www.ukrweekly.com

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

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
Direct New York City Line:
BArcly 7-4125
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

ЧИК. LXIX Ч. 71 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1962 SECTION TWO No. 71 VOL. LXIX

UNA PRE-CONVENTION MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES

UNA Rochester District Committee

By George Pankrath

ROCHESTER, N.Y., April 9.—Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, flew into Rochester yesterday to attend a district meeting of the UNA and wound up the day visiting all the Ukrainian churches, clubs, and national homes.

From the time he landed at the Rochester-Monroe County Airport at 9:30 A.M., his plane being an hour overdue, till he left at 8 P.M. he was constantly on the go. He was met at the airport by UNA supreme advisor William Hussar and his lovely wife Stella and George Pankrath, Rochester UNA publicity director.

His first stop was at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church to attend Mass and then he addressed the Church's Holy Name Society's communion breakfast. He was introduced by president Michael Ewanow and spoke on Rochester's contribution to UNA's growth and development. He informed the group on the progress being made on the issuance of the Taras Shevchenko Commemorative Stamp and also on the fund-raising program for the erection of the Shevchenko Memorial in Washington, D.C. He commended the Rochester UNA branches on the fine job they have done in raising over 50 per cent of its set quota towards the Memorial.

After the breakfast, accompanied by Hussar, Pankrath and Roman Shevchuk, he proceeded to visit the various Ukrainian Clubs in the city beginning with the Ukrainian Civic Center where he had a long conference with Walter Hawrylak, secretary of branch 316; Steven Andrews, vice-president of Br. 315 and manager of the U.C.C. and Walter Swereda, Branch 316's delegate to the National Convention to be held in May in New York City. From the U.C.C. they proceeded to the Ukrainian West Side Club where he met and talked with president Peter Rudy and manager Jaroslav Blahyj. The three then returned to the Ukrainian American Club and a delicious steak dinner prepared by the Club's manager and maitre'd John "Jeep" Shewchuk.

The meeting which was set for 3 P.M., started on time. The branches represented were 36, 217, 269, 283, 285, 289, 316, 343, 367 and 43, a total of ten branches and thirty branch officers and delegates.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by Walter Hawrylak, W. Hussar introduced Mr. Lesawyer who spoke in Ukrainian. He spoke of the up-coming convention and urged that the delegates prepare themselves thoroughly for full participation in the week-long proceeding by studying the officers' reports which will be sent out later this month and by reading accounts of activities in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

All delegates were urged to support the drive for new members and to organize a minimum of 25 before the convention. Mr. Lesawyer expressed the hope that every delegate will fulfill this goal.

The Rochester delegation is recommending a number of proposals to the Resolutions Committee. One of the most important ones is that the Ukrainian National Ass'n and the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the two largest Ukrainian fraternal organizations, merge. Such a merger would bring the UNA membership well over the 100,000 mark.

Another proposal is that the UNA advisors be elected by their own district instead of at the convention which is held every four years. The delegates discussed plans for traveling to New York City in one group and made arrangements for hotel reservations.

In the evening President Lesawyer spoke at the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Concert sponsored by the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Before leaving Rochester, he made arrangements with Mr. Hussar to represent the UNA at the Ukrainian Youth League of North America's Sports Rally in Johnson City, New York, on May 18, 19 and 20.

New UNA Branch Organized In Chicago

P. Pucilo, UNA Supreme Auditor presents 27 new membership applications of the newly-organized Chicago Branch to J. Padoch, UNA's Supreme Secretary

CHICAGO, Illinois. — The Ukrainian Concert Band, one of Chicago's best-known musical organizations, has been organized into a new Branch of the Ukrainian National Association. Under the direction of Capt. I. Barabash the band gained wide recognition in musical circles and has been the winner of numerous contests. The new Branch, to be known officially as the Ukrainian Concert Band Branch No. 139 in Chicago, was organized by Peter Pucilo, UNA's Supreme Auditor and President of the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association "Trident" in Chicago. During a recent visit to the UNA's Headquarters in Jersey City, N.J., where he, along with other members of UNA's Supreme Auditing Committee, conducted the pre-convention audit, Mr. Pucilo presented to Dr. J. Padoch, UNA's Supreme Secretary, 27 new member applications of the new Chicago Branch. Mr. Pucilo expects this new unit to become one of the largest branches in Chicago. This raises the total number of UNA Branches in Chicago to 24.

The Ukrainian Concert Band in Chicago has a long and distinguished history. It was established on October 2, 1954; and during its 8-year period of activity the orchestra has made 198 appearances in various cities of the United States and Canada, including major concerts in Toronto and Winnipeg as well as an appearance at the unveiling ceremonies of T. Shevchenko monument in Winnipeg last summer. At the present time the Branch is working out plans for the establishment of a symphony orchestra.

At the constituent meeting of the Branch the first slate of officers was elected as follows: I. Kashchuk, president; P. Pytel, secretary; Mrs. M. Danyliak, treasurer.

Branch No. 139 is a welcome addition of the Soyuz family, inasmuch as the Branch activity involves noteworthy endeavors in the realm of music, which has always enjoyed special attention and patronage of the UNA.

UNA Activities in Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N.Y. (Special).—On Sunday, April 1, 1962 the Ukrainian Community in Troy participated in two UNA affairs with remarkable success: the installation of new officers of the St. Nicholas Brotherhood, UNA Branch 191, and the pre-convention meeting of delegates and officers of UNA Branches from the area. Both these undertakings demonstrated again the strength and popularity of the Ukrainian National Association and served as a powerful inducement to further work on behalf of the UNA.

The installation of new officers in UNA Branch 191 took place during a special banquet and was administered by John Kokolsky, UNA Supreme Advisor from Providence, R.I., who delivered an appropriate address.

The principal speaker at the installation was Mr. Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the UNA, who outlined the great strength of the UNA, and predicted even greater development of this outstanding Ukrainian American organization in the future.

After the banquet a pre-convention meeting of all UNA delegates and officers took place, at which both Mr. Slobodian and Mr. Kokolsky spoke on a number of UNA matters relating to the forthcoming 25th Jubilee Convention of the UNA. Both underscored the necessity of sustained organizational drive for new members in compliance with the motto of this convention: "Twenty-five new members for the 25th Convention."

Among those attending were representatives of UNA Branch 13 from Watervliet; Branch 53 of Cohoes; Branch 266 of Amsterdam, Branch 192 of Herkimer; Branch 206 from Providence, R.I.; Branch 253 of Ludlow, Mass. and Branch 191 of Troy. Chairman at the meeting was Russell Kolody, president of the UNA District Committee, while M. Boyko, president of Branch 191, served as secretary.

Seated left to right: Russell Kolody, Secretary of Branch 191 of Troy, N.Y. and President of the District Committee; Stephen Spack, Secretary of Branch 57, Cohoes, N.Y.; Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of UNA; John Kokolsky, Supreme Auditor of UNA; John Karabin from Watervliet, N.Y., delegate to UNA Convention. Standing left to right: Nicholas Boyko, President of Branch 191, Troy, N.Y.; Mike Kindeforsky from Woonsacket, Rhode Island; Mr. Warsona, delegate from Amsterdam, N.Y.; Wasyl Semenovich, delegate from Cohoes, N.Y.; Panko Gingeresky, delegate from Troy, N.Y. and Mr. Senyshyn, delegate from Herkimer, N.Y. Also present at the District Meeting but are not in picture were Matthew Politylo, Secretary from Herkimer, N.Y., and Mr. Fitsyk from Ludlow, Mass.

UNA Anthracite District Committee In Pre-Convention Meeting

McADOO, Pa. — On Sunday, April 8, Branch officers and delegates representing 22 Branches of the anthracite and coal region held a meeting at the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall in McAdoo, Pa., to discuss the forthcoming Convention and the pre-convention campaign for new members. This area is of special historical significance to the UNA as it was in this area that Soyuz was born 68 years ago and its first branches organized in the small towns of Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, McAdoo, St. Clair and others. The site of the pre-convention meeting was the city where late Dmytro Kapitula, former president of the UNA and chairman of its Auditing Committee, lived for many years.

In recent years this particular area of our country has been going through a period of transformation affected by the vast industrial and technological changes in our economy which have resulted in lesser reliance on coal as a source of energy. This, in turn, brought about a gradual migration of the population to other centers in search of better job opportunities. Yet in spite of these unfavorable circumstances, the UNA Branches of this area have succeeded in fulfilling 40 per cent of the assigned quota of new members. Two members were most successful in this respect during last year's organizational campaign: I. Petruncio, secretary of Branch No. 78 in Minersville and member of "UNA Champions Club." and M. Hentosh, secretary of Branch No. 305 in Mahonoy City, who organized 20 members and who continues to be active in this year's pre-convention campaign.

The meeting was opened and conducted by M. Hentosh, chairman of the District Committee, who gave a bi-annual report on the activity of the District Committee. The guest speakers at the meeting were Mrs. A. Herman, UNA's Supreme Vice-Presidentess and Dr. J. Padoch, Supreme Secretary of the UNA. Both speakers presented general reports on the progress of the UNA during the last year and during the first thrre months of this year. Mrs. Herman stressed particularly the role of women in the over-all growth of the Association, while Mr. Padoch referred to the successful progress of the organizational campaign which has increased the total number of members to 82,000. The Supreme Secretary informed the delegates that should the pre-convention campaign continue at its present rate of membership organization — and there are all indications that it will — the UNA will have attained its goal of 2,000 new members by the time of the 25th Convention in New York City.

After a brief speech by the Rev. Hilary Vrublevsky, chairman of Branch No. 429 in Freeland, in which the speaker called for extended efforts on behalf of the UNA, the meeting was closed by chairman Hentosh.

A social gathering was held after the meeting, organized by Mrs. Olena Slovik, secretary of Branch No. 7.

APPEAL OF UNA SUPREME AUDITING COMMITTEE

FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE UNA:

The pre-convention audit of all financial records, bookkeeping and organizational matters of the Ukrainian National Association, which was performed from March 19 to March 23, 1962, by the Supreme Auditing Committee, according to the provisions of the by-laws, indicates the following:

1. All records and the bookkeeping of your organization are in exemplary order;

2. Investments of UNA assets are sound and the yield is increasing steadily;

3. The development and organizational position of the UNA are likewise sound and practical;

4. The Ukrainian National Association in all the fields of its activities manifests a great deal of new initiative and clearly-marked trends toward further growth and development.

A special financial report of the audit will soon appear in "The UNA Tribune" of SVOBODA. A detailed report and appropriate remarks and recommendations of the Auditing Committee will be presented to the forthcoming Convention. In addition to the above verification of the basic facts, we would like to state that:

— Even the most economically-sound and internally-strong organization can be weakened, if for a short while it slows down or decreases its efforts toward further development and growth. Therefore, we appeal to you as follows:

— Let us all exert the maximum effort in making the forthcoming 25th Convention a veritable jubilee of our work and our success. Let our slogan, "Twenty-five Members for the 25th Convention" become a reality and a matter of personal honor and duty.

