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D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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"CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK" ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES, RALLIES AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS

Buffalo, N.Y.

Do More to Destroy Soviet Yoke, Rep. Scranton Asks

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Rep. William W. Scranton urged the creation of a Special House Committee on Captive Nations and said that such an agency is "a strong arm which is not being used in the ideological war against communism."

The congressman, a charter member of the National Captive Nations Committee, said Americans are not doing nearly enough to combat Russian propaganda.

Rep. Scranton addressed the luncheon meeting in the Statler Hilton sponsored by the Kiwanis Club at the midweek point in the third annual observance of Captive Nations Week.

Many Are Enslaved

"I wonder if you appreciate what a powerful weapon Captive Nations Week puts in the hands of free mankind," he said. "Each year the observances have grown in strength and impact."

"Speeches made here in many other parts of the United States and statements made in Congress all remind Americans that millions of people, once free, are now under the domination of the international communist conspiracy."

"Freedom does not exist in a vacuum and our own liberties remain in jeopardy when people elsewhere are deprived of their right to choose their own governments, are prevented from worshipping in the churches and temples of their choice, are forbidden even to choose what kind of work they will do."

Reach Many Lands

"But our words carry far beyond our shores. They reach people in Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China and other subjugated nations."

"We assure them that we know of their plight and are awaiting the day when they shall rejoin the family of free nations."

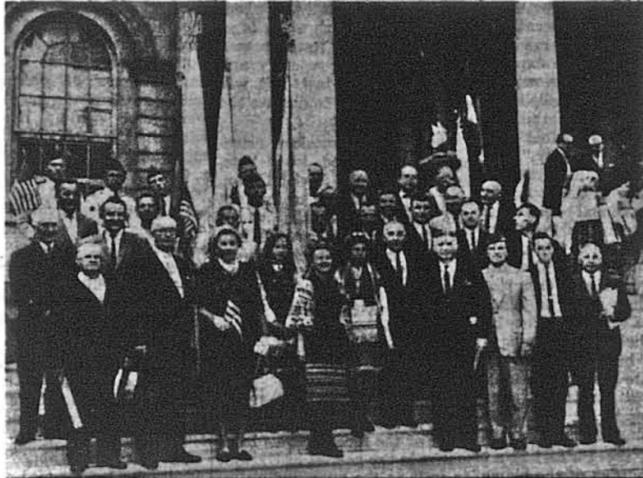
The congressman, in a second recommendation, asked that the U.S. reaffirm its opposition to the admission of Red China to the United Nations.

He also urged that the "Voice of America" expand its broadcasts to the non-Russian peoples inside the Soviet Union.

Receives an Award

"We must have, absolutely," Rep. Scranton said, "a firm policy in resisting every pressure they (the Communists) undertake. Mr. Khrushchev said he will bury us. Every aid we give the people of the captive nations is a spadeful of earth to bury him."

UKRAINIAN GROUP AT N.Y. CITY HALL DURING "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK"



This is the Ukrainian American group from New York which took part in the official observance of "Captive Nations Week" at City Hall on Tuesday, July 17, 1962. The group included a delegation of the SUMA organization, whose members came in uniforms and with their flag. In front row, second from left is I. Bazarko and Mrs. C. Peleshok; Mrs. M. Dushnyck, Joseph Lesawyer, W. Dushnyck, W. Klawnik and E. Prychodko (first from right). In the back, there are Attorneys S. Jarema, J. Flis, D. Kuzyk and N. Hawrylo and V. Prychodko and Dr. A. Sokolyshyn. Girls in Ukrainian national costumes are Sophia and Ivanna Cherep.

Mayor Kowal, on behalf of the Citizens Committee to observe Captive Nations Week, presented Rep. Scranton the third annual Freedoms Award.

Rep. Scranton was introduced by Dr. Edward M. O'Connor, special projects director at Canisius College and chairman of the Citizens Committee.

In another gathering commemorating "Captive Nations Week," Rep. Thaddeus I. Dulski of Buffalo, declared:

"History and the tide of human expectations are on our side. History is on the side of those who fight for freedom and have the courage to hold on."

He urged a "realistic and honest" appraisal of American interest in captive peoples.

Milwaukee, Wis.

By TRUDY MORRISON

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—"The rise of Communism may well have reached its pinnacle," Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) said in a speech read for him Sunday at the Captive Nations conference by Harry Brockel, director of the board of harbor commissioners in Milwaukee.

Sen. Wiley was absent because of pressing Senate duties and the death of a son-in-law.

The conference, attended by about 100, was sponsored jointly by the Freedom for Captive Nations Committee of Milwaukee and the Marquette University Slavic Institute. Held in observance of Captive Nations Week, which began in 1959, it is to be continued according to the resolution "until such time as freedom and independ-

ence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world."

"Realistically, however, there is still a need for a specially designed free world policy for Eastern Europe. Currently, there is a number of resolutions, pending in Congress aimed at loosening the iron-grip of Communism upon the captive peoples."

"In order to bring about these objectives we must make the most of the failures of the Communist system in agriculture and other economic programs, maintaining the advantages that we have already gained, undertaking a more effective political, economic, ideological, counter-offensive aimed toward: thwarting Red aggressions; breaking up the Communist bloc and strengthening the non-Communist nations. The priority of goals, then, includes: for the present, to defeat Communism's expansion program; and to create the necessary machinery for ultimately establishing and perpetuating peace in the world."

Other speakers echoed Sen. Wiley. William Nahirnjak, chairman of the Captive Nations Day Observance Committee, presented the resolution which urged a balance of seven pressures in the interest of the morale of both free and captive nations. These pressures included: "The reaffirmation of the validity of commitments to the captive nations and a pledge of formal support for the liberation and self-determination of enslaved nations."

Dr. Roman Smal-Stoekl, director of the Marquette Slavic Institute and history professor, said, "We, historians, have good news for the captive nations. History gives us a firm assurance about the fate of empires. Where is the British empire? Where are the French, the Holy Roman, and the Turkish empires? Empires are doomed to die, but nations, races and the freedom of man do not die. The Soviet empire is doomed to die. The freedom of the captive nations is on the agenda of history."

Boston, Mass.

The "Captive Nations Week" ceremonies in Boston, Mass., were conducted by the American Institute in close cooperation with the representatives of captive nations. — Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Poles and Hungarians. On Tuesday, July 10, 1962, John A. Volpe, governor of the State of Massachusetts, issued a proclamation designating the week of July 15 to July 21, as "Captive Nations Week." This was the first such proclamation by the governor of Massachusetts since the passage of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" (Public Law 86-90) by the 86th Congress on July 17, 1959.

