

"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Ukrainian Youth Groups Meet With UNA, 'Svoboda' Representatives at 'Soyuzivka'



Participants of the Conference at "Soyuzivka" in front of the Shevchenko monument.

Kerhonkson, N. Y. — True to the policy of maintaining close contacts and relations with the Ukrainian American youth, based on mutual respect and cooperation, high-ranking representatives of the Ukrainian National Association and its publication organs, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, held a joint conference with leaders of youth organizations and editors of their publications appearing as fourth-page supplements of The Weekly. The conference was held at Soyuzivka, on Saturday, August 29.

The Ukrainian-language supplements have served various youth groups in channeling news and information to their own membership and the reading public in general. Started eleven years ago, the number of organizations which have availed themselves of this excellent opportunity offered by the UNA has grown to eight: Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations of America (SUSTA), Organization of Ukrainian Scouts (PLAST), Association of Ukrainian Youth of America (SUMA), Association of Ukrainian Democratic Youth (ODUM), Federation of Ukrainian American Sorts Associations (USCAK), Ukrainian Student Association "Zarevo," Ukrainian Student Association of Mikhnovsky, and Ukrainian National Youth Federation of America (MUN).

Each group maintains an editorial staff which is in charge of gathering information, preparing the manuscripts for publication and maintaining contacts with the Svoboda editorial staff as relates to the content of the supplement and its scheduled appearance. Although most of the problems involved in an operation of this format are dealt with directly by the editorial staffs, a broad general plan must be maintained in order to achieve the best results. This plan must be periodically reviewed, revised and

adapted to the specific needs of the organizations as well as the newly emerging problems and methods of dealing with them.

Those and other issues were discussed extensively by the representatives of individual youth organizations and members of UNA's Supreme Executive Committee, Svoboda and The Weekly editors in what proved to be a frank and fruitful exchange of opinions assuring of continued cooperation, strengthening of relations and expansion of mutually beneficial activities that would serve the Ukrainian community at large.

Attending the Conference in behalf of their respective organizations were Larysa Hanushchak (SUSTA), Martha Sawchak (SUSTA), Yuriy Ferenczyk (PLAST), Olya Kuzmivych (PLAST), Bohdan Kulchitsky (TUSM), Dr. Nicholas Bohatuk (TUSM), Christine Kulechitsky (TUSM), Ivan Kobasa (SUMA), Eugene Fedorenko (ODUM), Catherine Potichny (MUN, Canada), Mary J. Demetro (MUN, U.S.A.), Volodymyr Sochan (USCAK).

Representing Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly were editors Anthony Dragan, Bohdan Krawciw, and Walter Dushnyck, while the UNA was represented by Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president, Mrs. Anna Herman, supreme vice-president, Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, supreme secretary, Roman Slobodian, supreme treasurer, Myron B. Kuropas, supreme advisor, and Stephen Hawrysh, district organizer.

The conference, chaired by Mr. Lesawyer, was not confined to discussions on the possibilities of further improvements, both editorial and technical, of the page-supplements, but extended to the exploration of ways of strengthening the cooperation between the UNA and the Ukrainian American youth on all levels of activity.

Ukrainians Will Again Stage Program at World's Fair

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The United States Pavilion at New York World's Fair will again be the site of a Ukrainian Day, as groups of Ukrainian folk dancers and singers present a program on Saturday, September 12, at 3:00 P.M. and 7:30 P.M. Obviously enthused by previous performances staged by Ukrainian Americans at the World's Fair, and noting the enthusiastic demand of the public, the Fair authorities have been most anxious to hold repeat performances thus allowing for maximum exposure of the beautiful Ukrainian culture.

Next Saturday's program will feature three highly acclaimed dancing groups—the United Ukrainian Dancers of

New York, under the direction of Vadym Sulyma, the Ukrainian Dancers of New Haven, directed by Wasyl Gina, and the dancing ensemble from Bridgeport, directed by Mr. Maksymuk. All three groups are widely known among Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike, particularly the United Ukrainian Dancers of New York, who gave such an excellent account of themselves during the first Ukrainian Day program at the World's Fair on July 19.

Also scheduled to make a repeat appearance is the famed Ukrainian Bandurist Ensemble under the direction of Ivan Zadorozhny. Mrs. Helen Smindak, who is the director of the program, will also act as Master of Ceremonies.

THIRTY-EIGHT STUDENTS COMPLETE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES AT "SOYUZIVKA"

1964 GRADUATING CLASS OF THE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES AT 'SOYUZIVKA'

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — The eleventh consecutive Ukrainian Cultural Courses, sponsored jointly by the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation, were concluded successfully last Thursday, September 3, at "Soyuzivka" with 21 girls and 17 boys receiving diplomas in Ukrainian history, language, art and culture.

Of the 38 diploma recipients, 7 completed the courses with first class honors and 5 with second class honors. Of the total number attending this year's courses, 15 were born in the United States, 5 in Canada, 11 in Germany, 2 in France, 1 each in Tunisia and Belgium and 3 in Austria.

On Wednesday night a banquet was held in honor of the graduating class at which a number of speakers addressed the students stressing the significance of the knowledge in Ukrainian studies just acquired and praising the students for their eagerness and diligence in learning, comprehensiveness and serious approach to the subjects offered.

Prof. Wasyl Steciuk of Seton Hall University, who is director of the Courses, introduced the speakers as follows: Joseph Lesawyer, UNA supreme president, Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, supreme secretary, Roman Slobodian, supreme treasurer, Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, Walter Bacad, UYLA Foundation representative, Soyuzivka managers Daniel Slobodian and Walter Kwas, instructors, Ivan Blyznak and Miss Larysa Hanushchak.

Speaking on behalf of the graduating class were students Roman Tymiak, Joseph Klaws-



nik and Myron Mahmet. After the banquet the students presented a program of songs and recitations, dedicated to the 150th birth anniversary of Taras Shevchenko.

Recipient of the Alexander D. Pronchak Memorial Award, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smindak, was Peter Franchuk. The award, presented by Mr. Bacad, goes to the male student who is judged best in leadership, sportsmanship, personality and academic grades.

In addition to Prof. Steciuk, this year's teaching staff consisted of the following instructors: Ivan Blyznak, Myron B. Kuropas, Miss Larysa Hanushchak and Ihor Kurylo.

Mary Lesawyer, Roma Pryma, Yuriy Bohachevsky to Perform at 'Soyuzivka' This Weekend



Mary Lesawyer



Yuriy Bohachevsky

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Thousands of guests and vacationers who will flock to Soyuzivka for the long Labor Day week-end will be exposed to one of the most diversified program of activities ever held at this UNA resort in the Catskill Mountains. In addition to the highly popular all-Ukrainian tennis tournament in men's, senior and junior divisions, as well as the swimming meet at the Olympic-size pool, there will be two separate evening entertainment programs on Saturday and Sunday, featuring outstanding Ukrainian American artists of world-wide renown.

Making their first appearance in the United States after an extensive European tour and subsequent matrimony, will be Roma Pryma, outstanding Ukrainian ballerina, and Yuriy Bohachevsky, baritone, who will present a program of choreographic and vocal renditions on Saturday, September 5. Piano accompaniment will be provided by Mrs. Ivanna Pryma.

A concert of Ukrainian songs and arias will be given on Sunday, September 6, by Mary Lesawyer, soprano, of the New York City Opera, an artist who has charmed many an audience throughout the country. Mrs. Lesawyer will per-



Roma Pryma

form such well-known compositions as "Sadok Vysnyevyi," "Oy Khodyt Son," "U Hayu, Hayu," "Utopala Stezhechku," "Idy Sobi Miy Myli" and other songs by leading Ukrainian composers. Accompanying on the piano will be the excellent and always reliable Miss Olya Dmytriv.

Also appearing on the same program will be the "Soyuzivka" vocal quartet of Lesia Waskiw, Ania Shevchenko, Larysa Hanushchak and Myroslava Nahorniak, all of whom are as pretty to watch as they are pleasant to listen to. Both concerts will be followed by dances to the tunes of the "Amor" orchestra.

Prominent Ukrainian American Scholars Lecture at Ukrainian Cultural Courses

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. — Two prominent scholars and leaders of the Ukrainian American community were guest speakers at the Ukrainian Cultural Courses over the past weekend at Soyuzivka.

Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, addressed the class and guests on Friday evening August 28, in the concert hall of Soyuzivka. He dwelt on the significance of Taras Shevchenko and his cultural heritage for the Ukrainians in the home country and those living in the diaspora.

He compared Shevchenko's unwavering stand against Russian despotism and oppression with some of the present-day individuals who are advocating a "realistic" attitude toward Moscow, the jailer of Ukraine. Prof. Smal-Stocki contended that Shevchenko was a true champion of freedom and that his entire political philosophy was based on Christian principles as opposed to the atheistic doctrine

which is now imposed upon the captive people of Ukraine. He concluded his penetrating and fact-ridden address with an appeal to the Ukrainian American youth to uphold and propagate the heritage of Shevchenko who was oriented toward Western civilization and was an ardent admirer of George Washington, one of the Founding Fathers of this country.

Prof. Smal-Stocki was introduced to the class by Prof. Wasyl Steciuk, of Seton Hall University, who is director of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka.

Another lecturer at the courses was Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee in Washington. He spoke on cultural values and the present world situation. Dr. Dobriansky, in his cogent and penetrating address discussed how the cultural values

(Continued on Page 3)

Detroit TUSM Hosts Y. Stetzko

Detroit, Mich. — The Detroit Branch of TUSM, (Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky), met on August 4, with Mr. Yaroslav Stetzko, President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), for a discussion of pertinent topics concerning the role of Ukrainian youth.