— Through our active and constructive cooperation in all fields of our community life let us demonstrate that our organization, the Ukrainian National Association, even today has not ceased to be the Ukrainian freedom fortress as it has been for the past sixty-eight years.

— Through careful preparation for the Convention and by our exemplary conduct at the Convention itself let us prove that our organization is of the people, by the people and for the people, and that our conventions are really the greatest parliament of free Ukrainians in the world.

— Especially, we appeal to all of you to help us in distributing the encyclopedia about Ukraine, this veritable book of genesis of the Ukrainian people, which is being printed by the University of Toronto Press through the efforts and expense of the Ukrainian National Association.

— Let us remember that the greatness and the organizational and financial power of our organization are measured not only by the figures of its members and its assets, but also by the results of its efforts and work for the benefit of members of the Ukrainian National Association and of the Ukrainian people at large.

LONG LIVE THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

SUPREME AUDITING COMMITTEE OF THE UNA:
Walter Gallan — chairman, Volodymyr Kossar — vice-chairman, Peter Kuchma — secretary, Peter Pucilo and John Kokolsky — members.

United Ukrainian Organizations in Cleveland Hold Annual Meeting

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—The United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland, constituting a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, held its annual meeting on Sunday, April 8, 1962 at the Ukrainian National Home, with delegates from 55 organizations attending.

The agenda of the meeting included reports by officers, including one by the chairman of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, discussion of a variety of subjects, election of new officers and a question and answer period. From the reports it was evident that the Ukrainian community in Cleveland was active in many fields: it collected $3,000 for the UCCA (and $2,000 will be collected by the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1962); over $12,000 was collected for the Shevchenko Memorial Committee; $1,500 was donated to the Institute for Soviet and East European Studies at John Carroll University. The United Ukrainian Organizations participated in the various activities of the Cleveland Nationalities Council and in many activities in connection with the general program of the UCCA.

Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, was the principal speaker during the meeting

Mr. D. Misko was re-elected president of the United Ukrainian Organizations. Dr. Michael S. Pap, of John Carroll University, was chairman of the meeting.

Regional Meeting of UCCA

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—On Saturday, April 7, 1962 a first regional meeting of representatives of all UCCA Branches in Ohio was held in Cleveland, with representatives from UCCA Branches in Cleveland, Youngstown, Akron, Lorain and Canton attending. Walter Dushnyck, representing the Executive Board of the UCCA, spoke on the activities and operations of the UCCA at the present time.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS ON UKRAINE

Editor's note: Following is the text of an interview which the Honorable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, granted to the Rev. M. Sopulak, managing editor of The Ukrainian News Weekly, appearing in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. The interview took place on March 22, 1962:

The Hon. John Diefenbaker

UKRAINE

Question:

Mr. Prime Minister, your statements concerning Soviet colonialism in Ukraine have aroused a great interest among our readers. Last November, you announced that the Canadian government intends to put the question of Soviet colonialism on the next U.N. agenda. May I ask you, Sir, for some further information about this plan?

Answer:

We are making preparations to have the question of Soviet colonialism brought up at the 17th Session of the General Assembly. It is important that the problem be advanced in the most effective way, and this means finding out the opinions and probable reactions of other members of the Organization before we decide on how the problem can best be brought up.

Question:

External Affairs Review edited by our State Department, usually very reticent about Russian colonial rule in Ukraine, published in 1954 in the August issue an article in which Ukraine was considered as an internal Russian problem. Do you think this was an official stand of our State Department and do you think this is its official stand today?

Answer:

In a speech in Toronto on November 22, 1961, I said:

"Is there any sovereign state in the world, — independent, democratic, economically vigorous and having a high standard of living, — which would willingly invite military occupation and political subjugation by a large neighbor? . . . No free country would invite such invasion and subjugation. The peoples of Ukraine, the Baltic countries, or other Eastern European countries, of Trans-Caucasia and Central Asia did not invite it. They had it thrust upon them. They were never given an opportunity to choose freedom. They are still being denied the right by the U.S.S.R. which the U.S.S.R. contends should be the right of all peoples."

This is the position of the Government.

Question:

Ukraine, a former colony of the Czarist Russian empire, proclaimed its independence in 1918, as did other former Czarist colonies: Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The Russian army under Lenin occupied Ukraine, as the same army under Stalin occupied the Baltic nations. What is the official stand of your Party on this question: is Ukraine to be considered merely an internal Russian problem or should we approach the Ukrainian problem in the same way as we do the Baltic nations? Do you have some additional practical suggestions in this matter?

Answer:

It is difficult to draw an exact historical parallel between the Baltic States and Ukraine because the former enjoyed independence between the wars whereas the latter did not. Nevertheless, the Government approaches the Ukrainian problem in the same way as it does the problem of the Baltic nations.

Question:

Ukrainian Canadians would like to see a Canadian diplomatic representative in Kiev. In Warsaw we have our charge d'affaires. Why don't we have one in Kiev? Ukraine, a great Eastern European nation and a U.N. member, certainly, deserves more attention on our part. The Canadian diplomatic representative in Ukraine will give us first-hand information about that country and, besides that, he and his assistants may help many people in Canada (e.g., by making it easier for immigration cases to be processed and especially by making better arrangements for sending some five million *dollars worth of parcels each year by Ukrainian Canadians* who are now paying exorbitant custom duties). What is your opinion?

Answer:

The main objection to separate diplomatic representation in Ukraine is that it would imply recognition by Canada of the sovereign powers which the Ukrainian Communist regime claims for itself.

However, your points about immigration and parcels are well taken, and it is quite possible that eventually we will have some consular representation in Kiev. At the present time members of the Canadian Embassy in Moscow visit Kiev from time to time on consular business.

Question:

Some think it would be a good idea if the Labor Minister, Michael Starr, the only member of Ukrainian origin in the Federal Government, would go for a brief visit to Ukraine. This certainly would strengthen the confidence of the Ukrainian people and would dissipate misrepresentation of Soviet press about Canadian attitude toward Ukraine. Many of us are wondering why he wasn't able to go there for a few days. What is your opinion: would it be advisable to send him there?

Answer:

The possibility of a visit to Ukraine by the Minister of Labor would have to be carefully considered. If the Soviet Government agreed to accept a visit by Mr. Starr, they might do so because they were convinced they could turn his visit to advantage for themselves, perhaps by interpreting it publicly as an acknowledgment by Canada that the Soviet regime in Ukraine meets with Canadian approval. The Minister might not be given access to all public media to express his own views on the purpose of his visit. It is worth recalling that the Canadian communist groups have also advocated a visit by the Minister of Labor to Ukraine.

Join the UNA Family!
More Than 81,000 Members!

Write to the UNA for Insurance Information!

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

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

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 191

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
Subscription Rate: $3.50 Annually ($2.50 for UNA members)
P. O. Box 346 Jersey City 3, N. J.

GUEST EDITORIAL

NATIONS UNDERGROUND

By Paul H. Hallett

About the most interesting, useful, and challenging pamphlet I can think of for this moment is **Flags of the Captive Nations**, by Robert E. Ramsey, a member of The Register editorial staff.

Mr. Ramsey has engraved on each of 13 pages one flag of a country that is captive to Red Russia (22 such nations were listed in the original Captive Nations Resolution passed by Congress in July, 1959).

Under each flag appears a page of information, giving something about the history of the country, explaining just how it came under Communist rule, something about its population, and the number of exiles it has in the Free World, who might be a springboard for its liberation. Every page presents something a daily paper never mentions.

The mere existence of certain flags mentioned herein will be a surprise to many. The better informed know that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are separate nations, which had a brief period of independence in modern times, but how many know that Byelorussia, Cossakia, Georgia, and Ukraine, all lumped under the name of "Russia," once had independence and are even now willing to fight for it?

The word "Russia" covers a hundred different nationalities, in the U.S.S.R., of whom only some 55 per cent are true Russians, with historic ties to Moscow. Whenever you read in the daily press that some "Russian" has defected to the West you will usually find, on examination, that he came from Ukraine or the Baltic states of Lithuania, Estonia, or Latvia, from one of those nationalities that rebel against Moscow not only because it is Communist but also because Moscow is foreign. They resisted it during the Czars as they do now under the Communists.

Some of these countries, like Georgia, go back many centuries. Georgia is in fact one of the oldest civilized countries in the world. Its people are related to the Armenians, who were the first independent state to embrace Christianity.

All these countries fell victims at some time in the past 400 years to the ambitious Grand Duchy of Muscovy, which started on its imperialist career in the middle of the 15th century. As early as the latter 16th century, a Polish King protested aid given to Muscovy by Queen Elizabeth on the ground that it was the enemy of free men.

The conquests of Muscovy were seldom by naked force. More often than not the peoples outside its orbit fell into its clutches by subversion from within. The Communists learned much from the Russian Imperial Government they displaced.

The existence of the Captive Nations is something that should always be kept before public attention. Never should the tendentious and insulting adjective "satellite" be used in reference to Poland, Rumania, or other fringe countries. They are not minions of Moscow. If the people were not held captive, their Red governments could not endure a single day.

Never should the American people be allowed to forget that there are submerged nationalities lying, not only around Russia, but within it. Why, if some 9,000,000 Arabs, without a tradition of nationhood, can with seven years so weaken France as to force it to give them independence, could not the submerged people of Ukraine do the same thing? They could, if, like the Algerians, they had the proper help and support from the free world. We are in debt to Mr. Ramsey for reminding us of this fact. (His pamphlet can be obtained for 25 cents by writing to him at Box 3772, Chaffee Station, Denver 21).

(Courtesy: **The Denver Catholic Register**, April 5, 1962).

CASTRO'S MORALITY

Fidel Castro's ransom proposition to sell his political captives, 1,179 Cuban freedom fighters, who were captured in the abortive invasion of Cuba in April, 1961, has been described by some American observers as a "shameful, callous, brutal and mendacious act." If any adjectives are needed to describe his price for human beings, ranging from $25,000 to $500,000 per head, these certainly would do.

But what is interesting in this matter is not Castro's political morality. Castro's hands are covered with the blood of tens of thousands of his victims whom he killed mercilessly in the name of his "revolution." The novel facet of Castro's character is his sudden love for the "Yanqi" dollar, for which he had nothing but scornful contempt.

It would seem that his ransom deal spells something which Castro can no longer conceal. Cuba is in bad economic shape. The policy of the OAS (Organization of American States) in isolating the island from its hemispheric neighbors is beginning to show telling effects; the economic boycott of Cuba has generated new and dangerous forces which Castro cannot combat with Soviet-made MIGs or Czech tanks. These forces are hunger, unrest and adminstrative breakdown. There is also reason to believe that an ideological rift is developing between Castro and his hard-core Communist lieutenants who would gladly continue their anti-American provocations, thus hoping to receive more Soviet economic and military aid.

