

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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PKL LXX 4. 50

SECTION TWO

SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1963

SECTION TWO

No. 50

VOL. LXX

PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND METROPOLITAN SLIPY GREET SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY ON ITS 90TH ANNIVERSARY

PROF. SMAL-STOCKI AND PROF. VERTYPOROKH ELECTED PRESIDENT AN GENERAL SECRETARY, RESPECTIVELY, OF SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special).—President John F. Kennedy and the Most Rev. Joseph Slipy, the martyred prelate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church recently released from Soviet jails and concentration camps, sent their best wishes and congratulations to the Supreme Council of the Shevchenko Scientific Society on the occasion of the observances of its 90th anniversary. The two-day sessions and festivities were held in New York on Saturday and Sunday, March 9 and 10, 1963.

(The texts of President Kennedy's and Metropolitan Slipy's telegrams, as well as the "thank you" telegram to President Kennedy by Prof. Smal-Stocki appear elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.)

The observances of the 90th anniversary of the oldest free Ukrainian scientific institution consisted of the session of special sections of the Society, the plenary session, the banquet, the concert and the election of new officers.

On Saturday, several sessions of the Society were held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, including the sections on mathematics, natural sciences and medicine under the chairmanship of Prof. Joseph W. Andruskiw, Prof. Mykola Zajew and Dr. Roman Ojnychuk, respectively. Another section under the chairmanship of Prof. Vasyl Lew dealt with the studies and research on various regions of Ukraine. In all sections a number of papers were presented and read by authors or their substitutes.

The plenary session, held on Saturday afternoon, featured the principal address by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the Society, and the reading of scientific papers by Prof. Volodymyr Doroshenko, Prof. Vasyl Lew, Prof. Volodymyr Kubyovych, Dr. Mathew Stachiw, Prof. Michael Mishchenko, and the closing address by Dr. Vincent Shandor.

On Sunday an election of the Supreme Council of the Shevchenko Scientific Society was held, in which Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki was re-elected President of the Society, and Prof. Eugene Vertyporokh, head of the Canadian Section of the Society, was elected General Secretary. The post of General Secretary was held heretofore by Prof. Kubyovych, head of the European section of the Society, who declined the nomination for the same post due to his duties in other scientific fields.

Banquet and Concert

On Saturday night a Gala Banquet was held at the Ukrainian National Home, sponsored jointly by the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian National Home.

Shevchenko Concerts in Jersey City And Cleveland

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (Special).—Under the auspices of the Jersey City Branch of the UCCA, a commemorative concert in honor of T. Shevchenko and Mykola Lysenko was held on Sunday, March 10, 1963 at the Ukrainian Community Center.

The program included the singing of the American national anthem, with M. Havryliuk at the piano; the opening address by V. Bilyk, chairman of the UCCA branch; guest speakers Viacheslav Davydenko and Zenon Snylyk, who spoke in Ukrainian and English, respectively; choral numbers performed by the Ukrainian Choir "Trembita" of Newark, under the direction of Prof. V. Budny, with Prof. Halya Klym at the piano; solo performances by singer Miss Christine Bodnar, who was accompanied by Miss M. Chapel-

ko Scientific Society and the Committee of United Ukrainian American Organizations, a branch of the UCCA. Among the speakers at the banquet were Dr. Stepan Wytvitsky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile; Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki; Prof. Volodymyr Kubyovych; Prof. Eugene Vertyporokh; Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA; Ivan Bazarko, head of the N.Y. branch of the UCCA, and Very Rev. Orest Zasylyda, of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, who delivered the invocation and benediction. Present at the banquet was also Most Rev. Matyaslav, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A.

The artistic part of the program featured piano and violin numbers by Marianne Shumylo, vich and Nadia Yavoriv, respectively.

Ivan Kedryn, associate editor of Svoboda, was master of ceremonies. The Most Rev. Ambrose Semyshyn, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S. and Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, sent their greetings to the anniversary meeting which were read at the banquet.

R. Kobrynsky, secretary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, was in charge of these festive arrangements. On Sunday, March 10, 1963 a commemorative concert was held at the Fashion Institute in New York City, dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, under the sponsorship of the United Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations, a branch of the UCCA.

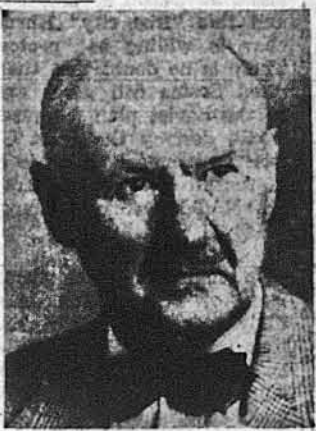
The program included "The Testament," composed by M. Verbytsky and sung by the Ukrainian Male and Women's Choir "Dumka" under the direction of Prof. John Zadorozhny, and compositions by M. Lysenko, D. Slehynsky, S. Ludkevych and B. Kudryk. Ihor Shuhan recited Shevchenko's "Hamalyia" to the accompaniment of the "Dumka" Male Choir. One of the most impressive choral numbers was the cantata "Election of the Hetman," composed by B. Kudryk. Andrey Dobriansky, baritone and Mme Isabella Orlovska-Fomenko, soprano, sang a number of selected solos. Accompanists at the concert were Mrs. Eugenia Chapelsky, Roman Stecura and Alexander Bernyk. Bohdan Pyrozhak was another soloist of the "Dumka" Choir.

The principal address, "Shevchenko and the Shevchenko Scientific Society" was delivered by Prof. Gregory Luznycky of Philadelphia.

At the conclusion of the program Messrs. V. Bilyk and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, presented 46 Shevchenko Certificates to those donors who contributed to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — An impressive concert in honor of Taras Shevchenko was sponsored on Sunday, March 10, 1963 by the Ukrainian Choir of Newark, under the direction of Prof. V. Budny, with Prof. Halya Klym at the piano; solo performances by singer Miss Christine Bodnar, who was accompanied by Miss M. Chapel-

Lubomyr Maciuk of Chicago was the guest singer at the concert, who performed a number of solos to the accompaniment of Irena Zayachkivska-Havryliuk. The principal address on "Shevchenko in Ukrainian Music" was delivered by Prof. Osyp Zalesky of Buffalo, N.Y. Over 1,000 persons filled to capacity the Parma Senior High School.



Prof. R. Smal-Stocki



Prof. E. Vertyporokh

TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My congratulations on the 90th anniversary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and on your sustained program for support for distinguished scholarship. Among your members have been some of the great names in learning to whom the world owes an incalculable debt. As you move into the decade which will culminate in your centennial, you have our best wishes and felicitations. May you continue to extend the frontiers of human knowledge in the years ahead.

John F. Kennedy

TELEGRAM FROM METROPOLITAN JOSEPH SLIPY

On the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of the glorious and well-merited Shevchenko Scientific Society, our respects, greetings and blessings.

Metropolitan Joseph

TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Dear Mr. President: We acknowledge with deep gratitude your message of congratulations and good wishes which you sent to our Shevchenko Scientific Society on its 90th anniversary stop American scholars of Ukrainian descent as well as Ukrainian scholars in the free world are grateful to you for your message of encouragement and recognition stop it is here in our country that the Shevchenko Society has full freedom to progress toward mutual understanding and exchange of the ideas with other peoples of the world which you so strongly advocate stop our society contributed substantially toward the cultural progress of Ukraine and many of its members sacrificed their freedom and even life in fostering and propagating free ideas and free thoughts stop among our active members is most reverend Joseph Slipy, the martyred Catholic Metropolitan of Ukraine who was released recently by the Kremlin after 18 years of detention in prison and concentration camps in the USSR stop we again express our heartfelt appreciation for your message of courage and hope and send to you expressions of our respect and loyalty.

Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki
President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society

AF Official to Head Relay Satellites

Joseph V. Charyk, Undersecretary of the Air Force, will be named soon by President Kennedy to head the government-sponsored Communications Satellite Corp. at \$100,000 a year, it was announced in Washington.

The corporation, voted by Congress last year, will set up and operate the orbiting relay systems that will link all corners of the globe by telephone and television. Its stock will be owned by the major communications carriers and the general public, with the government represented on the board of directors.

Pope Addresses Ukrainian Monks

VATICAN CITY (NC). — The long and difficult road toward Christian unity will be shortened by constantly strengthening the bonds of charity, His Holiness Pope John XXIII said here recently. The Bishop of Rome was speaking to members of the general chapter of the Ukrainian Rite Order of Basilians, of St. Josephat. The Basilian monks were accompanied by their newly elected superior general, Protoarchimandrite Athanasius Welyky, who is

also Secretary of the Second Vatican Council's Commission on the Oriental Churches. The Pope told the Eastern Rite monks that as a young priest he had been impressed by the variety of the rites within the one Church. By this, he said, he was led to greater interest in and love for Eastern Rite Christians not in communion with the Holy See.

"Today," said the Pope, "many misunderstanding between us are no longer so acute and strong. There is everywhere a desire for brotherhood and for putting into effect the wish (for unity) expressed by the Savior to the Father, in the Cenacle. It is necessary to continue to strengthen the bonds of charity, thus preparing the way for ever more effective understanding, pending the coming of God's hour. It is a long and difficult road which calls for confidence and perseverance."