The highlight of the ceremonies was the Captive Nations Freedom Rally, held on

Sunday, July 15, 1962, at John Hancock Hall in Boston. The featured speaker at the rally was the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of The Christian Herald, who spoke on the challenging subject of freedom for the captive peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the methods of combating the Russian Communist aggression in the world today.

Orest Shehudluk, chairman of the UCCA branch in Boston, spoke on behalf of the Captive Nations Committee. The rally was attended by a large audience consisting of representatives of various nationality groups as well as numerous guests and leading political personalities in the State of Massachusetts.

UNA President Speaks to Chicago MUN Branch

Highlight of the July 11th meeting of the Chicago MUN branch was the greeting the members received from Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. In town for the annual UNA Day, held at Forest Hill Picnic Grove on July 10th, Mr. Lesawyer was visiting the newly remodeled quarters of Branch 423 when he learned of the MUN meeting held in the same building. Not one to miss

an opportunity to talk to young people, Mr. Lesawyer gladly agreed to speak to the group. Congratulating MUN for its fine work, Mr. Lesawyer pointed out that while many people speak of the UNA as an organization of older people, they frequently forget the fact that 33 per cent of the national UNA membership is composed of members under 16. "In this sense," said Mr. Lesawyer, "the UNA is our largest youth organization."

"Tell Plight of Captive Nations," Ukrainian Students Urged

DR. O'CONNOR OF CANISIUS GREET'S S.U.S.T.A. CONFERENCE IN BUFFALO

"Spread and share your knowledge of these captive nations. Upon this knowledge lies the key to peace. These people want nothing more than what we as free Americans got as a birthright."

Dr. Edward M. O'Connor, director of special projects at Canisius College, gave that message at the opening session of the annual conference of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America and the Ukrainian Student Association of Greater Buffalo, held in Buffalo the weekend of July 14 and 15, 1962.

Dr. O'Connor traced the development of Public Law 86-90, "Captive Nations Week." The law was passed July 17, 1959. The law was passed July 17, 1959. The law was passed July 17, 1959. The law was passed July 17, 1959. The law was passed July 17, 1959.

Goal Is Freedom For All

Dr. O'Connor said this law was passed to counteract this kind of thinking. "Its goal is freedom and independence for all states held captive throughout the world," he said.

Also on the program was Dr. Nestor Procyk, vice-chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee branch. He noted the contribution of Ukrainian students to the liberation struggle of nations held captive by Russia. He told the Ukrainian students, comprised of representatives from across the country and Canada, that they have found the refuge of freedom in this country and should take an active role in American life.

"America needs your talents, maybe more than Ukraine because Ukraine became hard-quo and appeasement, he said. (Continued on Page 3)

Resolutions on Behalf of Imprisoned Ukrainian Primate Submitted in U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A resolution urging that President Kennedy seek United Nations action in behalf of the persecuted Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches and their imprisoned leaders in Russia has been introduced in the House of Representatives of the 87 Congress, 2nd session by Rep. Don L. Short of North Dakota.

Short explained that it is his hope and that of Dr. Anthony Zukovsky, Steele, head of the North Dakota branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, that the resolution will get on the next U.N. General Assembly agenda.

The resolution notes that the Metropolitan Joseph Slipy of

Lviv, Primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, has served 17 years in prison and is still imprisoned, along with other members of the clergy.

"I believe, as Dr. Zukovsky expresses it," said Short, that "the force of world opinion can be an important factor toward the end of these inhumane policies and actions of a Communist government."

He said the United Nations is the proper place in which to air the case since it has the purpose of serving as a forum of world opinion.

A Concurrent Resolution on the same subject was submitted at the same time by Sen. M. R. Young of North Dakota, in the U.S. Senate.

Select Bibliography on Ukraine Introduced into 'Congressional Record'

SEN. DIRKSEN OF ILLINOIS PRAISES THE WORK AS USEFUL TO INTERESTS OF U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special).—Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and the Minority Leader in the U.S. Senate praised highly the new bibliography on Ukraine, which was prepared as a special major project of the UCCA.

Senator Dirksen's prefatory remarks into the Congressional Record on July 2, 1962 read as follows:

"It has become a truism in the field of international relations that peace with justice is solidly furthered through a broader knowledge and deeper understanding of other nations and peoples. Yet, strangely enough, in these perilous times we have scarcely observed this axiom in relation to Ukraine and many other captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union."

"The serious lag and lacunae in our appreciative understanding of these particular nations are compounded by two essential facts. The first fact is that Ukraine, with a population of over 40 million, is the largest captive non-Russian nation not only in the Soviet Union but also behind the Iron Curtain. Long the Achilles' heel of the Soviet Russian Empire, Ukraine is one of our most formidable allies for freedom in Moscow's colonial system. The second essential fact is that the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.—from the Baltic to the Caucasus and into central Asia—constitute a tier of fundamental weakness and vulnerability in the imperial structure of Moscow's empire. This was clearly demonstrated when in July, 1959, Khrushchev erupted violently over the passage of the 'Captive Nations Week Resolution' by the U.S.

Congress. He has been erupting ever since over the mention of these occupied non-Russian nations.

"I believe it is most fitting on the eve of the third anniversary of our 'Captive Nations Week' observance to introduce into the Record this Select Bibliography on Ukraine and other non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. This is the first compact and essential bibliography on this vital subject. Its value and usefulness to our libraries, educational institutions and public agencies will be enormous. Its value to the interests of our nation is immeasurable."

"Under the far-seeing auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, this bibliography was compiled by Dr. Alexander Sokolyshyn, a professional librarian in the New York City system. It was edited by Mr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly. Its final presentation was arranged by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor at Georgetown University and national chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America."

"This special project in the interests of American public enlightenment and knowledgeable directions for the expansion of freedom, was made possible by a beneficent contribution of Mr. Nicholas Dutchak of Detroit, Mich. The good that he made possible will, I know, be warmly appreciated by every institution profiting from its use."

(The bibliography, which followed this introduction, contains 17 columns of titles comprising six pages.)

Observance of 20th Anniversary Of UPA Held in Ellenville

Monument to Ukrainian Underground Heroes, Unveiled By UCCA Chairman Dobriansky

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. (Special).—More than 3,000 persons took part in the two-day observances dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which fought against both the Nazis and the Russians during World War II in Ukraine. These commemorative observances were held over the July 21-22, 1962, weekend at the Ukrainian Youth Association of America Resort here, and were sponsored by the Ukrainian Liberation Front organizations.

The commemorative observance included the Catholic Mass by Rev. Lubomyr Hussar and the Orthodox Mass by Rev. Ivan Tkachuk, and a parade by numerous Ukrainian American organizations.