It is hardly possible that Castro has had a change of heart. But what is possible is his sudden realization that his "socialist state" is on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Therefore, he had to show leniency toward the freedom fighters whom he tried a few days ago. He conducted the trial without propaganda fanfare, and he sentenced the men not to death, but to prison terms. Evidently he is playing for the sympathy of the Cuban refugee colony in Miami by offering to free the prisoners for ransom.

Castro is in trouble up to his knees, and he needs badly American help of some kind in his struggle with his Communist rivals, who may be either native Cubans or Russian agents sent from Moscow as "advisers" and "consultants." In any event, Castro is in danger—a danger which may yet precipitate his sudden downfall.

THE WALKER CASE

By Clarence A. Manning

There has been no more ridiculous performance of the American anti-Communists and the extreme rightists than the performance before a Senate Committee of the former General Walker in his hearing on the question of the censorship of high army, navy and air officers. No one but the Communists can draw any consolation from the picture that he presented and it was in its own way as pathetic as the loud boasts of the convicted Communists Hall and Davis that they were martyrs for the cause of freedom and the American laboring class. Yet the spectacle that General Walker presented illustrates the dilemma of many unthinking opponents of Communists and also many sincere anti-Communist Americans.

An Outstanding General

General Walker was an extremely effective and efficient general of the army in Germany and had received many decorations for service during World War II. The directives issued by Washington as to the inculcation of anti - Communist doctrines and awareness in his men seemed to him very important and for this purpose he secured certain literature which had been prepared by some of the ultra-rightist groups. This led to an investigation of the General and he was removed from his command and censured for endeavoring to influence the voting of the men under him in the last elections and for attacking many well-known liberals as either fellow-travellers or as out and out Communists. The General then resigned from the Army and is now campaigning in an effort to obtain the designation as Republican candidate for the governorship of Texas. His case attracted considerable attention and it was reopened and brought to light again by a Senate subcommittee which is investigating the censoring of speeches.

This is a very complicated subject and the censoring has very obviously not been conducted in all cases on very definite principles. It has been applied apparently by subordinate members of the State Department appointed for that purpose in individual cases and these have been regarded solely from the point of view of the momentary negotiations that the State Department was carrying on. This was protested by Senator Thurmond who was a reserve Brigadier General and became aware of it partly as a Senator and partly as a reserve officer. The inquiry has tended to bog down, for some of the leading officers testified that after due consideration in most cases they had been able to present substantially their original ideas in other form or had realized the inappropriateness of some remarks. It may lead to some closer and more precise definition of the type of censorship to be applied to senior officers and at least to assure that any censoring shall be done by men of approximately their own rank and experience.

Irresponsible Statements

On the other hand the hearing gave General Walker an excuse to blow off steam and to repeat before a responsible audience many of the remarks that had been attributed to him often by sources that were to some extent already doubtful as to their loyalty and intelligence and in this way he innocently played directly into the hands of the Communists. There can be little doubt that in future his remarks, obviously given in a bad temper, will be thrown up at many sincere patriots who are trying to tell the truth, both as they see it and as facts show.

The reason for this lies in the error that is far too often made by the more fanatical anti-Communists and it is an error that has gone on for nearly the whole of the Communist period. It would be idle to deny that there may be some secret Communists in high positions whom even the F.B.I. has not yet located, but these are undoubtedly rather few in number and are forced to proceed with such caution that they are in most cases completely ineffective or able only to influence persons of lower rank who can be caught and who have not revealed their identity. Yet the great danger does not come from these people but from other classes.

Naive Utopians and Fellow Travelers

America possesses among its educated class a large number of what we may fairly call professional idealists. These, whether in religion, government or education, are so entranced by the theory of one world and the realization that there is some good in every one that they refuse to look coldly at the world about them. They either visualize the United Nations as an organization of peace-loving states and believe that it is but an easy step from the present chaotic condition there to an organization which will be ready to live up to its professed ideals. They are little affected by the obvious double standard in the organization and if they notice it, they regard it as little more than growing pains. Others visualize a future society where the forces of freedom and of slavery will so evolve that sooner or later the two will merge in a new and higher synthesis and in the meanwhile they deplore any sharp aspersions on the actions of the Communists. Then there are those who are awed by the increasing number of new nations and instead of asking whether these are made in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the wishes of the inhabitants, they accept these boundaries and perhaps yearn for the good old days when such an empire as Russia united large areas under one government. Such are the majority of the Russia-firsters who are always in evidence, and who refuse to see that the Russian Empire, as the Soviet Union now, was a colonial empire exploiting submerged peoples. There are others who are moved perhaps by a secret racism and cling to the belief that since the majority of the population of the Soviet Union is white, the Soviet Union will inevitably, whatever its doctrines, gravitate to the support of Europe against an aggressive Communist China and a Communized Asia. There are others who seek to reduce tensions by an exchange of artists and scholars and believe that the U.S.S.R. will change if they only see enough American musicians and actors and hear American lecturers and these are perfectly willing to include in such organizations as the World Council of Churches the Patriarch of Moscow who, they feel, cannot be a Communist agent, even though he parrots the Communist slogans. Finally there are many who simply dread the possibility of war and are willing to make almost any concession to preserve peace and promote disarmament and these, like the various delegations who protest the atom bomb, will willingly include partisans of the closest understanding with the Soviet Union on its own terms.

Walker's Failure

It is hard to say that the majority of these are either Communists or pro-Communists or fellow travelers. Many of these are most surprised when such a label is pinned upon them and they claim that it is flagrantly unjust. They are rather completely naive and since many are in relatively high positions of leadership, they exercise a dangerous influence on many sectors of American thinking. It is very obvious that General Walker failed as did Senator McCarthy before him, to realize that this folly is an earmark of many otherwise valuable citizens and by lumping these with the Communists, they have injured their own cause.

It was obvious from the very beginning of his testimony that General Walker was not talking about the same subjects that the committee had been investigating earlier. Instead of producing facts, he rumbled on in a general note of protests, as do so many of the extremists, against anything that has developed in the last 50 years that he disapproves of. His tirades and the tirades of the extremists will ultimately lose them any responsible hearing and at the same time they handicap sincere anti-Communists who are trying to produce and give the American public a clear picture of the new Russian Communist Empire, a new burden to overcome, if they would adequately find expression for the real situation. In this sense such spectacles as that of General Walker do not help the anti-Communist cause but present a warped picture of it which Moscow can turn to its own advantage at home and abroad. The United States needs more awareness of Communism, a better propaganda against it and a new conviction that Communism will not be outgrown but must be overthrown if it is not to triumph. And that means the spreading of true freedom on both sides of the Iron Curtain and in the U.S.S.R. itself.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA in Review

SATE MOSCOW AND HUNGRY CHINA

During the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and during the plenary session of its Central Committee in the early days of March, Nikita Khrushchev and other members of the party elite emphasized repeatedly that the main duty of the party lies in "the establishment of a material-technical basis of communism" which would satisfy the spiritual and material needs of the population of the Soviet Union. Along with the assurances of the present well-being of the Soviet population, Khrushchev asserted that further improvements in the standard of living must be made "in the near future" and reiterated his promise that the Soviet Union will surpass the United States in this respect in twenty years.

However, these promises and assurances failed to make an impression on the satellite countries of the communist bloc of nations, inasmuch as it became evident that the Soviet economy—and particularly its agricultural branch—is going through yet another period of crisis. But most important of all, Khrushchev sounded a warning to all other communist countries that they should not expect any assistance from the Soviet Union in terms of economic aid and that they should rely on their own efforts and resourcefulness in solving the prevailing economic crises in their own back-yards. This categorical refusal on the part of the Kremlin was met with sharp criticism from Albania and Red China, particularly the latter, as it is obvious that the Red Chinese economy is on the verge of a total collapse. Communist Cuba did not remain uneffected by Moscow's discontinuation of economic aid and Castro was forced to revert to the most drastic measures, including food rationing, to forestall, at least temporarily, the widening crisis in the national economy.

It is expected that the policy of Moscow will be most thoroughly scrutinized during the sessions of the Red Chinese "parliament" now in progress in Peiping and that the recent Soviet denial of economic aid to communist countries will have long-range effects on the Sino-Soviet relations.

A DISPUTE OVER U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

In a speech delivered to the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., Henry M. Jackson, the Democratic Senator from Washington, criticized the American foreign policy for its undue reliance on the reaction of the United Nations and of the world public opinion in general. He charged that the U.S.delegation to the United Nations has had too much influence on the formation of the U.S. foreign policy in its relation to the Department of State. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey took issue with his colleague and accused him of rendering "a great disservice to the American security." Adlai E. Stevenson, the head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, was less severe in his comments if for no other reason than because it was on his television program, "Adlai Stevenson Reports," that Senator Humphrey made the appearance on Sunday, April 1.

The public controversy between the two leading personalities of the Democratic party reflects, in a sense, the various and varied currents of thought as regards the formation, execution and application of the basic principles of our foreign policy. It would be erroneous to assume that the dividing line between the two major approaches can be simply defined and that the problem can be simplified to a pro-communist and an anti-communist attitude of the American foreign policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and Red China. The problem is more complex. There is no doubt that all of our leading statesmen are fundamentally "anti - communist" in their approaches to the basic questions of foreign policy. The problem is one of emphasis and whereas Senator Jackson would like to see more independence and resoluteness in American foreign policy, as well as less reliance on the United Nations and its political acrobatics, and more reliance on NATO, his opponents assert that the U.S. participation in the United Nations is by no means indicative of its abandonment of NATO.

The fact of the matter is that American foreign policy is not and cannot be monopolized by one political party or by one group of people. And this fact is well acknowledged by both, the Republican leaders who are very careful in their criticisms of President Kennedy's conduct of foreign affairs, and by President Kennedy himself who frequently consults various Republicans, including former President Eisenhower, on the issues of the day. The political game with the Kremlin is a difficult one and it requires as much "toughness" and dynamic resoluteness as it requires skill, ability and responsibility.

ABOUT PAID-UP CERTIFICATES

By Theodore Lutwiniak

The Ukrainian National Association now has thousands of members who hold paid-up insurance certificates, and this group is increasing month after month. We are not referring to endowment certificates because such insurance is payable in full upon maturity and the holders are not longer insured; a considerable number of endowment contracts have already matured and many more will mature shortly. We are referring to payment life certificates on which the holders pay dues for only 20 years but are insured for the rest of their lives for the full face values of the contracts. There have been many questions asked about these certificates, not only by the members involved but by their beneficiaries as well. Following are some questions and answers of general interest; readers who have or will soon have paid-up insurance with the UNA should clip this material for future reference.

Q. Now that my insurance is paid-up will I continue to receive the annual dividend?

A. Up to now we gave a negative reply to this question. However, starting this year, dividends WILL be paid to holders of fully paid-up adult and juvenile 20 payment life and paid-up at age 70 certificates.

