

"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 Cultural Courses To Open Monday at 'Soyuzivka'

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — The 12th annual Ukrainian Cultural Courses, held under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, will open classes on Monday, August 9 at this beautiful UNA resort in the Catskill Mountains.

Conducted each year since 1954, the Courses offer professional instruction in the Ukrainian language, history, geography, literature and folk art to young men and women between the ages of 16 to 21. The Courses will last until September 2.

Prof. Wasyl Steciuk of Seton Hall University, who has been associated with this program since its inception in 1954, will also be the director of this year's UNA courses at "Soyuzivka." Other members of the teaching staff are Prof. Ivan Blyznak, Miss Daria Holubec, Mr. J. Pelesky, Mr. Walter Bacad and Mr. John Zadorozny. Several guest

lecturers are scheduled to appear in the course of the session.

Mr. Bacad, who is educational director of the UYLNA Foundation, announced that Miss Patricia A. Dymkar of Rochester, N. Y., has been awarded the UYLNA Stephen Shumeyko Scholarship to the UNA Courses. The scholarship, established three years ago in honor of the first UYLNA president, is given annually to one of the students attending the courses at "Soyuzivka." Mr. Bacad also announced that Miss Sandra Boyko of Bayonne, N. J., is the winner of the Alexander Pronchik Award to the UWA courses at Glenn Spey, N. Y.

Welcoming the students to this year's courses at "Soyuzivka" will be Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Supreme Secretary, who will also address the students briefly during Monday's opening classes.

Pittsburgh Observes Captive Nations Week



Pittsburgh Ukrainians who made up the honor guard for the Ukrainian flag in the American Legion parade held in Pittsburgh on July 17 as a climax to the Legion's state convention. Captive Nations' flags were carried in the parade to point up Captive Nations Week. Left to right: Anna Zaliszczuk, Frederick Hrynkiv, Michael Maynosz, Debbie Lessiak, Michael Komichak, Slava Polatajko, Michael Maluk, Raymond Komichak and Lesia Kosyniak.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Observance of Captive Nations Week 1965 began here on Saturday, July 17, when flags of the captive nations were carried in the American Legion parade held in Downtown Pittsburgh as a climax to the Legion's state convention.

Highlight of the Captive Nations Week observance was a luncheon at the Roosevelt Hotel with 120 people from civic, fraternal, veteran, and nationality groups participating. The principal speakers were Judge Blair F. Gunther, Commissioner of Allegheny County; Dan Drew of the American Legion; and Dr. Anthony Kubek, head of the history department at Dallas University in Texas and author of the book "How the Far East Was Lost."

The national anthem was sung by Mrs. Ann Komichak and the colors were presented by an honor guard of U.S. Marines. The invocation was given by Monsignor Victor Pospishil of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Southside Pittsburgh. Councilman Walter Kamik, who is of Polish descent, delivered greetings on behalf of vacationing Mayor Barr of Pittsburgh and al-

so read the proclamation from the mayor's office. Mrs. Guna Naruns of the Latvian group read President Johnson's proclamation. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Paul Markowitz of the Hungarian Lutheran Church. Michael Komichak, secretary of the Captive Nations Committee in Pittsburgh, was master of ceremonies. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky telegraphed greetings to the luncheon on behalf of himself and honorary chairman George Meany. The luncheon received good coverage by radio, television and newspapers.

During Captive Nations Week radio station WPIT presented daily radio programs, eight in all, to commemorate the Week. The programs were directed by Michael Komichak. Participating in these programs were Dr. Dobriansky, Senator Dominick, Congressman Feighan, Washington correspondent Bob White, Canon Joseph S. Altany, Dr. Anthony Kubek and Dr. Ilgvars Spilners. In addition to the radio programs there were three television interviews with Dr. Kubek and one with Michael Komichak.

This Weekend at 'Soyuzivka'
KERHONKSON, N.Y.—An operatic soprano and a male vocal quartet will be the featured performers in tonight's entertainment program at Soyuzivka's pool-side auditorium in the Veselka Pavilion. Soprano Tamara Lykholay and the "Karavana" male quartet, consisting of Bohdan Bemko, Michael Dlaboha, Roman Kaniuka and Lubomyr Kalynych, will appear in what is billed as an "Evening of Songs." The highly acclaimed Miss Lykholay will render several operatic arias as well as a number of popular Ukrainian songs and compositions. Piano accompaniment for Miss Lykholay will be provided by Volodymyr Hentys.

The male quartet of singers, a comparatively new group on the Ukrainian entertainment scene that has been rapidly gaining in popularity, will present a series of originally arranged songs that range in genre from light

READ "STORINKA TUSM", PAGE OF THE
MIKHNOVSKY UKRAINIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION
ON PAGE 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

Congressional Leaders Voice Support of Captive Nations

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The impressive array of U.S. opinion leaders, rising to speak in Congress on the crucial problem of East-Central Europe, brought the significance of this year's Captive Nations Week into sharp focus.

Seventy-nine Members of the House of Representatives and ten Senators gave a dramatic demonstration of the deep concern of both U.S. legislative bodies with the plight of millions of captives suffering under Communist tyranny.

Rep. Flood Initiates Debate

The high point of the Congressional Captive Nations Week observance was an extensive debate on July 21 on the problem of the captive nations in the House of Representatives. The debate was called at the initiative of Representative Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) who said that "our concentrated support of all the captive nations... is one of our most powerful non-military deterrents against further overt Sino-Soviet Russian aggression and a prime, formidable force of peace with freedom and justice in the world."

A close link between today's international crisis and the forcible takeover of the countries of East-Central Europe was emphasized in the speeches of Joseph P. Addabbo, N. Y.; John H. Dent, Pa.; Billie S. Farnum, Mich.; Henry Helstoski, N. J.; (Democrats); and Edward J. Derwinski, Ill.; Paul A. Fino, N. Y.; Ed Reinecke, Cal.; William B. Widnall, N. J.; (Republicans).

Recent improvements in some of the captive nations were noted, but the consensus was that the changes have yet to affect the foundations of the Communist system and that a much more radical transformation was needed. As the House Majority Leader, Representative John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) put it:

"There have been recent indications of greater freedom being granted to the peoples of some of these captive nations, and for this we, no less than they, are thankful. Yet we cannot, and they most certainly will not, be satisfied until it is no longer a question of being granted this freedom, but one of exercising it."
(Continued on p. 3)

Ukrainians in Lehigh Stage Captive Nations Week Rally

LEHIGHTON, Pa. — More than 1,000 persons attended a program here on Sunday, July 18 marking the Lehigh Valley's observance of Captive Nations Week at the Ukrainian Homestead at Lehighton, Pa., writes the Allentown "Morning Call" of July 19, 1965.