Mr. Stetzko spoke to the students during his visit to Detroit as an honorary guest for the XVth Annual Rally of Ukrainians of the United States and Canada, sponsored by the organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front.

In his talk, Mr. Stetzko elaborated on his recent visit to Sweden, and the effect of the superbly organized anti-com-

munist demonstration initiated by the ABN, which was staged there during the visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Mr. Stetzko's comments on the activities of Ukrainian youth here and abroad were constructive, both in their praise and in their criticism, and included many practical ideas and suggestions. His firm support of their endeavors was appreciated by the listeners, and it could be noted that Mr. Stetzko succeeded in generating renewed enthusiasm and determination. He called on the members of TUSM as well as other youth groups, to continue their work in the spirit of mutual respect and cooperation for the good of Ukrainians everywhere.

Former War Prisoner Describes Plight of Ukrainian Nuns

MUNICH.—"Bildost," a West German Catholic newspaper, carried in its April 12 issue an authentic story by a former German prisoner of war, Theodore B., in which he described the inhuman conditions under which a group of Ukrainian nuns were forced to live in 1951-52 in a labor camp in the Ural Mountains in the Soviet Union.

The ten nuns, although undergoing extreme mental and physical privation, were an example to the whole camp,

writes Mr. B. Secretly, they managed to baptize hundreds of women and children in the camp. For their refusal to break their monastic vows, the commandant of the camp had them thrown before a pack of starved dogs, but miraculously, the dogs instead of attacking the nuns, laid down at their feet.

The former war prisoner also notes that after Stalin's death many uprisings in camps all over Siberia were started by Ukrainian prisoners.

Democratic Convention Rejects Ukraine, Other Non-Russian Captive Nations from Its Plank

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Special).—The National Convention of the Democratic Party failed to include Ukraine and other captive non-Russian nations in its plank on foreign policy, despite the fact that three UCCA representatives as well as a number of American Democratic leaders made efforts to have Ukraine and other captive nations listed in the Democratic resolution.

Representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, namely, Joseph Lasawyer, executive vice-president, Stephen J. Jarema, executive director, and Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, appeared before the Committee on Resolutions and Platform on Friday, August 21, 1964, proposing a series of important points which they wanted to have incorporated into the Democratic platform. All three received an excellent reception at the hearings, chaired by former U.S. Senator William Benton of Connecticut.

When a final draft of the Democratic platform was made known on Sunday, and when it was found out that Ukraine and other captive non-Russian nations were not listed in the roster of the captive nations, the UCCA delegates made several contacts with important members of the Platform Committee and other Democratic leaders, trying to prevail upon the platform committee to include Ukraine in its resolutions. In addition to Messrs. Lesawyer, Dushnyck and Jarema, two other Ukrainian American leaders were also working on the same project, namely, Walter Bacad, Chairman of the Ukrainian section of the N. Y. Democratic Committee, and Russell Huk of Hartford, Conn., all of whom were guests at the special luncheon given by Mayor Wagner of New York for the All Americans Council on Sunday, August 23, 1964. Mayor Wagner was extremely favorable to the inclusion of Ukraine and said that he would do everything possible to have Ukraine listed in the platform.

During and after the hearings the UCCA delegates contacted several Democratic leaders with whom they discussed the importance of the non-Russian captive nations not only

from the over-all international point of view but also in the light of domestic developments. These leaders were Mayor Wagner, William McKeon, N.Y. State Democratic Chairman; Rep. Edna Kelly of Brooklyn; Governor Richard Hughes of New Jersey; U.S. Senators Philip Hart of Michigan and Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania; former U.S. Senator William Benton of Connecticut; Congressman Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, Ray J. Madden of Indiana; G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Frederick Dutton of the Platform Committee; Lou Martin of the All Americans Council, State Senator Powers of Massachusetts and Craig Raupe, representative of the State Department. All displayed keen understanding of the significance of Ukraine. But at least two of these leaders, namely Congressman Celler of Brooklyn and former U.S. Senator Benton of Connecticut, were frank enough to reveal the source of the difficulties. They stated specific instructions received from the State Department expressly underscored the undesirability of the U.S. government to have Ukraine and other captive non-Russian nations included in the plank so as not to "complicate" the present state of relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, inasmuch as Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Byelorussia, Turkestan, Cossackia and Azerbaijan were considered to be in the realm of "internal affairs" of the Soviet Union. Mr. Benton even went so far as to declare that even if the Democratic party loses a million votes these non-Russian nations could not be included in the platform.

In contrast to the Republican platform which included not only Ukraine and Armenia, but also Communist Cuba and the Serbian, Croatian and Slovene peoples who are under the communist regime of Yugoslavia, the Democratic party limited itself to enumerating only the nine so-called satellite countries and East Germany. Like the Republican platform, the Democratic plank condemned the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Ukrainian Group Takes Part in Festivities Honoring President Johnson

Atlantic City, N. J. — A group of forty persons, mostly young men and women of the United Ukrainian Dancers of New York, led by Walter Bacad and Vadym Sulyma, participated in the "Parade of Nations" staged as part of elaborate ceremonies in honor of President Lyndon B. Johnson on his 56th birthday following his acceptance speech as the nominee of the Democratic Party at its convention in Atlantic City on Thursday, August 27.

The festivities, which extended late into the night and culminated in a glittering display of fireworks, received national television coverage as did the entire convention. The birthday party in honor of the President was arranged by a special committee which had invited close to twenty nationality groups to greet the President and present a brief program for him and his family. Serving as master of ceremonies was Danny Thomas, well-known actor and TV personality.

The Ukrainian group, dressed in national costumes, paraded on the boardwalk in front of the huge convention hall, attracting attention and admiration of numerous delegates and guests. Later in the evening, they performed four Ukrainian folk dances, on a specially prepared stage, receiving spontaneous ovations from the large audience.

Displaying a large sign in Ukrainian, reading "Mnohaya Lita, Pane Prezhydente," the group stood in line at the birthday reception and met with the President who was escorted by Mr. Danny Thomas. In enumerating the various nationality groups, all TV commentators noted the Ukrainian representation as did many newspapers. Also mentioned was the Russian group, although according to information received from reliable sources, no such group was present at the reception. It is possible that the Ukrainian group was mistakenly identified as a "Russian group."

Read "SHLI AKH MOLODI"—page of the Ukrainian American Youth Association,—on page 4 of this issue.

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Editorial
THE DEMOCRATS AND THE CAPTIVE NATIONS

For the past decade or so it was an accepted practice of both American political parties to enunciate certain basic principles regarding the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe and Asia. In 1952 the Republican Party boldly proclaimed that the eventual liberation of all the captive nations would remain the basic objective of U.S. foreign policy. Upon the ascent of the Republican Party to power in Washington this objective was quickly relegated into the background and the U.S. government under the Eisenhower administration abstained from promoting anything that would even remotely resemble an espousal of the captive nations. In 1960, at the beginning of the Cuba crisis, the Democrats were highly critical of the Eisenhower administration with regard to the captive nations, especially Cuba, and the late John F. Kennedy, then a candidate for the presidency, made some bold declarations regarding Cuba and made no secret that he would spur the speedy liberation of the Cuban people from the tyranny of Castro once he was elected to the White House.

But as soon as the Democrats took over in Washington, an unprecedented wave of appeasement of the Communist world was set in motion. The pre-election slogans of the Democratic Party and the pledges of the late President Kennedy were soon discarded by the new administration, as flagrantly demonstrated by the failure of the United States to help the Cuban freedom fighters when they made their ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion in April, 1961. Then, a few months later, Khrushchev decided to establish the "wall of shame" in Berlin in open defiance of the three Western allies who held joint responsibility in ruling the once powerful German capital. A new "liberal" policy was introduced by the Democratic administration which was guided toward close collaboration with the USSR and "peaceful coexistence" with the Communist bloc. Consequently, the problem of the captive nations was consistently played down by the Democratic administration. In August, 1961, Secretary of State Dean Rusk wrote his notorious letter to Congressman Smith of Virginia, in which he rejected the proposal for a special committee on captive nations in the House of Representatives and stated that Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia "were parts of the historic Soviet state."

When the project for the erection of the Shevchenko monument got under way, the Democratic Administration was cool to the project, despite the fact that it was the United States Congress which provided a plot of ground in Washington for the monument and President Eisenhower signed the final bill making the Shevchenko statue resolution a U.S. public law. Although the White House and the Department of Interior had sent their representatives to the groundbreaking ceremonies in September, 1963, the great and impressive unveiling of the Shevchenko statue on June 27, 1964 was completely ignored and boycotted by the Johnson administration. It is incomprehensible to millions of American citizens of Ukrainian descent that their President would ignore one of their greatest national manifestations, in which over 100,000 persons came to Washington from all parts of the United States.

The Republicans had developed a broad program toward encompassing in their election campaign all the ethnic groups in the United States. The Nationalities Division of the Republican National Committee adopted unusually dynamic policies which had already yielded some remarkable success. For during the GOP National Convention in San Francisco some ten representatives of the ethnic groups, including UCCA president Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, were given honorary positions and appointed co-chairmen of the convention. Then the Republican platform spelled out its objectives regarding captive nations. It reaffirmed the long-standing commitment of the Republican Party to "a course leading to eventual liberation of the Communist-dominated nations of Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America." It included not only the nine so-called satellite nations of Eastern and Central Europe, but it also listed Ukraine and Armenia, Cuba and the peoples of Yugoslavia, first time that any American political party went to that extent without being afraid of arousing the ire and fulmination of Communist Russia.