Q. My branch officers told me that, since I no longer have to pay dues, I do not have voting privileges at branch meetings. How come?

A. When you stopped paying dues you also stopped contributing towards UNA funds. Only dues-paying members who contribute to the funds have membership privileges. However, there is a solution to the problem: take out a new certificate! (The UNA Convention to be held this May will consider this question; interested persons should read the reports from the convention or watch our column).

Q. I have two certificates and one will soon be paid-up. My branch officers informed me that my membership will continue with full privileges on the basis of the second certificate. What does this involve?

A. You are contributing towards UNA funds (Indigent 8¢, Convention 5¢, National 2¢, total 15¢ monthly) only on the first certificate. When this certificate becomes paid-up the UNA will automatically transfer the charge for the funds to your second certificate and you will be asked to submit same for correction of dues. Your privileges will continue without interruption.

Q. Is it possible for me to make a loan against the cash reserve of my paid-up insurance?

A. Yes. You have this privilege and the usual low interest rate will apply.

Q. Now that my insurance is paid-up, does my money earn anything?

A. The cash value of the insurance increases year after year and there will be annual cash dividends.

Q. Can I surrender my paid-up insurance for the cash value?

A. Of course! But why should you want to do that? Not only will you be losing a 20-year insurance investment, but you will also paying dearly for replacement insurance. Think it over!

Q. I have a paid-up certificate for a number of years but I am out of touch with my branch officers. How do I arrange for a change of beneficiaries?

A. We are sending you a change of beneficiaries form and the name and address of your present branch secretary. Take the form and your certificate to this branch officer. Keep in touch with him from now on because he will have a dividend check for you every year.

Q. I have paid-up insurance with the UNA, but I can't prove it because my certificate is lost. Help!

A. Relax! UNA records show that you certainly do have paid-up insurance. Complete the enclosed application for a duplicate certificate and take it to your branch secretary. In due time you will have proof of your paid-up investment.

Q. My certificate is paid-up. Can I get a new one?

A. Yes. Any person under 65 may apply for new insurance. No examination is necessary for $500 insurance up to age 55, $1,000 up to age 50, $2,000 up to age 40, if applicant is healthy.

Keep the UNA in Mind for Your Future Insurance Needs!

PRE-CONVENTION THOUGHTS

By Stephen Shumeyko

(3)

Beginning in 1929, as they grew older, they began to contribute more and more English language articles and reports to the **Svoboda**. During these years Ukrainian youth clubs began to sprout here and there throughout the country; not very many, to be sure. But when **The Ukrainian Weekly** started to come out in the early autumn of 1933, a sort of tidal wave of interest in Ukrainian American affairs, especially in the UNA, began to sweep over the Ukrainian American youth. They began to organize themselves, locally and nationally. The Ukrainian Youth League of North America, founded in Chicago, in 1933, during the Ukrainian Week at Chicago's World Fair, owed much of its success to young UNA members and to the publicity given by **Svoboda** to the Ukrainian Youth Congress of America, at which it was founded. As it turned out, the UYL-NA served as a fine training ground for future active members and leaders in the UNA.

The first sign of this appeared at the Washington convention held in May, 1937. There was yet then a scarcity of younger generation delegates, which was only natural at that early period. Nonetheless, one of them was elected an Advisor, another an Auditor, and a third just missed being elected Supreme Vice-President. Their fine showing was, outside of their own merits, the desire of the veteran UNA members to get young people into office.

The Harrisburg, Pa., convention, held in 1941, can truly be regarded as the springboard of young Ukrainian Americans into active participation in UNA activities and progress. They were well represented there, in the number of delegates and in the manner they handled themselves on the convention floor, and beyond its limits, to be sure. This convention was the first one where there was a UNA Youth Caucus. The room in which it was held was filled to overflowing. The editor of **The Ukrainian Weekly** was its chairman. The caucus helped to pass certain beneficial measures. It was also responsible for the election to office in the Supreme Assembly of several younger generation persons, including the first young woman to be elected to the Board of Advisors. Finally, the convention was presided over by another young Ukrainian American, who later became Supreme Vice-President of the UNA.

There is no need here to outline the ever increasing scope of activities in the UNA by the sons and daughters of the founder pioneer sons and daughters, in Branch activities and in the Supreme Assembly, for they are fresh in everyone's memory. Especially their presence has been evident since the war. Today, their representatives, and, primarily, the representatives of the entire UNA membership, can be found in the various echelons of UNA leadership, among the organizers, Branch officers, and in the Supreme Assembly. In the last, they are on the Board of Advisors, the Auditing Committee; and one of them is Supreme President.

The Jubilee Book of the Ukrainian National Association, published in commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of its existence, contains a fine drawing, depicting an old immigrant couple surrounded in the background by their American-born children engaged in various pursuits. The caption around the drawing reads, clockwise, as follows:

"Blessed be the parents. They have done their share. Blessed be the young ones. For they have yet do dare."

The above was inscribed 28 years ago. Today, it can truly be said: "The young ones have dared, and have succeeded, and will dare more."

The New Immigrants

The "yet to dare" gauntlet of challenge to join the UNA and champion it was cast at the feet of the newcomers here, that is those who had suffered all the horrors of the last world war and of the sufferings of the post-war years, and who had managed, with the aid of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, both solidly supported by the Ukrainian National Association, to get out of the Displaced Persons Camps in Central Europe and find haven in America, and to find warm welcome from the old immigrants, also the younger generation, who had given them the necessary assurances, provided them with all the help necessary, and gave them the opportunity, which they gladly took, to sink their roots in their new homeland.

So many of them, but still not enough, picked up that gauntlet, here in the U.S.A. and Canada. Today more than a score of thousands of them are members of the UNA. They have joined it not only in order to enjoy the various life insurance benefits, of the best kind available anywhere, but also to support the UNA as the very bulwark of Ukrainian life on this North American continent.

Many of them have not limited themselves to active membership within their localities, but have also branched out into the field of organizing new members for the UNA, here and in Canada. In time they may, eventually, measure up to the year-old records of the older generation of UNA Branch officers and of those who at present are members of the Supreme Assembly of the UNA.

(Continued on page 3)

J. A. Demer, Cleveland Attorney, Runs for Judge of Common Pleas In Democratic Primary

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special). — John A. Demer, well-known attorney of Ukrainian descent, has announced his candidacy for the post of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Democratic primary which will be held on May 8, 1962 in Cleveland and in Cuyahoga County.

John A. Demer

Mr. Demer, who was born 46 years ago in New York City, received his legal education at Providence College, Providence, R. I.; St. John's University in Brooklyn, N.Y., and at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, where he studied the medico-legal science.

Since 1948 Mr. Demer has been engaged in the practice of law in both, the state and the federal courts. For 1961-62 he is Special Counsel to the Attorney General of the State of Ohio. Mr. Demer is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association; Cuyahoga County Bar Association (as well as Associate Editor of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association Bulletin); American Bar Association; the American Society of International Law, Washington, D. C.; the American Judicature Society; the Indian International Law Society of New Delhi, India, and the National Association of Claimant's Compensation Attorneys.

He is also a member of the Committee to Study Communist Strategy and Tactics.

Mr. Demer is also one of the vice-presidents of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a post to which he was elected in 1959, and vice president of the Ukrainian National Aid Association with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Demer is married and he is the father of three sons. Mr. Demer is a member of UNA Branch 334 (Ivan Franko Branch) in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Demer is supported by the Democratic Party in his quest of the Common Pleas Court judgeship in the democratic primary, which will take place on May 8, 1962.

New York Students Sponsor Concert

NEW YORK (Special).—A concert featuring the Ukrainian chorus "Dumka," will be presented by the Ukrainian Student Association of New York under the sponsorship of Private Minue Post of the Ukrainian American War Veterans. The proceeds from the concert will be donated to the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund. The concert will be held on Saturday, April 14, 1962, at the Washington Irving High School auditorium (corner of 16th St. and Irving Place) at 7:30 P.M.

In addition to the "Dumka" chorus — which will present a medley of Ukrainian Easter songs as well as several springtime folk songs — the program will feature the following performers: the junior string orchestra of the Ukrainian Music Institute of New York under the direction of W. Cisyk, baritone soloist O. Stecura with Mr. R. Stecura at the piano, soprano soloist N. Petrianyk and Mrs. L. Krushelnytsky who will present a series of recitations. All performers are donating their time and talent to the worthy cause of establishing the first permanent university professorship in Ukrainian history and culture in the U.S.A.

A special feature has been added to the program in the form of a raffle. The articles to be raffled off are: a painting of M. Moroz "Catskill Mountains" (24x20) and a golden watch "Doxa" donated by the Ukrainian Jewelers "Meta" in New York.

New Trophy Added to the UNA Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — The Organizing Committee of the UNA Second Annual Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament in Ambridge, Pa., announces the addition of still another trophy to be awarded to the winning team in women's division of the tournament which will be held in Ambridge on Saturday, May 5, 1962, with St. Basil UNA Branch No. 161 serving as host.

The trophy was donated by Mr. and Mrs. T. Szmagala and has been designated the "Gregory Herman Memorial Trophy" in memory of the late Supreme Secretary and former vice-president of the UNA. It will be presented to the women's team with the highest three-game score and as in the case of the "Dmytro Halychyn Trophy," it must be won three times to remain in permanent possession of a winning UNA branch team.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Szmagala should be commended for their gesture which is a fitting tribute to the man who did so much to promote sports in the UNA.

With this latest addition to the already splendid set of trophies, the tournament promises to be a truly successful and memorable day for the UNA.

UKRAINIAN AMERICANS ON THE WAY UP

1) J. CHOMYN BECOMES PROMINENT IN TV DIRECTING

Joseph K. Chomyn, a Rochester native of Ukrainian descent has been making great strides in his career as a TV director. Last June he was appointed a staff director for the Public Affairs Department of CBS News, with the assignment of directing the varied presentations of the religious series "Look up and live".

Chomyn has directed television productions ranging all the way from religion to politics, and from quiz shows to the fine arts. He was one of the two directors for the TV appearances of President Kennedy during the election campaign. For that, Chomyn covered some 45-thousand miles, hop-skipping across the country from San Francisco to Hyannis Port and from Miami Beach to Portland, Ore., in the nine - week period from September 2 to November, 1960.

On January 14 of this year J. Chomyn handled one of the most important assignments of his career in the direction of the television premiere of "John Brown's Body", Stephen Vincent Benet's Pulitzer Prize — winning poem which was broadcast by the Public Affairs Department of CBS News. The full-hour special starred Richard Boone ("Have gun, will Travel") as the narrator and Douglas Campbell in the role of John Brown. The production received very favorable notices by the TV critics and commentators.

J. Chomyn has been a member of the UNA Zaporozhska Sich Branch № 37 in Rochester since childhood. His father, the late Cyril Chomyn, was one of the original charter members of the Branch in Rochester, N. Y. Now married, Chomyn has also signed up his wife Anita and son Joseph, Jr. to the same UNA Branch. The Chomyns now reside in New York City.

