смерти найбільшого нашого поета Шевченка з нашими спортовими змаганнями"? — ставив запит провідник змагань при їхньому святочному відкритті. — „Зовсім сміло можна! Він був змагуном і то найбільшим змагуном, бо змагуном волі. Він бо, ціле своє життя змагався за волю українського народу. Він то взивав полум'яно: Борітеся! Поборете! Бо воля і свобода ніколи не приходять без зусилля — без змагу. І тому ми сміло пов'язуємо наші сьогоднішні змагання із особою світлої пам'яті нашого Тараса".

Тому, що змагання випали саме в час величного відкриття пам'ятника у Вінніпеґу з масовою участю молоді (про що обширно інформувалося таборову молодь в гутірках), а з мікрофонів лилися слова поета, переплітані дібраними піснями наших бандуристів, над оселею справді царив дух Кобзаря. Немає сумніву, що тільки завдяки цьому, постав серед таборовиків Шевченківський Комітет, який зібрав деяку суму грошей і від таборовиків і від гостей та вислав їх на Фонд Будови Пам'ятника у Вашингтоні, 50 дол.

Як в попередніх роках, так і цього, змагання були завжди найбільшою атракцією таборового життя. З присмністю можна було спостерегти таборове юнацтво у шляхетному легкоатлетичному змагу, що всіма силами старалося вибитися на чолові місця. Можна сміло ствердити, що в цьому перед вели дівчата.

До цьогорічних змагань введено мети ратищем, кулею, диском, біги на довгу віддаль (2 милі), скоки у височінь і в довжінь.

Решта, як короткі біги, стріляння, стук-пук, відбиванка, копаний м'яч, було як і попередніми роками. На превеликий жаль відпали, звичайно найбільш емоційні, плавацькі змагання через клопоти з басейном.

Коли кинути оком на таборовиків - змагунів, зразу запримічується брак знання легкоатлетики, а відсутність руханки у школах, роблять молодь „штурпаковатою", без ґрації. І тому, згадуючи минулі наші здобутки у легкоатлетиці, та теперішнє зведення спорту до копаного м'яча, з жалем приходиться дивуватися на марнування таких талантів, які направду могли б вибитися не лиш в українському спорті. Взяти б таких хлопців як І. Різник, що на наших змаганнях вирівняв кол. галицький рекорд у скоку в висоту (1.63 м) та мав перше місце у кулі і диску, чи Т. Голиця, першуна в бігу на 1 милю, чи З. і О. Вонторських — скакунів і надійних легкоатлетів, чи Гринішака, чи Р. Куделю, чи з молодших Р. Корнійчука, Я. Бона, І. Назаревича, а з малих Р. Сілецького, Р. Геля, чи Ю. Курчабу — це матеріял, з якого вийшли б направду непересічні наші легкоатлети. Те саме і серед дівчат. Такі: М. Стадницька, О. Корнійчук, М. Кузьмович, Н. Чума, Л. Куркчі, І. Гринішак, В. Баґан — аж жаль бере, що не вправляють!

Управа Оселі в Лігайтоні та ЦУ ОДВУ через свою Спортову Референтуру пішли назустріч молодим спортовцям, закупивши потрібне приладдя, та асиґнуючи 1,500 дол. на улаштування спортової площі.

Маючи відповідну площу, легкоатлетичні змагання можна буде поперити і на студентську не - таборову молодь, що напевно схоче взяти участь у цих змаганнях, та заробити собі „золоту", „срібну" чи бронзову „олімпійську медалю". (А за ті медалі — як знаємо — бій це легкий! Часом коштує і сліз!). Це вийде на користь і змаганням і змагунам, бо сильна конкуренція у змагу, потягає!

Р. З.