The inclusion of Ukraine and Armenia in the Republican platform was immediately assailed by The New York Times and The N. Y. Herald Tribune as an "example of brinkmanship" and of Senator Goldwater's recklessness and irresponsibility. However, the Soviet press in occupied Ukraine took this statement much more seriously than our "liberal" and sophisticated press organs, and considered it a threat to the Russian Communist empire.

When representatives of the UCCA pleaded with a number of U.S. Congressmen and Senators and other Democratic leaders, the answer was always the same—an instruction from the State Department not to include Ukraine in the platform plank because of "higher policy considerations." This was stated explicitly by Congressman Emanuel Celler from Brooklyn, member of the Platform Committee, and former U.S. Senator William Benton of Connecticut, who was an acting chairman during the platform committee hearings. The latter flatly stated that even if the Democratic Party loses a million Ukrainian American votes, Ukraine cannot be included in the platform of the Democratic Party.

These are the facts which our people must and should know. This by no means is the final capitulation or the end of our struggle. No, this is not the case. We must redouble our efforts not only on the national level, but on the local community level as well. We must see to it that we are represented in both parties and that we have our delegates to the national conventions; we should keep close contact with our local political leaders and remind them of their stand, if any, on Ukraine, when they come to solicit votes.

We regret deeply that the Democratic Party has spurned the non-Russian nations as unworthy of American support. By doing so it has helped Khrushchev in his attempt to consolidate the Russian empire. But to hundreds of thousands of American citizens of Ukrainian, Armenian, Georgian, Byelorussian, Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian and other descents it is a serious sign of how much harder they have to work for the liberation of the captive non-Russian nations. It is also a grave reminder that not all Americans are supporting the cause of universal freedom, and not all are to be considered friends of the captive nations.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

PLATFORMS AND CAMPAIGNS

By Clarence A. Manning

The National Conventions of the two major parties have come and gone. The parties have adopted their platforms, they have nominated their candidates for President and Vice-President. All has been done in the most approved style with only such variations added to the general procedure in the Democratic Convention as to allow President Johnson to make his entrance as the candidate in the way which he preferred and to nominate his own Vice-President, something that he was sure to do anyway, for it is almost unthinkable that a President running for reelection would be saddled with a Vice-President of whom he did not approve.

There have been the traditional laudations of the past four years by the Democrats and condemnations and viewings with alarm by the Republicans. It was all conventional and now that the preliminary excitement is over, there is, as always, a short pause to let the men chosen recover from the previous strain and prepare for the final grind of speechmaking, traveling, radio talks, and whatever else a fertile publicity agent can imagine. Geggans and buttons are predestined soon to an appearance and already the first of the political banners in all communities are being prepared, if not unfurled.

History Never Stops

Yet with it all there is always some uncertainty that the best laid plans of the candidates and their advisers cannot completely dispel. For one thing, the course of history never stops even for a political campaign. The events of the next few weeks may have startling effects upon the form of the campaign and here the incumbent has an undeniable advantage for he can utilize those events to advance his candidacy or he can hesitate and risk allowing his opponent the opportunity to present his actions in such a manner as to weaken the incumbent and his prestige both at home and even abroad.

The policy of the American government in South Vietnam will undoubtedly be brought up, but exactly what is that policy? It may be very clear to President Johnson, but will events bear him out? It was unfortunate that the situation in Saigon suddenly became more confused as the Roman Catholic and Buddhist mobs clashed in the streets, while General Khanh has apparently been at least temporarily forced to retire from the center of the picture, after such efforts had been made to build him up both at home and abroad. Will North Vietnam and the Communists undertake any action after the American raid on the naval bases in retaliation for the attacks on American destroyers? No one knows, but it is easy to see that there can occur at any moment some fundamental or startling change that will not fail to have an immediate effect upon the course of the campaign.

It is the game in Laos and the Congo. In both places the United States is actively interested but not so openly or so deeply as South Vietnam, for both are primarily interior states into which it is hard to send either men or supplies, if it becomes necessary. Yet we can be sure that any opponents of the United States in the Communist world are hoping to draw some profit from American embarrassment at the given moment.

The Cyprus question may explode with disastrous consequences or it may simmer along for months until Greece and Turkey find a way of solving whatever problems confront them mutually or internally. Yet again questions as to the American policy will not fail to emerge, and here again both parties are conscious that there is a large number of Greek American citizens who will surely ask questions that concern their relatives and friends.

Advantages of the Incumbent

In all the cases the incumbent has the advantage, because he has the better opportunities for accurate information, he has the resources of the government at his disposal and above all he has the power to act, to do what he thinks best, whether he guesses right as to the effect of that action on the American public and the chances of his reelection or defeat.

It is only after the campaign actually gets under way that the candidates can decide positively on what aspects of the platform they are going to place emphasis. On the face of it where the platforms differ as sharply as they do on many subjects especially as regards Communism and the way to combat it, we can expect at best that only a few points either of foreign or domestic affairs will be picked out for nationwide publicity.

It was once possible for a candidate to stress some aspect more strongly in one section of the country than another. That time really passed with the introduction of the radio and television where the speeches and actions of the candidate are broadcast far and wide, even to foreign countries. From the moment the campaign starts, the candidates are literally in a goldfish bowl to be scrutinized day and night and their slightest mistake is broadcast on a nation-wide scale.

No Joint Debates

Apparently this year there will be no joint debates or joint appearances in any form. They happened in the preceding campaign of 1960 for Congress raised the ban on equal time for all parties prior to the election and so the systems were not compelled to allot time to the more than a dozen minor parties that will run candidates in one or more states and most of which do not have even a nuisance value. This year it refused to act and so all of these minor parties can sue for their

STATEMENT

On Aims and Objectives of U.S. Foreign Policy, submitted to the Committee on Resolutions and Platform of the 1964 Democratic National Convention on August 21, 1964 in Atlantic City, N. J. by Walter Dushnyk, editor of UCCA Publications and member of the executive board of CACEED.

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to appear before you as editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly and The Ukrainian Bulletin, published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for two decades, and as member of the executive board of the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED). The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America speaks for over 2,000,000 American citizens of Ukrainian descent, while CACEED is a representative body of some 15 million Americans whose background is rooted in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, specifically Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Ukraine. These organizations of American citizens are vitally concerned with the welfare and security of the United States as well as the plight of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain, the countries of origin of the overwhelming majority of members of the organizations which I have the honor to speak for here today...

Moreover, as one of Eastern European background and a lifetime student of Soviet affairs, it is my considered opinion that our advice and suggestions are based on studied knowledge of the true nature of the Soviet Union and its satellites which are relentless in the declared struggle against our way of life and our democratic institutions. In presenting this brief statement to this important committee, I wish to stress most emphatically while suggesting some bold and dynamic approaches in U.S. foreign policy, neither I nor the organization I represent advocates any drastic or provocative actions by the U.S. government which would lead to a nuclear war with the Communist bloc in Europe or Asia.

On the contrary, we believe that our firm stand, as recently exemplified in our retaliatory action in the Gulf of Tonkin, will deter rather than encourage aggression on the part of the Communist aggressors. Our enemies are not as strong as they make us believe. If we demonstrate our firmness and determination to stand up for our commitments and our allies, we unquestionably would contribute to the maintenance of peace everywhere.

Thus, in pursuance of world peace with freedom and justice for all nations and peoples, we would like to recommend the following points to be incorporated into the Platform Planks of the Democratic National Convention of 1964: 1) Rejection of compromising "accommodation" policies with Communist dictators in Central and Eastern Europe and/or in Asia; 2) Our solemn pledge to support the principles of self-determination and national independence for all captive nations, especially those held in captivity by Communist Russia and its subservient Communist puppets;

3) Rejection of the Consular Treaty by the U.S. Government with the Soviet Union; 4) Continued restrictions on trade in strategic goods with Communist Russia and its allies; 5) Exposure of Russian Communist imperialism and colonialism before the U.N. General Assembly this fall; 6) Revision and Amendment to the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

Ad 1: We strongly recommend rejection of the so-called "accommodation" policies of our government with the Communist dictators in Eastern Europe, which are now being practiced in the hope that it will foster evolution toward internal freedom and national independence. In pursuing a policy we actually are strengthening the communist regimes of the captive nations without helping the enslaved peoples of these countries. Such a policy would blur the difference between the captive nations and their captors, and would discourage the oppressed people from even hoping

GIFT SUGGESTION - INSURANCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

It is not unusual for the Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association to receive applications for juvenile insurance signed by grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts and cousins, wherein it is indicated that the insurance is a gift for the child and dues will be paid by the applicant. Such gift insurance certificates are applied for in connection with the birth of a baby, or with a birthday anniversary, wedding anniversary, Christmas, and the like.

It may strike the reader that an insurance certificate is an odd gift to give to the parents of a child. However, it is practical and long-lasting and does indeed make a worthwhile gift. The insurance costs the parents nothing, since the applicant pays the dues, and the child is protected; if the insurance is on the 20 Payment Life plan, the child, after 20 years, will have a fully paid-up certificate; if the insurance is on the Endowment At Age 18 plan, the child, upon maturity of the certificate, will receive the proceeds in cash, probably in time to make plans for a complete education. The gift insurance certificate is a good investment, one that will be greatly appreciated by the parents and, eventually, the child.