The 90-minute program was sponsored by the Lehigh Valley Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

It was held to mark the 32nd "Memorial Manifestation" of that dark hour in the history of Ukraine when 6 million inhabitants were starved to quell the resistance of an independent people to the Soviet regime.

In the 32 years that lie between the "great famine" of 1932-33 and now, speakers at the summer camp said, the world has been taught a practical lesson—"that Moscovhas embarked on a course of other genocidal acts includ-

ing mass executions and deportations."

Joseph Klysiak, chairman of the Lehigh Valley UCCA branch, who spoke in Ukrainian, said the approval of Captive Nations Week by Congress on February 17, 1959, had been "that long-awaited ray of hope and lift of spirit for us here and our enslaved people." He added, "We Ukrainians and Byelorussians, who were the first to be the victims of Communist Russian imperialism, are gathered here to demonstrate with other enslaved people before the free world, our protest against savage treatment by Russian imperialism and declare that the free world should not tolerate Communist bandits."

Atty. Peter Rybak of Bethlehem, who addressed the group in English, noted that nearly two centuries have passed since the birth of our nation, and just as it was our

Friends of ABN Hold Banquet, Press Conference in New York

NEW YORK (avs). — A Solemn High Mass, a special Press Conference, a commemorative dinner and a number of other ceremonies highlighted the 1965 Captive Nations Week here, which ended officially last Saturday, July 24, 1965.

The Solemn High Mass was celebrated on Sunday, July 18 in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the episcopal seat of Francis Cardinal Spellman in New York City. Attending this high Holy Mass was a capacity crowd, with numerous faithful dressed in the national costumes of their native countries.

On Friday a special press conference and commemorative dinner, attended by close to 200 guests, was held in the Commodore Hotel in east midtown New York. This joint event, sponsored by the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc., whose headquarters are located here, feature as a special guest the Hon. Yaroslav Stetzko, chairman of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations organization.

In his press statement Mr. Stetzko declared that "the existing world crisis of today has been caused by the very existence of the Russian empire and the aggressive Communist ideology as a tool of Russian imperialism."

Following the reading of his formal statement the guest speaker answered questions submitted by the representatives of the local and foreign press, and the correspondent of the AP News-service who were in attendance.

The key speaker at the banquet which followed the press conference was the Honorable Seymour Halpern, Republican Representative from the Sixth United States Congressional District in New York City's Queens County. Congressman Halpern, one of the original supporters of the National Captive Nations Resolution, gave a short summary of the historical events which led to the establishment of the East European independent States after World War I and outlined the subsequent pattern of their collapse soon thereafter. However, he added, "despite twenty years of Communist rule, the spirit of freedom and independence lives in the hearts of men and women of the Captive Nations."

Looking to the United States as "the citadel of freedom and the champion of self-determination," the keynote speaker of the evening noted that the U.S. commitment in Viet Nam is "a part of our larger commitment to

W. Steck to Run for N.Y. State Assembly Seat

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Regular Republican Organization of the 67th Assembly District, presided over by Dr. Edward Kivovits, unanimously passed a nominating resolution at its executive meeting July 19, designating Walter Steck as its candidate to the N. Y. State Assembly.

Born in New York City, Walter Steck, attended its public schools, P.S. 19 and Stuyvesant High School. He attended St. John's College and subsequently studied law earning his Bachelor of Laws Degree at St. John's University Law School.

In 1941 Walter Steck enlisted as a Cadet in the U.S. Army Air Corps while still a student at college, and was subsequently commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He saw combat over France and Germany, and was decorated on many occasions for distinguished performance and service in combat. Following numerous combat missions over France and Germany, he was shot down over Magdeburg, Germany and was held a prisoner of war for eleven months.

He is presently active in the U.S. Air Force Reserve and a Staff Officer of the 9212th Air Force Reserve Squadron. He is also active in



Walter Steck

the American Legion, having served as Post Commander of Post #1260 for eight years, the Catholic War Veterans and other veteran organizations. He has lectured on martial and military law and courts martial.

Walter "Wally" Steck lives in the heart and center of the district with his wife, Hazel, a noted singer and performing artist. He has been very active in various Ukrainian civic and community affairs for many years. He is a practicing attorney and has always made himself available to the people of the commu-

UNA New York District Committee Meets

SUPREME OFFICERS DISCUSS CHANGES,
INNOVATIONS

By MARY DUSHNYCK

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The New York District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association met on July 16 at the Ukrainian National Home, with representatives from twenty N. Y. metropolitan area branches attending. The new UNA Term insurance and recent major certificate changes, which went into effect July 1st, were explained in detail.

John Flis, president of the N. Y. Committee, opened the meeting and introduced Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, who pointed out the advantages of the new Term insurance. These 5 and 10 year Term policies, available to members wishing to increase their coverage and to non-members, offer maximum protection at low cost during crucial years. A young parent, for example, requires the greatest possible coverage to secure the future of his growing family, in case of his untimely death. Moreover, these policies, issued for a limited number of years, permit changes to other life certificates without medical examinations. Double Indemnity also applies to the new Term insurance.

Dr. Jaroslav Padoch further stated that during the past few years there have been three increases in dividend payments to members, thus reducing premiums substantially. Other advantageous policy changes and revisions were also explained.

Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA, spoke of the recent modifications in the UNA insurance structure as keeping pace with latest American insurance innovations, thus enabling the UNA to provide complete life coverage needs for Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada. In addition, he stressed that all the new UNA insurance information literature, in the form of FACTS booklets and brochures in Ukrainian and English, is available to the whole Ukrainian community, members and non-members alike.

Mr. Flis thanked the two officers and congratulated the UNA Executive Committee on its far-reaching improvements and ceaseless efforts to develop the UNA to the utmost in all areas.

Following the talks, a discussion took place regarding the new policies and changes, in which several persons took part, including: Mr. B. Lastowsky, Mr. M. Shpytko, Dr. R. Holiat, Dr. W. Wyshyany and Mrs. M. Dushnyck. Mrs. M. Demychuk, UNA Supreme Advisor, was present at the meeting, during which Mrs. A. Brodin acted as secretary. New Rate Books, brochures, FACTS booklets and applications were distributed at the end of the session.

Philadelphia Mayor Seeks Ukrainian Candidates For School Board

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—According to press reports appearing in Philadelphia newspapers, Mayor James H. J. Tate had requested Rev. Henry H. Nichols, chairman of the Educational Nominating Panel to draw up a new list of 27 persons as School Board candidates.

At a recent press conference Mayor Tate explained that some nationalities such as Polish, Italian, German, and Ukrainian were lacking in representation on the School Board.

Philadelphia area are urged to write to Mayor Tate submitting names of persons qualified to serve on the School Board. Potential candidates must live in Philadelphia, be American citizens and be active in religious, civic, educational or cultural groups.