Text of Speech of MUN President Myron Kuropas at Windsor, Canada

Let me begin by emphasizing the honor that I feel in having been invited to speak to you this evening. As an American I am deeply thrilled with the opportunity of being permitted to exchange a few ideas with young Canadians of Ukrainian decsent, especially when these same young Canadians are celebrating a milestone in their unique organizational life. I say unique because I sincerely believe that the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada has performed a monumental service during the past 25 years. You have managed to combine the most positive elements of both the Canadian and Ukrainian ways of life and to produce an organization which is, at one and the same time, a real asset to Canada as well as a source of inspiration to those Ukrainians who are enslaved behind Moscow's Iron Curtain.

As you celebrate your 25th anniversary in Windsor tonight, you can be proud of the fact that you have managed to keep the Ukrainian spirit alive in a country so far removed from the land of your parents and grandparents. You can also be proud of the fact that so many of your members have played such an active role in Canada's future. They felt a deep obligation and loyalty towards the country that nurtered them and refused to remain half-baked Canadian citizens. Today, these same former members are prominent Canadian lawyers, educators and parliamentarians and their many contributions to Canadianism are being hailed by Canadians everywhere. Most important of all, you canbe proud of the fact that MUN has managed to retain its youth. After having attended many so-called "youth" conventions, my first UNYF convention in Saskatoon was a refreshing change. Here I found people scarcely out of their teens eager and willing to take on the many responsibilities that MUN demands of its membership. Their determination and vigor speak well for an organization that is actually 25 years young.

But as you reflect back over the past 25 years, do not be content to rest on your laurels. Most of us, because of our age, have been members of MUN for only a short time. Few, if any of us, have had to live through the many trials and tribulations involved in organizing working cadres of young men and women. Few of us had to struggle, to build, to mold and strive to put this organization on its feet. If we are to be completely honest with ourselves, we must realize that the fact that we are here today is not the result of our own determined efforts but rather, the result of the dedication, perseverance and vision of those who preceded us. It was they who provided MUN with the necessary impetus to put it where it is today. For the majority of us, joining MUN was simply a matter of coming and taking . . . everything we needed was already there . . . the schools, the instructors, the meeting places, and the program. All we had to do was to avail ourselves of that which had been put there by those who came before us.

The questions that we must now ask ourselves are these: What are we going to give to MUN? What are we going to do to live up to the dreams and hopes of the founders of this Federation? What are we going to do to make this organization stronger and greater than it is today? The answers to these questions are of vital importance to all of us. They are of importance o those who founded this organization; they are of importance to these who are still with the organization; and they are of importance to those who will soon be in positions of leadership within the organization.

In order to be in a position to provide intelligent answers to these questions, however, we must first understand the basic ideal or principle upon which the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada was founded. We must rediscover, I believe, that single, unique factor which distinguishes MUN from all other Ukrainian youth organizations in North America. That factor, that ideal and that single all-encompassing principle upon which this organization was founded is nationalism.

Much has been said and much has been written about Ukrainian nationalism and its many traditions. MUN had its origin in these traditions and grew to maturity among its many manifestations, positive and negative alike. As a political force, Ukrainian nationalism is still evolving. It has had its successes and its failures, its moments of glorious triumph and its moments of bitter disappointment. Nevertheless, Ukrainian nationalism is still very much alive. It is a valid force and if we expect to see this organization grow and prosper, we must be familiar with its basic tenets.

Nationalism has been defined as a state of mind in which the supreme loyalty of the individual is felt to be due to the nation-state. Although attachment to one's native soil, to parental traditions and to territorial boundaries have been known throughout history, as prevailing sentiments of varying strength, nationalism, as a dominant historical force, did not make its appearance until the 18th century. Viewed in this perspective then, nationalism is a modern political movement.

Prior to the 18th century states or territories were not dilineated by nationality: man's loyalty was not due to the nation-state but to other forms of political aspiration: the city state, the feudal fief and its lord, the dynastic state, the religious group or the sect. The nation-state was not only a non-entity but for the greater part of world history it did not even appear as a political ideal.