The question may be asked: "What happens should the applicant die? Who would pay the dues in that event?" well, the answer to that is obvious; it would be only natural for the parents to protect the investment and take over the payment of dues obligation. Of course, they could surrender the certificate for its cash value, but this would not benefit the child and the original idea behind the issuance of the cer-

tificate would be lost. On the other hand, some applicants have neatly solved this problem by paying all dues in advance. By "all dues" we mean just that. For instance, if a 20 Year Endowment certificate is involved, the applicant would pay 20 years in advance. The annual rate is applied in this case and the UNA allows a discount of 3 1/2% compounded.

The Endowment At Age 18 plan of insurance is very popular as it matures at just about the time the child is entering college. The child, of course, could make good use of the proceeds and the parents' financial load would be lightened. Certificates issued at the low ages, such as 0, 1, 2 and 3, are not too expensive, since the rates are computed according to ages, however, we would suggest that anyone who is contemplating this type of insurance for a child waste no time in applying for same. The age limit is 10.

The next best choice would be the 20 Year Endowment certificate. This insurance is available for children at ages 0 to 15 and the rates are comparatively low. It protects the child for life although dues need be paid only 20 years.

Dividends are paid on all juvenile certificates after two calendar years. If the child is healthy no examination is required at all ages for up to \$2,000 insurance. The UNA issues juvenile certificates for up to \$5,000, but a child for whom an applicant desires more than \$2,000 insurance must be examined by a physician.

Any questions not covered here may be referred to the UNA, Box 27, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. Please mention our column.

for eventual freedom. Moscow and its subservient regimes time and again have demonstrated that they need the assistance of the West, if they are to succeed in strangling the spirit of resistance in the captive nations and replacing it with the spirit of "accommodation" and acceptance of enslavement as a historic finality. It is for this reason that the Communist leaders insist on a pact between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. By such a pact especially, U.S. and Western security would lose a vital element of deterrence, and the captive nations would be subjected to still more oppressive measures and be deprived of hope for their self-determination and national independence.

Ad 2: We request that the Democratic National Convention of 1964 unequivocally espouse the cause of the captive nations. The U.S. Congress has already approved a Captive Nations Week Resolution which has now become Public Law 86-90. To further our understanding and appreciation of the captive nations the Democratic National Convention should support the proposed establishment of a permanent Committee on the Captive Na-

tions in the House of Representatives as proposed by the Hon. Daniel J. Flood, a distinguished Democratic representative from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is our considered opinion that all the captive nations, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Hungary, Armenia, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Turkistan, Albania, Estonia, and mainland China constitute one of our most powerful weapons and assets in the cold war struggle with the Communist bloc. Special emphasis should be placed on the basic fact that the Soviet Union is not a homogeneous national state like Germany, Japan or even Red China, but is a colonial and imperialist conglomeration built on historical conquests and territorial loots at the expense of the non-Russian nations, such as Ukraine, Georgia, Byelorussia, Armenia, Turkistan, and now the Baltic states and the other once independent states of Central and Eastern Europe.

Thus, when we speak for the freedom and national independence for the non-Russian nations in the USSR, we by no means imply a dismemberment (Continued on Page 3)

"Where Is Our Youth?"

By Myron B. Kuropas

(III)

The key to our solution lies in our youth, especially in their essentially strong desire to find meaning and purpose in our present society. They may be "Cool" but down deep they are eager, romantic, and willing to explore. They may be "rebels without a cause" but they are searching for a cause. It is up to us to capitalize on this powerful potential and channel it in the right direction.

What approach should we use? In my opinion, we must: 1) Adopt the Philosophy of Acculturation — Our over-all goal and philosophical base from which we would derive our modus operandi, should be Acculturation. This is what Prof. Yuzyk has defined as "the recognition of cultural dualism and its value in contributing the finer elements of a different culture." Our emphasis should not be on anti-assimilation. It should point in a more positive direction, towards the mutual benefits derived from being exposed to two great cultures. A quotation from the MUN MANUAL addressed to young Ukrainian-

Americans, will illustrate this approach in practice:

"We are infinitely more fortunate than our fellow Americans. We can reap the benefits of two glorious cultures... most Americans are limited to one. Our horizons are broader, more cosmopolitan and ultimately more enriching than those of average Americans. A cultural heritage of more than a thousand years courses through our veins even though the wide expanses of the ocean and the glory of other cultures separate us from the 'Chornozem'. We would be extremely foolish if we did not take advantage of the rich cultural heritage which is ours."

While the above quotation may not reach all of our youth, it is at least a step in the right direction. It goes without saying that in acculturation, loyalty to America and Canada comes first. Lord Tweedsmuir once told a Ukrainian audience that "you will be better Canadians for being good Ukrainians." The reverse is also true. Our youth will be better Ukrainians for being better Canadians and A-

mericans. Let us work with what we already have in our favor, i.e. conditioned loyalty to America and Canada as promulgated by American and Canadian schools. Let us expand on the thesis of loyalty to American and Canadian ways by identifying them with Ukraine's freedom crusade. An example of this is provided by the MUN MANUAL:

"History has placed a heavy burden on our country for it is America that remains the hope of the free world today. America, from the moment of its birth, was destined to become the world's emancipator and it is our task to help her fulfill her destiny. As Americans, therefore, we can no longer afford to sit back and remain indifferent to Communism. Nor can we, as Americans, remain indifferent to the fact that Ukraine is enslaved."

Expanding the above approach, whereby we identify Ukrainian ways with American ways as much as possible, is the beauty inherent in the acculturation approach. 2) Adopt Realistic Standards — We must, if we are seriously interested in keeping our youth, adopt aims that our youth are able to achieve in view of all the pressures with which they must contend. We must make a choice. Either we keep

our present noble, virtuous, magnificent, and ambitious standards, and loose our youth, or save our youth and modify our standards. As a starter, let's look at the present day aims of MUN as adopted in 1960.

- 1) To educate the youth of Ukrainian descent in the United States of America to be loyal American citizens, to uphold the Constitution of the United States and to promote the ideals of American freedom. 2) To perpetuate the traditions and ideals of the Ukrainian nationalistic freedom crusade and to promulgate these same ideals among the youth of Ukrainian descent. 3) To oppose Communism, Fascism, and other subversive ideologies which seek the violent overthrow of the United States government and which are contrary to the human dignity of free men. 4) To promote Ukrainian cultural enterprises in an effort to inform the youth of Ukrainian descent of their rich ethnic heritage. 5) To acquaint our fellow Americans with the Ukrainian cultural heritage and the struggle of the Ukrainian people to establish one, sovereign, free and independent state. 6) To aid and support worthy American civic programs.

7) To seek out a common basis for co-operation with other Ukrainian American organizations.

8) To raise funds for the purpose of fulfilling our aims. I do not believe the above aims are overly ambitious. With proper support, they can be attained by most of our young people. To demand more, however, is being overly optimistic. If 20% of our youth still practices all that is implied in the above aims after another ten years has passed, I will be very thankful.

3) Give Youth an Opportunity to Lead — Many members of our older generation seem to want their children to be carbon-copies of themselves. This seems to be true also of our so-called "youth" leaders. The result is often conflict. In a certain sense, this conflict is healthy and not immoral or the result of "poor upbringing" ("Via ne vykhovany" is the Ukrainian phrase). "The son who does not revolt when he is expected to devote his life only or mainly to achieving what the parent could not," writes Prof. Bruno Bettelheim, "usually perishes as Hamlet did." The emphasis in our North American society is on youth, especially the qualities of vigor, enterprise, and a certain

purity of motive. Yet, in our Ukrainian society, the opposite seems to be true. We invent so many reasons not permitting our youth an opportunity to lead ("they're too young," "they don't understand the situation," "they're too naive," etc.) that by the time they are ready, our youth no longer care. A perfect example of this was the formation of the Ukrainian Youth Council of Chicago in 1959. For the first few meetings real youth participated and we wrote a constitution, elected officers, and worked out a program. Then, the real youth organization leaders took over. The constitution had to be re-written, certain officers had to be removed, and a plan of action was debated for six months. The Council lasted exactly one year!

11 Yuzyk, Paul, op. cit. 12 The Senior MUN Manual: A Guide to Action for the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of America, MUN Enterprises, Chicago, 1961, p. 30. 13 Ibid., p. 1. 14 Ibid., pp. 24-36. 15 Bettelheim, Bruno, "The Problem of Generations," Youth: Change and Challenge, op. cit., p. 70. 16 Naegle, Kasper, "Youth and Society," Ibid., p. 61.

Ukrainian Day at the Fair - A Huge Success



Mrs. Elaine Oprysko, chairlady of Ukrainian Day at the New York State Pavilion, Saturday, August 29, 1964 and Myron Surmach, stand before the "Art Exhibit" display.

New York, N. Y. — Truly the Ukrainians did take the World's Fair by storm on August 29, 1964. On any of the avenues at the fair, one was apt to meet a lovely young lady or a stalwart young man wearing the beautiful embroidered costume of our heritage. "All knew it was Ukrainian Day."