An especial impressive moment of the celebration was the unveiling of the memorial dedicated to the heroes of Ukrainian independence, performed by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who came especially from Washington for the occasion and who was assisted by representatives of the Ukrainian Liberation Front organizations. The unveiling procedure was opened by Eugene Losynsky, president of the ODFPU, while Ignatius M. Bilinskiy, chairman of the American Friends of the ABN, was master of ceremonies. The memorial, executed by Michael Cherepanovsky, noted Ukrainian-American sculptor, con-

sists of a central monument and four busts representing the four heroes of the Ukrainian liberation struggle: Simon Petlura, Eugene Konovala, Taras Chuprynka and Stepan Bandera.

In addition to Dr. Dobriansky who represented the UCCA, there were other Ukrainian American leaders in attendance: Joseph Lesawyer and Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, supreme president and supreme secretary of the UNA, respectively; Dr. M. Chyrovsky, representing the Shevchenko Scientific Society; A. Hordynsky from the "Providence" Association, and Lev Futala and P. Tybor from the Ukrainian National Aid Association; Bohdan Krawciw from Svoboda; Walter Klawnik from the Ukrainian American War Veterans, and Dr. B. Stebelsky, representing the Ukrainian organizations in Canada; as well as representatives of the Bulgarian, Cosack and Byelorussian organizations.

During both, the unveiling ceremonies as well as during a special dinner, several speeches were delivered. On Saturday night an artistic program was presented which consisted of sketches by Volodymyr Shasharovsky and a literary recital by Leonid Poltava.

The Choir "Trembita" under the direction of M. Kormeluk performed several songs and took part in a special dramatic presentation of "UPA—The Army of Freedom."

Queens Citizens Petition Delaney To Vote in Favor of H. Res. 211

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). Several groups of American citizens led by American veterans and university students initiated a vigorous action in Queens for the purpose of collecting as many individual signatures as possible on a special petition to the Hon. James J. Delaney, U.S. Congressman from Queens, in order to prevail upon him to vote in favor of the Flood Resolution which is now bogged down in the House Rules Committee. Congressman Delaney, it has become known, is opposed to the Flood Resolution.

Thus far the petition was signed by over 2,000 American citizens of various walks of life and of various ethnic backgrounds. It reads, in part, as follows:

We, the signatories of this petition, are your constituents and many of us have supported you in the past elections. Your opposition to the establishment of a Special Committee on Captive Nations in the House of Representatives which would study the religious and national persecution as well as colonial exploitation, genocide and other atrocities committed by the Russian Communists in

countries under their domination, is of grave concern to us all.

It is assumed that your negative stand on H. R. 211 which calls for the creation of the said committee was made on the basis of an unfavorable recommendation submitted by the Secretary of State in this connection on August 22 and December 27, 1961, to the Chairman of the House Rules Committee of which you are also a member. Hence, you were then convinced of acting in the best interests of the United States because of an allegedly authoritative advice of the State Department.

Yet, to err is only human; and our distinguished Secretary of State and his advisors are no exception to this rule. Consequently, all of their arguments in respect to H. R. 211 were proven to be in error. You will find a point-by-point treatment of them in the Congressional Record of May 31, 1962, and in the records of the Rules Committee. For our purpose it suffices to say that the State Department admitted its errors by having no objection, in principle, to a decision of the House Subcommittee on Europe to hold hearings on nations held (Continued on Page 3)

This Weekend at 'Soyuzivka'...



Mary Lesawyer



Volodymyr Cisyk

Mary Lesawyer, soprano soloist of the New York City Opera, and Volodymyr Cisyk, well-known Ukrainian violinist, will present a program of selected musical compositions of the late Michael Hayvoronsky. Dr. N. Pelechovych-Hayvoronsky, wife of the late composer, will be present at the concert, which will take place on Saturday, July 28, 1962, at the "Veselka" pavilion.

GOVERNOR SWAINSON OF MICHIGAN ISSUES "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK" PROCLAMATION IN LANSING



Standing from left to right: Sam Butka and Lee Runa (Albans); A. Dobecheff (Bulgaria); S. Rudzitis (Latvia); V. Nesporovych — editor of the Ukrainian weekly newspaper; Nadia Denysenko—"Ukrainian Queen" of Detroit; P. Januska (Lithuania); Emilia Zaporozhets — Public Relations, UCCA Branch, Detroit; Governor John B. Swainson; M. Jachimski (Poland); L. Gleske (Latvia); Michael Bazansky, UCCA Chairman, Detroit and chairman of the Detroit Captive Nations Committee; M. Mazurov (Byelorussia); Mrs. T. Dowhan and William Dowhan, vice-chairman of the UCCA Branch in Detroit.



### Our Readers Protest Distortions on Ukraine...

Philadelphia, Pa. March 6, 1962  
Geo. A. Pflaum Publisher Inc. 38 W. Fifth Street Dayton 2, Ohio

In the poster 6 of 1961, published by you, there is a map of Russia and short information on communism. Among good information we found, however, some inaccuracies.

The correct term of Russia at present is U.S.S.R., because the "Russia" on your map encompasses 15 Republics. Each Republic represents a nation. Therefore one should not identify Russia with the U.S.S.R. Both terms have separate meanings.

The real Russia consists of four gubernii (departments): Novgorod, Archangel, Nizhny Novgorod and Moscow. (Read by Peter van Haven, 1715-1757, Professor of the University of Soroe, Copenhagen, 1936, Vol. 9, op. cit. 290).

On the map you have not marked the boundaries of Ukraine and Byelorussia.

We wish to bring to your attention, the fact that Ukraine and Byelorussia have been recognized as sovereign nations and equal states by the U.N. in 1945. They are charter members and have their permanent representatives in that world organization.

Your information on the genocide of the Ukrainians is not complete, for the Russian communists killed some 8-10 million Ukrainians. Ukrainians fought not only to subvert the communist regime. They fought the Russian government in order to restore their own freedom and independence. Such historical facts should be emphasized.

### And Commend Truth About Ukraine...

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letters were addressed to the editors of The Philadelphia Inquirer, praising its editorial on the captive nations. The editorial is reproduced in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

**CAPTIVE NATIONS**  
To the Editor of The Inquirer: Your Sunday editorial (July 15) on the observance of Captive Nations Weeks which was supplemented with that impressive Iron Curtain cartoon, most certainly deserves laudations. It is your understanding of the true slave conditions under the mask of "Soviet Republics" that exist in Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania and the other imprisoned small countries and your initiative in revealing the facts, that is most encouraging and satisfying.  
Alexander Yaremko  
Philadelphia.