During the first 15 centuries of the Christian era the political ideal was the universal world-state as characterized by the Roman Empire. During the middle ages civilization was determined religiously; for all the different nationalities of Christendom as well as for those of Islam, there was but one civilization — Christian or Mohammedan—and but one language of culture—Latin (or Greek) or Arabic (or Persian). During the periods of the renaissance and classicism, it was the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which became the universal norm, valid for all people and all times. Later, the French civilization was regarded throughout Europe as the ideal norm for educated people of all nationalities.

The first powerful manifestation of nationalism as a political ideal was the American revolution of 1776. It was argued that man can be educated only in his mother tongue, not in the languages of other civilizations and other times. The American Declaration of Independence further argued that man had the right of self-determination and that he had no obligation to a government that was far removed from his native soil. The American Revolution had a profound effect upon Western Europe and was soon followed by the French Revolution of 1790. By the middle of the 19th century the political ideals of these two revolutions were being manifest in eastern Europe. Towards the end of the century these same ideals had spread to Latin America. By the beginning of the 20th century, they were in evidence in Asia. Today we see the results of their influence in Africa.

What were these early ideals of nationalism? What had brought them about?

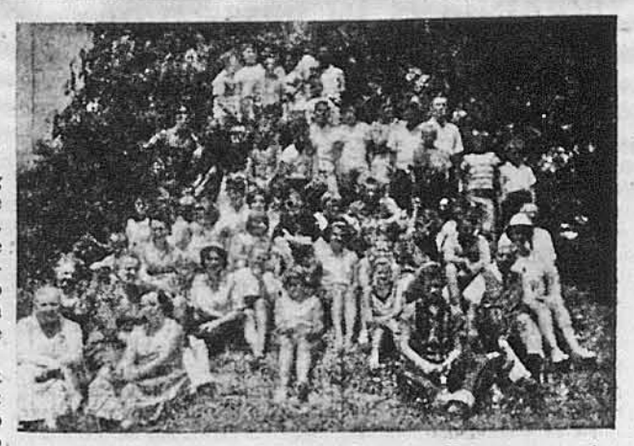
American nationalism had its roots deeply imbedded in England and Locke's political philosophy. There was a great enthusiasm for liberty, a great emphasis on the humanitarian character, upon the individual and his rights and upon the human community beyond all national divisions. American nationalism became the typical product of the 19th century. The American settlers had become members of a nation in a fight for liberty and individual rights based on the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine. It was a liberal and humanitarian nationalism which regarded America as the vanguard of mankind on its march to greater liberty, equality and happiness for all.

The same liberal and humanitarian ideals were true of the French Revolution. The famous slogan of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen were thought to be valid for all peoples. French nationalism stressed the element of will, and of free individual decision in the formation of nations. Nations were constituted by an act, in self-determination of their members . . . nationalism in America as well as in France meant an adherence to an idea, a universal progressive idea, looking toward a common future of freedom and equality, not towards a past which had been characterized by authoritarianism and inequality.

In most countries, the evolution of nationalism or the awakening of the national spirit followed a distinct pattern. First, poets and scholars emphasized cultural nationalism and re-kindled the national sentiment. Next the national language was reformed and elevated to the rank of a literary language. At the same time historians delved deep into the national past so as the prepare the foundations for the political claims soon to be raised by the people. Finally came the revolution, peaceful or otherwise, and nationhood, the final stage of nationalism.

Ukrainian nationalism followed a similar pattern. Writers like Kotliarevsky and Shashkevych paved the way by helping to elevate the Ukrainian vernacular to a literary language. Poets like Shevchenko and Franko re-kindled the national spirit. Historians like Kostomariv and Hrushevsky prepared the way for future political claims. The height of Ukrainian political aspirations came on January 22, 1918, when the Central Rada issued its 4th Universal proclaiming one, sovereign and independent Ukrainian State. Men like Petlura and Konovalets who came into prominence after this date represented the fullest political development of modern Ukrainian nationalism. In every respect Ukrainian nationalism evolved and flowered along healthy, normal and politically valid lines. Unfortunately, the nationalistic aspirations of Ukraine were not heeded by the western powers in 1918.