Lively music flowed through the multi-colored dome of the New York State Pavilion where huge crowds stopped, watched and stayed to enjoy an unending display of talent. The many dance groups performed traditional and interpretive dances with grace, precision and spirit throughout the entire afternoon and were very warmly received by the enthusiastic audience. Soprano Mary Bodnar, accompanied by Deborah DeLuca, enchanted the audience with her refreshingly lovely, lilting Ukrainian folk songs. St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir under the direction of Prof. Ulytsky had opened the day's events at the fair by respond-

ing to the Low Mass at the Vatican Pavilion, celebrated by the Rev. Peter Fedorchuk. Later in the day this impressive group held the audience with a number of Ukrainian songs. Under the direction of Myron Surmach and ably assisted by Mrs. Dora Pifko and members of UNWLA Branch #27, an art exhibit was displayed the entire day. Non-Ukrainians were shown the art of decorating an Easter egg. Also on display were Ukrainian ceramics, mosaic, wood carvings, embroidery, inlay, books etc. A fashion show coordinated by Mrs. Alexandra Riznyk of Branch #53 of UNWLA, displayed costumes from various regions of Ukraine, as well as modern dress.

All Ukrainians should truly be proud of the performers, directors and coordinators who worked so hard to make this affair the success it was. This day will be recorded as another milestone in our efforts to bring recognition of Ukrainian culture to the world.

Marriage of William Jarema and Muriel MacLaughlin

Miss Muriel Louise MacLaughlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Taft MacLaughlin of New York City, was married to William Welles Jarema on Saturday, August 29th. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Jarema of New York. Mr. Stephen Jarema is a noted Ukrainian American attorney and is Executive Director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jerome

Barnych at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City. The bride attended Marymount School and graduated from Finch Junior College. Her husband graduated from the Loyola School in New York, and the Manhattan College School of Civil Engineering. Stephen Jarema, Jr. was the best man and Mrs. David Martin and Miss Suzan A. Stefanides were matron and maid of honor at the wedding.

Luke Kizya Replaced as Chief Of Soviet Ukraine's Mission to UN

Kiev. — Luke Y. Kizya, chief of the permanent mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations, has been relieved from his post and replaced by S. T. Shevchenko, according to Radlanska Ukraina (Soviet Ukraine), a daily appearing in Kiev.

In a brief communique, carried on page four (last page of the paper), Radlanska Ukraina of August 25 reported that "the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR has relieved comrade L. Y. Kizya from his post of permanent representative to the United Nations in conjunction with his transfer to another assignment." At the same time, the report said, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR appointed "comrade" S. T. Shevchenko to the position vacated by L. Y. Kizya.

Kizya was appointed chief of Soviet Ukraine's permanent mission at the UN in July, 1961. At that time he had suc-

ceeded P. P. Udovychenko. Better known to the Ukrainian American community through his participation in the anti-Shevchenko monument campaign of last fall, L. Kizya stated publicly his views on both the poet and the memorial erected in his honor in Washington, after he had been asked for comment by The Washington Post, the daily which objected to the erection of the monument. The campaign was fruitless, and the monument in honor of Ukraine's poet-laureate was officially unveiled by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower on June 27 of this year with a throng of 100,000 persons attending.

Kizya's recent dismissal, as presumed by well-informed political circles, may have come as a result of his failure to make any substantial gains in subversive activities among Ukrainian immigrants to the United States.

Taft Committee Formed in Ohio

Parma, Ohio. — A statewide "Ukrainian American Taft for Senate Committee" has been formed to support the candidacy of Congressman Robert Taft Jr. for Senator in the State of Ohio. The committee, a non-partisan group of civic-minded Ukrainian Americans, is officially affiliated with the Taft for Senate Committee. It is headed by Taras G. Szmaga, who is also chairman of the Ukrainian Division of the Republican Party in Ohio. Over thirty others have accepted duties with the group. Among these are Dr. Zenon Wynytsky, vice-chairman, Dr. Jaroslaw Sushkiw and George Kulchitsky, secretaries, George Oryshkevich, mailing chairman, and Bohdan Futey, rally arrangements chairman.

The Ukrainian campaign for Taft will be initiated with a rally on October 4th at Parma Memorial Hall in Parma, Ohio. In addition to Congressman Taft, a featured speaker at the rally will be Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President. In answer to the Committee's request for support, Dr. Dobriansky made the following statement: "In sharp contrast to others, Congressman Taft has untiringly supported all the vital measures you and I — indeed, all of our groups, regardless of their party incli-

nation—have fought for. He is a member of the Honorary National Shevchenko Sponsoring Committee and aided greatly in the final unveiling of the historic Taras Shevchenko statue in Washington. Bob has also been a strong supporter of the Freedom Commission Academy bill, which the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been advancing for ten years. These are only a few of the numerous examples of Bob Taft's deep dedication to principles and forms of action that all of us have been fighting for. As Senator of the State of Ohio, he will undoubtedly become one of our leading statesmen and a great proponent of the freedom of all captive nations, including Ukraine and the other captive non-Russian nations in the USSR."

"It is indeed gratifying to receive such a statement of support from Dr. Dobriansky," stated chairman Szmaga. "This support will serve as additional motivation for the committee which already has been so well received by the Ukrainian community. We hope that our committee can serve as one example of how all Ukrainian Americans should actively express their views and principles during this crucial 1964 election year."

Scholars at "Soyuzivka"

(Concluded from page 1)

can be applied to our seemingly materialistic way of life with benefit both to the society and individuals alike. He pointed out that culture and politics are intertwined with each other and it is impossible to divorce one from the other. Citing a number of concrete examples, Dr. Dobriansky indicated the many ways in which Ukrainian American youth can serve America and captive Ukraine by espousing and propagating the principles of freedom and cultural development not only for Ukraine but for other captive nations as well. He concluded by appealing to the students to defend the cause of freedom, and to champion the cultural values as the basic requirements of man's quest for freedom, justice and peace.

A Concert in Honor of Taras Shevchenko

On Saturday evening a concert in honor of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Taras

Shevchenko was held in the concert hall of Soyuzivka, which was both a highly entertaining and patriotic event. What was significant was that all performers are student-workers at Soyuzivka during their vacation. The program was prepared by John Zadorzhny, conductor of the famed "Dumka" Chorus of New York and the equally known Bandurist Ensemble of Detroit, who is entertainment director at Soyuzivka this summer.

The program consisted of a brief address by Prof. Smal-Stocki on Shevchenko's heritage of freedom; recitations of Shevchenko's poems by Orysia Pashchak and Lusia Matvienko; solo numbers by Lesia Waskiw, selections by a female quartet consisting of Lesia Waskiw, Ania Shevchenko, Larysa Hanushchak and Myroslava Nahorniak, and Ukrainian folks dances by Orysia Pashchak, Dzvinika Stefanyshyn, Emilia Zacharia and Bohdan Kopystiansky.

STATEMENT

(Concluded from page 2)

of ethnic Russia. Rather, we advocate the self-determination and national emancipation of those non-Russian peoples who also have a God-given right to freedom and national independence.

Ad 3: We are opposed to the Consular Treaty concluded recently between the United States Government and the Soviet Union. Such a treaty would imply acceptance and endorsement of the captivity of the non-Russian nations. A new Soviet Consulate in Chicago or San Francisco would extend prerogatives in the administrative and consular domain over hundreds of thousands of Americans of Central and Eastern European origin who do not recognize the annexation and conquest of their countries of origin as a permanent settlement. Such a treaty would make the Baltic States, for example, or Ukraine and Turkestan merely "Russian provinces," and would thus consolidate the concept and structure of the Soviet Russian empire.

Ad 4: We also have strong reservations on policies favoring expanded trade with Communist Russia and its Communist satellites. True, our motivation in trading with the Communist bloc is dictated by a well-meaning desire to help the people of these totalitarian governments. We certainly would not deny them essential foodstuffs or medicines in times of crisis. Yet, we must not lose sight of the fact that the Communist regimes are regimented economies; that all and every act of trade with satellite countries is geared toward a war economy and toward the imperialistic ventures in which the Soviet Union has repeatedly been engaged, as exemplified by its intervention in Cuba, North Vietnam, South America, and now in the Congo.

Ad 5: We urge the Democratic National Convention to prevail upon the U.S. Government for a more vigorous representation in the United Nations, particularly in the matter of a special sub-committee dealing with colonial questions. The Soviet Union has been using the forum of the United Nations for the alleged policy of "liberation of the colonial peoples of Asia and Africa," while it has been most successful in hiding its own ugly variety of imperialism and colonialism. Accordingly, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations should strive to counter these Soviet maneuvers, demanding that Soviet Russian colonialism and imperialism be exposed. This last colonial empire has been and is a depository of the captive nations. These nations were and are being decimated by systematic genocide, deportation, Russification of the subjugated non-Russian peoples and the wholesale destruction of their religion and of their national cultures.

Ad 6: We also demand that the Democratic National Convention take resolute steps in amending and revising our immigration laws for the purpose of eliminating discriminatory features. The present quota system is prejudiced to the Eastern and Central European immigrants who have played and are playing a vital and decisive role in the growth and development of our great country.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Committee on Resolutions and Platform of the Democratic National Convention for this opportunity to present the views and thoughts which the American citizens of Ukrainian origin entertain on the vital subject of our foreign policy. Undoubtedly, people of Ukrainian descent will follow the proceedings of this conven-

Graduate Receives Commission

Lt. Steven N. Olek was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School in Parma, Ohio, and graduated from Lane Technical High School in Chicago.

On June 7, 1964, he received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Business Administration at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and at the same time received his Commission as 2nd Lt. in United States Air Force, Pilot Category, and is to report for duty on October 4, 1964, for jet pilot training. In November of 1963 he received his wings in the shortest time on record at Coe College. He was also Vice President of Reserve Officers Ass'n., Coe College Chapter, Cedar Rapids, and Commander of Coe Drill Team from 1962 to 1964.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Olek. Mr. Olek is President of the Chicago



Lt. Steven N. Olek

District of UNA Branches, and Mrs. Olek is Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association.