A YOUNG UKRAINIAN IN BALLET PERFORMANCE

Tamara Woshakiwsky of 844 Lyons Avenue, Newark, is busy with rehearsals in preparation for her appearance in the Garden State Ballet Spring Concert which will be held at Millburn High School on Sunday evening, April 29.

Tamara Woshakiwsky

A gala performance with orchestra conducted by Achilles D'Amico will include a program of classic and modern ballets. Tamara will perform in "Four Cantos," a modern dance work by New York choreographer Norman Walker, and in "Valse Caprice" which will open the program. She will also appear in "Badinage" which will be premiered on that occasion. The light hearted tale of events in a ballet school was choreographed by Frank Hobi. Also featured on the program will be the ever popular "Nutcracker" pas de deux for the Sugar Plum Fairy and the Cavalier.

Tamara Woshakiwsky has been a performing member of the Garden State Ballet for the past two years. Under the artistic direction of Fred Danieli, the Garden State Ballet has given more than twenty performances this season in New Jersey, New York and Long Island. Highlighting these appearances were three guest performances with the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra; a performance at Seton Hall University on the Young People's Series of Garden State Concerts; three New York appearances with the Queens Symphony Orchestra; and an appearance at Cooper Union in New York City, when the Garden State Ballet was presented on the Performing Arts Series there this year.

A most dedicated young lady, Tamara received her dance training at the Newark Ballet Academy. Upon graduation last year, she was awarded a scholarship to the Juilliard School of Music, where she is now enrolled in the dance division. Early next month she will travel to Schenectady with the Garden State Ballet, to perform there in the Northeast Regional Ballet Festival, held annually at a host city. Twelve other ballet companies in the northeastern United States who have qualified will participate in the weekend of ballet performances, symposiums, classes and social functions.

PRE-CONVENTION THOUGHTS

(Continued on Page 2)

It should be noted here that due to their zeal the newcomers are well represented in the Supreme Assembly of the UNA at the post of Advisors, an Auditor and the Supreme Secretary.

Mr. Halychyn's Group

Now that we have briefly outlined the contributions made to the growth of the UNA by the pioneer old immigrants, their American-born sons and daughters, and the new immigrants, it is necessary to make an insertion here. It pertains to those Ukrainian immigrants who came to these shores after World War I and who fought in the Ukrainian War of Liberation. Most of them came here from Western Ukraine and quite a number of them served in the famed Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi, vanguard defenders of the Western Ukrainian Republic. A fewer lot came from Eastern Ukraine, who had fought for the Ukrainian National Republic, with which the Western Ukrainian Republic became united on that historic January 22, 1919. They, too, especially those of Western Ukraine, who have long resided in the U.S.A. and Canada, have done their share in the building of the UNA.

Among them was the late Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association.

Cooperation Among All

It is interesting to note that as ever the Ukrainian people, being by nature very individualistic, have differed sometimes strongly with one another for this or that reason, because of this or other ideological bent. Here in America, as well as in Canada, they have their different political groupings. All of them, however, are united as one when crisis confronts them, as at the present time, when the Soviet Union warlords and tyrants not only menace America's freedom and democracy and those of its allies of the whole Free World, but also threaten to further enslave and torture the Ukrainian people and to combat their fight for national freedom.

"One For All, All For One"

Their united front is also found within the periphery of the Ukrainian National Association. Outside its boundaries, here and in Canada, they may have their difference, and, even in some cases, they may not be on speaking terms. But as UNA-ites, they present a solid front. The old immigrant, his American-born son or daughter, the post-World War I immigrant, the post-World War II immigrant, they are "one for all, and all for one."

Let that rallying call be that of the coming 25th regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association.

Sofron Ferencevych, One of Oldest Recent Ukrainian Emigres, Dies at 91

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Sofron Ferencevych, one of the oldest Ukrainian emigrants who recently settled in this country and a well-known citizen of Lviv, died here on April 5, 1962, at the age of 91. He was born on February 4, 1872, in Kretsiv near Dobromyl in Western Ukraine, into the family of a Ukrainian Catholic priest.

Sofron Ferencevych

In 1891 he moved to Lviv where he soon became one of the most active Ukrainian townsmen. He was a member of many Ukrainian organizations and societies, and among his personal friends were such outstanding Ukrainians as the late Dr. Kost Levytsky, Zayachkivsky, Koltuniuk and Fedak. The late Mr. Ferencevych specially enjoyed the friendship of many Ukrainian Catholic priests and prelates, including the late Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky. In 1918, after the establishment of the Ukrainian state in Western Ukraine, he took part in the civil administration of Lviv, the city which he loved and knew well.

In 1923 he married Eugenia Holovko, nee Bachynsky, the widow of Professor Gregory Holovko, an Austrian army officer who was killed on the Italian front. After World War II Mr. Ferencevych and his family found themselves in Western Germany with thousands of other Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons. In 1950 he came to the United States and settled permanently in Jersey City. Despite his advanced age, Mr. Ferencevych diligently attended every Ukrainian cultural and national manifestation and followed with avid interest the developments in Ukrainian life here and in Ukraine. His sons and daughters are well known for their civic and patriotic activities in the Ukrainian American community. They are: Mrs. Ivanna Gorchynsky of Chicago, Ill. and Mrs. Olha Chmola of Buffalo, N.Y. — daughters; George and Roman — sons; Mrs. Nadia Huber of Munich, Germany, Mrs. Maria Lohaza of Syracuse, N.Y. and Mrs. Myroslava Dragan of Jersey City, N.J. — stepdaughters. Beside them he is survived by his wife Eugenia and ten grandchildren.

Mr. Ferencevych was burried in Holy Cross Cemetery in North Arlington, N.J. on Saturday, April 7, 1962.

Pianist Luba Zuk Gave Recital In New York

By Roman D. Mac

Miss Luba Zuk, already known here to the Ukrainian concert goers, gave a recital at the Ukrainian National Home on Saturday, March 17, 1962. The program consisted of works by Brahms, Schuman, Lysenko, Nyzhankivsky, Groudine, Beethhoven and Chopin. Such an impressive program calls for musical versatility and good taste, both of which Miss Zuk proved she possessed. Performance of Brahms' rhapsody op. 79, No. 1, was reserved and yet not lacking in emotional grasp. Lysenko's barcarole was interpreted with good comprehension of folk song spirit. Chopin's works sounded without emotional exaggeration and heavy stresses —the absence of which allowed the pianist to treat Chopin simply and yet delightfully.

Miss Zuk did not commit any notable errors in her recital: a miss of a note or two does not necessarily detract from the quality of the performance. One could have, however, asked for better refinement of several numbers in the program, but it is an issue for a discussion rather than for final judgment. It would be worthwhile to say a word about Groudine's latest toccata which this reviewer had heard for the first time. Mr. Groudine is neither a romanticist nor an impressionist in the full sense of these terms. He has the originality and the accomplished skill of a composer. His toccata, as performed by Miss Zuk, proved to be an unpretentious composition, somewhat restrained and at the same time emotionally appealing. Mr. Groudine knew that the changing of the theme from lower to higher registers is not the only way to develop it. Contrapuntal and harmonic exploration of the toccata theme would be more to Mr. Groudine's liking. Yet it was rewarding to hear this treatment of the theme in its pure musical logic. The composer was very fortunate that Miss Zuk grasped the nature of his work while performing it.

Miss Zuk should also be lauded for including in her programs works by Ukrainian composers, — a thing which does not happen very often with other Ukrainian pianists.

Wadym Kipa Performs at CCNY

NEW YORK. — Wadym Kipa, a Ukrainian - American pianist, gave a guest performance on Friday (april 6) at the City College of New York Arronow Concert Hall of the John H. Finnley Student Center at 133rd Street and Convent Avenue.

Mr. Kipa's program consisted of: Mozart—Phantasia and Sonata in C minor; Kossenko — Three Etudes in form of old times dance; Scriabine — Prelude and Nocturne for left hand only; Schumann — Pappilons; Chopin — Scherzo in C sharp minor and Polonaise in A flat major.

Among the features of the program was one of Mr. Kipa's own composition "Variations Phantastique."

The concert was sponsored by the Ukrainian Student Society of the City College of New York.

Mykola Nediiko

Noted Ukrainian painter who arrived recently from Argentina. His exhibition will open on Sunday, April 15, 1962 at 12:00 noon at the Ukrainian Art and Literary Club in New York City.

Insurance With Double Indemnity?
The UNA Has It!

Sports Scene

Ukrainian Nationals Blank Beadling, 4-0

By Oleh Zwadiuk

PHILADELPHIA. — The Ukrainian Nationals moved into the Eastern final play-off last Sunday when they blanked the Beadling F. C. 4-0, at Houston Field. The half-time score was 0-0.

The Ukrainians thus won the right to meet either the Newark Portuguese or the New York Hungarians in the battle for the Eastern area championship. The winners will play the Western division champions for the National Open Cup Championship.

Last Saturday's scheduled match between the Hungarians and the Portuguese was postponed because of rain and was re-scheduled for this coming Sunday (April 15) in New York.

The Beadling team managed to keep the Nationals scoreless in the first half, but ten minutes after the start of the second half center - forward Ismael Ferreira broke the deadlock with a shot from close range. Two minutes later William Horseling, a substitute, raised the score to 2-0. Inside left George Sanchez made it 3-0 at the 30 minute mark. With five minutes left in the game, inside right Antonio Bonezzi closed the scoring at 4-0.

USC loses to Giuliana

The New York Ukrainians, playing their third straight match in seven days, lost a close 2-1 decision to the Giuliana S. C. last Sunday in a German - American Soccer League match at Eintracht Oval, Astoria.

Giuliana was the first to score at the 30th minute of the game, but Billy Lea tied the game at 1-1 six minutes later. The Italian team scored the deciding goal 15 minutes after the start of the second half. USC, riddled with injuries from last Wednesday's match against Gree-Americans, was not able to on the final thrust needed for a favorable outcome. The two outstanding players on the Ukrainian side were centerhalf Jimmy Cairney and the net-minder Bob Patterson.

German - American league officials told this reporter that no final decision had been reached on the recent match between USC and the Greek-Americans, which was abandoned with the score at 1-1 after the spectators invaded the field. The official said, however, that many letters with comments on the game were received. One of the letters, apparently from a Hungarian spectator, demanded that the league expel the Greek team from its ranks. He said the referee was influenced in all his decisions by the crowd storming onto the field. The league expects to reach a decision at the end of April when the arbitration committee meets.

Mr. Erwing Single, President of the German - American Soccer League, said that he had nominated Dr. John Sierant, former president of the New York Ukrainian Sports Club, to the league's Nominating Committee. The Committee's function is to select candidates for league offices.