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CLERGYMEN REPEAT COMMUNIST CHARGES AGAINST METROPOLITAN SLIPY

Chopyk Dares Moscow Emissaries To Produce Proof of Ukrainian Prelate's 'Guilt' — Borovoy Tells of His Role in Release of Ukrainian Martyr

(Special for The Ukrainian Weekly)

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 6.—At least two of the Russian Orthodox clergymen visiting Buffalo have demonstrated their unswerving loyalty to the Communist government of the USSR by accusing Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, the martyred Ukrainian prelate released recently of "committing crimes against the Soviet state." The same unspecified charges of "crimes against the Soviet government" were leveled against the ten Ukrainian Catholic bishops who were tried secretly in Kiev in the spring of 1946 and sentenced to various terms of hard labor. All of them, with the exception of Metropolitan Slipy, died in Soviet prisons from tortures and maltreatment.

Four of the Russian clergymen flew in to Buffalo from Denver to be guest of the Council of Churches of Buffalo. They were: Bishop Philaret of Vienna; Bishop Parkeff, representative of the Armenian Church in Moscow; Archpriest Vitaly M. Borovoy, one of the two Russian Orthodox observers at the Ecumenical Council in Rome, and Rev. A. N. Stoyan, director of the Foreign Department of the Union of Evangelical Christian Baptists of the Soviet Union.

A press conference was held at the Statler Hilton Hotel where the Russian visitors talked about "freedom of religion" in the USSR.

Admitted to the press conference were Walter Chopyk, our contributor, and the Rev. M. Vandermyer, Minister of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Grand Island. Mr. Chopyk asked why, if there is religious freedom in the USSR, the Soviet government imprisoned for 18 years Metropolitan Joseph Slipy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Bishop Philaret replied that the Ukrainian prelate's punishment "was not because he was a religious man but because he committed a crime against the Soviet Union..."

Text of Colloquy at Press Conference

Here follows the text of the colloquy taped at the press conference:

Walter V. Chopyk: "You say that in the USSR there is freedom of religion. My question is: how is it that you kept Metropolitan Slipy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in prison for eighteen years?"

Bishop Philaret: "It is im-

(Continued on Page 3)

Cleveland UNA Bowling Tournament Committee Plans Progressing



CLEVELAND UNA BOWLING TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE Seated left to right: Mary Fedak, Mary Bobeczko, Helen Shipka and Margaret Rutensky; standing left to right: Nicholas Bobeczko, Gerald Krawczuk, Michael Motesky, Stephen Malanaczuk, Taras Szmagala, Ben Lemischuk and Walter Wladyka.

The Cleveland Bowling Tournament Committee is busy working on preparations for your Cleveland visit to the UNA Penn-Ohio Third Annual Bowling Tournament to be held on Saturday May 11, 1963 at the Berea Bowling Center, 451 Front St., Berea, Ohio.

Everyone is looking forward to an enjoyable afternoon of bowling and socializing. All bowlers must be members of the Ukrainian National Association. We are going to have men, women and teen-age teams with five bowlers to a team. One or more teams can be entered by any branch or UNA members of different branches can form a team. The teen-age teams can be boys and girls but the adult teams must be all men and all women. There will be no entry fees and no prize money. The total number of pins for three games will decide the winners and there will be no handicaps.

At the banquet to be held right after the bowling tournament at the Berea Bowling Center, the Dmytro Halychyn Memorial Trophy and the Herman Memorial Trophy will be awarded the winning teams. Individual trophies will be presented to the members of the winning men, women and teen-age teams and for high game for men, women and teen-agers. The donation of \$4.00 for adults and \$2.50 for

teen-agers includes bowling and the banquet and entertainment by the young Ukrainian Folk Dancers of Ohio. An invitation is extended to our many guests and friends who do not bowl to attend the banquet.

Plans for the tournament will be discussed at the Ohio UNA Council of Branches Yearly Meeting to be held on Sunday March 17, 1963 at the Ukrainian National Home 2255 W. 14th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Entry blanks will be mailed this month to the 63 UNA Penn-Ohio Area branch secretaries. Anyone interested in participating in this tournament should contact his branch secretary and inform him or her of your interest. Remember that it is impossible for the branch secretary to contact everyone individually and your cooperation would be greatly appreciated and will make this tournament a success.

We are still accepting entries of UNA Teams outside the Penn-Ohio Area. Please contact Nicholas Bobeczko 17113 Milburn Ave., Cleveland 35, Ohio, if you want additional information. We'll be looking for you on Saturday May 11, 1963 at the Third Annual UNA Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament.

Nicholas Bobeczko
Publicity Chairman

UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

SUPREME ASSEMBLY ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD WEEK OF MAY 20, 1963



Seated, left to right: Mrs. Anne Herman, supreme vice president; Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president; Dr. Volodymyr Kubyovych, editor-in-chief of 'Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia,' and S. Kuropas, supreme vice president. Standing, left to right: Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of 'Svoboda'; Roman Slobodian, supreme treasurer and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, supreme secretary.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — On Thursday, March 7, 1963 the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA held a meeting under the chairmanship of Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, which was attended by the following officers: Stephen Kuropas and Anna Herman, Supreme Vice President and Vice Presidentess; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary and Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer, and Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-chief of Svoboda. Prof. Volodymyr Kubyovych, editor-in-chief of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, who arrived from Paris three weeks ago to supervise the final stages of the completion of the English edition of the encyclopaedia, was officially greeted by the Committee. The visitor summarized the work on the first volume of the encyclopaedia, which is now being printed by the University of Toronto Press, and outlined problems that have delayed the printing. Plans for proceeding with the work on the second volume of the encyclopaedia were

presented in brief form. He also discussed a number of problems relating to Ukrainian culture abroad and in enslaved Ukraine.

The UNA in 1961 and 1962

Mr. Lesawyer gave a concise comparative report on the financial and organizational status of the UNA for the past two years. In 1962 the UNA had 485 branches, or four branches less than in 1961, due to mergers so as to obtain better organizational efficiency. In 1962 the UNA acquired 4,093 new members, insured for a total of \$4,014,000.00 as compared with 4,830 new members organized in 1961. The total number of UNA members in 1962 was 82,424, or 983 more than in the previous year. The mortality of UNA members in 1962 was 653 as compared with the 672 mortality cases in 1961. In 1962 the UNA paid a total of \$493,000.00 out of its mortuary fund, or \$15,000 less than a year before. But at the same time the amount paid out of the encyclopaedia were

(Concluded on page 3)

U.C.C.A. IN ACTION

As of March 1, 1963, Dr. George F. Shumovsky of New York was engaged by the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference (PAUC) to work as a liaison man and representative in the metropolitan area of New York. His duties will also include contacting and maintaining relations with various delegations at the United Nations.

Dr. Shumovsky was born near the city of Dubno, Volhynia, Western Ukraine. He attended the University of Warsaw, Poland, and was graduated from the Theological and Philological Faculties, including also archeological studies. From 1934 to the outbreak of World War II he worked with various archeological institutions and museums, and taught in Ukrainian schools. He worked as assistant professor at the university in Freiburg, Germany and as an archeologist at the Institute of Human Paleontology in Paris. In 1951 he was engaged by the French Ministry of Colonies as an archeologist to the French Institute of Black Africa, in which capacity he was employed in Dakar and Bamako, the French Sudan.

He came to the United States over six years ago, taught at the Ukrainian Technical Institute and other Ukrainian schools, and lectured throughout the country. At present he teaches anthropology at St. John's University in Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

In addition to Ukrainian and English, Dr. Shumovsky knows the Polish, French, Czech, Russian and German languages.

On March 2, 1963 Walter Dushnyk, editor of UCCA publications, on the occasion of his lecture on his European tour last fall, attended a meeting of the executive board members of the Metropolitan Branch and the Hamtramck-Detroit East Branch of the UCCA in Detroit, Mich., at which he outlined the present activities of the UCCA. He also held a press interview with representatives of The Detroit News and The Michigan Catholic. The subject of his interview was the meaning of the release of Metropolitan Slipy and the Stashynsky trial in Karlsruhe.

Mr. Dushnyk presented a of the UCCA" to Mr. Nicholas Dutchak, an "Honorary Benefactor of the UCCA," for donating a large sum of money for the activities and operations of the UCCA. The certificate was presented publicly at the meeting-lecture.

PENN-OHIO UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING TO BE HELD

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.— Eugene Woloshyn, chairman of the Penn-Ohio UNA Executive Committee, announced that a meeting of the executive board members of the Penn-Ohio UNA Committee will meet on Sunday, March 31, 1963 at 3:00 P.M. at his home, 2047 Wingate Road, Youngstown, Ohio.

Points to be discussed during the meeting will be the report of the 1963 Bowling Tournament in Cleveland and the report of the 1963 Golfing Tournament in Ambridge, Pa. All members of the Penn-Ohio UNA Executive Committee are requested to bring tentative lists of bowling entries in all divisions, and have suggestions regarding the forthcoming Bowling and Golf Tournaments sponsored by the Penn-Ohio UNA Committee this year.



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.

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

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

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

Editorials

SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: 90 YEARS OLD

This year the Shevchenko Scientific Society is observing the 90th anniversary of its founding and existence. President John F. Kennedy saw fit to send a special message to Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, the President of the Society, congratulating him on the progress made by this outstanding Ukrainian institution of learning and science.