Steven is the grandson of Mrs. Mary Oleksyk of Parma, Ohio, and the late Mr. Stephen Oleksyk, and the late Mr. and Mrs. Tymko Bahry of Chicago.

Michael Chumer Graduates From Annapolis

Michael Chumer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Chumer of Perth Amboy, N. J., was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps upon graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis on June 3. He is presently stationed in Quantico, Va., where he expects to stay until early December.

The new officer served as an altar boy to the present Bishop of Chicago, Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, when he was pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic parish in Perth Amboy. Michael also belonged to the Junior Holy Name Society and studied Ukrainian in the parish evening school.

He took an active role in all activities when he attended Perth Amboy High School. He was a member of the choral society, treasurer of the senior class, took part in the senior and junior plays, received virgity letters as tackle on the football team, center in basketball, and for shot-put and discus in track. Upon graduation, he received special all-around achievement awards from both

the California Oil Co. and the American Legion.

At the Academy he played both football and lacrosse, sang in the Catholic choir for four years, served on the reception committee, and starred in the senior play. He distinguished himself as member of an exclusive weightlifting club consisting of only seven members, each of whom could bench-press 300 pounds, curl 100 pounds, snatch-pull 200 and squat 400 to 600.

His first summer cruise was on a destroyer in the Eastern Atlantic Fleet. He spent his second summer as a cadet in basic training at the Marine base in Quantico and jet flight training in Pensacola, Fla. His last summer cruise was on the carrier U.S.S. Enterprise during a tour of the Mediterranean, Italy and France.

As a plebe, Lt. Chumer marched in the inauguration parade of President John F. Kennedy. He also sang at the funeral when the Academy Catholic Choir was invited to the White House during the late President Kennedy's wake.

Provincial of Basilian Monks Visits Manor College

In a surprise visit to Manor Jr. College on August 13th, the Rev. Isadore Kohut, newly elected Provincial of the Basilian Monks of St. Joseph, commented on the great progress the Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great had made in the field of education.

Father I. Kohut was accompanied by the Rev. Orest Zabeida, OSBM, and both were taken on a tour of the Mother of Perpetual Help Hall and the recently constructed dormitory, the St. Joseph Hall, by Mother M. Euphrosyne, Provincial of the Sacred Heart

Province and Sister M. Olga, OSBM, Dean of Manor Jr. College.

Father Kohut encouraged the Sisters of St. Basil to strive continually to make available educational facilities for the Ukrainian youth and for other students who might wish to take advantage of the Sisters' long experience in the field of education.

tion with eager interest. They would like to find a definite and unwavering stand by this great political party on the important issues of human freedom.

I may add that on June 27, 1964, over 100,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent flocked to Washington, D. C. there to take part in the unveiling of a statue to the great Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko. Back in 1857, Shevchenko advocated a "Ukrainian George Washington" for his native Ukraine, then held captive by Czarist Russia. The U.S. Congress and the government recognized this great symbol of universal freedom and allotted a site for the statue. The monument is more than just a bronze monument to a 19th century poet of Ukraine. It symbolizes the traditional American belief in freedom, justice, and equality of all races and peoples.

We urge that in your preparation of the Plank on U.S. foreign policy, you keep in mind that millions of captive peoples, including 45 million Ukrainians, have their eyes and ears directed to you in the hope that you will give promise of assistance in their unequal struggle against Communist tyranny and oppression. I hope and trust that you will not disappoint them by avoiding the issue of the captive nations, but rather that you will reassert our traditional heritage in support of the right of self-determination and of national independence for all peoples everywhere.

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADYUK



Soccer in Europe is On

New York — Soccer buff flocked to stadiums all over Europe to watch the start of a new season. In England close to 800,000 came to see 44 matches in the English four divisions. In Germany 320,000 saw the opening of Germany's major division 1964-65 season.

Despite the great number of spectators attending English soccer matches the clubs are expected to show a financial loss at the end of the season. This despite an increase in admissions and support from the so-called supporters clubs.

The main reason for this is an increase in operating costs. Wages, expensive name players are the greatest cost to the major clubs. The average club in 1961 spent some 45,000 pounds for wages to 35 players. This year they expect to pay nearly 75,000 pounds. In buying players 35,000 used to be the top price and now its upwards of 60,000.

15-Year Old Makes Good

One of the most exciting events last Saturday in the English League was the debut of a 15-year old school boy for first division Sunderland in goal.

Derek Forster was attending high school just a few weeks ago but he quit to sign with Sunderland. He did not expect to make his major league debut for two or three years but was notified that he will play in goal in his team's first match against Leicester.

Despite the fact that the two teams tied at 3-3, major soccer writers in England said that Derek could not be blamed for any of the goals which he let through and praised him for his spectacular performance. Derek is the fourth youngest player to ever appear in English soccer.

In Germany, FC Cologne is again considered the team to beat, but in its debut this season it was beaten by lowly Hertha Berlin 3-2. Hertha, who barely escaped relegation to a lower division last year, showed the 50,000 spectators how to beat the giant. Being down 2-0 the Berliners came back to tie the game at 2-2 and then scored the winning goal just before the final whistle.

There are no major changes in Czechoslovakia. The all-pow-

erful Dukla continues to dominate the scene and has won three games in three starts this season, all victories being shutouts.

The only "threat" to the Army team is CKD Prague which escaped relegation last year on the final day. This year they are reportedly much strengthened with new talent and are keeping pace with their rivals.

The Hungarian championship this year will most likely go to Ferencvaros. The season is slated to end in October (first year of summer play because of weather) and the team is ahead of its nearest rival by seven points.

European Cup Of Champions

The competition for the European Cup Of Champions has started its play again. Liverpool has practically eliminated Reykjavik of Iceland winning the first game 5-0. The second game will be played on Liverpool's home ground and it is almost certain that the English side will come out on top.

Liverpool's center forward, Gordon Wallace, was the first to score in the game and therefore has the honor of being the first marksman in this year's Cup competition.

Shortly the other top European teams will see action in the competition. They are St. Etienne vs. Chau-des-Fonds, Real Madrid vs. Odense 09, Dukla vs. Gornik Zabrze, Glasgow Rangers vs. Red Star, and Benfica vs. Aris.

Good Rule

Osterley Rugby Club of England introduced a new Rugby Union law which would require all players and referees to drink a pint of beer before their match—on the field. The rule, however, would only be applied on September 13, when the clubs hold their charity "sevens" tournament.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE?

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ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

Проф. Зенов Саган

ДУМКИ НА ВИХОВНІ ТЕМИ

Кожна виховна організація чи установа тільки тоді зможе здійснити свої завдання, якщо вона має ясно сформульовані цілі і визначені шляхи та методи, що мають її до тієї цілі довести.

Цілі сумівської організації ясно визначені в нашому статуті, і їх тут повторяти не потрібно. В загальному можна тільки пригадати, що продуктом виховання в сумівській організації повинна бути свідомо українська людина.

Що воно таке «свідомо українська людина»? Без окремого пояснення цей вислів не дуже зрозумілий і вже тим самим міг би бути різно інтерпретований. Про яку свідомість тут йдеться?

В умовних еміграції, тим більше, що «еміграційність» набрала характеру перманентності, справа національної свідомості набирає особливої ваги. Через те тут йдеться не тільки про свідомість свого національного походження, але й гордості, або, скажімо, духове вдоволення з цього походження. Без почуття гордості із свого походження, не може виникнути почуття внутрішнього вдоволення. Без цього другого почуття людина почувається меншею, у неї витворюється почуття меншовартості, а коли це почуття закоринється, воно може заробити чимало шкоди, однаково одиниці, як і спільноті.

З цього ясно виходить, що зацелення почуття гордості із свого українського походження справа першорядної ваги в цій роботі СУМА, і це мусять мати на увазі одночасно керівники нашої організації, як і батьки молоді, що виховується в СУМА.

Почуття національних гордості треба зацелювати дуже рано, від наймолодшого віку, тобто ще перед приходом дитини до Юного СУМА, в передшкільному віці, інакше чужа школа поробить такі сплосщення в уявленнях дитини, що їх пізніше майже неможливо переважити.

Зацелювати почуття гордості треба з враховуванням віку дитини, інакше воно зовсім розминеться з ціллю і може викликати протилежний ефект. Значить, необхідно починати виховний процес від показання дитині краси української пісні, зрозумілої змістом для неї, краси української мови, в міру можливості переплетеною чистим українським почуттям гумору, і від того переходити до переказів, фольклору, історії, літератури. Вже саме оце вичислення

підказує, що сумівська організація не може бути виключно виховною. Вона мусять бути виховно-освітньою. Виховання й освіта, дармащо між собою пов'язані — це не те саме. Виховуючи «свідому українську людину», ми не можемо нехтувати основами українознавства, бо інакше неможливо передати в зрозумілій формі рідної традиції. Сама ж традиція невіддільно зв'язана з минулим кожного народу і пошаною, ба навіть любов'ю до того минулого.

Зацелення почуття гордості із свого минулого було б рішучо неповним, якби це почуття не було пов'язане з почуттям чести. Почуття чести вимагає ясно розрізнення доброго і злого, поганого і гарного, допускательного і недопускательного, значить, якогось національного кодексу чести, чи радше моралі й етики.

З почуттям чести пов'язані також витривалість, стійкість, непохитність у поглядах і дії, вярність ідеям. Чи зробили ми це все за останніх 10 років, відколи існує Юний СУМ? 10 років у житті молодечої організації — багато! Подекуди миром нашої праці і вартості нашої організації повинен бути звичайний звіт про те, що роблять тепер молоді українці, що за оцю декаду пройшли кризис нашої установи.