This is the first time in the history of Philadelphia that a mayor or any city official has publicly requested that a Ukrainian be placed on a board or commission of importance.

Ukrainians of the Greater



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Editorials

Yes, It Can Be Done!

It is hardly necessary to point out—though we have done so in many instances in the past—that the power of public opinion in a free society is a weapon that can win many a battle if used judiciously and applied with timely impact to bear upon issues of major concern. We need not look around to see what great deeds are being accomplished today by means of mass public action, whatever its form...

UNA Cultural Courses

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses, conducted each year at "Soyuzivka" under the joint sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation, is a program designed to impart basic knowledge in Ukrainian subjects to young men and women who wish to learn more about the country of their parents' origin, its great historical past, rich cultural heritage and the noble aspirations of its people now suffering under the yoke of oppressive tyranny.

PERMANENT CRISIS WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION

By MICHAEL S. PAP, Ph.D. Professor of History and Political Science, John Carroll University (Delivered at John Carroll University March 7, 1965)

To cope with the danger of this modern Communist colonialism, we have to identify it as such and commit ourselves to the promotion of the ideal of liberty; agree on long-range objectives to defeat communist imperialism by offering better solutions for all humanity through economic and ideological competition; create an International Alliance for Freedom; identify ourselves with the struggles against oppression of any kind; make the position of communist dictators insecure by encouraging underground activities and passive resistance; exploit the disagree-

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PRESS CONFERENCE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On Wednesday, July 28, 1965, President Johnson held a press conference in the White House which was duly carried over the radio and television. It had been expected, for there had been repeated hints that the President would make public the results of the serious review of the situation in Viet Nam which he had been making during the preceding week.

Points Clear and Definite The form was that of a press conference and that is not a form to which President Johnson has shown himself addicted. For the most part he has talked to the press more or less informally at short notice and often with a considerable degree of enthusiasm. This time the conference was clearly muted and the full significance of all that he was saying might very easily have escaped the notice of many of his hearers but he made his points clear and definite.

Every President has had in recent years his own manner in revealing his thoughts to the press. Theodore Roosevelt, before the advent of the radio, was overflowing with vitality and energy. Woodrow Wilson delighted in long sermons without always perhaps being conscious of the facts behind them. Calvin Coolidge, on those occasions when he desired to be vocal, was as restrained and cold as the Vermont rocks among which he had been reared.

President Johnson has often been accused of imitating a Texas preacher with a somewhat sententious manner. Yet in his conference Wednesday he did not adopt that style nor did he choose a more or less formal appeal to the nation as he would have done had he given a talk during an evening hour when he could hope that he would attract a wide audience throughout the nation.

The working journalists in the East Room of the White House and the thinking and realistic part of his radio and television audience could not fail to understand what the President meant, namely that the United States was undertaking an unpleasant duty but one that was absolutely necessary, and that idea was emphasized again by his announcement of a new appointment to the Supreme Court and of a new chief of the Voice of America, two unusual but still routine actions on the part of the President of the United States.

New Phase in Relations Yet the very prosaic form in which the whole subject was presented could not hide the fact that relations between the free world and the Communist slave world were entering a new phase and that there was something more to it than the old story of containing Communism and a search for peace by sacrificing to the Communist appe-

"The message of Cuba, of Laos, of the rising din of Communist voices in Asia and Latin America — these messages are all the same. The complacent, self-indulgent and the soft societies are to be swept away in the debris of history. Only the strong, only the industrious, only the visionary, who determine the real nature of our struggle, can survive. "No greater task faces this nation or this administration. No other challenge is more deserving of our every effort and energy. Too long we have fixed our eyes on traditional military needs, on armies prepared to cross borders or missiles poised for flight. Now it should be clear that this is no longer enough—that our security may be lost piece by piece, country by country without the firing of a single missile or the crossing of a single border. We must repudiate the Soviet formula that today's tensions are simply caused by

Mass Action Brings Results

Over the past few years a number of letters have appeared in your column "Letters to the Editor," written by scores of individuals to various newspapers, magazines and leading publishing houses voicing protest and indignation over distorted information concerning Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. As one who believes firmly that one of our primary objectives is to disseminate truthful information about Ukraine and seek to correct distortions whenever and wherever they appear, I would like to express my views on the problem at hand.

Basically, the problem is one of misrepresentation and outright falsification of Ukrainian history. Pick up any textbook on Russian history in English published in the United States and you will read that "Kiev, Poltava or Lviv are populated by Russians;" that "Kiev is the ancient capital of Russia;" and that "Vladimir I converted Russia to Christianity in 988 A.D." All this — and more — in spite of the fact that at that time the Russian nation did not even exist.

In whose interest is it to belittle Ukraine and Ukrainians and to praise Russia and Russians, going even as far as to steal the great history of Kievan Rus' from Ukraine and incorporate it in the Russian history? Certainly it is not and never was in the interest of the United States or any other country of the Free World to trample upon Ukraine and praise Russia, for Ukraine was the only barrier holding off the Russian "lion" from engulfing the rest of Europe. Enslaved though never com-

pletely defeated, Ukraine rose time and again, undermining the strength of Russia which until recently was never strong enough to attack Western Europe. One does not have to be a scholar or a statesman to see clearly that those were always Russia's ambitions.

And if there are any doubts as to the truthfulness of the above statement, one would find sufficient evidence in "The Mind of Modern Russia," an illuminating book edited by Hans Kohn. In this book Prof. Kohn is bringing together in one slender volume a representative and enlightening selection of the Russians' agonizing reappraisal of their own place and mission in the world. But let us consider who is responsible for bringing some of the erroneous information into the textbooks on Russian history. In my opinion this was the doing of the first wave of Russian emigrants who came to this country after World War I. A feature characteristic of any standard book on Russian history published in the United States is its lack of objectivity since it is based on the rather reactionary Russian political tenet to the effect that there is not and there never was a separate Ukrainian nationality.

When one examines closely the multiple works of Russian scholars at American universities, one finds an abounding multiplicity of inconsistencies and glaring contradictions. For example, one of the scholars who wrote the introduction to the English translation of M. Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine" actually contradicts himself in matters of fact and indisputable historical evidence. History is the unbiased, objective recording of the past behavior of nations, and if a scholar, writing a book on history, permits his prejudices to enter his work, it can hardly be regarded as an authoritative source of truthful information.