(To be concluded)



Учасники табору Українського Золотого Хреста на оселі ім. Ольжича в Лігайтоні влітку 1961 року

MUN ACTIVITIES

. . . IN NEW YORK CITY

Seminar Opens in NYC

The first session of a novel series of lecture and discussion groups sponsored by the New York City UNYF branch opened on October 6. UNYF National Vice-President Oleh Riznyk serves as program planner and discussion leader. Discussion sessions will be held every other Friday and will take in many topics that enlightened and serious Ukrainian youth are interested in. The series is broken into 5 parts. The first part will deal with the Ukrainian immigration to America, a history of Ukrainian organized life in America, and a study of the functions and roles of some of the leading Ukrainian-American organizations in this country. Prominent leaders of the various Ukrainian organizations will be asked to explain the function and role of their organization and the contributions it has made. After listening to the speakers, the class will attempt to re-evaluate what they have said and thus analyze the role of Ukrainian organizations; their shortcomings and their strength.

The second segment of the course will be devoted to re-evaluating the role of MUN. The history of the organization will be outlined, together with present policies and philosophies. The class will descuss various ways the organization can be improved and what the major good features of MUN are.

Then, the class will delve into the function and purpose of Ukrainian Nationalism—is it a positive or negative force? Both sides of this controversial subject will be debated in order to understand Ukrainian Nationalists and their opponents.

The final two segments of the course will deal with leadership techniques and administration. Practical application of general administrative and leadership principles will be demonstrated as the main purpose will be the applicability of the discussion to the problems that will arise in the organization on a day basis.

16 members of the branch have registered for the courses which are sponsored in order to give these members a broad perspective on Ukrainian life in America and help them become more informed and technically able leaders in the Ukrainian community.

At the completion of the Seminar, the UNYF branch will sponsor a series of lectures about Ukrainian history and Communism.

★

Muscles Ache After Sports Opener

Exactly 17 UNYF members from New York City awoke last Saturday morning with a variety of aching muscles. The Friday evening before, these 17 energetic sportsmen and women attended the first session of MUN Sports as planned and developed by UNYF branch President Eugene Klokiw. The members who throughly enjoyed the extensive workout are looking forward to forthcoming sessions.

The sports program consisted of volley-ball and basketball held in the local High School gym. The use of the gym has been granted to our organization for use every alternate Friday evening. Supplementing the sports program will be Ukrainian folk dance instruction which will be given in the gym also. These energetic programs are being extensively cultivated in anticipation of the UNYF Convention sports and dance competition in 1962.

★

Krupka Sports Army Green

Jerry Krupka, former Vice-President of UNYF Branch 4 was bid farewell as he departed to join Uncle Sam's United States Army. Mr. Krupka, who is engaged to Oksana Kurkchi, was drafted two months ago, when the increase in military personnel was announced as a result of the Berlin crisis. We would like to wish Mr. Krupka a happy hitch.

★

. . . IN CHICAGO

Second Volume of Saga Available

Volume two of Myron Kuropas' brilliant compilation of Ukrainian history in simplified and concise outline form in the English language is now available. Published by MUN Enterprises, 2315 W.Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., the Saga sells for $1.00. Volume two deals with the Age of Heroism and takes in the colorful and daring Cossacks. No Ukrainian should be without this valuable historical tool which gives the true story of Ukraine which your American friends will appreciate seeing and reading.

★

Chicago MUN Dance Instruction

The Chicago MUN branch has undertaken courses in Ukrainian folk dancing in order to become better acquainted with the Ukrainian heritage. The branch which was organized last year is intent in improving their dancing skills and after their first lesson which was held a few weeks ago, they are optimistic of the results they will attain.