Мірячи цю міркую вартість нашої організації і виконаної нею роботи, ми можемо з почуттям гордості глянути на себе. Чимало нашого юнацтва вчиться по високих школах і там включилися в організаційні форми українського високошкільного студентства. Працюючи над собою, вони працюють також для популяризації української правди серед неукраїнців. Дехто, що починав з Юного СУМ-у, встиг уже закласти власну сім'ю і перенести тепер своїм дітям те, що одержав колись від юносумівських виховників. Масмо інших потішачує приклад. Один з наших колишніх юнаків, під час твердого воляцького вишколу в корпусі американської морської піхоти, в моментах, коли його молодість ніде немічало від непосильного тягару, переконував себе самого таким аргументом: «Якщо Шевченко, ген. Чупринка - Шухевич та тисячі інших великих українців могли витримати те, що їм судилося — тоді витримаю і я». Він витримав. Витримують й інші, такі наші хлопці.

Ми іспити склали, і це заохочує нас до дальшої праці. Ми її будемо продовжувати.

Від Вашингтону до Здвигу СУМА

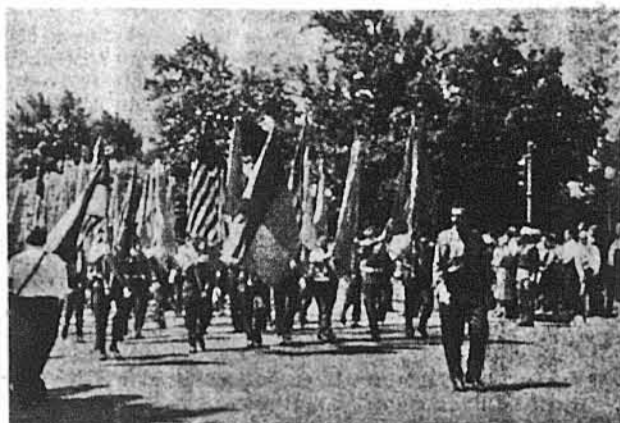
Приглядуючись роботі Спілки Української Молоді Америки, попросту не хочеться вірити, зблизь береться стільки запалу та сил до праці. Щоб переконатися в цьому, вистачить проглянути в короткий проміжок часу від червня до початку вересня. Це ж літній гарячий час, а скільки зроблено!

Ще не встигли закінчити 5 юнацьких злетів, як уже треба було виїжджати до Вашингтону на відкриття пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові. І тут СУМА показала свою силу та організованість не тільки своєю найбільшою чисельністю, але і чудовим пописом на фестивалі молоді.

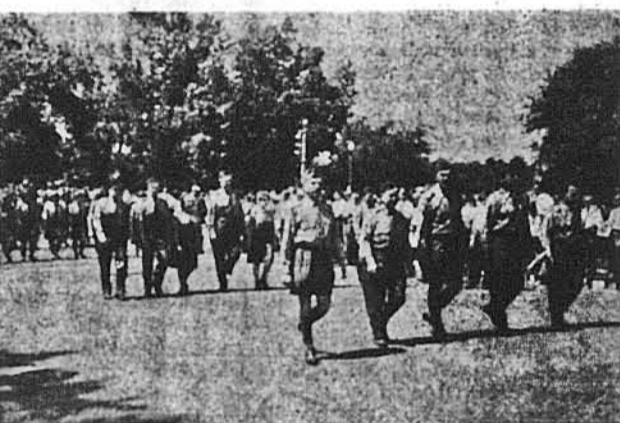
Після відкриття пам'ятника почалися юнацькі табори. Цього року СУМА влаштувала їх аж одинадцять. І знову тисячі молодшого та старшого юнацтва наповнили ці табори.

Львів К. П-ко

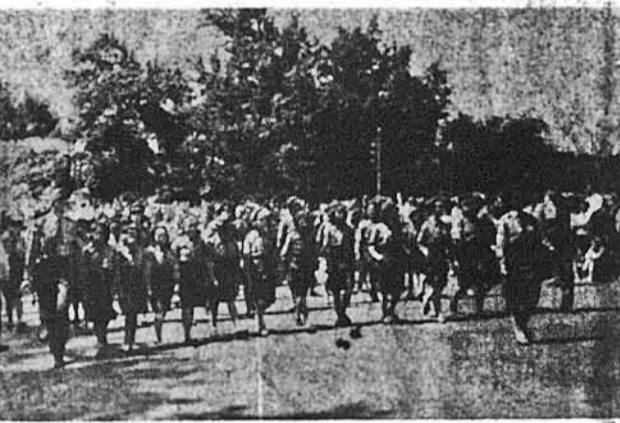
ТИСЯЧІ СУМІВЦІ ВЗЯЛИ УЧАСТЬ У ВІДКРИТТІ ПАМ'ЯТНИКА ТАРАСОВІ ШЕВЧЕНКОВІ У ВАШИНГТОНІ



Відліти СУМА із своїми прапорами



Члени СУМА під час походу



Маршують колони сумівок

ЗАГАЛЬНІ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ ПРО ЗДВИГ СУМА

Команда XIII Здвигу СУМА подас всім Осередкам і Відділам Юнацтва до відома:

— XIII Всеамериканський Маніфестаційний Здвиг СУМА відбудеться в днях 5-7-го вересня 1964 р. (День Праці) на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі, Н. Й.

— Здвиг є спільний для цілоти американського терену. В ньому, згідно з постановою останнього Головного Пленуму СУМА, зобов'язані взяти організаційну та найбільш чисельну участь всі складові клітки Спілки Української Молоді Америки.

— Здвиг відбувається під керівництвом «ВСТАНЕ УКРАЇНА». Цим Здвигом Спілка Української Молоді Америки відзначає ювілейний Шевченківський Рік (150-річчя з дня народження) та 50-річчя збройного виступу Українських Січових Стрільців.

— В Здвизі зобов'язане взяти участь все дійсне та старше членство СУМА, як також все Юнацтво СУМА віком понад 10 років. Юнацтво у віці нижчому за 10 років може брати участь у Здвизі лише під опікою своїх батьків.

— Учасників Здвигу — членів СУМА та ЮСУМ — зобов'язує новий сумівський однострій.

— Осередки, які розпоряджаються власними шатрами, привезуть їх зі собою і дим допоможуть примістити більшу кількість учасників.

— Вступ на ЗДВИГ \$1.50 для дорослих. Старше Юнацтво — 50 ц. Для молодшого Юнацтва вступ вільний.

— Осередки, які розпоряджаються власними шатрами, привезуть їх зі собою і дим допоможуть примістити більшу кількість учасників.

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СУМІВСЬКІ ТАБОРИ В ЕЛЛЕНВІЛІ



З юнацького табору на Оселі СУМА 1964 року в Елленвілі, Н. Й.: готуються до звіту

Цьогорічне літнє табування на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі для молодшого і старшого юнацтва поділено на три взаємно доповнючі табори: 1. відпочинково-виховний табір ім. Т. Шевченка, від 5 до 26 липня, присвячений 150-річчю для народження Т. Шевченка; 2. відпочинково-виховний табір «Червона Калина» від 26 липня до 16-го серпня, присвячений 50-літтю Січових Стрільців, і 3. виховний табір на вшорядників від 16 до 30 серпня.

Перший триднішний табір ім. Т. Шевченка розпочався в гарно відремонтованих каплицях Богослуженнями, які відправляв о. В. Гузар для осіб католицького віровизнання і о. І. Качука для осіб православної віровизнання. Кожної неділі і свята панотці регулярно відправляли Богослужби і виголошували проповіді. Табір поділено на 4 підтабори: старших юнаків і молодших юнаків, старших юнаків і молодших юнаків. Кожний підтабір мав підкоманданта і проводив зайняття та гутірки окремо. Команда обох таборів спочивала в доповідних руках. Командантом обох таборів був мгр. Саган Гановський, бунчужним — Любо Кармелюк, писарем — Катка Семанишин, головним виховником — Б. Казанівський, членами команди: пані Волянюк, пані Футала, Наталка Шалай, П. Шаран, Х. Губицька, Володимир Никольський і Василь Данчук, медсестра — пані Л. Черешнюк-Ська.

У першому таборі ім. Т. Шевченка було цього року 284, а в другому «Червона Калина» 252 особи. Звичайний таборний день проходив так: рання молитва, руханка, сніданок, порядкування кімнат, гутірка на лінійній поляні, обід, купання в ставку чи гірській річці, підвічок, дозвілля, спортивні гри і знову молитва та голосна трубка «на добраніч». Гірське повітря, свіжа вода, чебетання пташок та розповіді виховників про Тараса Шевченка і героїчні подвиги Січових Стрільців, а після всього цього спокійний сон в обіймах темної ночі, заколюваний тасмичним гомоном лісу.

Кожної суботи і неділі відбувалися на Оселі батьки і гості. Багато з них проводили тут і свої відпочинки. Для табору вони зробили гарну несподіванку: прорубавши її очистили недалеко озера ліс, створили сонячну поляну, на якій поставили столики і лавки. Назвали це місце «Зелений гай ім. Т. Шевченка» і віддали до диспозиції команди табору, для гутірок і забав молодшому юнацтву. З цього приводу відбулася передача «гаю» і зустріч батьків з юнацтвом.

На закінчення табору ім. Т. Шевченка відбулася ватра із шевченківською тематикою. Програму відкрив командант д. Гановський, який запропонував запалити сумівські вогні дощого гостя, б. пр. е. с. р. а.