M. Lepkaluk Heads USC's Board of Directors

On Sunday, April 8, the newly-elected Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York held its first meeting at the Ukrainian National Home. The Board, consisting of 30 members elected at USC's last annual meeting, decided on the following slate of officers: M. Lepkaluk, president; Drs. J. Voevidka and W. Baranecky, vice-president; A. Sumyk, secretary; T. Bakovych and I. Sierant, financial advisors; auditors: Z. Korchynsky, S. Konashevych, I. Vynnyk, R. Skorobohaty and F. Bachynsky.

The Board of Directors appointed a special statutory committee, consisting of Messrs. Olesnycky, Odynsky and Havryluk, whose duty will be to formalize the necessary statutory changes in the constitution and by-laws of the USC.

On Sunday, April 15, the New York Ukrainians will meet the German-Hungarian Club of New York at the Ukrainian Field, College Point, N.Y.

The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia will engage the Polish Falcons in an American Soccer League game at Ironbound Field in Newark, N.J. Game time — 2:30 P.M.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE?
JOIN NOW THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND READ THE WEEKLY

BOWLING NEWS FROM CHICAGO

By Helen B. Olek

With only 7 more weeks of bowling remaining, — bowling tournaments in the air and bowling banquets, — Chicago bowlers are quite excited.

The team standings for the Ukrainian Bowling League of Chicago, Monday night league, are as follows:

1. Lions No. 10, 2. Tridents, 3. Wings "B," 4. Ukrainian Arts Club, 5. St. Joseph's, 6. Wings "A," 7. Lions No. 3, 8. Tigers, 9. Wings "C," 10. Lions No. 8, 11. American Legion, 12. Lions No. 11.

The Chicago Sun Times "Beat the Champs" trophy was awarded to Mae Olenec and Bohdan Fostiak.

The Annual Bowling Banquet will be held Tuesday evening, May 29, at The Andrew House, 2441 W. Division St.

The St. Joseph's Mixed Bowling League team standings are:

1. M. Petrow & Sons, 2. Trident Savings & Loan Association, 3. Ukrainian National Association Branch No. 22, 4. Chicago Auto Sales, 5. Kaniuk Funeral Home, 6. Chicago Metal Service, 7. March Photographers, 8. Stratford Recreation, 9. J. G. Trucking Service, 10. Olenec Bros. Funeral Home.

Another Chicago Sun Times "Beat the Champs" trophy was awarded to Elvera Duzansky, Michael Kozak and Ted Dunski.

The annual bowling banquet will be held Sunlay afternoon, June 10, at Chanteclair Restaurant.

On April 7, 8, 14 and 15, at Stratford Recreation, the Chicago area Ukrainian bowlers are participating in a tournament to pick the Ukrainian Bowling King and Queen of Chicagoland.

If present plans materialize, Ukrainian National Association Branch No. 22, will be represented at the Penn-Ohio Bowling tournament in Ambridge, Pa., on May 5.

FAIR GAME FOR INVENTOR

VANCOUVER (CP). — Stan Lenko, a 47-year-old cook with a lot of persistence, figures to cash in on the Seattle World's Fair.

Part-time inventor Lenko who came here from Ukraine in 1948 has designed a colorful balloon in the shape of the fair's symbolic space needle.

He also got a licence to produce the following in the shape of the same needle: tooth paste containers; perfume bottles; dispensers for liquid soap, glue, salad dressing, ketchup, pop-corn, potato chips and peanuts; corn-on-the-cob holders, bottle openers, flower vases and ice cream cones.

UKRAINIAN STORE

DNIPRO CO. NEWARK N.J.

219 Springfield Avenue
NEWARK 3, N. J.
Tel.: MA 3-2790

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF GOODS IDEAL FOR GIFTS DURING THIS HOLIDAY SEASON:

UKRAINIAN Easter eggs (wooden and traditional)
STYLIZED Ukrainian ceramic ware
CARVED wood objects
EMBROIDERED cushions, napkins, tablecloths
DOLLS in national costumes
EQUIPMENT for decoration of Ukrainian Easter eggs
STYLUSES, dyes, wax
HOLDERS for Easter eggs
UKRAINIAN records and many others gifts

— VISIT THE "DNIPRO" STORE —

Bring along your friends and American friends and show them our arts and culture!

ADVERTISING RATES
for Easter Greetings:

1 inch,	single	column	.....	$ 3.00
1 "	2	columns	.....	5.00
2 "	2	"	.....	10.00
3 "	2	"	.....	15.00
4 "	2	"	.....	20.00
5 "	2	"	.....	25.00
6 "	2	"	.....	30.00

ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

БОРІТЕСЯ — ПОБОРЕТЕ

З ПРИВОДУ 20-ЛІТТЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ПОВСТАНСЬКОЇ АРМІЇ

З гордістю, великою пошаною і пієтизмом вшанував у минулому 1961 році український народ, розкинений по всьому світі, свого великого сина, виразника своїх душ і прагнень — найбільшого поета і національного Пророка, а заразом і неуламного борця за правду і Волю — Т. Шевченка, того, що залишив нам безсмертний заповіт порвати кайдани рабства і поневолення та вражою злою кров'ю священну волю окропити.

В цьому, 1962 році, припадає двадцять літ від того часу, коли то на наших рідних поліських землях постали перші збройні відділи, що дали початок Українській Повстанській Армії. Подія ця є великої історичної ваги і значення в першу чергу для українського народу, бо треба собі сказати, що вже так самим фактом свого існування, як і своєю небувалою щодо розмірів дією, УПА виросла до першорядного чинника нашої національно-визвольної політики. УПА своїм існуванням і своєю дією внесла наявний вклад для збереження і скріплення нашого національного організму, розбила міт про неможливість боротьби з большевизмом і його непоборну силу та допомогла у зактивізуванні української справи в міжнародному аспекті.

Геройська боротьба Української Повстанської Армії є тим мостом, що лучить наше минуле із сучасним і скеровує шлях боротьби нашого народу в майбутнє. Наші попередники, наші батьки і діди підготовили нашому поколінню шлях боротьби, підготували його кріпкою працею, даючи нам відчути, хто ми, чиї сини, ким защо закуті. І тому то, в цьому році, Спілка Української Молоді Америки разом з цілим громадянством віддаватиме шану тим, які за покликом бойового клича Т. Шевченка „Борітеся — поборете"! Вам Бог помагає" взяли зброю до рук, щоб на руїнах московської імперії збудувати власну — суверенну, від нікого незалежну українську державу, тим, що усю свою любов і жар благородної душі віддали справі боротьби за національне і соціяльне визволення свого народу в найтяжчі часи нашої історії.

Під цим кличем і під кутом відзначення роковин існування і геройської боротьби Української Повстанської Армії проходитимуть наші цьогорічні імпрези, здвиги, юнацькі злети, з'їзди, конференції, сходини, табори і оселі. Всі ці імпрези однак не сміють бути тільки зовнішньою формою вияву пошани до героїв і чинів Української Повстанської Армії. Вони повинні нам пригадати наші зобов'язання супроти нашого народу, що переживає тяжку неволю і бути стимулом до праці в наших буднях та кожночасно спричинятись до скорого його визволення.

МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ВЕЧІР МОЛОДІ В НЮ ЙОРКУ

Кожну нову ідею варт вітати, але куди більша її вартість, якщо ініціятива виходить із молодих кругів. Таку іппрезу, а саме зустріч молоді п.н. „Міжнародний Вечір Молоді", зорганізував гурток зовнішньої діяльности при Осередку СУМА ім. ген.-хор. Т. Чупринки в Ню Йорку, при активній співпраці Булави Відділу Юнацтва СУМА „Канів".

Гурток Зовнішньої Діяльности під проводом сумівки і студентки коледжу п-ни Али Непрель поставив собі за завдання інформувати американську і чужоземну молодь про Україну, про нашу культуру, традиції, шляхом зустрічей, дискусій, вечірок, і т. п. І власне такий вечір відбувся в дні 24-го березня ц.р. в приміщенні Українського Американського Інституту в Ню Йорку.

На Зустріч-вечірку прибули члени молодечих організацій естонців, мадярів, словаків, хорватів і білорусинів. Від українців була заступлена молодь СУМА, як господар вечора.

Вечір-зустріч відкрила сумівка Марійка Глуха, яка вміло провадила програмою вечора. Коротке слово про Україну, українську культуру, звичаї та про Спілку Української Молоді виголосила п-ні Надя Шмігель. Наприкінці свого слова вона закликала присутніх молодших друзів і подруг пильно вчитися і працювати над собою, себе взаємно пізнати, щоб могти спільно боротися проти спільного ворога — Москви.

Короткі корреферати виголосили: п. Едвард Конечнік — від словацької молоді, п. Чазар від мадярської молоді, п. Станкевич від білоруської молоді і п. Томас від Хорватів.

В мистецькій програмі кожна національна група виступала зі своїми національними піснями і танками. Перед кожним виступом давалось пояснення про пісні і танок чи народний інструмент. Дуже гарно співали словацькі дівчата, яких пісні співзвучні українським. В українській точці виступив Ансамбель Бандуристок старших Юначок СУМА під проводом п. Данилова та танцювальний гурток Ю СУМА під проводом п. О. Гензи. Пані Н. Шміґель надзвичайно гарно розповіла присутній молоді історію про український музичний інструмент — бандуру.

Після мистецької частини присутні перейшли до другої залі, де відбулась перекуска, влаштована сумівками. При перекусці молодь різних національностей дискутувала, обмінювалась поглядами, раділа спільними думками та обмірковувала будучі пляни праці. Мило було прислуховуватись, як молода сумівка весело гуторила з хорваткою і словачкою в українській мові, а естонка просила навчити і її по-українськи.

В другому куті молоді українці, мадяри і естонці про щось завзято дискутували, чи не про те, як би то прогнати москалів і большевиків з України, Мадярщини й Естонії!

Закусивши і підкріпивши свої сили, почались товариські гри і забави. Всі поринули в радісний і веселий настрій. Замішались між собою народні одяги. Товсмастер вечора, Марійка Глуха запропонувала всім навчитись української коломийки. Понад 120 осіб стали колом, приглядалися крокам і рухам коломийки, танцюючи спочатку несміло, далі краще. Після коломийки перейшли на мадярський чардаш, потім на інші товариські гри і забави.

Пізно у вечорі закінчилась програма тієї зустрічі молоді. Всі були задоволені, а найбільше ініціятори зустрічі, бо однією з користей, зв'язаних із згаданою імпрезою, було встановлення тіснішого контакту з різнонаціональною молоддю та співпраця з нею в майбутньому. І такій ідеї ця зустріч добре прислужилася, сумівська молодь вже одержала запрошення прийти на таку зустріч до інших національних груп. І вона туди піде, щоб у дружній співпраці бути амбасадорами своїх поневолених народів на еміграції, так як це сказав в своєму слові представник мадярської молоді п. Чазар: „Під час нашого зриву в Будапешті, українські вояки в совєтській армії цілою своєю масою переходили до нас повстанців, давали нам зброю, воювали разом з нами проти Москви. Сьогодні ці вояки-українці разом з мадярськими повстанцями спільно міряють шляхи холодного Сибіру. Тому нашим обов'язком сьогодні є спільно їх згадувати, пам'ятати про них, і служити визвольній ідеї наших народів".