★

. . . IN WINDSOR

UNYF of America Participate in 25th Anniversary of UNYF Windsor

MUN of America took an active part in the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Windsor MUNO branch. MUN President Myron Kuropas delivered the keynote address as guest speaker at the celebrations (see text of speech on this page). In addition the Detroit MUN dancers fascinated the audience with a rendition of the "Holubenchok." Three Detroit MUN members, Leo Kalniczenko, Luba Smolij, and George Furoway performed the "Anniversary Waltz" in honor of the Windsor branch which is just across the river from Detroit. Later in the evening the Detroit MUN Dancers performed the "Kozachok."

Volume II of Saga Published

The second volume of the Saga of Ukraine was published by MUN Enterprises recently. Myron Kuropas' epic narrative of Ukrainian history in concise and handy outline form has been heralded by many Ukrainians as a landmark and milestone in the writing of Ukrainian history.

The new volume continues where Volume I left off. It takes in what Mr. Kuropas calls "The Age of Heroism." The publication tells the story of the Ukrainian Kozaks, their origins, way of life and famous hetmans. Chapter 2 deals with the legacy of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, while chapter three tells of Ivan Mazepa and his times. The Saga is written in English and is a must for everyone who wants a handy outline guide to Ukrainian history. It also makes an excellent text, as the volume includes numerous questions and answers at the end of each chapter. Fully illustrated, the Saga of 74 pages crammed with information about Ukraine sells for $1.25 and may be ordered from:

MUN Enterprises
2315 West Chicago Ave.
Chicago 22, Ill.

Volume I is still available in limited numbers and it sells for $1.50. Both volumes have been in heavy demand and anyone wishing to obtain a copy would do well to order as soon as possible as the supply has been almost completely exhausted.

Правдива любов

Була весна. Сонце розсипало теплим промінням, проникало поміж листями дерев. У лісі було спокійно і вдумливо. Пташки, що скакали поміж галузками, співали різноманітними голосами. Горів маленький вогник, а довкола нього сиділа група молодих повстанців і говорили на тему любови.

Обізвався один з них: „Любов це мрія, до якої ми серцем тужимо. Вона дає нам прекрасні настрої, милі почування і безпритомність". Усі зареготались, як почули це останнє слово. Настала тишина і заговорив провідник, „хлопці, це все правда є, але чи ви знаєте, що це є правдива любов? Оповім вам таку історію:

Було це під час війни, вороги наступали на маленьку групу повстанців, які мали наказ обороняти село. Почався бій, один за одним падали повстанці, аж залишилось тільки двох. Вони згодились тікати, бо мали добрі документи при собі. Чекали на ніч. Врешті прийшла хвилина до втечі. Забігли вони до хати на краю села. Вороги, побачивши це, обступили їх і почали стріляти. Один з повстанців дістав кулю в ногу і впав на долівку. Підступаючи до нього друг, каже: „не журись, їх лиш напевно десять, а я маю плян". Передав раненому документи, кажучи: „Лежи спокійно, про мене не журись". Відтак перехрестився і вийшов з хати на подвір'я. Вороги обступили його. Знаючи, що коли вони ввійдуть до хати і знайдуть раненого, то його застрілять, а документи від нього заберуть. Не довго думаючи, потягнув шнурок, який був прив'язаний до гранати в його кишені. Настав великий вибух і повстанець загинув, вбиваючи із собою всіх ворогів.

Ось ця любов правдива", — промовив провідник, „він віддав своє життя за життя того раненого та тисячів інших, яких ті документи схоронили від нападу ворогів. Як би повстанець не віддав життя, то ранений ніколи б не передав цих документів іншим.

Ось й Ісус Христос каже, що більшої любови немає, як любов свого ближнього, як віддання свого життя за друзів своїх.

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PROMIN

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