Let us consider the dangerous implications of such textbooks on all who seek to derive knowledge from them. First of all, our children are being misled by such false statements, and we all like to see our children develop their viewpoints on the basis of factual knowledge. But the implications are more far-reaching than we might suspect. We all know that by studying the history of a certain nation we learn not only its past conduct, but also its present behavior on the basis of which we can predict its actions in the future. There are certain distinct traits that characterize each and every nation and influence its behavior through centuries. For instance, the history of Russia reveals that Russians were always ruled autocratically, beginning with the Suzdal-Rostov principality up to the modern period of the USSR. By annexing the history of Kievan Rus' and incorporating it in the history of Russia a scholar confuses the student who knows that Kievan Rus' was ruled democratically, that the rulers sought the counsel of the old-

er men, in an occasionally summoned "viche" (mass meeting). Consequently, the student may ask himself a simple question: If in the past a nation was ruled democratically is it not possible that it will evolve a democratic, constitutional process in the future? In the case of Russia the possibility is quite remote. It would, therefore, be a self-deceiving and even dangerous illusion to think that this indeed could come to pass in the near future. Thus, if one is looking for a truthful, objective and unbiased interpretation of Russian and Ukrainian histories, one must turn to the works of authoritative Ukrainian, Czechoslovakian, Polish and even Russian scholars like Hrushevsky, Pashkevich, Pokrovsky, Kluchevsky, Prisenkov, Priselkov, Vladimirovsky-Budanov and others. And what can we do about distortions of facts concerning Ukraine that are constantly appearing in print? I am a firm believer in the power of mass public action conducted intelligently on a sustained basis. An angry letter of indignation is by no means sufficient, for what is at stake here is distortion of historical truth. To correct it we must present rational arguments based on facts, citing source material obtained from authoritative works produced by Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian scholars alike. There is no doubt but that this kind of letter writing, pursued relentlessly and with perseverance, can and will bring the desired results. Oksana Savoyka-Miz

UNA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Q. Would the Ukrainian National Association issue both Accidental Death and Dismemberment and Term Insurance with Double Indemnity to one person?

A. Yes. The ADD certificate has a face value of \$5,000; it contains a clause providing Double Indemnity, \$10,000, should the insured die in an accident while riding as a fare-paying passenger in a public carrier. The 5 Year Term and the 10 Year Term certificate is available with or without Double Indemnity. Now, if a person covered by both the ADD and Term certificates, each with face values of \$5,000 and DI included in the Term contract, should die in an ordinary accident, his beneficiary would receive \$15,000. Should he die in a public carrier accident the claim would be \$20,000. This is remarkable protection because the entire insurance package is inexpensive. Although one person may not have more than \$5,000 ADD insurance there is no restriction on Term Insurance; a person under 40 may apply for as much as \$50,000 Term Insurance with DI!

Q. I was told the UNA would insure me for \$3,000 without an examination. Please verify.

A. No examination is required for ADD insurance. Also, for \$3,000 insurance up to age 40; \$2,000 to age 50; \$1,000 to age 55; \$500 to age 60. UNA insurance already in force must be considered unless it is more than 10 years old.

Q. I am in contact with an insurance agent who "analyzed" my insurance situation and made certain suggestions and recommendations. I have some UNA insurance and he said he could obtain any service I desire from the UNA. I am sure this is leading toward my purchasing insurance from his company. Is the UNA aware this is going on?

A. Yes. Various agents have contacted the UNA for services for their "clients." Actually, it is not necessary for any UNA member to seek the services of insurance agents or counselors. Any member can obtain any service desired simply by seeing his local UNA branch officers or even by writing directly to the UNA Main Office. If a

member desires to be serviced through an agent of his own choosing, however, the UNA will go along with the idea rather than antagonize the member. We wish, to point out, however, that there are times when these agents go too far. Be wary of suggestions or recommendations that you "get rid" of some or all of your current insurance by turning same in for the cash value. The agent, no doubt, has an insurance package to sell you that beats anything anywhere. Perhaps... but just keep in mind there are no "bargains" in this business and that you get only what you pay for. Remember, also, that the UNA has all kinds of insurance and that you can plan your own program without outside "help." Some agents are probably OK, but it isn't easy to pick them out from among the "wise guys." Competition in the insurance business is terrific.

Q. Some companies have Payment-Endowment insurance, involving only one policy. Does the UNA have such insurance in a single contract?

A. No. But the UNA has many members who have both Payment and Endowment insurance, separate certificates. What's wrong with applying for both types at the same time? When the certificates mature you will receive your Endowment check and still be insured on your fully paid-up Payment certificate. Q. I would like to join the UNA but I already have more than enough insurance. Should I cash some of it in and then take out new insurance in the UNA?

A. We never give a yes or no answer to such a question. We feel it isn't any of our business—it is something you will have to decide yourself. Generally, we suggest to people with "lots of insurance" elsewhere that they take out small, inexpensive certificates with the UNA just for the membership. The UNA has quite a few members who hold ADD certificates only; they have sufficient life insurance elsewhere. Take out an accident insurance with the UNA. It is inexpensive and should not necessitate much of an adjustment in your budget.

er men, in an occasionally summoned "viche" (mass meeting). Consequently, the student may ask himself a simple question: If in the past a nation was ruled democratically is it not possible that it will evolve a democratic, constitutional process in the future? In the case of Russia the possibility is quite remote. It would, therefore, be a self-deceiving and even dangerous illusion to think that this indeed could come to pass in the near future. Thus, if one is looking for a truthful, objective and unbiased interpretation of Russian and Ukrainian histories, one must turn to the works of authoritative Ukrainian, Czechoslovakian, Polish and even Russian scholars like Hrushevsky, Pashkevich, Pokrovsky, Kluchevsky, Prisenkov, Priselkov, Vladimirovsky-Budanov and others. And what can we do about distortions of facts concerning Ukraine that are constantly appearing in print? I am a firm believer in the power of mass public action conducted intelligently on a sustained basis. An angry letter of indignation is by no means sufficient, for what is at stake here is distortion of historical truth. To correct it we must present rational arguments based on facts, citing source material obtained from authoritative works produced by Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian scholars alike. There is no doubt but that this kind of letter writing, pursued relentlessly and with perseverance, can and will bring the desired results. Oksana Savoyka-Miz

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Coordinated Effort Needed To the Editor: I would like to answer a recent letter printed in "The Ukrainian Weekly" on July 17th entitled "Decries Lack of Support in Picketing" by Mr. Martin Solonyka of Bayonne, New Jersey. The Association for the Liberation of Ukraine is to be commended for its effort in calling for and planning a mass picketing of the Soviet Dancers who performed recently at Madison Square Garden here in New York City. However, I do not agree in principle with Mr. Solonyka and his comments on the lack of proper support he and his organization received from the people. Firstly, it appears to me that the Association should have ascertained if solid support of its membership was available. Secondly, an effort of this magnitude should have been given much more publicity in the Ukrainian newspapers with contact and commitments from other Ukrainian American organizations assured. I would suggest that the experience of Mr. Solonyka and his organization, although unfortunate, is far too common among the Ukrainian communities and that something should be done about this situation. This recent failure is a good example of a noble effort not being coordinated, and not a result of the Ukrainian community's failure to respond effectively. In this respect, I would like to mention that the Ukrainian American Professional Association is attempting to implement a Central Coordinating Committee to provide this sorely needed coordination and stressing public relations. It is only with the support of all organizations together with an intensive coordinated public relations effort that protests such as the one recently attempted will be successful, both morally and politically. Ihor P. Petrenko Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ukrainian Republicans Start Early Campaign in Philadelphia