What the Shevchenko Scientific Society has accomplished in the 90 years of its prolific existence is a record unmatched by any other Ukrainian organization of this type. Founded in 1873 as a literary society dedicated to the propagation of the ideals of Taras Shevchenko—whom the Society took for its patron—the Society blossomed into a powerful arm of Ukrainian culture and science. It was founded in Lviv, Western Ukraine, where a more liberal regime of the Austrian government permitted its cultural and literary activities, whereas in Eastern Ukraine, under the domination of Czarist Russia, these were banned and forbidden.

Among the giant members of the Society were such outstanding men of Ukrainian science and literature as Michael Hrushevsky, Ivan Franko, Alexander Korytsky, Volodymyr Hnatiuk, Stepan Smal-Stocky, Ivan Verkhratsky, Philaret Kolesa, Omelan Ohonovych, Stepan Tomashivsky, Vasyly Shchurat, Volodymyr Antonovych, Ivan Horbachevsky, Ivan Poluy, Fedir Vovk, Stepan Rudnytsky, and others who contributed prolifically to the Society and Ukrainian culture in general.

The gigantic achievements of the Shevchenko Scientific Society include 177 volumes of Proceedings, of which 25 were published abroad, about 200 literary collections, hundreds of other literary publications, and finally the preparation of the English-language Ukrainian encyclopedia, financed by the Ukrainian National Association. The Society has its branches in the United States, Canada, France and Australia. It is a source of free Ukrainian science and cultural activities, which carries the torch for unhampered Ukrainian science in the free world thus helping Ukrainian culture in its progress and development until that time when Ukraine will throw off its communist shackles and will rise as a free and independent nation.

THE SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING
The Shevchenko Scientific Society, the oldest cultural society among the Ukrainians, is now marking its ninetieth birthday. Much has happened since it was first established in Lviv in 1873. It has passed through many transformations and not the least since World War II, when it was banned by the Russian Soviets on their entrance into Western Ukraine and later the ban was continued by the Nazis during their brief occupation, but in the displaced persons camps the officers and most of the members came together again and today the Society or rather a federation of societies as far apart as Europe and Australia are continuing the same work of advancing Ukrainian studies and of making Ukraine and Ukrainian culture known to the people among whom they are located. This is an enviable record and deserves a more careful examination in light of the conditions prevailing at different times in its long history.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when France had the hegemony over Europe, was the age of the international of manners. The French language was dominant but it was far more than a question of language. In the various countries of Europe the ruling class aimed to model itself superficially upon the French and to imitate their ways. The nobles followed their example and so did the wealthier burghers for the most part. No one paid any attention to the past of any particular area and only the peasants were left undisturbed to follow in the footsteps of their fathers and preserve the traditions of their people, while all other classes sought the pattern of modernity as seen in manners and tended to become more or less denationalized.

It was here that the Shevchenko Society commenced to play its part. It was founded in Lviv in 1873 as the Literary Society of Shevchenko but from the very beginning its founders and early leaders set as their goal to make it a mouthpiece for Ukrainian scholarship both from the West and the East. It began to receive donations from Ukrainians living in the Russian Empire but progress was very slow and not at all satisfactory. Finally the log jam was broken and the Society began to receive sufficient funds to be able to publish.

From the nineties of the last century, the Shevchenko Society under various formal appellations and finally as the Shevchenko Scientific Society found itself. Such names as Michael Hrushevsky, Ivan Franko and many others were on its active staff and there were few, if any outstanding, Ukrainian scholars and leaders as Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky who were not on its list of members. The Shevchenko Scientific Society became in a word the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and not only did every Ukrainian scholar look forward to election to it but foreign scholars who were working in Ukrainian fields were only too glad to be elected as a supreme honor.

Then came World War I and the ruin worked upon the Society as upon all Central Europe by some of the ill-considered changes and ideals that were forced upon the area. Still the Society endured and the following generation

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS AND STATEMENTS BY U. S. SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN

Hon. Williams Fitts Ryan of New York
... At the very time that the Ukrainians were fighting for their survival, President Wilson was receiving the support of the world for his program of liberty and national self-determination as embodied in the 14 points... The Ukrainians have demonstrated that they desire liberty, equality, and a genuine democratic form of government...
Hon. Lucien N. Nedzi of Michigan
... Observances such as these help inform the world that there are many captive peoples suffering under Russian colonial oppression, people ruled by force rather than by persuasion, people who constitute by their vast numbers an Achilles' heel in Russia's world posture. By their existence and attitudes today, they



in Review

Only In America

The American press extensively commented on the decision of the Supreme Court not to intervene in the decisions of the lower courts to liquidate unproductive posts in our railroad systems. The maintenance of these posts, known as "featherbedding," has become obsolete with the progressive introduction of mechanization and automation on the railroads. For instance, the firemen on the trains lost their original significance when steam engines were replaced with Diesel engines which use electric power and which do not require firemen. Yet the railroad union succeeded in prevailing upon the railroad companies to maintain these firemen who have become totally unproductive on their payroll. A railroad company took the matter to court, which issued a decision against "featherbedding," thus upholding the position of the railroad company. The decision was appealed to the Supreme Court which in turn approved the original decision. The case was regarded as a test case between the court and free enterprise, with the latter winning out.

New Talks On Berlin

A representative of the U.S. government stated that President Kennedy agreed to renew "talks" on Berlin with the Soviet government. This initiative is allegedly taken by Khrushchev and it was for this reason that American Ambassador Roy Kohler had recently come to Washington. It can be expected that such talks will resume, but heretofore there is no common platform for such talks as yet. What Khrushchev wants is the elimination of Western garrisons from West Berlin and to replace them with U. N. forces; he wants to destroy all semblance of democratic life in West Berlin and make all Berlin a "free city," and this "free city" Khrushchev is willing to "protect." There is no doubt that the United States will never agree to the Soviet plan, because it would destroy the West German government which is one of the strongest supporters of the NATO system in Europe.

The False 'Saul'

In connection with the release of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy from his 18-year detention in the USSR, there appeared a number of puzzling suppositions as to the motives and background of his release. One of these conjectures most often repeated is the alleged intention of Khrushchev to establish "peaceful coexistence" with the Vatican.

Birth of the Shevchenko Society

It was here that the Shevchenko Society commenced to play its part. It was founded in Lviv in 1873 as the Literary Society of Shevchenko but from the very beginning its founders and early leaders set as their goal to make it a mouthpiece for Ukrainian scholarship both from the West and the East. It began to receive donations from Ukrainians living in the Russian Empire but progress was very slow and not at all satisfactory. Finally the log jam was broken and the Society began to receive sufficient funds to be able to publish.

Rebirth of National Culture

At the end of the eighteenth century there came a change under the influence of both classicism and romanticism and the demand for popular literacy. It was at this period that the revival of the various Slavic languages and cultures began. The revival of Czech, of Slovak, of the various South Slavic peoples all began with a cultural and linguistic revival which at first seemed to have no political overtones and so could not arouse the hostility of the enlightened despots who ruled most of Central and Eastern Europe. Ukraine was no exception.

The Chronic Crisis of the UN

Almost from the very inception of the United Nations this international body has been afflicted with a number of incurable diseases and weaknesses. In the words of Adlai Stevenson, these weaknesses are generated by a number of causes. First among them is the "veto" provision, which has been used extensively by the USSR to destroy the effectiveness of the U. N. Another weakness is the ever-growing number of U. N. members. From the 46 original chapter members in 1945, the membership of the U. N. today totals 110 state members, most of which are newly-established independent states of America and Asia and which are not prepared to decide on serious international problems. The third weakness of the U. N. is the financial crisis, caused by the refusal of communist states to honor their financial commitments to the U. N. Some non-communist members, too, are delinquent in discharging their financial duties toward the U. N., as for instance, France. It is evident

Hon. Charles A. Buckley of New York
... I salute these people and I am certain as I can be that one day in the near future Ukraine will reestablish itself in the free family of nations. I hope my words will in some small way give some hope and encouragement to the 45 million Ukrainian people and that the 'Voice of America' will carry not only my words but the words of all those who on this date give encouragement to Ukraine in the dark days that may still lie ahead...
Hon. Leonard Farbstein of New York
... The Ukrainian people were among the first to suffer the fate that has befallen millions of others. We must not forget the plight of the people under Communist rule, or take our own freedom for granted. If we keep the ideal of freedom a living reality in our part of the world, history will one day mark down the Soviet empire as a temporary interlude in man's inexorable progress toward liberty...
Hon. George H. Fallon of Maryland
... Ukrainians would like to observe that historic anniversary but not all are permitted to do so. To some 42 million freedom-seeking Ukrainians in their homeland that privilege is denied. But we in the free world gladly join in this celebration, Americans of Ukrainian origin, on this 45th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day...

INSURANCE AS AN INVESTMENT

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

In our column of last week we suggested that a family man, because of his responsibilities as the head of the house, should carry as much whole life insurance as he can afford. Whole life insurance was recommended because it is inexpensive in comparison with other types, allowing the man maximum protection for his money.