### PURCHASE ORDERS FOR UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA NOW ACCEPTED

THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE FALL OF THIS YEAR, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:  
General Information  
Physical Geography and Natural History  
Population  
Ethnography  
Ukrainian Language  
History of Ukraine  
Ukrainian Literature  
Ukrainian Culture  
The volume also contains numerous maps and illustrations pertaining to the subject matter, which is brought up to date and which includes the latest information available.  
THE PRICE OF FIRST VOLUME BY ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTION \$30.00 (THIRTY DOLLARS)  
AND \$37.50 AFTER ITS APPEARANCE ON THE MARKET.

Send your order now to the Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association...  
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N, Inc.  
81-83 GRAND STREET  
JERSEY CITY 3, NEW JERSEY  
TO: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc. 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N.J., U.S.A.  
I hereby order the first volume of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia which will be published in the fall of 1962 by the University of Toronto Press.  
Enclosed is (a check, money order) for \$.....  
Please send the copy to the following address:  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

### MAYOR DWORAK OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA, SIGNS "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK" PROCLAMATION



Standing, from left to right, are: Rita Galus, Polish; Grazina Reskevicus and Loretta Povlatis, Lithuanian; Penny Kish, Hungarian; Ruta Akuraters, Latvian and Oksana Worobec, Ukrainian.

### Queens Citizens Petition...

(Concluded from Page 1)  
It is evident that the Subcommittee on Europe cannot coordinate a serious study of all Captive Nations because its jurisdiction does not extend to those situated in Asia. Furthermore, it would be physically impossible for this or any other committee or subcommittee, all of which are already overburdened with heavy work schedules, to undertake a thorough study of each of the 22 Captive Nations within a reasonable period of time.

The Congressional Record is full of authoritative statements of members of our academic and political world to the effect that ignorance in respect to the Captive Nations is rampant in this country and extends to such usually well-informed agencies as our State Department where correct information is indispensable in formulating an effective American foreign policy. Hence, we, respectfully, urge you to help us fight this ignorance by voting in favor of an early establishment of a Special Committee on Captive Nations. We know that after a careful consideration you will do this for the sake of preserving our own freedom and as a sign of hope for those to whom freedom is presently denied.

We welcome the Subcommittee's hearings as a sign of realizing that in order to protect our way of life and country from the Soviet Russian threat effectively it is not enough to have strong military defenses which alone constitute our largest national expenditure item. We have begun to see in the Captive Nations our real friends and potential allies about whom our knowledge is so limited and confused that it merits our utmost serious attention. However, we are deeply convinced that these hearings are no substitute for a systematic and documented study, especially, of those Captive Nations within the U.S.S.R. itself. Therefore, as citizens of this great nation and as participants in its Government of the people and by the people, we are duty-bound to do everything in our power to make possible such serious study within the framework of the proposed committee which alone could give this matter the prominence and urgency which it deserves.

### "Tell Plight of Captive Nations"...

(Concluded from Page 1)  
His forum for action is the university and college campus, where the battle for the minds of students and professors must be won first," said Bohdan Futej, vice-president of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America. He called for the immediate formation of a campus captive nations study club to discuss the plight of students and peoples enslaved by Moscow. One purpose of such campus alliances of students on behalf of the liberation should be the annual observance of the "Captive Nations Week" on every campus throughout the United States and Canada.

The final speaker, Walter D. Prybyla, Jr., president of SUSTA outlined the international level for the promotion of liberation. He discussed the question of holding an International Student Congress of student-fighters on behalf of freedom and independence. Urging Ukrainian students to join hands with other national student unions, Prybyla declared that "we Ukrainian students in the United States and Canada must initiate the international student movement on behalf of the liberation of the students and peoples of the captive nations. We must join with the Cuban students fighting Castroism for a free country. We must join with the Hungarians and other East Europeans. We must help the Iranian students in their struggle for liberty. The whole worldwide student community which is committed to fight for independence and freedom against domination by Moscow must be consolidated and mobilized into a united front—an international student movement on behalf of the liberation of students and peoples of the captive nations."

The president of the Ukrainian Student Association of Greater Buffalo, Tadey Tarnavsky, presented to the conference a letter of protest to be forwarded to Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, regarding his recent opposition to the formation of the permanent Congressional Committee on Captive Nations. All the student delegates present signed the letter along with the resolutions adopted by the two-day conference.

### Key to City Presented

The two-day conference was opened with a presentation of a key to the city of Buffalo. Casimir Lotarski, secretary of Division of Water, City of Buffalo, presented the key to Walter D. Prybyla, president of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA). Ukrainian student groups represented in the Conference were: Philadelphia, Troy, Chicago, Baltimore, Syracuse, Ann Arbor, Cleveland, New London and Toronto as well as the hosts, the Ukrainian Student Association of Greater Buffalo.

### Urged Formation of Campus Captive Nations Clubs

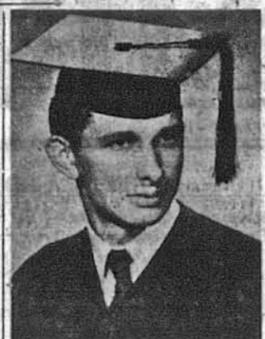
Presenting the guests to the Conference, Zenon Deputat of Buffalo State Teachers College introduced distinguished representatives of the Macedonian Patriotic Organization, Croatian Societies, Central Council of Polish Organizations, Lithuanian Club, Estonian Club, Actio Hungarica and others. Telegrams were received and read from Senator Jacob Javits, Senator Kenneth Keating, the Latvian World Student Association and others. "The Question of Forming a Permanent Congressional Committee on the Captive Nations," was then discussed during the second session of the Conference. Michael Pikas of the University of Buffalo pointed to the discrepancies between the remarks of Dean Rusk and Adlai Stevenson, that a necessity definitely exists for providing government policy-makers and the American people with accurate and unbiased information regarding all captive nations held by Moscow, especially Ukraine.

### A Dream Comes True

On a beautiful sunny day in June 1962, Dr. and Mrs. Gregory Jawny proudly watched as their son Lubomyr received his doctor of medicine degree from the Medical College at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Lubomyr was born on October 12, 1937, in Pidhaytsi, Western Ukraine. In 1950, at the age of 13 he was brought to America by his parents, from Austria. He completed his elementary schooling here, and attended St. Peter's College in Jersey City, N.J., from which he graduated with a B.S. degree in 1958. In the fall of that same year he enrolled in the Medical College at Georgetown University where his dream finally came true when he received his degree in medicine on June 4, 1962.