Хай ватра горить, не згасяє, Хай високо полум'я б'є, Усі ми для Рідного Краю Життя присвятили своє...

Всі ми, батьки, масмо подякувати команді і виховникам таборів за їхню віддану працю для сумівського юнацтва, яке готується стати в лави нових борців за волю для України.

Г. Цебрій

З ЛИСТІВ ДО РЕДАКЦІЇ

Вп. Друже Редакторе! Прочитавши цього листа, дехто може подумати, що я патріотка СУМА і недоцінюю інших українських молодіжних організацій. Так не є, я вважаю, що кожна українська молодеча організація, яка стоїть на самостійницьких позиціях, є корисною. Але йдеться про правильність навілення в пресі фактів із Вашингтонських Святкування. Очевидно, що на цих святкуваннях ми, українська мо-

Українського Уряду, п. Я. Стецька. Достойний гість, в асисті шести юначок і шести юнаків із смолоскипами в руках, під оплески юнацтва і гостей запалив ватру. У коротких словах закликав піти молоді виконувати Шевченків заповіт, любити свій народ, своїх батьків, бути дисциплінованими й слухняними. При сльозі ватри юнацтво показало свою вмілість у співах, рецитациях, ескечах, а на закінчення великим колом відповідало разом з гістьми «Ніч вже йде!»

На закінчення другого тридніжного табору «Червона Калина», 15-го серпня ц. р. відбулася ватра з дуже гарною програмою, для відзначення 50-ліття формування українських Січових Стрільців.



«Ох, як присто тут у річці, яка чиста й тепла вода!» — каже Леся Цебрій, учасниця юнацького табору в Елленвілі

На ватру прибув в супроводі визначних осіб проф. С. Ленкавський, голова Проводу ЗЧ ОУН, якого юнацтво і гості (понад 500 осіб) привітали оваційними оплесками. Під звуки сурмаців, проф. Ленкавський в асисті 12 сумівок і сумівців склав вінок під пам'ятником Герою, а опісля із прибраного гронами червоної каліни і стрілецькими шоломами підвіщення за папала в ватру. Командант табору д. Гановський і привітав усіх присутніх, між ними колишнього старшину Січових Стрільців, проф. М. Заклинського.

«Прощай, таборі, ми вже завтра відїжджам і на рік тебе прощам...» — співали юначки на закінчення таборних днів. «Моя донька сумівка підбігла до мене з заплаканими очима і, зловивши за руку, сказала: «Жаль мені тих моїх знайомих дітей, які не брали участі в таборі, а перебули наважці на брудній вулиці в місті». Не знає вона того, що причиною цього скупість їхніх батьків.

Пізно вночі, коли на зоряне небо з-поза гір вплили місяць і освітлю верхні ліси та великий Тризуб на пам'ятнику Герою, на площі табору догоряла сумівська ватра і юнацтво останнє перед відходом співало:

Хай ватра горить, не згасяє, Хай високо полум'я б'є, Усі ми для Рідного Краю Життя присвятили своє...

Г. Цебрій

Всі ми, батьки, масмо подякувати команді і виховникам таборів за їхню віддану працю для сумівського юнацтва, яке готується стати в лави нових борців за волю для України.

МОЛОДЬ ПИШЕ

ГЕТЬМАН ІВАН ВИГОВСЬКИЙ І МИ (З приводу Конотопської битви)

Гетьман Іван Виговський так, як перед своєю смертю Б. Хмельницький, бачив, що Москва задумує поволойти Україну, і тому гаряче готувався до відсічі. В битві під Конотопом ми перемогли.

Якби сьогодні у світі більше людей знало, як Москва різними хитрощами і підступом перекинує правду, то може б міжнародна ситуація стояла інакше.

За часів Виговського москалі розпускали облудні вісті, що Виговський поляк, але вони роблять так само й тепер з поміччю своєї фальшивої пропаганди. Вони старуються наївних обдурити і в своїх газетах та журналах, навіть з українськими назвами, ширять неправду.

Від початку свого існування Москва завжди багато обіцяла всім народам, однак тих обіцянок ніколи не виконувала.

В часах Виговського були зрадники Пушкар, Барабаш і інші. В наших часах такими зрадниками свого народу є Сташинський, що забив великого українського провідника Степана Бандеру, і інші, що продалися большевикам.

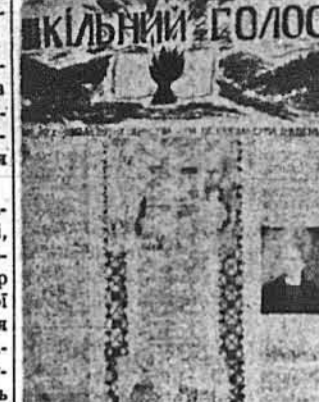
Колі ми, молоді, читаємо історію України, то бачимо, що Москва ні в чому не змінилася.

Історія нас вчить. Ми масмо вуха і слухасмо, масмо очі і бачимо. Ми читасмо і вчимося, готуємося в майбутньому заступити наших батьків. Ми не забуваємо Полтаву, зруйнування Січі та Крути. Але-

ми знаємо також, що був Конотоп, і віримо, що Конотоп ще раз повториться. Але це вже буде назавжди.

Зірка Беркеншук учениця Школи Українознавства при Осередку СУМА в Нью Йорку.

«ШКІЛЬНИЙ ГОЛОС»



Перша сторінка «Шкільного Голосу» (фото Г. Цебрій)

Оцю стінну газету «Шкільний голос» випушено старанням Юнацтва СУМА в Нью Йорку за порадом вчителя 6-ї класи Школи Українознавства. На загальних зборах цілої класи вибрано редакційну колегію в складі: Анна Лавро — головний редактор; Єлисавета Сидор - Чарторийська — заст. гол. редактора; Леся Цебрій — секретар Колегії. Титул до сторінки малювала Оля Гіряк, а допомагала їй Орися Шмига.

Вітасмо ініціативу наших молодших юначок та учениць Школи Українознавства і заступимо юнацтво інших Осередків піти за їхнім прикладом.

ПІД ДВОМА ПРАПОРАМИ



Поки одна з українців сперечалася з полціями, сумівці використали нагоду і стали з українським національним прапором, закриваючи московський окупаційний прапор

Хоч дещо вже призабулася «Український День» на Святий Виставці і про його успіхи, наше чергове пропагандистне досягнення, писалося у нашій пресі, мало кому відомо дещо з позакульшових подій у зв'язку з цим так довго готуванням та коштовним днем.

За який місяць перед «нашим днем» припадков хтось згадав, що на Святий Виставці вивішено ті самі прапори, що й в ОН, значить в тому класі також прапор України, накинений Москвою: червоно-синій, з серпом та молотом.

Хоч ця справа належить не до пресової референтури Осередку СУМА, а радше до референтури зовнішніх зв'язків, я почав дзвонити до адміністративної Виставки. По яких двох годинах довідався, що дійсно там такий прапор висить на стовпі ч. 21, на місці, що звється «Корт оф Нейшенс».

Яких шість осіб я мусяв переконувати, що це — фальшивий український прапор і його треба зняти, а спеціально на «Український День». Мабуть, деякі з тих панів чули вже про українську «волюнційність», і мої слова, що коли вони не знімуть совєтського прапора, то українці його стягнуть, взяли під увагу, бо на другий день чотири поліцейські стерегли той прапор.

Як виявилось, також безупинними були протести УККА і керівника української програми на Виставці п. Бакада. Адміністратори Виставки категорично заявили, що вони мали цю саму проблему з іншими національностями, і для українців не будуть робити жадних винімок навіть коли б вони рішили зрезигнувати з свого виступу.

І так, в останній день Тижня Поневолених Націй ми відбували наше свято під двома прапорами, хоч і віддаленими один від одного. Поліцейські відходили від стовпа з написом «Україна», а коло них гуртувалися б о р а ж е н і

українці, інформуючи їх про повне вилучення України Москвою. Часом доходило до гарячої дискусії, але кінцевою перемогою перемогли, що совєтський прапор треба було скинути, і радли протестувати перед керівництвом Виставки. «Ми» — казали вони — мусямо цілий день стояти коло того стовпа, і якщо хтось з вас пробує витягнути совєтський прапор, то на наш свисток зараз появиться ще сотка поліцаїв».

З преси знаємо про фільм на цій же Виставці, в якому показується різні національні групи в ЗДА, але зовсім не згадується про українців. Потім дозволено влаштувати другий «Український День», щоб нас заспокоїти, бо багато людей з цього приводу протестувало.

Я думаю, що варто було б, щоб кожний сумівець, відвідуючи Святий Виставку, протестував проти вивішування фальшивого українського прапора, бо поневолена Україна не бере участі в цій Виставці, а відвідують її тільки вільні українці. Наш прапор є синьо-жовтий, і тільки він має право повітати на Виставці.

У цій справі я написав листа до керівника Виставки п. Роберта Мозеса, але досі відповіди не одержав. Копію цього листа пересилаю для редакції сумівської сторінки.

Д. Мотрук

Осередок СУМА, Нью Йорк.

ОЛІМПІАДА СУМА

22-го і 23-го серпня на оселі «Клів» у Дітроїті відбулася величава легкоатлетична Олімпіада СУМА, в якій взяли участь найкращі змаганні СУМ-у з Америки та Канади. Змаганням приєдналось тисячі людей. Господарями Олімпіади були обидва дітроїтські Осередки — ім. П. Орлика та ім. Києва.