However, it was not our intention to convey the idea that whole life insurance is worthwhile only for married men. No, indeed! Although most young, unmarried men are inclined to favor 20 Year Endowment or 20 Payment Life plans, there are some who give the matter considerable thought and then decide in favor of whole life. Why? Because it is a good investment. But do not jump to the conclusion that the other types of insurance are not worthy—they are. By "good investment" we have in mind the fact that a man can buy more whole life insurance for a specific sum than any other standard type.

Now there may be some disagreement on this and it may be pointed out that 20 Payment Life becomes fully paid-up and 20 Year Endowment matures for full face value, whereas whole life does neither, but do not lose our point that whole life provides more protection for the money. After all, the main purpose of insurance is protection and, keeping that in mind, it can be understood why some young people prefer to get as much protection as possible for as little money as possible.

To illustrate, let us consider a 25-year-old man who is thinking about insurance in the amount of \$10,000. The rate book of the Ukrainian National Association indicates annual dues (insurance only—no double indemnity fees, funds, or other charges added) as follows: 20 Year Endowment, \$464.30; 20 Payment Life, \$280.30; whole life, \$186.90. Simple arithmetic shows that the whole life protection is \$277.40 cheaper than 20 Year Endowment, and \$93.40 cheaper than 20 Payment Life. Now, regardless of what type of insurance this man takes, he is insured for \$10,000. If he takes 20 Year Endowment he is insured for 20 years; \$10,000 will be paid to his beneficiary if he dies, or to himself if he lives (and then he is no longer insured). If he takes 20 Payment Life he is insured for life but pays dues only for 20 years. If he takes whole life he is insured for life and pays dues for life, but he pays the least expensive of the three rates.

Now consider this: it is easier for a man to pay \$186.90 a year for his insurance than it is to pay \$280.30 or \$464.30. Should he suffer loss of income due to lay-off, strike, or sickness, he may still be able to keep up a whole life certificate whereas he may find it necessary to partially or completely cancel (via cash surrender) a more expensive type.

After 20 years the man would have invested \$3,738 in his whole life insurance, which would have a paid-up insurance value of \$4,890. On 20 Payment Life he would have invested \$5,606 (\$1,868 more than whole life) and paid-up insurance would be \$10,000. At this point the figures could be said to favor 20 Payment Life because for the \$1,868 difference there is \$5,110 more paid-up insurance. But keep in mind that \$1,868 is a lot of money to a man who wanted the most protection for the least money. If he was able to afford \$280.30 annually to start with, the odds are that he would have elected to buy whole life insurance in the amount of \$14,500 for \$2,710.11 annually, or an even \$15,000 for \$280.35 annually, rather than 20 Payment Life in the amount of \$10,000.

Remember—the UNA insures individuals for up to \$50,000. If you are interested in the most protection for the least money—protection for your wife and children or for your future wife and children—get inexpensive whole life insurance from your organization, the UNA. Write to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., for information and rates. Please mention our column.

CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

NEW YORK (NC).—Francis Cardinal Spellman will lead a pilgrimage expected to include 3,000 persons going to Rome for the March 17 beatification of Mother Seton. It will be the largest religious pilgrimage by airplane to date. Members will depart from New York on three separate dates. It will involve planes from six airlines.

Hon. Thaddeus J. Duski of New York
... It is the sincere hope of America that self-determination and liberty, those rights which we in America hold so dear, may once more be enjoyed by Ukrainians throughout the world, that their constitution, proclaimed 45 years ago, will again become the governing force for a free and independent Ukraine. I am introducing a resolution to provide for the issuance of a champion of liberty postage stamp in honor of Taras Shevchenko on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his death. Taras Shevchenko's poetry, art, and philosophy have deeply inspired the 45th-million Ukrainian nation in its aspirations to freedom and independence...
Hon. F. Bradford Morse of Massachusetts
... The proclamation of Ukrainian freedom and the founding of the Ukrainian Republic symbolized the realization of a centuries-old dream. Its supreme significance was not and is not lost on the liberty-loving and liberty-seeking Ukrainians, and the annual celebration of that day as their national holiday testifies to that fact... We gladly do this in union with all Americans of Ukrainian descent, thus echoing the genuine patriotic sentiments of the Ukrainian people...
Hon. James J. Delaney of New York
... I wish to join with those of Ukrainian descent and their friends in the celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day... As prisoners behind the veritable Iron Curtain and deprived

UNA Executive Committee Meets

(Concluded from Page 1)

upon the matured certificates was increased by \$35,000.00 and by \$13,000.00 on paid-up certificates. The overall assets of the UNA in 1962 were \$26,786,000.00, an increase of \$1,326,000.00 over 1961. Membership dues increased substantially in 1962 (by \$108,000.00) as well as the interest on mortgage loans and loans on membership certificates. The income of Soyuzivka and Svoboda have also increased, as have their costs of operations.

In general, Mr. Lesawyer stated in his report, the UNA in 1962 clearly showed a tendency toward further and continued development and growth.

Mr. Slobodian reported that financial statements of the UNA had been sent to insurance departments in all states in the United States and the provinces of Canada in which there are UNA members. Dividend checks totalling over \$221,000.00 are being printed and will be mailed to members in May, 1963. He said that in preparing the statement for state and provincial insurance departments one of the convention resolutions was realized, namely, that all adult and juvenile funds were combined. Mr. Slobodian further reported that in the last three months the UNA has invested a total of \$788,000.00, of which \$300,000.00 were invested in bonds, and \$488,000.00 in mortgage loans. He also reported on the indebtedness of a few branches, and it was decided to exert every effort to speed up remittances by these branches.

Dr. Padoch reported that in January, 1963 the UNA organized 212 new members, and 303 in February. He said that a number of secretaries and organizers are again becoming more active in the field, which is an assurance of better membership campaign results in the months ahead. In discussing the present campaign, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Svoboda, he stated that special honorary

It was announced that a By-Laws Committee for the revision of the constitution and By-Laws of the UNA would be named by the Supreme Assembly at the annual meeting. A Scholarship Fund Committee will also be named. Publications scheduled for 1964 — the 150th anniversary of T. Shevchenko's birth and the 70th anniversary of the UNA in 1964 — were discussed at the meeting. Mr. Dragan reported briefly on the activities of the Cultural Committee.

Russian Orthodox Clergymen...

(Concluded from Page 1)

to say that we have real freedom of religion, and if Bishop Slipy was punished, it was not because he was religious, but because he committed crimes against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chopyk: "If His Excellency will describe to me exactly what crimes he committed, I am sure it will satisfy my question."

Bishop Philaret: "The Soviet government made an act of humanitarianism toward Bishop Slipy. We released him from prison. But it is not because our government thinks he is not guilty — only just because of the feeling of humanitarianism."

Mr. Chopyk: "What crimes did he commit against the Russian government?"

Archpriest V. M. Borovoy, Professor at Leningrad Theological Seminary: "I am to tell you something because I have something to do with the subject. Your question is aimed not at the others. In our state, the church is separated from the state and, therefore, we really can't say to you what was the real subject of Bishop Slipy's imprisonment because it is only the business of the state. You must put your questions to a representative of the government. We are representatives of the church, and I may answer questions only from the point of view of churchmen. I know that you have heard and read many articles devoted to Metropolitan Slipy. I was an observer at the Vatican Council. The Pope himself asked our government, asked us if we were devoted to the Council. He expressed his very deep regret in recordings (?) to the Soviet government regarding the difficulty of Slipy. I answered that we, as church representatives have no ability to interfere with the state business, state affairs. But, we as Christians are here as Brethren in Christ and would let our Patriarch and Holy City know what we heard about and that part of my report, through the Council of the Russian Church, we let the government know about that and the rest of the business was done by the Soviet government. You know the results. And so as a result, we have fulfilled our duty as Chris-

Archpriest V. M. Borovoy: "As far as Catholics (are concerned) and Protestants, I may say that we have representatives of Protestants in our group and you must direct your questions to them. And we do not have in our small group representatives (of the Catholics?) ... So as far as Orthodox are concerned being in accordance with political views, we have no representatives of the Orthodox who were imprisoned. Those representatives who may have been in prison in former times, they are set free now and they occupy their former positions in the church..."

Mr. Chopyk: "Is there any chance of your releasing any other priests who are still in the concentration camps in Siberia?"

Archpriest Borovoy: "As far as Catholics (are concerned) and Protestants, I may say that we have representatives of Protestants in our group and you must direct your questions to them. And we do not have in our small group representatives (of the Catholics?) ... So as far as Orthodox are concerned being in accordance with political views, we have no representatives of the Orthodox who were imprisoned. Those representatives who may have been in prison in former times, they are set free now and they occupy their former positions in the church..."

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Ukrainian Republican Club Active In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA. — Wilbur Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican Central Campaign Committee of Phila. addressed the Ukrainian American Republican Club of Phila. at the Rifle Club on Sunday, March 3, 1963.

The prominent guests were assembled for a discussion of general political information, with emphasis upon party organization and the role of the voter. The meeting was chaired by John Odezynsky, a Republican Candidate of the 49th Ward and a well-known Ukrainian American.

Chairman Hamilton discussed the organization of the Republican Party in Philadelphia and the duties of the Central Campaign Committee. He explained that there are two committees elected in each of the 1630 Divisions, who in turn elect the 60 Ward Leaders who eventually select the City Chairman. He stated that it is the duty of the City Committee to operate the party organization, i.e., selecting candidates, conducting campaigns, etc.