He is married to the former Maria Krawciw, and interning at St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, N.J., the town in which the young couple now resides. Lubomyr is a member of Plast, Troop 29—"Siromantsi." He and his entire family are members of branch No. 171 of the Ukrainian National Association in Jersey City, N.J. Stella Ryan



Dr. Lubomyr Jawny

### Claudia Maria Hoca Soloist With Boston Pops

Claudia Maria Hoca, about whom The Ukrainian Weekly reported on two previous occasions, played Weber's piano concerto op. 79, with the Boston Pops Orchestra on July 4. The concert drew an audience of 8,000. The Christian Science Monitor of July 5, brought a review of her performance written by Louis Chapin, under the headline "12-Year-Old Shows Pianistic Maturity." The Boston critic reports:

"Claudia Hoca, a little 12-year-old in a crisp white party dress, walked to the center of the Hatch Memorial Shell, nodding a little shyly to the audience, and sat down at the piano to play Weber's Concerto. This was to be the Buffalo youngster's first performance of the piece, and, according to the necessities of these concerts, she had had no rehearsal with the orchestra. The results were creditable to a pianist of any age, in any circumstances. There is romantic warmth, purring brilliance and an appropriate splash or two of fireworks in this music, and Miss Hoca encompassed it all with quiet and elegant confidence. As far as one could measure under conditions of outdoor amplification, she is already a pianist of power and interpretive discipline. It is one thing for a child of her age to "get through" such a concert piece with preponderant accuracy — on her own. Much can be taught, where there is digital quickness and co-ordination; by rote.

"But to come together with an orchestra, even under Mr. Fiedler's experienced guidance, means that she must listen and watch as a musician; and this Miss Hoca was evidently doing. Such an accomplishment is not only precocious pianism, it is precocious maturity."

The Buffalo Courier Express of July 15, brought a lengthy report about Claudia. The reporter emphasizes her self-discipline and determination "to become a woman Liszt," and her knowledge of Ukrainian and German languages besides English.

### Receives Degree in Pharmacology

It was a long and arduous road for Marie Christine Podgursky, but her efforts were finally crowned with success. Born in the town of Kalush, Western Ukraine, in 1940, Marie Christine was still a small child when her family was deported to Siberia by the Russian Communists. In 1942 Marie and her mother came to England by way of Iran and Africa, and in 1952 they arrived in America and settled down in Detroit, Mich. Marie attended the Ukrainian Parochial School in Hamtramck, Mich., and following her graduation from the Hamtramck High School, she received a scholarship and enrolled at Wayne State University in Detroit, as a student in pharmacy. On June 21, 1962, Marie Christine Podgursky received a Bachelor of Science degree in Pharmacology, at the annual commencement exercises in Cobo Hall, Wayne University, Detroit. Miss Podgursky participates actively in the Ukrainian community life, particularly in the Ukrainian youth organization "Plast."

### Volleyball Tournament in Utica

UTICA, N.Y. — The 2nd Annual Volleyball Tournament, organized by the Ukrainian Sports Club of Utica, took place on Saturday and Sunday, July 7 and 8, 1962, in Utica, New York. Participating in this year's tournament were teams from New York, Passaic, Rochester and Utica.

The Ukrainian American Sports Club of New York emerged the winners in both, the six-men and three-men divisions, with the Utica Sports Club gaining second place in both competitions. The Passaic team took third place in three-men division while the Rochester team finished last in both groups.

The Rev. B. Smyk, pastor of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Utica, presented the trophies to the winners at the Saturday evening award-dinner. One of the trophies was donated by Mr. Velychko, a well-known Ukrainian businessman in Utica, N.Y.

All participants of the tournament were unanimous in expressing praise for the splendid organization, hospitality and congeniality of the hosting club of Utica. They all welcomed the opportunity of meeting annually in an informal atmosphere of competition, inasmuch as the City of Utica is an ideal site for such meets in terms of its geographical location; the traveling distance from our major cities does not exceed 6 or 7 hours by car or bus. It is anticipated, therefore, that this volleyball tournament

### Sports Scene

#### Riot Mars Soccer in New York

Nothing gets as much attention in the press as a good fight on a sports field. It gets particular attention when it happens during a game of soccer. Such was the case last week when a riot broke out during the match between Belenenses of Portugal and Panathinaikos of Greece, both of the International Soccer League in New York.

The riot was sparked by a kicking exhibition between the players themselves, but then the spectators invaded the field and the riot was on. The trio of referees, who were primarily responsible for the outbreak on the field, hid in the dressing room. Several spectators were sent to a hospital with minor injuries and it took police more than 15 minutes to clear the field and get the game on its way. None of the players was sent off the field.

The Belenenses team held on to first place by beating the Greeks, 5-1, with center forward Fernandez getting two goals. The lone Greek goal was scored by inside left Panacia.

In the second match of the doubleheader Wiener S.C. defeated Elfsborg of Sweden, 5-2, and remained one point behind the leading Belenenses. The two teams will decide the second section championship in a match next Sunday, July 29.

#### HUNGARY WINS FENCING

Hungary has won the women's team foil title in the World Fencing Championships in Buenos Aires. The U.S.S.R. was second, Italy third, Argentina fourth and Brazil fifth.

With the European soccer season drawing ever closer some of the richer clubs are spending huge sums of money for top players. As usual, on top of the list of buyers are the Italian clubs. They have focused particular attention on the German market. The Italian teams lured several players of the highly successful German National team, Albert Bruhls, with 22 international caps, was purchased by Modena, the team that also purchased Guenther Herrman of Karlsruhe.

#### KIEV DYNAMO UPSET IN U.S.S.R. CUP

The Ukrainian daily Svoboda of Tuesday, July 24, reported that the Kiev Dynamo was eliminated from the U.S.S.R. Cup competition by the Dynamo team of Kirovobad. The final score of that match was 2-1.

Also eliminated were other former champions of the Soviet Union, among them Spartak, CSKA, and Lokomotiv from Moscow and Zenit from Leningrad.

#### U.S. MEN WIN IN TRACK AND FIELD

The United States men's team was in top form last week when it defeated the Soviet track and field team at Palo Alto, California, 128-107. The Soviet Union again won the separately scored women's meet, 66-41, but the American girls did better than ever before. They captured three first places and reduced the Soviet girls' margin of the past two meets.

The two-day meet produced several new records. Valeri Brumel of the U.S.S.R. bettered his own world record by leaping 7 feet 5 inches in the high jump and Harold Connolly of California, threw the hammer 231 feet 10 inches for a new world record.

On the last day of the meet more than 82,000 spectators showed up to see the two teams compete, making the two-day total of 155,000 spectators.