Г. Ц.

Юнацький провід 1961 р. — Шикаґо, Осередок ім. Павлушкова. Сидять від ліва: О. Павликович, О. Сидоренко — голова Юн. проводу, С. Ґоляш — реф. Ю-СУМА, І. Стефанів. Стоять від ліва: М. Деркач, В. Лосанович, С. Куляс, Р. Михальцевич

КОНКУРС ШЕВЧЕНКОЗНАВСТВА ЮНАЦТВА СУМА

В Шевченківському 1961 році українці в цілому світі в різних формах віддавали честь і шану нашому найбільшому національному пробудителеві, Пророкові і Поетові Тарасові Г. Шевченкові. В Канаді, в місті Вінніпегу, здвигнено величавий пам'ятник власними фінансовими зусиллями, відбуто його відкриття при участі здвигу українців з цілої Канади й інших країн в присутності найвищих державних мужів і достойників, наші наукові інституції відбули ряд наукових конференцій з шевченківською тематикою, наші видавництва перевидали твори Шевченка в оригіналі і перекладі на чужі мови, вся наша преса присвятила чимало місця на своїх сторінках, висвітлюючи постать Шевченка і його значення в нашому національному відродженні та хіба не було ані однієї найменшої української громади, яка не влаштувала б святочної імпрези в Його честь.

Спілка Української Молоді Америки, а особливо Юнацтво в особливий спосіб вшанувала пам'ять Поета. Напередодні Шевченківського року Головна Управа СУМА — Відділ Юнацтва видав був окреме доручення до всіх своїх клітин, яке звучало: „одним із обов'язків Юнацтва СУМА в Шевченківському 1961 році є докладно вивчити ідеї нашого Великого Поета висловлені в поетичній формі. Поруч загальних програм виховної праці в клітинах СУМА, що їх кожнорічно переводиться напрямними Правильника Юнацтва СУМ, в цьому році, що являється Ювілейним, 100-им роком від смерти Тараса Шевченка, всі клітини СУМА у системі організації, а в цьому випадку Юнацтва, заакцентують і спеціяльно оформлять виховну програму в той спосіб, щоб якнайбільш гідно для пам'яті поета і найбільш корисно, у виховному розумінні, для юнацтва її заплянувати і провести. Напрямні відносяться до всіх форм, які ми мусимо створити і застосувати, щоб роковини смерти Поета використати для поглиблення невмирущих ідей нашої нації, сформованих Шевченком у слові і поставлених на сторожі її існування, боротьби і творчости".

Для перевірки здійснення цієї програми та для певного вирізнення тих з-посеред Юнацтва, що найкраще запізнались з духовою спадщиною Тараса Шевченка, Головна Управа рішила перевести конкурс - змагання з шевченкознавства серед всього Юнацтва СУМА. Конкурс відбувався в трьох окремих вікових групах, а саме: 1-ша група — до 11 років включно, в якій взяло участь 276 юнаків і юначок, 2-гу група — до 14 літ, взяло участь 254 юнаків і юначок та 3-тя група від 15 літ в гору, в якій взяло участь 120 юнаків і юначок з різних Осередків і Відділів.

Конкурс відбувався також в двох фазах, а саме: в кожному Осередку, де ставали до змагань всі охочі юнаки і юначки, та фінал в якому взяли участь тільки ті юнаки і юначки, що в писемних і усних іспитах в Осередку здобули перші три місця в своїй віковій групі. За точними підчисленнями виходить, що в першій фазі Конкурсу взяло участь 650 юнаків і юначок. З цього числа до фінальних змагань виеліміновано 118 кандидатів і кандидаток, тобто тих, які здобули найвищі оцінки в осередкових змаганнях.

Сама техніка переведення Конкурсу була дещо складною. На місцях покликано спеціяльні Іспитові Комісії. Вони одержували від Головної Іспитової Комісії запечатані письмові теми і картки з усними питаннями. Потім висліди пересилали до Головної Іспитової Комісії для визначення першунів. Тепер завданням Головної Іспитової Комісії є визначити першунів фіналу на основі їх письмових відповідей, які їм спеціяльно вислано вдруге.

Покищо не маємо вислідів фіналу і не можемо поґратулювати тим юнакам і юначкам, що вирізняться знанням про Шевченка з-поміж усіх. Хочемо тільки подати, що для них чекають наступні нагороди: перша — одномісячний безплатний побут в таборі Юнацтва СУМА, друга — двотижневий, третя — однотижневий. Ми дуже цікаві, хто буде тими щасливцями? Будемо знати, коли нас про це повідомить Голова Головної Іспитової Комісії Конкурсу Шевченкознавства Юнацтва СУМА проф. В. Лотоцький. Натомість, всі учасники конкурсу отримують видану з того приводу спеціяльну відзнаку.

Є. Г.

Сумівська молодь Шикаґо в поклоні великому Кобзареві

1961 рік для всього громадянства, а для молоді зокрема, був роком вшанування 100-ліття смерти Т. Г. Шевченка. Цю важливу річницю молодь відзначила гідно та святочно. Не дивниця, бо Шевченкові ідеї боротьби, волі і справедливости не тільки наші рідні, але й універсальні. Вони й сьогодні актуальні, тому молодь повинна їх засвоїти, щоб знати, як здійснювати Заповіт великого національного Пророка.

У зв'язку з цією річницею проведено таку працю:

1. В днях 18 і 19 березня 1961 р. відбуто спеціяльну академію присвячену 100-літтю смерти великого Кобзаря. День 19 березня 1961 р. був присвячений виключно для юнацтва. Виконавцями „Злотної нитки" О. Олеся, та монтажу із творів Т. Шевченка були вбільшості члени старшого юнацтва СУМА. На протязі цих двох днів юнацтво, що вчиться в малярській студії проф. Петра Зінченка, дало виставку малярських праць із шевченківської тематики та друкованого слова Т. Шевченка і про Шевченка.

2. На протязі місяця березня кожний рій мав свої внутрішні святочні сходини присвячені Шевченкові, на яких саме юнацтво виступало з програмою.

3. Зліт Юнацтва СУМА, що відбувся 30 травня 1961 р. проходив під кличем „Свою Україну любіть"! Крім шевченківської програми складеної з пісень і деклямацій, все юнацтво стало до змагань у „Шевченківському марші" на трасі одної милі. У злеті взяла участь духова оркестра СУМА складена із самого юнацтва.

4. 4 червня 1961 р. Відділ ЮСУМА взяв організовану участь у відзначенні шевченківських роковин школами українознавства та молодечими організаціями. Разом з оркестрою виступала танцювальна група, театральний гурток та дружина відбиванки.

5. „День Сумівської Молоді" 2 липня 1961 р. свою офіційну частину мав присвячену пам'яті Т. Шевченка.

6. Тритижневий табір „Канів" призначено переважно на поглиблення шевченківських ідей серед Юнацтва СУМА. В цьому напрямі складено Центр. Управою СУМА окремий підручник, що був дороговказом кожноденних зайнять на таборі. Слід згадати, що на таборі стояв гарний металевий пам'ятник Т. Шевченка, виконаний П. Луцевим.

7. Здвиг СУМА-Захід проходив рівнож під Шевченківським кличем. З Відділу Ю-СУМА „Одеса" взяло участь 309 юнаків і юначок. Започаткований табір „Гайдамаки" був перерваний з причини зливного дощу. Назва табору, його підтабори, та програма були зв'язані із Шевченківською тематикою.

8. Відділ Юнацтва СУМА „Одеса" взяв активну участь у світовому Конкурсі Шевченкознавства, що його проголосило Об'єднання Працівників Дитячої Літератури в Торонті. До цих змагань ми поставились з великою увагою, бо це справа загально - українська та далекосяжна. Юнацтво наше у різного рода працях належно виявило культ великого Кобзаря та його універсальних і сьогодні актуальних ідей. Малярські праці були заступлені юнацтвом, що вчиться в малярській студії проф. П. Зінченка. Треба підкреслити факт, що наш Відділ взяв перше місце щодо чисельности надісланих матеріялів (праць 82).

9. Окремий конкурс Шевченкознавства проголосила Головна Управа СУМА, щоб дати змогу сумівській молоді змагатись в знанні шевченківської тематики. Всі учасники змагань дістануть пропам'ятну Шевченківську відзнаку. У Відділі „Одеса" змагалось 271 юначок і юнаків.

10. Участь спортових ланок 26 і 27 серпня 1961 р у Шевченківських Спортових Ігрищах УСЦАК'у на „Веселці" СУМ'у біля Торонта. Около 45 учасників юначок і юнаків взяло участь, що здобули перші місця в конкуренціях.

11. Юнацтво Відділу „Одеса" рішило піти з поміччю в будові пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові у Вашингтоні. Із своїх 10 центових пожертв юнацтво склало $50, які передано збірковому комітетові.

Другий ювілей, що припадав 1961 р. це 20-ліття проголошення відновлення Української Державности у Львові 1941 р. Юнацтво СУМА відзначило цю дату під час дня сумівської молоді, на Здвизі СУМА-Захід, окремою святочною ватрою на таборі та участю в святочній Академії 24 червня 1961 р.

Третій ювілей це 10-ліття існування Відділу Юнацтва СУМА „Одеса". Цей скромний ювілей, що його обходимо разом з нашим юнацтвом, наповняє наші серця радістю та вірою, що пройдений шлях ми провели з успіхом. На всіх полях — виховання, росту, організованости, ідейного наснаження, дисципліни — ми можемо похвалитися поважними успіхами. Признання належить всім референтам, виховникам, Юнацькій раді, Виховній Раді, що своїми щоденними трудами збудували твердиню з молодих сердець, що готові служити Україні.

Р. Д.

Річні Загальні Збори Осередку СУМА в Бостоні

Дня 25-го лютого 1962 р. о год. 4-ій після полудня, відбулися Звичайні Річні Збори Осередку СУМА в Бостоні, у своєму власному домі при 82 Глен Ровд, Джамейка Плейн, Бостон. Збори відкрив голова Осередку д. М. Возьний, який привітав присутніх та попросив вибрати президію Зборів, до якої увійшли: д. В. Федорів — предсідник, мгр. Р. Федорів і д. О. Шимонович — секретарі.