In answering questions from the floor Mr. Hamilton stressed the fact that there is no longer any division within the Republican Party in Philadelphia. He maintained that the Party is united behind the majority candidacy of James T. McDermott, a most competent and energetic candidate. He predicted a very forceful, effective and successful campaign for the Republican Party this Fall. The Chairman summed up by inviting the assistance of all Ukrainians in Philadelphia to the cause of the Republican Party.

Mr. Hamilton had been introduced by Joseph Bleckley, Re-

Catholic Pastor Scores Newark Paper for Calling Archbishop Slipy 'Russian'

(A telegram sent to Mr. Tye, publisher of The Newark Star-Ledger.) Unfortunately your paper today in writing about Archbishop Slipy concluded the report that he is a Russian. All morning my telephone has not stopped ringing and the Ukrainian people of Jersey City are very angry and indignant.

I think by now every open-minded editor should be properly informed and know the difference between Ukrainian and Russian. We Ukrainians in Jersey City resent such falsification of historical fact. I suspect someone on your paper is Russian and it was done on purpose.

I ask you, sir, or the men responsible for this issue of the paper to place a correction in the next issue of your paper. Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, Pastor SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Jersey City, N. J.

Lions Club Holds Annual Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill. — On Sunday, March 3, 1963 at 12 noon at their headquarters at 2410 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., the annual meeting of the Lions Club, Branch 399, Ukrainian National Association, was called to order by President, Dr. I. Mula. Minutes were read and approved and a very detailed report was given by Mr. John Krasnyk on the progress of this branch and the past year's activities.

The Lions are one of the fastest growing UNA Branches in the Chicago area due primarily to the fine work of Mr. Krasnyk and Mr. J. Dziadyk who are members of the UNA Champions Club of Organizers.

Marven Gretchen Dies at 41

Marven (Marian) Gretchen, who was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1921, and who organized Branch 15 of the Ukrainian National Association in Washington, D. C., in 1951, died in West Palm Beach, Florida, on March 7. He was the son of Michael and Edna Gretchen of Jersey City; his

NOTICE

I hereby notify all concerned that because of my accident and because the Appeal of the Committee of Friends of the Ukrainian Dance (which was published in the March 8, 1963 issue of SVOBODA, No. 44) remained unheeded by Ukrainian organizations of New York City, which failed to send their representatives to a meeting at which a decision was to be made regarding the matter of transference of the House of UKRAINIAN CULTURE into Ukrainian hands, especially those Ukrainian organizations, which do not have their own headquarters, I will be now compelled to sell the house to any prospective buyers.

Because of my unfortunate accident and because of the fact that I will have to undergo another operation shortly, I cannot conduct the management of the home as previously. In order to repay people who provided loans, I will be compelled to sell this home to any interested parties. I am doing this with regret after consultation with the Committee. I had hoped that this home would remain a Ukrainian property. Unfortunately, my appeal went unheeded. In order to avoid any claim in this matter, I am serving this notice.

I appeal to all my friends who are supporting me in my work, and all Committees to further help me in realizing the following objectives: the publication of a HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN DANCE, THE COMMEMORATIVE BOOK and THE ALBUM and the making of a film on the teaching and training of the Ukrainian dance.

Vasyl Avramenko

(Adv.)

Ukrainian Democrats to Hold Meeting in New York City

Editor's Note: On March 23, 1963 the Ukrainian Division of the Democratic National Committee will hold a general meeting. Below is the text of invitation sent to all Ukrainian democratic leaders by Stephen J. Jarema, chairman of the Ukrainian Division:

President Kennedy has, on a number of occasions, indicated that the next Presidential election will be a close one. Democratic National Chairman Bailey recently announced that special attention would be given to New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Michigan because of the number of electoral votes they represent and more particularly because most of these States have Republican Governors.

As Democrats of Ukrainian ancestry, it is of great importance to prepare our plans now, to strengthen the Democratic vote in Ukrainian American communities. Our initial step will be to formulate a campaign stressing the necessity of registering, as a prerequisite to voting. We have a heavy concentration of Ukrainians in the

above States, as well as in Illinois, Rhode Island and Maryland. Therefore, we are in a position to help our party where it will be needed most. As National Chairman of the Ukrainian Division of the Nationalities Division, I am prompted to call a meeting of State Representatives on Saturday, March 23, 1963, at 10:00 A.M. in the Hotel Commodore, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, to set up procedures for action on National, State and Local levels. It is imperative that you and other Democratic leaders of Ukrainian descent in your community attend this meeting, so that our plans can be coordinated for the best possible results.

We will have an opportunity to meet with our Democratic National and State Officials and leaders. A large and representative turnout is important for our division. Please let me know if it will be possible for you and other members of your Organization to attend. I would also appreciate your extending this invitation to any other groups of Ukrainian descent in your community.

UYL-NA Sports Rally in Rochester

By GEORGE PANKRATH ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The Ukrainian Youth Club of Rochester will play host to the Ukrainian Youth League of North America's annual sports rally scheduled for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 3, 4 and 5, 1963.

A committee under the chairmanship of John Kuchmy has started working on what is hoped to be one of the best sports rallies in the history of the UYL-NA.

The housing committee, consisting of Anne Fedoryshyn and George Kols, has made arrangements with Rochester's Sheraton Hotel to house the many bowlers, basketball players, soccer and volleyball players, expected to arrive in the "Flower City" the first weekend in May.

The first event on the program will be a welcoming dance on Friday night at the Ukrainian Civic Center, under the chairmanship of George and Michael Turanski.

Saturday morning the Intermediate and Senior basketball competition will take place. A committee consisting of Vincent Kowba, Bob Hussar and Alex Sinkovych has been working diligently in securing a large hall in which to hold the basketball contests.

The bowling tourney takes place Saturday afternoon at 1 p.m. at the Rochester Center for both men and women. In

Soviet Child Learns Early to Camouflage Belief in Religion

NEW YORK. — Their pendant crosses are sewn inside pillows, and their true religious beliefs are hidden in the depths of their inner selves.

Are these shy believers adults with a developed philosophy of life? No, they are Soviet school children, taught at home to camouflage their religious feelings at an early age.

This insight — humbling to those in the West who take religious freedom for granted — is gained by researchers for "Radio Liberty" from an article in the most recent issue of the atheist journal, Science and Religion.

Under the title, "Which Child Has Religion?", the Soviet publication notes that people employed by the state are stymied in their investigation of the influence of God in the classroom, because the pupils are close-

Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

UNA ESTATE, Kerhonkson, N. Y. August 4, 1963

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____ Age: _____ Member of UNA Branch: _____ Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight fair good Enclosing deposit of \$ _____ (Total fee for the Courses is \$20.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application.)

USC Upsets Greeks

By OLEH ZWADIUK New York—Two goals by center forward Peter Smethurst in the first half, gave the New York Ukrainians a 2-1 victory over the favorite Greek-American S.C. last Sunday here.

This National Challenge Cup game was played at the Ukrainian Field in Astoria. The Greek eleven dominated play for the first ten minutes of the game having a strong wind in their favor, but the Ukrainian defense composed of Bradley, Hopkinson and Paterson in goal thwarted the onslaught.

Having better teamwork, USC started to pressure the Greeks. The first score came in the 20th minute when Ted Purdon made a beautiful pass to Smethurst from a free kick. Eight minutes later Smethurst scored again on a combination play between Purdon, Kindrativ and himself. Kindrativ played last year for the Ukrainian Junior team. This was his first game in the Major Division, and it can be termed successful.

The Greek goal came in the eleventh minute of the second half from a skirmish in front of the Ukrainian goal. Nearly 2,000 saw the exciting game.

Nats in Quarter Finals

The Ukrainian Nationals, champions of the American Soccer League, advanced to the divisional quarter finals of the National Challenge Cup when they defeated Kensington Blue Bella, 6-1, two weeks ago in Philadelphia.

Walter Czynowycz scored three goals. Mike Noha, Osear Ferreira and Toni Mangini divided the others.

Newark Juniors Win

The Newark Ukrainian Junior team defeated the Elizabeth Junior team, 2-1, last Sunday at Farchers Grove, Union N.J.

The teams were tied 1-1 at the end of the regulation time. The winning goal was scored in the first overtime period.

Common Market League

Soccer experts in Paris have laid plans for a Common Market Soccer League. According to the plan, the national champions of the Common Market countries will meet each other on Wednesdays, a day which will not conflict with league schedules and also leave Saturday and Sunday for traditional international meets.

The plan has received approval in most of the European nations. The German newspaper Rheinische Merkur commented on the French plan: "The idea is good because it transfers the already existing economic ties to the green fields."

"One may count on the start of the Common Market Soccer League with the next soccer season." At present the top crowd-drawing soccer fixtures in Europe are the three "cups" which are played on elimination-rather than league-basis: The World Cup, The Cup of Champions, and the Cup-winners Cup.

International Matches

Hilmi Toros, writing on the subject for The Christian Science Monitor, said that "other activities virtually come to a halt in any European Metropolis if a Vasco de Gama or Desportes, Brazil's two top teams, is in town."

Toros said that a Turkish soccer fan stood in line for 13 hours to see an exhibition game between Hungary and Turkey and complained that he was "a little tired" after having stood up 13 hours in the queue and two during the game.