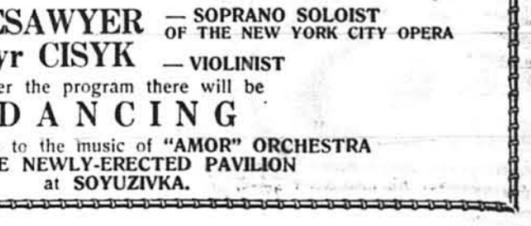
#### OLYMPIC TRIALS AWARDED TO NEW YORK IN 1964

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mayor Robert Wagner and World's Fair president Robert Moses announced recently that the City of New York and the New York 1964-1965 World's Fair will be joint hosts to the official U.S. Olympic trials for the 1964 Olympiad to be held in Tokyo, Japan, in the fall of that year.

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PERFORMERS:  
**Mary LESAWYER** — SOPRANO SOLOIST OF THE NEW YORK CITY OPERA  
**Volodymyr CISYK** — VIOLINIST

After the program there will be  
**DANCING**  
under the stars to the music of "AMOR" ORCHESTRA at THE NEWLY-ERECTED PAVILION at SOYUZIIVKA.

# ПРОМІНЬ

Рік VIII

Листопад, 1962

Ч. 4 (64)

## ВАШ РЕДАКТОР ГОВОРІТЬ

Це велика честь — мені бути редактором „Проміня”. Я хотів би щиро подякувати тим, хто мене призначив на цю посаду. Я знаю, що це буде важка праця, але я маю велике довіря, що дістану допомогу і повну співпрацю в цій справі від пресових референтів наших відділів в Америці і Канаді.

При цій нагоді я хотів би подякувати дотеперішнім редакторам „Проміня” Ірині Андрійко і Олександрі Ризьковій. Вони зробили велику роботу і я думаю, що вони допоможуть мені своїм досвідом і знаннями у нових для мене справах.

Щоденник „Свобода” грає велику роль у нашому суспільному житті тим, що він дає нашим громадянським організаціям таку велику можливість, щоб себе висловити.

Ціль існування „Проміня” є сприяти контактам Мун-у з нашими українськими суспільством. „Промінь” також служить як зв'язковий між нашими відділами. „Промінь” має завдання притягнути нашу молодь до читання українських часописів. Також моє завдання сторічки „Промінь” має намір написати щодня таку велику кількість, щоб собі забезпечувати в суспільних справах, в журналістиці, і в ужитку нашої рідної мови.

Українська чи англійська мова? Це питання буде найважливіше питання, що його я буду мати від вашої громади. Тому я хотів би згорі дати мою відповідь. Теми, які будуть відноситися до ширшої нашої публіки будуть друковані нашою українською мовою. Але такі теми, які стосуються спеціально до молоді, себто про культуру, літературу, історію України і такі подібні будуть друковані англійською мовою. На це я маю дві важливі причини. Одна причина є та, що дуже багато нашої молоді не вміє читати та писати по-українськи, але ми, що молоді, хочемо втрачати для української справи. Досі існує

батьки і вони самі не припиняли своїх українських студій, то ми не в силі цього зараз змінити. Я думаю, що це є важливіше, щоб вони навчилися про нашу історію, літературу, культуру в англійській мові, замість, щоб вони взагалі не мали змоги зацікавитися з нашою любово Україною. Якщо їх будуть цікавити матеріали в англійській мові, то це може їх заохотити навчитися читати те, що є друковане в рідній мові.

Друга моя причина є така, що багато з нас є в контакті з американцями, яким ми хотіли б розповісти про українську справу. На жаль, часом нема друкованих в англійській мові достатньо матеріалів на дані теми. Друкування відповідного матеріалу в англійській мові дасть змогу американцям познайомитися з нами.

В „Проміні” будуть поміщуватися відомості з життя і діяльності наших відділів в Америці і Канаді, статті про українську культуру, літературу і історію, на теми що відносяться до української справи. Також будемо подавати відомості про публікації, які допомагають українській справі і дамо признання тим, що стали на допомогу українському народові.

Я хотів би попросити про співпрацю в збірці матеріалів на цю сторічку від молодих відділів Мун-у. На нашій конвенції зустрілися особисто з представниками наших відділів, нав'язуючи з ними контакт, і вислухав їхні думки про те, як повинен „Промінь” виглядати.

Я дуже хотів би почути opinie нашого громадянства про „Промінь”. Тому, що я є молодий і не маю багато досвіду в цих справах, я дуже радо послухав би порад і заваг.

На всю поважку кореспондентів відповім персональним листом або на сторінці „Промінь”. Моя адреса є:  
Ihor Pryjma, 2530 North Ave.,  
Elmwood Park 35, Illinois.

## ПРОГРАМА КОНВЕНЦІЇ МУН

П'ятниця, 31-го вересня — Реєстрація делегатів і привітання.  
Субота, 1-го вересня — 9 год. рано до 4-ої по пол. реєстрація;  
8:00 — 9:30 — сніданок;  
10:00 — 12:00 вшолудне — наради;  
12:00 — 1:30 — обід;  
2:00 по пол. — 6:00 год. веч. — наради;  
2:00 по пол. — 6:00 веч. — змагання у відбиванні;  
6:30 — 8:00 — вечера;  
8:30 — 10:00 — танці.  
Неділя, 2-го вересня — 8:00 — 9:30 — сніданок;  
9:30 — 10:30 — Служба Вожа;  
12:00 — 1:30 — обід;  
2:00 — 3:30 по пол. — фінали у відбиванні;  
3:30 — 4:30 — плавання змагання;  
5:00 по пол. — 7:00 веч. — конкурс народних танків;  
7:30 веч. — 2:00 рано — Беннетт президента і бал.  
Понеділок, 3-го вересня — 8:30 — 9:30 рано — сніданок;  
10:00 — 1:30 — наради (звіти секцій, резолюції, вибори, закінчення).

## ПОРЯДОК ЗМАГАНЬ

- 1) Плавання змагання — Участь можуть взяти усі аматори віком від 16 - 25 років. Нагорода — медалі МУН-у.
- 2) Плавання змагання жінок — Участь можуть взяти всі українські аматорки у віці від 16 - 25 років. Нагорода — медалі МУН-у.
- 3) Змагання у відбиванні - мушкетери. Участь можуть взяти всі українські аматорські дружини з членами віком від 16 - 25 років. Нагорода — Стасюка.
- 4) Конкурс народних танків — участь можуть взяти всі українські групи виконавців народних танків. Нагорода буде проголошена.
- 5) Вибір королеви МУН-у — участь можуть взяти всі членкині МУН-у. Нагорода буде проголошена.

В справі ближчих інформацій, просимо звертатися на адресу:  
Sports Committee, UNYF Convention  
P.O. Box 393, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y.