Standing, right to left: John Odezynsky, Walter T. Darmopray, Arlen Specter, James Cavanagh, Nicholas Maksymuk and Michael Smylie.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Attending the meeting were William J. Devlin, chairman, Republican Central Campaign Committee and David Berk, GOP leader of the 49th Ward. John Odezynsky, President of UARC, executive committee members and a number of interested Ukrainian students, all of whom are active members of the Ukrainian American Republican Club. Mr. Devlin expressed delight and satisfaction at the sight of the large number of young people present. He said that, contrary to what some persons have asserted, the Republican Party is the party of youth, seeking to channel the energies and vigor of the city's young men and women into active political life. Lillian Kondyra, a Ukrainian, was elected treasurer of the Executive Committee of the 49th Ward Young Republican Club.

The last of the events was a dinner held on June 24, 1965 at the Warwick Hotel attended by various national leaders. Ukrainians were represented by Walter T. Darmopray, national chairman of the GOP Ukrainian Division; Michael Smylie and Volodymyr Bilajiw, Pennsylvania co-chairmen of the Ukrainian Republicans. Nicholas Maksymuk, Philadelphia county chairman of the Ukrainian Republicans, and John Odezynsky, UARC president. Mr. Specter and Mr. Cavanagh made eloquent pleas for support, from the nationality groups and cited the need for reform in the City of Philadelphia.

The second of these events, a meeting of the Young Republican Club of the 49th Ward here was held on June 22, 1965 at the Ukrainian Sports Center.

ABN Banquet in New York...

(Concluded from p. 1)

free the independence of free nations against Communist aggression."

Proclamation Read Following this address Mr. Charles Andreansky, chairman of the Captive Nations Week Committee of New York State, read the proclamation of New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller in observance of Captive Nations Week in New York State. He then introduced to the assembly the Honorable Dr. Th. Oberlaender, member of the German Parliament, former Federal Minister, and currently Representative of the German Bundestag.

Mr. Walter Steck, a candidate for the New York Assembly who is running on the J. Lindsay ticket, also delivered a short address. Mr. Steck is a member of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Representing the other national delegations were: Mr. Tomas Vedesca (Slovakia); Dr. Kolin Kolchaf (Bulgaria);

Capt. Zoltan Washawari (Hungary); Mr. Steven Chorna (adj. general of the Hungarian American Riflemen's Association); and Mr. Astan Bek and J. Krachna (North Caucasus).

Ukrainians Well Represented

The following delegates from the various Ukrainian organizations were also present: Mr. and Mrs. Ihor Chumna (President, Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America—SUSTA); Mr. Kornel Wasyluk (President, NYC Branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Organization — SUMA); Mr. Volodymyr Bilinskyj Self-Reliance Ass'n.; Dr. Oleksander Sokolyszyn (United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York); Mr. Iwan Wynnyk (Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine—ODFFU); and Mr. Mykola Hryckowian (President, Ass'n. of Ukrainian Insurgent Army Veterans).

What's happening at Soyuzivka?

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING RESERVATIONS, WEEK-END ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS, CHILDREN'S CAMP, CULTURAL COURSES, SPORTS EVENTS, etc., write to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Formore Rd., KERHONKSON, N.Y. Tel.: 914 626-5641

At 'SOYUZIVKA' DURING SUMMER SEASON HOLY LITURGIES CELEBRATED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC and ORTHODOX CHAPELS

'Soyuzivka' to Host Soccer Champs

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — team that carried the Ukrainian soccer team of the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York, 1965 winners of the U.S. Challenge Cup, will be the guests of honor at a special luncheon given by the UNA at "Soyuzivka" on Sunday, August 15. Accompanied by members of the Club's executive committee as well as managers, coaching staff and numerous fans, the team that won the national soccer championship will be introduced to the public at this beautiful UNA resort that has become the center of diverse sports activity during the summer and winter seasons. Numerous vacationers and guests will have an opportunity to meet and chat with members of the

Evanchuk Sisters Graduate With Honors



Claudia Evanchuk



Joan M. Evanchuk

CHICAGO, Ill. — Claudia Evanchuk, eldest daughter of UNA Supreme Auditor John W. Evanchuk and Mrs. Evanchuk of Morton Grove, Illinois, received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology during the Commencement exercises of Roosevelt University on Monday, June 21, 1965 in a class of over six hundred graduates. The exercises were held at Orchestra Hall in Chicago, Illinois with R. Sargent Shriver as commencement speaker. Shriver was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree during the commencement proceedings.

Miss Evanchuk, who will do graduate work in Social Anthropology at both University of Chicago and Roosevelt University, is presently engaged as a Consulting Sociologist on several Social Research Committees in the Chicago area. She is active in Ukrainian affairs and at present serves as National Executive Secretary of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of America (MUN) and Vice-President of the Chicago MUN branch. She is a member of the Chicago MUN dance group and member of the Ukrainian Graduate Club in Windsor, Ontario. She is also a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Educational Research Committee, Miss Evanchuk was the first UARC "Miss Ukraine" in Detroit, Michigan and twice attended the Cultural Courses at "Soyuzivka." She served as Recording Secretary of Club Mazepa, UNA Branch 183 in Detroit, and is also a member of UNA Branch 423 in Chicago.

Joan M. Evanchuk, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Evanchuk, was among seven hundred graduates of Maine Township High School-East in Park Ridge, Illinois, who were graduated on Friday, June 11, 1965. In her four years at Maine, Joan was almost constantly on the academic honor list. She was also active in numerous extra-curricular activities. Joan was secretary of the Art Club for two years and was also the recipient of numerous art awards. She was an active member of the school Thespian Troop and student director of many school dramatic productions. During her junior and senior years, Joan was elected to the all-school Class Council as her class representative. In her senior year, she was selected as an official for the school varsity record-holding swimming and track teams. She was a reporter on the class newspaper and director in charge of make-up for many school musicals. For almost four years she was the "Voice of Maine" as she was the announcer for WMTT, the school's FM radio station. Joan plans to attend Northern Illinois University in De Kalb, Illinois for two years of Liberal Arts work then continue her studies, which include graduate work at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She will major in Political Science with a minor in History. Joan is Recording Secretary of the Chicago MUN branch and a member of the MUN dance group. Two years ago she attended the Cultural Courses at "Soyuzivka." She is a member of UNA in branches 175 in Detroit and 423 in Chicago.