Who Will Dominate?

Since Spain, Portugal and Britain are not members of the European Common Market, they will not be represented in the league. It is estimated that French, German and Italian champions will dominate with insignificant opposition from the Benelux clubs.

1966 World Cup On TV

The organizers of the 1966 World Cup have started plans to bring the competition to millions of fans on the television screen. The finals are to be fought out between July 12 and August 1, 1966 in England.

Sir Stanley Rous, President of the World Soccer Federation, told at a news conference that "we are making television our top priority. We will not decide on the stadiums to be used until we have found out which ones are best equipped for television facilities. The games will be staged, so that not more than one will be played in any one day. That means that every game can be televised live. I have arranged preliminary arrangements with the British Broadcasting Corporation to televise the finals in Europe. Now we are going to start negotiations with other broadcasting organizations throughout the world."

Mother M. Zenobia, OSBM Dies

Rev. Mother M. Zenobia, charge of St. Basil's Orphan-OSBM, Mother General of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great died Tuesday, March 5, 1963 in Rome, Italy.

She was born in Lviv, Western Ukraine, Dec. 3, 1883. Mother General entered the convent August 6, 1901. She was a nun for 62 years. Mother Zenobia died at the age of 79.

She became Mother General of OSBM in 1954. She came to Philadelphia in 1921 taking charge of St. Basil's Orphan-OSBM, Mother General of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great (now at 1825 Lindley Ave.). From 1921 to 1954 she was the Mother Superior there. In 1954 she was elected Mother General. She was instrumental in erection of Manor Junior College as one of its co-founders in 1947.

The Sisters of St. Basil the Great have two orphanages, one Academy, one College and 20 Parochial Schools in the United States. Their headquarters is in Jenkintown, Pa.

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

SOYUZIVKA

THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. is accepting applications for

The Children's Camp

open to children from 7 to 11 years of age

1. For GIRLS: — June 22 through July 13, 1963
2. For BOYS: — July 14 through August 4, 1963

Address all applications to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Tel.: Kerhonkson 5641 Kerhonkson, N. Y.

ЛІТОПИС ОДУМ-У

СОТЕ ЧИСЛО „МОЛОДА УКРАЇНА”

Січневе число журналу ОДУМ-у є сотим числом журналу української демократичної молоді. На обкладинці красується емблема ОДУМ-у — тризуб переплетений шведським триколомом (символ молодості та сили української землі). А над ним 100. За тією сотнею криється безперервний вихід журналу впродовж 12 років. Для емігрантської діаспори, коли перестали виходити журнали й газети, які мали за собою більше членства і краді фінансові бази, як „Молода Україна” чи ОДУМ взагалі, — це є щось. В тім є заслуги й редакторів Бориса Олександровича, Маркіяна Дального, Володимира Дубиня (ред. амереканського видання), голови ЦК ОДУМ-у Євгена Федоренка, й десятків виданої молоді розкиданої по філіях, яка вбирала на журнал фонди, придбувала передплатки, розповсюджувала його, боліла його невдачами і жила його радостями. Бо для неї журнал був дорогим — рідним.

Випускаючи перше число журналу „Молода Україна” 12 років тому, редакція писала: „Ідея видавати наш журнал виникла з насущної потреби мати бодай одну молодечу українську газету, редаговану так, щоб у ній були не тільки випадкові передруки або неграмотні „оригінали”, але справді цікаві для молоді матеріали з усіх ділянок життя, з усіх частин широкого світу, з думками не лише позиченими, а й власними”.

Маркіян Дальний в сотому числі журналу в статті „Сто чисел” пише: „Наочні сьогодні до рук читачів соте число „Молодої України”, редакція з жалем мусить ствердити, що надії основні ОДУМ-у й одумівського органу не здійснилися й досі. З візної й не нашої візні, в „Молодій Україні” було досі більше передруків, ніж оригінальних творів, більше позичених, ніж власних думок. За довгих 12 років „Молода Україна” рупором українського молодого покоління не стала, як не став він, зрештою, жоден інший журнал чи часопис”.

„Тому, відзначаючи сьогодні

ні наш скромний ювілей, не бажало писати про наші успіхи й не хочемо висловлювати більше ніяких сподівань. Хочемо, натомість, ще раз звернутися до молодих й старших авторів, які поділяють наші позиції, з проханням — допомогти нам зробити „Молоду Україну” такою, якою вона бажала й мусіла бути”.

Далі в статті він каже: „Урвати свою провідну версту, наша молодь у минулому часто перецінювала вагу політичних ідеологій. Їй здавалося, що сама віра в якусь ідеологію може заступити конкретне знання державного будівництва, що перемога якоїсь ідеології в світі автоматично принесе свободу й для України. З цих причин, наша молодь кидалась від ідеології до ідеології, випробувала по черзі лібералізм, соціалізм, комунізм і фашизм. Такий догматичний підхід до ідеологій часто робив з наших молодих людей більших „істів”, ніж українців, уможливленню яких національну єдність і запровадження постійного громадянського війни.

Ураховуючи цей гіркий досвід, ми вважаємо, що якщо молодь мусить навчитися ставити національні інтереси вище ідеологій, ідеології, які протиставляють демократичним методам організації суспільства, взагалі не повинні мати підтримки української молоді. У передових країнах Заходу політичні ідеології постійно модифікуються, служать людині, а не людина їм. Життя підказує, що подібний підхід до ідеологій мусимо засвоїти, нарешті, й — собі.

Партійний фанатизм і міжшарівна ворожнеча були, мабуть, найбільшими нашими ворогами у догматичній боротьбі за визволення української нації й української людини”.

Всі ті, хто поділяє наші погляди, що й національні інтереси мають стояти вище ідеологій, включилися спільно до праці в ОДУМ-у й його журналі „Молода Україна”, який є його малюком чи то як співпрацівники журналу, чи як його передплатники, що дасть нам сильну фінансову базу, й не примусить турбуватися менш важливими справами.

Іван Гончаренко
Голова Вишньої Ради ЮДУМ-у

ЗНАЧЕННЯ РЕЖИМУ ДНЯ

(Закінчення з попереднього числа)

1. Нарешті, режим дня. Він, вельми, є одним із найбільш ефективних засобів дисциплінування. Режим дня означає певний порядок розподілу часу і обов'язків та виконання їх у запланований час. Раз прийнятий режим і суворе додержання у виконанні його має велике значення в житті людини. Він зміцнює волю й загартує характер, не допускає розсамітженія. Він допомагає виробити сталі привички у поступованні людини. А добрі привички людини — це ж і є цілью нашої вишньої праці. К. Ушинський каже, що „добрі привички — це є борг на який проценти платить людина все життя”. А задунайний мюно німецький педагог Ф. Шнайдер каже: „Найпростіша дорога до виховання привичок є простота в твердій і добре обдуманий порядок дня, невідл. років — у певний час вставання, одягання, годівля, праця й відпочинок, система поводження в родині, установках тощо”.

Я рекомендую запровадити такий режим дня Юних ОДУМ-івців:

1. Вставати рано о 7 год. Прибирати після себе постіль і взагалі свою кімнату тримати чисто, в порядку.
2. Перегнітати, чи все звечора приготовлено до школи, щоб чогось не забути.
3. Після школи, пообідати. 2 год. (до 6 год. вечора) відпочивати.
4. Від 6 год. готувати домашні завдання до 9 год. вечора.
5. В 9 год. молодші діти (до 10-11 рр.) йдуть спати, а старші читають щось з художньої літератури чи то ук-

раїнської, чи англійської до 10 год.

6. О 10 год. лягають спати.
7. Не можна читати, лежачи в постелі.
8. Молитись Богу, вставши рано чи лягаючи спати.

Рішуче не рекомендуємо читати комікси, а в телевизії — дивитись фільми не дозволено до дванадцяти год. Рекомендуємо фільми з життя природи, історичні або веселі, комічні.

Правила ці пояснити й розіграти на зборах батьків, а окремо — в гуртках Юного ОДУМ-у.

Час від часу Комісія Юв. ОДУМ-у на чолі з вишновком відвідує своїх членів і перемірюють, наскільки вони додержуються цього режиму.

Теж саме говорить і талановитий наш педагог Макаренко. Стверджуючи позитивне виховне значення гармонійної атмосфери в родині він зазначає: „Не самодурство, не гнів, не крик, не урочування, а спокійне серйозне і ділове розпорядження — ось у чому повинна виявлятися техніка родинної дисципліни”.

Як я вже зазначив, психіка людини складається з чуття, розумового обдаровання й волі. Разом ці три складники становлять триедину цілість і єдине життя. Дитина живе і діє під впливом чуття й настрою. Розум і воля відстають і тільки поволі, із збагаченням життєвого досвіду набирають сили і значення в житті особистості. І ось тому, що дитині бракує досвіду й критичного розуму, щоб правильно оцінити ситуацію й визначити своє поступован-

Сиракузька Філія ОДУМ-у в поклони героям Базару

Наприкінці листопада ц. р. в місті Сиракузах відбувся вечір присвячений пам'яті 359-ти лицарів Базару з інсценізацією „Великий Зрив”, яку змалював (написав) режисер М. Міхновський. Наприкінці години почали заповнювати залю українські громадяни. При вступі до залі Олі Оларченко в одумівській уніформі приколочувала на груди жалобні відзнаки.