## ПЕРЕД КОНВЕНЦІЮ МУН

Цьогорічна Конвенція МУН має порядкове число 29, тобто стоїмо перед 29-ю Конвенцією МУН в День Праці цього року.

29-ть років праці — це поважний змаг часу, зокрема, коли йде про громадську працю на еміграції. Вже сам факт є безсумнісним доказом життєстатусу нашої організації і її програмовий і організаційний плідності. В тому часі існувало багато молодіжних і інших суспільно-громадських організацій на чужині, але їм твердий закон закон життя і природи був за сурій: вони не витримали й заперили.

Не були ж ці закони ласкавими і до нашої організації — МУН. Далемо їй! Багато разів МУН протягом цього часу був виставлений на тяжкі життєві проби. Пригадаймо лише другу світову війну. Набрив до американської армії дуже прорідив мунівські ряди. Наклепницька більшовицька пропаганда і тенденція згоди з Москвою за всяку ціну — обдарували нас теж тяжкими ударами. Все це ми вдержали тоді і живемо активно сьогодні.

У світлі цього постає питання в чому ж наша сила, в ому секрет нашої довголітньої живучості?

І на це питання маємо дві відповіді. Перша й найважливіша — це люди. Нам завжди бракувало і бракує людей великої кількості ідей видатних, прикладно жертовних, впертих, стійких, розважливих тощо. В котрій же організації на еміграції бракує цього не відчувався і не відчувається? Але в нас завжди були і є більша чи менша група людей цього покрю.

Людей, що за всяких обставин працювали й працюють — чесно, скромно, віддано й розумно.

Це наш найбільший капітал, найбільша заповідь довголітнього життя. Це тим більше, коли йде про молодих людей, що виростають на чужині.

Вирощувати й планувати цих людей ніколи не переставало бути нашою ціллю. Навіть сьогодні можна зауважити, як це робиться на наших очах. На подвійних відтінках нашої праці можна завважити часту зміну людей. Це не протіє персональні пересуєння. Це плянове шукання стійких характерів, людей з ініціативою, солідних і трудолюбивих. Це — дання можливість — шанси якнайбільшій кількості стати якнайкращою якістю.

В цьому зустрічали ми поважні труднощі. С вони не тільки об'єктивного порядку, що випливають з обставин, в яких доводиться нам працю-



Члени групи народних танцюристів шінгаївського МУН-у. В першій ряді від ліва стоїть: Марія Деметрів, Христиня Гриневич, Лариса Гриневич, Марія Березан і Клавдія Іванчук. В другій ряді: Андрій Понадков, Василь Нікифорак, Андрій Козій, Іван Левкович і Олег Олександр. Танцюристи вчаться під проводом Л. Цепильського і виступлять на Конвенції з національними танками.

завтра і в майбутності. Забезпечити оцю тяглість нашої праці через цілі покоління, а якщо знайдеться потреба, накреслити рами нашої діяльності під кутом допомоги поновленій Україні на дальші дні. При тому не відірватися від об'єктивних обставин і законів розвитку життя — це наша найбільша притаманність. Ми повсякчасно це маємо на оці, розпильовуючи нашу працю, кожне наше потугнення. Нас ніколи не задовольняє сьогоднішні ефекти, якщо вони не мали жадного впливу на завтрашній день.

Були часи, коли, наприклад, наші мунівські ради приготували військово до грядучих подій. Ми знаємо про справжній військової справи („маневри”) в околиці Діт-роуїт кількох відділів МУН. Ми знаємо про мунівські літаки. Були знову часи, коли мунівці ступали до українських хат і сердець, збираючи допомогу Карпатській Україні. Як би це не було і як би це МУН не робив — ми завжди несли високу прапор України, прапор її визвольної боротьби. Все одно, чи це були народні танки і українська пісня виконувана МУН, чи це були маршові лави мунівців, чи це було англійське видання — все служило одній меті — допомогти Україні.

Не завжди нам це приходило легко. Напалки, знову ж об'єктивні і суб'єктивні причини завжди робили нам труднощі. Про об'єктивні зайво говорити, а суб'єктивні „прогресували” рівно з нами. Незалежно від того, що і як ми не робили, завжди їх ходили критики і ті, що їх бажанням було „викінчити” наш той чи інший почин.

Так було колись і так, на жаль, є й тепер. Як ми колись сядемо терені всі збірки вислали на визвольну боротьбу в Україні, то до когось хотілося будувати дома. Як же тепер МУН намагається мати свої реальності, дехто хоче завпаки. Як ми колись вдержували одностійкість в наших рядах в ЗДА, то дехто хотів демократії. Як же ми ввели терен двох стійкості офіційно, то до когось абсолютно хотілося одностійкості і то так української, як — з другого боку — англійської. Подібного можна б навести більше. Все це, безперечно утруднювало і утруднює нам працю. Але, з другого боку, це змушує нас ще раз і ще раз провіряти свою позицію і — відділюючи злобу від конструктивних сутностей — знаходити правильність своїх потугнень.

Наша Конвенція в січні 1960-го року була справді переломовою. Не тільки її учасники, але й ми всі, відчуваючи пряму категоричну вимогу життя зробити щось, щоб дати нашій Організації новий імпульс в праці. Поконовенційні наради, зустрічі, поїздки й певні почини — виявили нам відповіді: ШО І ЯК слід робити. Конференція МУН знову 1961-го року остаточно намітила шлях, прийняла постанови, зробила певні зміни статуту тощо, і у висліді наша організація почала віднаходити повнимі трудми.

Ми не тільки відновили діяльність деяких відділів МУН, заклали нові відділи, а при ній танцювальні групи, оркестру тощо. Але ми відновили теж видання діяльності МУН — це єдина молоде-

## MUN Issues Stamps in Honor of Convention

The national executive of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation recently commissioned Mr. Stefan Rychtycky of Chicago to execute two stamps in memory of two young Ukrainian heroes of World War II, who died fighting for the ideal of a sovereign and independent Ukrainian state. The stamps are of Olena Teliha and Dr. Oleh Kandyba-Olych, both of whom were leading intellectuals in Nazi-occupied Ukraine and both of whom died at the hands of the Nazis during the early forties. Both were members of the Ukrainian Organization of Nationalists (OUN).