Plast Alpinists, Marines, Aviators Complete Camp

ADIRONDACKS, N.Y. East Chatham, N. Y. and North Colebrook, Conn., and the SUMA camp in Ellenville. About thirty miles from the aviator platoon the marine-scout trainees had broken camp. With commandant Volodymyr Pylyshenko at the helm the hardy group underwent theoretical instruction and practical heats in rowing, sailing, powerboating, signal techniques, skin-diving, fishing and water survival. The third platoon consisted of alpinists, and was headed by Bohdan Klufas. Treking the thirty-odd miles between the two ground camps the mountain-scalers met perhaps with one of the most pleasant surprises of the camp-out when they discovered that about ten miles from one of the Ukrainian ground bases there was a camp of Russian scouts undergoing a similar outdoor training camp. Joining forces with them in a typical scout bonfire program, the two groups whiled several pleasant hours away singing Ukrainian songs, playing skits and swapping stories of their recent adventures.

Congressional Leaders...

(Continued from p. 1)

ing it naturally and unreservedly. Neither will we be content until all of these nations are totally free, not just a few, not just to come degree."

Democratic Congressmen James A. Byrne, Pa.; Jacob H. Gilber, N. Y.; and William S. Moorhead, Pa., expressed a similar opinion. Soviet colonialism was analyzed in the addresses of Democrats Michael A. Feighan, Ohio; John S. Monagan, Conn.; and Abraham J. Multer, N. Y., and of Republicans Barber B. Conable, N. Y. and William H. Harsha, Ohio. Confidence in the emancipation of the captive peoples and insistence on their right to full self-determination was echoed in the speeches of Dominick V. Daniels, N. J.; James J. Delaney, N. Y.; Dante B. Fascell, Fla.; Cornelius E. Gallagher, N. J.; Edna F. Kelly, N. Y.; William T. Murphy, Ill.; Lucien N. Nedzi, Mich.; Melvin Price, Ill.; James Roosevelt, Cal.; and Carlton R. Sikes, Md.; (Democrats); and Ross E. Adair, Ind.; Howard H. Callaway, Ga.; Glenn Cunningham, Nebr.; Leonard Farbstain, N. Y.; Seymour Halpern, N. Y.; Howard W. Robison, N. Y.; and Herman T. Schneebell, Pa.; (Republicans).

Continuance and strengthening of the United States commitment to a free East-Central Europe was the main theme of speeches by Emilio Q. Daddario, Conn.; John D. Dingell, Mich.; Eugene J. Keogh, N. Y.; Paul J. Krebs, N. J.; Roman C. Pucinski, Ill.; Peter W. Rodino, Jr., N. J.; John J. Rooney, N. Y.; Gale Schisler, Ill.; Lynn E. Stalbaum, Wisc.; and Clement J. Zablocki, Wis.; (Democrats); and Frances P. Bolton, Ohio; James C. Cleveland, N. H.; Paul B. Dague, Pa.; Gerald R. Ford, Mich.; Robert McClory, Ill.; Ancher Nelsen, Minn.; Thomas M. Pelly,

Wash., and Donald Rumsfeld, Ill. (Republicans). Committee on Captive Nations Urged To carry out the United States commitment more effectively, the following Congressmen called for the establishment of a Congressional Committee on Captive Nations: Thaddeus J. Dulski, N. Y.; George H. Fallon, Md.; Richard D. McCarthy, N. Y.; Edward J. Patten, N. Y.; Roman C. Pucinski, Ill.; George M. Rhodes, Pa.; William L. St. Onge, Conn.; Samuel S. Stratton, N.Y.; (Democrats); and William G. Brav, Ind.; John H. Buchanan, Ala.; Silvio O. Conte, Mass.; William C. Cramer, Fla.; Florence P. Dwyer, N. J.; Joseph M. McDade, Pa.; William E. Minshall, Ohio; Bob Wilson, Cal.; and John W. Wylder, N. Y.; (Republicans).

Senate Discussion The Senate discussion centered on global commitment to the cause of freedom as a cornerstone of the United States foreign policy. According to Senator Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.): "The free nations of the world which look to the United States for leadership in the struggle against communism, should know that our country stands firmly behind all nations that cherish freedom. If we slacken our stand against the Communist usurpation of power or recognize the present Communist domination as either permanent or right, we really deny both our heritage and our ideals." Similar views were expressed by Senators William Proxmire, Wis.; Abraham A. Ribicoff, Conn.; (Democrats); and J. Caleb Boggs, Del.; Carl T. Curtis, Nebr.; Peter H. Dominick, Colo.; Roman L. Hruska, Nebr.; Jacob K. Javits, N. Y.; Thomas H. Kuchel, Cal.; and Lovett Saltonstall, Mass. (Republicans).

CN Week in Lehighton...

(Concluded from p. 1)

heritage in 1776 to fight for the cause of freedom and liberty, it is today our destiny to stand together with the free world as the "citadel of freedom and hope of all the oppressed peoples of the world." The speaker urged his listeners to demonstrate their unconditional support of the policy of President Johnson in Viet Nam, "where the cause of freedom is threatened and presently under siege." Midway through the program, the group stood for a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of a "great American and champion of the cause and spirit of freedom throughout the world, Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson." Proclamations calling for the observance of Captive Nations Week to "dramatize the plight of the captive and en-

City to Build Soccer Site in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — new playground has not as yet been selected. It is hoped the new name will be "Shevchenko Playground." Construction will start this Fall and should be completed by June of 1966. Much credit for persuading the City to add another soccer site belongs to Wasyl Bun who has cooperated closely with Mr. Johnson of the 9th and Parish Playground, and Alexander Yaremko who has been suggesting to Mr. Crawford to convert this plot for soccer.

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slaved peoples" were presented and read from President Johnson and the mayors of Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Northampton, Palmerton and Lehighton. Among those presenting the various proclamations for reading were Mayor John Daumer of Northampton, Reps. Russell Kowalyszyn of Northampton, Jeannette Reibman of Easton and James O'Donnell of Bethlehem. Sunday's program was the first demonstration by the newly organized Lehigh Valley branch. Officers of the branch are Klyslak, chairman; John Zazworsky of Allentown, first vice chairman; Atty. Rybak, second vice chairman; Wasyl Kaminsky of Orifield, secretary; Dmytro Chorwat and Michael Goletz, both of Allentown, organizing referees, and Dr. Myroslaw Czupowsky of Lehighton, director.