Відкривається завіса. На сцену виходить голова філії ОДУМ-у Микола Новохатко, який коротким вступним словом відкрив вечір й попросив до доповіді організаційного реф. філії Ніну Новохатку. Тимчасово надав відповідні світла для сцени.

Доповідь розпочалася словами: „Українська історія дуже багата на воєнні героїчні події. Такою героїчною подією був листопадовий рейд військових частин армії УНР, який закінчився великою трагедією під містом Базар”. Увесь реферат переплітається історичними фактами. Доповідачка із широким і хвилюючим змістом передає цю трагічну картину, немов би вона сама була там і пережила цю трагедію.

Наприкінці доповіді членкині звернулася до молоді й всього громадянства з словами: „І досі чуваються передсмертні слова лицарів „Наша смерть не простить ворогам! За нас помститься увесь український народ!” То ж прикладом більше зусиль в нашій активності. Тоді ми будемо гідні незавтих заповітів тих лицарів, які своє життя від-

дали за Україну. Хай ті могили будуть нам провідною зіркою в боротьбі з окупантом аж до виборення Самостійної Української Соборної Держави”.

Після короткої перерви розпочалась інсценізація „Великий Зрив”. На сцені появилися гарно вбрані молоді одумівці в українському одязі — рецитаторки Галина Тимченко і Ніна Коваленко, які з доброю дикцією, гарною українською вимовою переплітали всю картину визвольних змагань.

Треба скласти подяку режисеру полковникові М. Міхновському. В інсценізації брали участь: Ніна Новохатко, Оля Кравець, М. Тимченко, М. Назаренко, П. Тимченко, Люда Краченко, Ан. Кучеренко, Саван Павелко; М. Новохатко, М. Дяченко і Люда Хом'як.

Закінчився цей вечір добре оформленою живою картиною Соборної України й національним гімном „Ще не вмерла України”.

Честь і хвала одумівцям, що прищеплюють любов до своєї батьківщини. Сподіваюсь, що ці молоді ентузіастичні засорудили тих батьків, які зрелися і не віддають наших національних свят та академії. Велика шкода, що не все наше громадянство було присутне через розсварення. Мовляв — та зала не належить до тієї юрисдикції (зала церкви), яку я хочу. Чи прийде коли тому край? Слово за Вами батьки!

Зміна варті в шикагівській Філії

28 грудня 1962 року в будівлю ОДУМ-у в місті Шикаго, відбулися загальні збори філії. На голову президії обрано Олексія Пошиваника, а на секретаря Василя Коновала. Зіступав голова філії Олексій Коновал, скаржник філії Ярослав Меркелю та члени Контрольної Комісії й інші члени управи. Після звітів і дискусій над ними, попередній управи відлено абсолюторію. На нову каденцію вибрано управи філії в такім складі: Олексій Пошиваник — голова, Віра Лукаш — секретар, Данило Завертайло — організаційний референт, Галина Войко — реф. юнацтва, Василь Коновал — скаржник філії, Тая Суховій — культ-освітній референт, Олексій Коновал — реф. преси й інформації. До контрольної комісії обрано Грицька Леня (голова), Ярослава Меркелю і Петра Завертайла. Попередня управа філії працювала аж до середини січня, поки не скінчилися святкові дні — вштовування Нового Року та переведення коляди. Філія зустрічала Новий Рік за новим стилем та успішно перевела коляду, за що складає подяку керівникам групи Діанілової Завертайлової, Степанові Тарасенку, Олексію Коновалові, Олексію Пошиванику, Василю Миротеню та Ярославу Меркелю та всім тим, що радо вітали колядників філії. Варто пригадати, що в місяці грудні залі будинку ОДУМ-у в Шикаго освіжало. Пан Козленко „зафондував” для цього фарми, а батьки одумівці, прихильники й одумівці їх пофарбували. Кузьма Лупа зробив для ОДУМ-у 5 столічків, які використовували при зустрічі Нового Року, за що філія вносить згаданним особам щирі подяки. Філія вже від довгого часу прикладала багату зусиль, щоб зорганізувати при філії в Шикаго струнку оркестру. В місяці січні зроблено останні приготування. Маємо двос осіб, які будуть вчити грати на інструментах. До оркестру вже записалося коло тридцяти осіб. Праця з оркестрою почнеться після придбання належних інструментів, а перші вкладки відбулися 19 січня ц. р.

ОДУМ-івська активність

Для 26 січня президія Вишньої Ради Ю ОДУМ-у, яку очолює проф. Іван Гончаренко, відбула, спільно з виховниками Ньюаркської філії, нараду. Між іншими питаннями стояло й питання запровадження режиму дня для юного одумівця. Вирішено проробити режим дня спочатку в гуртках чи рогах, а потім кожний виховник віддає батьків своїм дітям, щоб показати працю в філії, приготував тексти доповіді й розпочав по філіях для використання. Він розіслав реферат присвячений роковинам Базару і Крут.

Володимир Григоренко, культур-освітній реф. Головної Управи ОДУМ-у, щоб показати працю в філії, приготував тексти доповіді й розпочав по філіях для використання. Він розіслав реферат присвячений роковинам Базару і Крут.

Віктор Росинський, член Ньюаркської філії ОДУМ-у, довший час активний член ГУ ОДУМ-у тепер перебуває в Форт Вейні, в стейті Індіана, ЗДА. Там він продовжує студію в університеті, які й він давніше розпочав у Ньюарку.

Праця з Юним ОДУМ-ом успішно переводиться у Нью-Йорку. Сходими відбуваються по медіах, два рази в місяці

Симпатичний ОДУМ-івський вечір в Шикаго

ОДУМ в Шикаго в порівнянні з іншими тут молодечими організаціями (СОМА та Пласт) визначається найбільшою скромністю і по числу організованої молоді і по зовнішньому характеру своїх виступів в загально-громадському житті. Але це молоде товариство має свій шар для сторонньої людини, що підходить до нього без жадного упередження, а хоче скласти собі про нього об'єктивне враження. В ОДУМ-і панує якась ширша взаємна дружність між членами. Це треба пояснити мабуть тим, що організована в тім об'єднанні молодь походить з родин, що емігрували з одного краю. Тому так сильніше виявляється природний дух земляцтва. А тому, що їхня громада невелика, то й діяльність організації носить характер найчастіше літературно-вокального або самовиховного захоплення. Виняток ОДУМ-у в патріотично-національних маніфестаціях загально-української громади м. Шикаго, в яких ця молодь завжди достойно репрезентується, хоч і невеликим числом свого відділу.

Тож скромним, але дуже симпатичним і настроєним був вечір одумівського „мистецького дозвілля” 25 листопада 1962 р. в Шикаго в залі Шопена, яку з тої нагоди шперта заповнила публіка.

Усіх гостей тепло привітав голова й „душа” ОДУМ-у О. Коновал та передав ведення програми Дм. Грушецькому, як конференсь.

Зверги з'явився на сцені славнозвісний в Шикаго квітет одумів: Галина Войко, Віра Тарасенко, Марія Коновал, Стефа Ковальчук і Катруся Шибора. Своєю вродою це ж самі квіти українські! В скромному вбранні: світлобілі блузочки й чорні спіднички. Заспівали вони марш ОДУМ-у, слова Ів. Вагнаного, музика Миколи Ф. Мейєнка. Чисті голоси, краса гармонії. Тільки, мові спершу хвилюючись, взяли надто шкоре темп. „Білі каштани” слова А. Малишка, муз. Майбороди та „Веріка” Ст. Крижанівського муз. С. Козака у виконанні квітету були повні весняних чарів. Організатори концерту, видно, добрі дипломати, що на першу точку поставили саме свій улюблений квітет, так добре зіспіваний. Серед публіки він викликав зразу відповидно прихильні настрої, вдоволення і цікавість. Квітет мав ще другий свій виступ під кінець програми. Співачки виступили тоді в стилевих українських убраннях, що це більше чарували очі і проспівали: „Дівчонька по гриби ходила”, „Туман ярот” та „Тече вода каламутна” — народні пісні, що чудовим виконанням просто захопили публіку.

Резю програму концерту представив Дм. Грушецький без жидія ризаними гуморесками. Але весь час шкочив йому мікрофон, що не передавав голосу і не всі слова можна було розізнати.

Слудавою солю на фортепіано Євгеній Петренко. Програла Моцарта вправно, з повним успіхом. А за нею розвселся зал, а особливо молодішу публіку Ол. Пошиваник гуморескою О. Виліш „Підмолювання”.