Olena Teliha was born in Petersburg in 1907 and lived for a time in Kiev and later in Czechoslovakia. She attended the Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute in Czechoslovakia and it was here that her talents as a poetess began to manifest themselves. In 1927 Olena married Mychailo Teliha and moved to Warsaw where she devoted herself unselfishly to the Ukrainian cause. Olena joined OUN in 1939 and in 1941, when the Germans occupied Kiev, she decided that her place was there. Arriving in Kiev, she contacted many of her literary friends and organized a Ukrainian literary club of which she became president. Along with Kandyba-Olych and other Ukrainian intellectuals of the period, Olena became an active contributor to Litavry, a Ukrainian weekly which advocated freedom for Ukraine and urged the Ukrainian people to sacrifice, to have courage and to be brave in their fight for independence. But Ukrainian independence hopes were not in keeping with the Nazi plan. On February 9, 1942, Olena was arrested by the Gestapo and a few weeks later was executed by a German firing squad. On the walls of her cell was found the following inscription: "Here I sat and from here I go to be shot, Olena Teliha." Above the inscription was a Trident.

Oleh Kandyba-Olych was still another Ukrainian martyr who died at the hands of the Nazis. As editor of Litavry, Olych inaugurated a policy of severe criticism of the ever-tightening Nazi regime which sought to re-enslave the Ukrainian people under Fascist rule. One of the leading lights of the intellectual circle which included Olena Teliha, Oleh Olych was also a member of OUN. Arrested by the Nazis in 1942, Olych died in a Nazi concentration camp in 1944.

## Meet Ihor Pryjma, Your New 'Promin' Editor

The national executive of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation (MUN) announced recently the appointment of a new Promin editor-in-chief, Mr. Ihor Pryjma of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Pryjma has been an active member of MUN Branch No. 1 of Chicago for the past two years and has served as Ukrainian press chairman for the past six months.



Ihor Pryjma, New Editor of Promin

The MUN national executive also expressed heartfelt thanks to Miss Irene Andreiko who edited the UKRAINIAN section of Promin for the past two years and to Mr. Oleh Ryznyk who edited the English section for almost four years. Both young people were commended for doing such an outstanding job, in spite of their youth, for remaining with Promin so faithfully and for performing a task that was often time-consuming and thankless.

Born in Lviv, Ukraine, in 1941, Ihor moved to Germany with his parents when it became evident that the Russian Bolshevik forces were definitely going to succeed in their objective to forcibly occupy Western Ukraine. After the war, the Pryjmas moved to the United States and settled in Chicago where young Ihor attended St. Nicholas Elementary School. Later, his parents moved to Elmwood Park, a Chicago suburb, where Ihor graduated from high school.

At the present time, Ihor is a senior in mechanical engineering at the Illinois Institute of Technology with a minor in management. Besides his MUN activities, Ihor finds time to be an active member of Obnova, the Ukrainian Students Association, UNA Branch 423, and the Izaak Walton League. Since his father is a well-known Chicago realtor, Ihor can often be found earning some extra spending money at Pryjma Realty, 2218 W. Chicago Ave.

Asked how he felt about his new post, Ihor replied: "It's a big job and quite naturally I'm a little scared. With the help of the rest of the UNYF and with a little understanding from the older generation for some of the mistakes I may make at first, however, I know I can do it." We know you can, Ihor, and we wish you the best of luck.

M. K.

багато є ще праці. Але те, що ми вже зробили протягом двох років дає нам певність нашого майбутнього. Зрозуміло, майбутнього тяжкої праці, але й успіхів та морального задоволення. Вже самий факт, що робимо нашу 29-ту Конвенцію на такій гарній і великій оселі ім. О. Ольжича, є дуже промовистим. Ще доведена це було нашою мрією. Повище подана програма Конвенції теж дуже багато говорить.

Це ж бо будуть змагання танцювальні групи і спортивні дружини; граємо мунівська оркестра. Це ж бо знову з'являтимуться автобуси нашої молоді, знову ж будуть виступати на нашій Конвенції американські приятелі тощо. Це ж бо знову придуть наші друзі мунівці з Канади, щоб змагатися з нами, радити з нами і працювати спільно з нами.

Ми глибоко переконані, що придуть теж і наші батьки, придуть члени ОДВУ, УЗХ і Зарєва, щоб побачити на власні очі висліді своєї допомоги, чи переконалися про ко-

вечну потребу такої в майбутньому.

Перед Конвенцією МУН немає в нас жодних критиків песимізму. Ми свідомі своїх завдань і тяжкого труду в майбутньому. Але й свідомі ми того, що праця наша принесе, як і дотепер, користі поновленій Україні. Допомога визвольним змаганням України — це основна наша ціль. І не важна нам форма в цьому, а важний зміст. Важне нам, щоб молодь наша мала серце і душу до України і її змагань. Важне нам, щоб Українська Правда розходила якнайширше в англійськом світі і здобувала собі приятелів. Важне нам, щоб молодь наша здобувала суспільні пости в країні нашого перебування чи другої батьківщини і з тої позиції цю Українську Правду проповідувала. Важне нам — будучим українським змістом затримати при ньому і в ньому всю молодь українського походження в ЗДА. Будемо раді і вдячні, коли очі висліді своєї допомоги, чи переконалися про ко-

## ОРКЕСТРА МУН-у в ШІНГАЮ



Члени оркестру шінгаївського Відділу МУН-у „Мелодійні Топи”, яка буде грати на Конвенції. Зліва стоїть: Франк Брачуч, Василь Лаба і Григорій Томас; сидить провідник Іван Левкович. На оркестра грає на всіх забавках Відділу і на виступах народних танцюристів.

## МУН в Шікаго

Перші сходження МУН-у в Шікаго відбулися в березні 1960-го року. На цих сходженнях було присутніх 60 кандидатів на членство. Відділ МУН-у був утворений й Ігор Артошенко був вибраним президентом, але тому, що не було ніякого плану праці і постійного місця на сходженні, то восени відділ майже не існував.

Потім виняло трикінматне помешкання, яке перероблено на „МУН-ку”. З початку цих 60 кандидатів всім членам взяли участь на членських курсах. Ці курси були зорганізовані з таких предметів: українська історія, наука про безпеку комунізму та значення МУН-у, і вони тривали цілими тижнями. Провідником курсів був Мирон Куропаск. В дні 19-го березня 1961-го

року ці учасники курсів були прийняті в члени на бенкеті. Зараз потім другі членські курси були започатковані і друга група членів була прийнята 19-го травня 1961-го року. Третя група членів була прийнята 10-го грудня 1961-го року.

Восени 1961-го року МУН організував групу народних танцюристів під проводом Л. Цепильського. Ця група вперше виступила публічно на Маланці МУН-у, і потім на різних українських та американських імпрезах.

На весні 1962-го року ми прийняли четверту групу членів і відбули весняну забаву.

Тепер всі наші сили ми присвячуємо для організування нашої конвенції, яка відбувається в Лігайтон, Пенсильванія, в часі „Дня Праці”.

Ігор Прийма