SPORTS SCENE

BY OLEH ZWADIUK



Polonia Wins 1965 ISL Crown

NEW YORK, N.Y.—After a weak performance in the first match of the play-offs for the 1965 ISL Championship, the New Yorkers gave it a good try against Polonia, Bytom, of Poland in the second, but were unable to overcome the high score. As a result the local side lost the contest, and a chance to meet Dukla, by a 5-1 aggregate score. The loss by New York could have been predicted, yet there was some faint hope considering their performance in the first section of play. To go through a line-up of teams like West Ham United, Portuguesa of Brazil and Italy's Varese is a feat in itself. Much of the credit, of course, should be given to the two coaches, German-American League's John Herberger and George Curtiss from England. The main credit, however, goes to the group of players who had never before played together, and if they did, it was not against such competition as they encountered in the International Soccer League. Short on know-how, they showed determination and great desire to win—and many times they did. New York, however, was overpowered by Polonia. In the first game, it was all Polonia, and except for a tremendous defensive effort by Norman Young at fullback and Uwe Schwart in goal, the score would have been even more lopsided. The offense, which operated so smoothly in the first section going, just did not exist. Still they were able to contain the visiting eleven until the 22nd minute when the Poles scored their first goal. In the second half, Polonia, with its great speed, dominated throughout, and the most telling fact is that they took a record number of shots (33 for Polonia and 11 for New York for the entire game) at Schwart. It is a miracle that no more than three went in. In the second encounter of the two-game total-goal series

WORLD'S BEST

A French weekly paper came out recently with a list of world's top soccer players in each position during the past 20 years. The newspaper conducted a poll among world's leading soccer writers and reported the following results: Goal—Yashin, USSR; backs—Nilton Santos, Djama Santos, Brazil; Ramsey England; center half—Parola, Italy; Santamaria, Uruguay; Wright, England; half-backs — Bozsik, Hungary, Blanchflower, Ireland, Rossi Argentina; wings—Matthews, England, Garrincha, Brazil; Finney, England; inside forwards — Puskas, Hungary, Schiaffino, Uruguay, Liedholm, Sweden; center forward — Pele, Brazil, Di Stefano, Spain, Eusebio, Portugal.

SOYUZIVKA
The Ukrainian National Association RESORT
in the Catskill Mountains
NEAR KERHONKSON, N. Y.

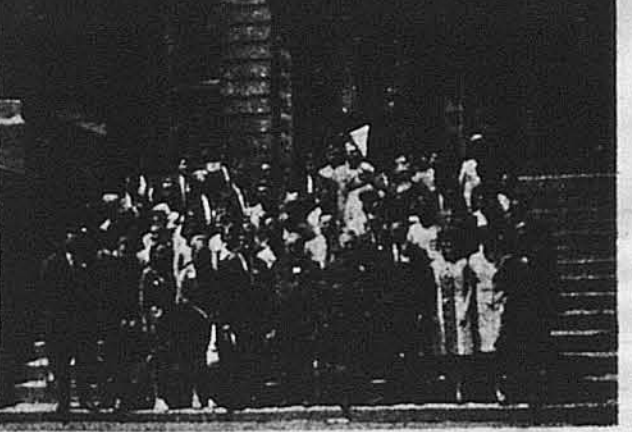
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СЛОВОРИШКА ТУСМ

УЧАСНИКИ ДЕВ'ЯТОГО КОНГРЕСУ ТУСМ



Учасники першої сесії 9-го Конгресу ТУСМ-у в Монреалі, Квебек, Канада, 26-27 червня 1965.

ДЕВ'ЯТИЙ КОНГРЕС ТУСМ-у

СТУДЕНТИ І „СТУДЕНТИ“

Відбутий в днях 26-27 червня ц.р. при МГЛал університеті в Монреалі, Канада, Дев'ятий Конгрес ТУСМ-у можна сміло зарахувати до одного із успішних Конгресів Товариства, не тільки з огляду на численну участь делегатів поодиноких Осередків, але також з огляду на добру технічну підготовленість, за що належить повне признание управі Осередку ТУСМ-у в Монреалі, а головні студенти Р. Сенькову, зокрема. Численні привітання від церковних, політичних, громадських установ, студентських центрів та поодиноких осіб нашого суспільства, а в першу міру слово д-ра Дмитра Донцова до учасників Конгресу спричинилися до ще глибшого розуміння учасниками важливості існування ТУСМ, не тільки в студійному секторі, але й в українському загалі.

Загальні уступляючі члени Головної Управи, управ поодиноких Осередків були озвучилим доказом тієї праці, що в пророблено в останніх роках, праці, яка сьогодні має особливе значення для здоров'я мислючого студента, праці, яка не знаючи на байдужість великого числа українського студентського загалу, була переведена згідно із планом Головної Управи Товариства. Наявні численні делегати Осередків Товариства із таких місцевостей, як Нью Йорк, Ньюарк, Філадельфія, Дітройт, Торонто, Вільямс-таун, Гарфрод, Клівленд, Монреаль, Сиракузи, із великим заповненням виступали доповіді секретарки ГУ ТУСМ-у та редактора „Сторінки ТУСМ“ Христия Кульчицького в „15-річчя ТУСМ-у“ річчичі, що в цьому році святкує наше Товариство. Довідь проф. д-ра Миколи Ю. Богатюка, професора ЛеМойн Каледжу в Сиракузах та головного редактора журналу „Фенікс“ — „Українська академія

молодь і націоналізм“ та ідеологічно-політичного референта ГУ Ігоря Заяць — „Українське студентство у вітчизняній культурі“, були виступами на третій сесії Конгресу та викликали цікаву і живу дискусію.

В загальному Дев'ятий Конгрес ТУСМ-у треба уважати Конгресом, від якого починається друге 15-ліття існування Товариства. Другий етап сторінки українських студентів — націоналізму, бо ж на Конгресі були в більшості студенти — діти еміграції, які вже мають інші основи світогляду, інше виховання, як ті, що творили наше Товариство 15 років тому. І хоч 15 років праці наші, то ідея і ціль, які були причиною постання нашого Товариства, залишилися незмінні, змінилися тільки методи і форми, а це для того, щоб сьогодні ми легше здійснювали наші завдання.

Нововибрана Головна Управа переработала Товариство в час його найкращого розвитку не тільки під оглядом організаційним, але також ідеологічним. Пророблена праця уступаючої ГУ ТУСМ-у, а в першу чергу голови інж. Богдана Кульчицького, передала наступникам активні, програмні завдання, забезпечила повний також фінансове існування Товариства. Нововибраним головою Головної Управи ТУСМ-у Ігор Заяць слушно ствердив у своїх словах до Конгресу, що велика кількість учасників Конгресу — це заслуга догоголітньої голови друга Кульчицького, який не тільки виконав свої обов'язки, але й поклав тверді основи для подальшого розвитку та закріплення Товариства і тому подавав йому в імені нововибраної Головної Управи та всіх присутніх за все те, що він зробив для нас. Довгими оплесками присутні делегати потвердили його слова.