Протокол з минулорічних Зборів відчитав секретар Осередку д. І. Попик. Відчитано телеграму з Головної Управи СУМА та привіти від інших організацій, що їх Збори приняли рясними оплесками. Опісля звітували за минулий рік члени Управи Осередку: секретар І. Попик, орг. реф. М. Волощук, культ. осв. реф. В. Федорів, фін. реф. В. Носаль, спорт. реф. Г. Макух, реф. юнацтва М. Франківський, а опісля здавав звіт уступаючий голова Осередку М. Возьний. Треба зазначити, що в першу чергу подяка належить уступаючому голові Осередку М. Возьному за цінну працю, яку він з самопосвятою і надзвичайною енерґією, вложив у розвиток Осередку СУМА під час трилітної каденції.

Друг Ганчар В. склав звіт Контрольної Комісії. Після звітів вив'язалася ширша дискусія, в якій брали участь члени Осередку і Дому СУМА. Із звітів та дискусій виходить, що Осередок розвивається добре і веде свою працю з повним успіхом. Загально Осередок СУМА має в своїх рядах 106 членів, з того 45 старшого членства, 61 юнацтва, 59 членів Дому СУМА. Юнацтво разом зі старшими членами працює завзято і бере участь в усіх академіях на терені м. Бостону, виступаючи по школах а також на передвиборчих кампаніях представників м. Бостону.

Рівнож влаштовує академії наших героїв, Ю-сумівці взяли участь у вишкільному таборі СУМА в Еленвіл. Зокрема треба відмітити працю, яку виконала Виховна Рада у вихованні юнацтва. До Виховної Ради входять: інж. В. Флюнт — голова, Д. Николенко, місто голова, мгр. Р. Федорів, секретар, члени Б. Ганчар, Д. Галонська, Н. Калініченко, диригент ю-сумівської оркестри. І. Сологуб і М. Дашавець провадять курси вишивання. Рівнож висловлено признання за наполегливу працю М. Франківському, реф. юнацтва та В. Скапрівському за зразкове ведення господарства в Домі Осередка СУМА.

По передискутуванні світла і тіней у праці Осередку на внесок Контрольної Комісії Загальні Збори одноголосно одобрили діяльність та уділили абсолюторії уступаючій Управі Осередку.

З черги приступлено до вибору нової Управи до якої ввійшли:

В. Ворона, голова, В. Ганчар, місто голова, І. Попик, секретар, О. Шимонович, рекордовий секретар, М. Волощук, кер. організаційного відділу, В. Федорів, культ. осв. реф., М. Возьний, реф. зов. зв'яз., М. Франківський, реф. юнацтва, І. Дашавець, скарбник, Д. Біленчук, фінансовий секретар, Г. Макух, спорт. реф., М. Зінків, реф. сусп. опіки, В. Носаль, господар, І. Сологуб, М. Галущенко — члени Управи.

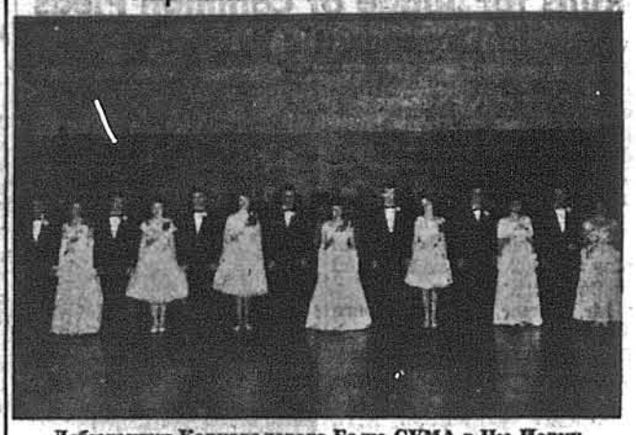
Контрольна Комісія: В. Оленяк, голова, В. Бачинський, С. Колосенко — члени.

Товариський Суд: І. Банадиґа, голова, С. Сологуб, Т. Майкут — члени.

По вичерпанні порядку нарад закінчено Загальні Збори відспіванням національного гимну.

Василь Носаль

Карнаваловий Баль СУМА



Дебютантки Карнавалового Балю СУМА в Ню Йорку із своїми партнерами

Балі, забави, часто-густо влаштовувані різними організаціями чи товариствами, тільки танцювально - розвагового характеру, мають вже дещо сіро - буденний вигляд і настрій. Більшість розвагових імпрез переважно підготовляються тільки на те, щоб здобути гроші, тобто мати матеріяльний успіх, не зважаючи при цьому на успіх моральний і задоволення публіки.

І ось Карнаваловий Баль, з ініціятиви ГУ СУМА при співучасті поблизьких осередків СУМА, який відбувся 10 березня у залі школи при церкві св. Юра в Ню Йорку, мав ефект та характер вже дещо відмінний. Заповнена вщерть старшими й молоддю заля, дала змогу переконатися, що Карнаваловий Баль для сумівського юнацтва, членства та симпатиків був одним із приємніших вечорів у зимовому сезоні. Тут крім нюйоркської публіки можна було побачити людей з Йонкерсу, Нюарку, Джерзі Сити, Бруклину, Пассейку, Байону, Ірвінґтону, Елізабету та найдальше віддаленого Гартфорду.

На особливу увагу заслуговує тут виступ юних сумівок, як дебютанток, про яких дозволю собі кількома словами поінформувати шановних читачів. Марія Кіра, з Ню Йорку, член ЮСУМА — рій „Повстанки", учениця Вашингтон Ірвінґ Гайскул (2-ий рік), Володимира Сенів, з Ню Йорку, член ЮСУМА — рій „Повстанки" учениця Ст. Патрик Катедра Гайскул (2-ий рік), грає на піяніні, Леся Івасютин з Йонкерсу, член ЮСУМА, учениця Йонкерс Гайскул (3-ий рік) грає на акордеоні, Галина Дуда, з Йонкерсу, член ЮСУМА, ройова у старшому юнацтві, виховниця молодшого юнацтва, учениця Гайскул (3-ий рік) грає на мандоліні, Надія Кравець, з Гартфорду, член Ю-СУМА, виховниця молодшого юнацтва, учениця Гайскул (4-ий рік), відзначена в науці. Належить до 5-ох різних клюбів у школі, де сповняє різні функції, Юлія Чубак, з Ню Йорку, член ЮСУМА, ройова „Повстанок", учениця Вашингтон Ірвінґ Гайскул (2-ий рік), грає на бандурі в гуртку юних бандуристок та Ірина Верхівська, з Йонкерсу, член ЮСУМА, учениця Ст. Кляре Академі — Йонкерс.

Було б гріхом, не згадати аранжерів (або інакше промоторів цієї імпрези), якими були: пані Іванна Кононів з Нюарку, що своїм „меццоальтом" розвеселяла танцюючі пари, Мирослав Солтис з Філядельфії, що теж своїм голосом нагадував сумівську Оселю в Елленвіл, де він щороку під час своїх вакацій виконує функцію виховника в юнацькому таборі, а в час прогульки на сумівську „Говерлю" багато кричить на своє військо. Їм допомагали ще п. Зеня Бундзяк - Лавришко з Ірвінґтону та сотник Юрій Кононів з Нюарку.

Отже треба ствердити, що цей сумівський баль вартий уваги за свій перебіг та програму. Тому на будуче було б побажаним, щоб такі імпрези відбувались кожного року не тільки в сумівсько - нюйоркській метрополії, але й по інших. Бо не можна завжди і все бути в засягу „почуття обов'язку", треба часом бути і веселим, що впливає додатньо на настрій людини та дає заохоту до праці.

Користаючи з цієї нагоди під кінець мого допису хочу подати свою думку про вибір королеви СУМА (тільки не краси, але діяльности), бо на мою думку українські дівчата усі гарні, але за те не всі віддають мінімум праці у рядах СУМА, до якого належать.

Конкретно: кожний Осередок СУМА переводить у себе на місцях вибір королеви Осередку та двох заступниць, опісля на Злеті ЮСУМА чи Здвизі СУМА за відповідною рекомендацією вибирається з них одну королеву СУМА та її заступників. Вибирати на один рік. Подаю це під увагу та дискусію.

О. П-й.

У Лудлов, Масс. створено Відділ ЮСУМА

Дня 17 березня 1962 р. в церковній залі в Лудлов, Масс. відбулися збори батьків, на яких рішено створити Відділ Юнацтва СУМА та вибрано Батьківський Комітет, якого завданням є опікуватися та допомагати у виховній праці новоствореного Відділу.

Збори відкрив член Ініціятивного Комітету п. І. Ганущак, і проводила ними Президія в складі: інж. І. Чопик — предсідник і п. В. Фіцик — секретар.

Доповідь про завдання СУМА виголосив д. С. Шагай — голова Осередку СУМА ім. ген. Т. Чупринки в Гартфорді. Після доповіді і дискусії вибрано Управу Батьківського Комітету в такому складі: інж. І. Чопик — голова, п. І. Набережний — заступник, п-ні Т. Максимів — секретар, п. С. Павлів — скарбник, п. Н. Гайовий — керівник Відділу Юнацтва. До Контрольної Комісії увійшли: п. О. Крутий, п. М. Кремінець, п. І. Гнатіс.

Вітаємо новостворений Відділ Юнацтва в нашій великій сумівській родині та бажаємо якнайкращих успіхів в праці.

Ред.

Вісті з канцелярії ГУ СУМА:

• В цьому році відбувся XI-ий Всеамериканський Здвиг СУМА в Елленвіл, Н. Й. для Осередків СУМА Східніх Стейтів і на Оселі Київ біля Дітройту для Осередків СУМА Північно-Західніх Стейтів. Здвиг відбуватиметься під кличем: *„Борітеся, поборете"* та під знаком відзначення 20-ліття УПА.

• Дня 7-го квітня ц.р. в Ню Йорку відбудеться Господарська Конференція Осередків СУМА Округи Ню Йорк. Під час конференції будуть обговорювані такі справи: дальші пляни розбудови Оселі СУМА в Елленвіл, позика на Розбудову Оселі, плян таборування на Оселі СУМА в Елленвіл в 1962 р., і т. п.

• В днях 14 і 15 липня ц. р. на Оселі СУМА в Елленвіл відбудеться Маніфестаційний Здвиг для відзначення 20-ліття УПА та відкриття пам'ятника борцям героям, поляглим у боротьбі за волю України. Організаторами цього здвигу є Головні Управи Організацій Визвольного Фронту.

• В пляні розбудови Оселі СУМА в Елленвіл, весною цього року приступлять до будови будинків для юнацького табору такі Осередки: ім. УПА в Філядельфії й ім. полк. Е. Коновальця в Ню Йорку. Осередок СУМА ім. Т. Шевчінка в Бруклині приступить до перебудови існуючого вже будинку, що також є призначений для юнацького табору.

Сторінка Спілки Української Молоді Америки
„ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ"
Рік VII Ч. 2 (70)
Редаґує: Е. НЕСТОРУК
"THE YOUTH'S PATH"
Page of The Ukrainian American Youth Ass'n., Inc.
Editor: E. NESTORUK
Адреса: P. O. Box 211, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N. Y.