Танцювальний а н с мбл „Метелиця” під керівництвом Ростислава Тягнибока показав своє захоплююче мистецтво й вишків своїх танцюристів в танках: „Козачок”, „Гуцульський танець” і „Гопак”. Кожний виступ викликав бурю оплесків. Та й було чим захоплюватися, бо ці артисти уміли дитячити ручку враження. Ось блискучо бра-турний початок „Козачка” з твердістю хлоп'ячих рухів і ніжністю дівчат. А ось радість, сила й рух у безмежну швидкому темпі „Гуцульського танку”, від якого аж мікрофон зі сцени полетів геть. А багатство різних фігур і навіть міміки у дівчат, що просто пояснювали зміст так-то у гопак, присядки, крутіж колом, високі підскоки хлопців. Не дивно, що зала не тільки аплодувала, а й

світлю, тупозіла... Конференськи назвав цей ансамбль „гордістю української еміграції”. Трохи пересели, бо хоч як щиро сприймав автор цього репортажу виступи танцюристів, але в моїх враженнях таки виключно кілька зауважень, зокрема до одягу. Гуцулки були вбрані в полтавські та взагалі надніпрянські сорочки з вишиваними квітами по вельми рукаву та в червоні тоб'яках тоді, як гуцулині наєсть сорочки тільки з вишиваними геометричними мотвами устанами і носить постолі. Щось подібного і у хлопців. Це нагадувало мішанику у Вірського, що мав альєро чи навілью і в танках в одягах провадити думку про „ася равно”. А за те хлопці здорово втерли носачі шкіри тих експортіваних танцюристів, бо „стрибки” робили без підставок-трапінки, як то обдурювали танцюристів Вірського і що підмітали та висміяли один англійсь-мистецький хореограф в канадійських часописах.

Артистичною була декламація Стефаній Ковальчук поему „Тарас Григорович” Вол. Соєрї. Від ніжних-ніжних слів і тонів до могутньої сили виступав цей виступ, мімікою, тембром голосу, що зручно мінля декламатора, просто неначе ілюструвала зміст поему. Грім оплесків викликала й Меркелю Марія — віртуоз грою на акордеоні варіації на мелодію „Іхав козак за Дунай” а ще „Білі каштани” Малишською рапедією” Ліста. Гра-ла чудово, града і сама захлопувалась, вельмухась. Натхнене обиччя при грі, скромні, вичіпані поклоны публіці в подяку за щире прийняття. Дуже гарне враження зробили ці дві учасниці виступу на славу свого ОДУМ-у.

Оперною точкою були співні теора Юрія Мохоя „Парлячі” Лен-Ковалью, та „Чорні бровки” під акомпанімент Л. Іванів та дует його з Дм. Шкурпелю — „Де ти бродив, мур доле?”, сл. С. Писаревського муз. Кропивницького та „Колі розлучаються двоє” сл. Гайне. муз. М. Лисенка, Бархатний голос Мохоя, що без мікрофона своєю силою заливав залю та задушевіність виконання двох пісень дуету, при якому стелів прямию до Дм. Шкурпелю, відновили в пам'яті давні, давні часи, коли ті пісні так співалися дома в Україні.

Закінчуючи цей довгий репортаж, не втримався, щоб не висловити жалю з одного спостереження. На тім одумівській „мистецькому дозвіллі”, як називали той вечір його організатори, я не бачив, крім кількох одиниць, більшого числа ні ємуїації ні пластики. Пригадав, що й на сумівських концертах не бачив у одумівців. Чому між молодечими організаціями нема взаємного заїтересування такими імпезами? Вину складаю на старше покоління. Вони тримаються при своїх групових заїмках і те „гетто” відбивається і на міжорганізаційних відносинах серед молоді. Але віро, що безгрішна за минуле налішка патріотична молодь з часом змінить про хибу. Може колись утворити якийсь міжорганізаційний комітет, як то у нас зробили ість комбатантських організацій, щоб спільно влаштувати загальні імпези й свят везукраїнського значення.

Чей же рік тому у святі Покрови, що його організував Міжкомбатантський Комітет взяли участь і СУМ та Пласт, а цього року у святі УПА вже взяли участь всі молодечі організації: і СУМ, і Пласт і ОДУМ. Хто знає, чи цей проєкт співпраці молодечих організацій з координуваними вже в Шикаго ветеранськими об'єднаннями українських воїнів, що колись боролись за українську волю й державність не роблять між собою розбрату, хоч були різні по походженню й по політичних переконаннях та по віршанню. Не стане тією доброю традицією, що поволі заєпаняте ту прірву, що існує в українській громаді між її різними групами...

Антін Купчинський.

Рік IV. Березень, 1963 Ч. 2 (8)

ЛІТОПИС ОДУМ-у

Сторінка Об'єднання Демократичної Української Молоді

Редактор: Олексій Коновал

Адреса: Annals of ODUM, 2616 W. Crystal Street Chicago 22, Ill.

3 обійня про постанови Головної Управи ОДУМ-у в ЗДА

1. Зміни в ГУ ОДУМ-у в ЗДА з дня 20-го січня 1963 року: а) прийнято резолюцію секретарія ГУ ОДУМ-у в ЗДА Зорі Подубинської та докритовано на секретарку Ніну Стокальську. б) в зв'язку з резолюцією Голови Центрального Комітету Євгена Федоренка, який переобтяженим навчанням, рішено, що обов'язки Голови ЦК ОДУМ-у тимчасово до з'їзду ОДУМ-у ЗДА виконуватиме Антон Філімончук. Кореспонденція і ЦК ОДУМ-у повинна й далі бути спрямована до Євгена Федоренка, який даватиме свої заваги та передаватиме до Антона Філімончука. в) Тимчасово, до з'їзду ОДУМ-у ЗДА, частину обов'язків Голови ГУ ОДУМ-у виконуватиме Євген Кальман, організаційний реф. ГУ ОДУМ-у. Вся кореспонденція повинна й далі спрямовуватися до Антона Філімончука, який Пз своїми завагами і дорученнями перешлитиме Євгенові Кальманові.

2. Референти Юнацтва Філії відповідальні за діяльність в давнього відділу ГУ ОДУМ-у, репрезентацію, програму діяльності перед референтом Юнацтва ГУ ОДУМ-у. Тому вся діяльність даного відділу повинна контролюватися та діяти згідно програми упорядкованої Юрієм Кривонолом та Михайлом Березинським до часу видання нового правління Юного ОДУМ-у Центрального Комітетом та матеріалами Головної Вишньої Ради Ю ОДУМ-у.

3. Планарні наради ОДУМ-у ЗДА східних філій визначено на неділю 10 березня 1963 року в Ньюарку, Нью Джерсі, а такі ж засідання заїдних філій ОДУМ-у мають відбуватися 24-го березня в Клівленді, стейт Огайо. Присутність всіх членів управ зобов'язують.

4. Фестиваль Юного ОДУМ-у має відбуватися в неділю 9-го червня 1963 р. на сході

3 життя Філії ОДУМ в Ньюарку

В неділю 23 грудня 1962 року відбулися звичайні річні сходина філії ОДУМ-у в Ньюарку. Сходина відкрила голова філії інж. Іван Стойко, вітаючи присутніх членів та гостей. На сходинах були присутні Іван Гладуш, голова місцевого Товариства Одумівських Приятелів, Володимир Жибурт — член ТОП та П. Радомський — член Вишньої Комісії Юного ОДУМ-у. Сходинами керувала вишнова президія в складі: Іван Павленко — голова та Ніна Стокальська — секретар.

Завіт уступачої управи філії та Контрольної Комісії, можна було завважити, що управа, а особливо голова, досить енергійно працювали в минулому каденції. Протягом минулого року влаштувано ряд українських національних імпез, влаштувано кілька імпозантних забав, прихід з яких, призначений на пряд-

3 діяльності Юного ОДУМ-у в Ньюарку

В філії ОДУМ-у в Ньюарку в ЗДА відбулися перевибори на яких на реф. Юв. ОДУМ-у вибрано Ольгу Філімончук.

П'ятого січня влаштувано традиційну ялинку Юного ОДУМ-у. У ній взяли участь всі п'ять роїв філії ОДУМ-у в Ньюарку. Гарно прибрані ялинки та зала додавали при-сутнім святкову Різдвяну ат-

3 української поезії

Андрій Малишко народився 1912 року в селі Обухівці, Київської області. Перші його вірші появилися друком в 1930 році. Малишко є визначним сучасним українським поетом на Україні, творчість якого органічно пов'язана з народною поезією. Малишко по-мистецькому поєднує у своїх віршах досягнення сучасної поезії з українським фольклором. Багато його віршів були покладені на ноту українськими композиторами, які тепер є популярні на Україні й різночасно на еміграції в Америці й Канаді. Після про Київ або Білі каштани одна з найбільш популярних пісень його пера. Музику до „Пісні про Київ” написав Платон Майборода. Як була написана ця пісня — розповів композитор Платон Майборода: „Якось я і поет Андрій Малишко одержали листа від студенток Київського університету. Вони писали: „Нам дуже прикро, що немає хорошої пісні про наше місто, молодість, любов”.

ПІСНЯ ПРО КИЇВ

Білі каштани,
Сині воги,
Де б не був ти, —
Люб, мені,
Київські ночі,
Зустріч в саду —
В серці, куди не піду.
Гори високі,
Синь дніпрова,
Молодість наша
Вічна жина.
Київські ночі,
Зустріч в саду —
В серці, куди не піду.
Там покочалась
Мя, де дуби,
В київських небі
Два голуби.
Кружлять, здіймають
Крильми свої,
Наче ми в парі в сім'ї.
Так воно стане,
... Білі каштани,
Штаста мов.
Рідна столицю,
Тим мов весня,
Синька, пожега, ясна.
Київські ночі,
Зустріч в саду —
В серці, куди не піду.