Літні ферії — це час, коли студентська молодь набирає сили та пригтовлюється до дальших студій. В той час в українських середовищах відбувається багато конференцій, семінарів, зборів та конгресів. Читач українських газет та журналів з задоволенням переглядає вістки про студентські конгреси та потішас себе, що „наші студенти не асимілюються, але постійно та енергійно працюють, щоб довершити ідеї наших батьків та їхніх батьків перед нами“. Ніхто не може заперечити фактові, що український студентський рух в Америці в порівнянні до інших студентських утворень, що в Україні перебувають під совєтським режимом, стоїть надзвичайно високо. Все ж таки, наше студентство, яке назагалі наша еміграція, поволі занепадає. Тяжко нам порівняти нашу еміграцію до, скажімо, еміграції литовців, латвішів, естонців і інших. Треба зрозуміти, що це, за що ми боремося сьогодні на американському форумі, ці нації давно виборили та можуть собі дозволити на відпочинок. Не так це з нами.

Вертаючи до студентів та їхніх конференцій і конгресів, спостерігач часто розчарований, коли погляне на студентів, які беруть в них участь, як делегати. Мудрий спостерігач майже моментально освідомить собі, що фактично с два роди студентів, а саме студенти та „студенти“.

Про студента не будемо довго розписуватися, бо, як хочемо всім відомо, це переважно людина амбітна, також прагнуча, чесна, ідеалістично налаштована та морально сильна. Це, на превеликий жаль, с тільки одна категорія студента. Друга категорія студента — це „студент“, який — тут не можна конкретно виключати вище згадані прикмети — шукає завжди способи, яким йому було б легше обійти ці обов'язки свої обов'язки. Надзвичайну кількість таких студентів можна зустріти на конференціях та конгресах.

Студент з цієї другої категорії використовує з'їзди та конгреси на те, щоб відвідати своїх приятелів чи товаришів, оглянути всі цікаві пункти міста, в якому конгрес відбувається, а найважливіше — піти на студентські заходи. Отже як переглядаючи такий поділ-годин „студента“, який приїхав на конгрес, можна дійти до висновку, що він не має часу на конгрес. Його зацікавлення, коли він пізно з'явиться на конгресовій залі, — а це

с майже все, — с знати собі колегу або товаришу та де зникнути.

Для вище згаданої категорії „студентства“ забава — це найважливіший момент конгресу. Студент, який брав жваву участь на конгресі, с дуже заскочений, що раптом так багато нових обличчя з'явилося на балейві залі. Цей студент, якому усім студентом лежить на душі, з ентузіазмом очікує своїх друзів „студентів“ на пролонгований конгресу, що переважно відбувається день ніч за забави. Та на велику прикрість другий день конгресу виглядає бідний як день перед забавою. Для „студента“ конгрес скінчився, коли оркестра заграла „Працюємо, ангеле, з тобою“ та „Гуд бай леді“.

Російський письменник 19-го століття Іван Гончаров, у своїм творі „Обломов“ вивів тип російського інтелектуала, який думає, говорить, але мало робить. Герой цього твору Обломов, хоч надзвичайно здібний, ніколи нічого конструктивного не зробив, та все шукає золотого, безжурного шляху ліночі. Хоч Обломов ніколи не жив, хіба тільки у творі Гончарова, він ніколи не умер. Обломовизм с інтернаціональний та на жаль часто, надто часто, промочує собі шлях в наше українське суспільство та студентський рух.

„ФЕНІКС“: журнал молодих, 1965, зонт 13. Видає ТУСМ ім. М. Міхновського. 104 стор. Гол. редактор: проф. д-р М. Ю. Богатюк. Редакційна колегія: Наталка Вандера, Петро Гаврилюк, Тарас Когут, Христина Кульчицька, Юрій Кульчицький, Аскольд Скальський.

Журнал ділиться на 8 частин, а саме: три передові статті на теми: „Річниця, що зобов'язує“ (В п'яту річницю до смерті Степана Бандери); „Ген. Роман Шухевич (1950-1965)“ та „Де патріот неостро“ (До 40-ї річниці з дня смерті Миколи Міхновського). Тут також додана велика бібліографія до студій про постать М. Міхновського.

Студійна частина охоплює статті: Миколи Ю. Богатюка — „Свобода і колективістична думка“, Дмитра Штогрини — „Політично-публіцистична праця Олега Кандіба — Ольжича“, Ігора Стебельського — „Населення Магаданської Области“, Ігоря Кутиńskiego — „The Alliance Between Hetman Iwan Mazepa of Ukraine and King Charles XII of Sweden“ (в англійській мові), Ярослава Томашівського — „Історичний сюжет і поетичні образи „Слова о Полку Ігоревім““. Усі статті в цьому розділі подані з бібліографією.

До розділу „Проблем“ входить стаття: Наталка Вандера — „Куди прямує молоде українське покоління“ та Лев Шпановський — „The Milestones on the Right Road“ (Twenty Years of the ABN Activities in the Free World) в англійській мові.

Розділ „Література“ подає уривок з оповідання „Любиство на рані“ Миколи Пошедкі п.п. „Корнелію“.

Розділ „Книжка і преса“ містить чотири рецензії: Миколи Прохіяка — „А. Е. Adams, Bolsheviks in the Ukraine“, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1963; Миколи Крайчак — „Веселий Юліан, Український Академічний Дім у Львові: кузня української мови й характеру“, Тобіно, „На сторожі“, 1962, стор. 79; Миколи Богатюка — „John A. Stormer Noble Dares Call It Treason, Liberty Bell Press, 1964; а також Шевчука, М.Г. Кульчицького — „Будівництво на Україні у 1921-1925 роках“, Київ В-во Академії Наук, 1963, стор. 432.

В частині „Різне“ знаходимо: ак — „Чи справді росіти? (справа професійних товариств); чук — „Україні в американських і канадських бібліотеках (Дарувати книжки чи ні?)“ та М. Дмитрин — „Новий злочин Москви в Києві (Спалення українки в Публ. Біблотечі Академії Наук в Києві)“.

Посмертні згадки про Ярослава Бенцалю-Сашаня та полковника Андрія Мельника.

Далі с багато хроніка, яка ділиться на дві частини: З діяльності студентства та з діяльності Головної Управи ТУСМ-у. Між сторінками журналу с багато світлин і фото ТУСМ-у, комунікат 8-го Конгресу Товариства та світлина із дописом про Верховного Архієпископа Митрополита Йосифа Кардинала Сліпого.

В загальному 13-те число „Фенікс“ робить позитивне враження, стаття цікава і соціально опрацьована. Воно відмінно опрацьовано, що в ньому введено статтю англійською мовою. Це має своє значення, бо журнал може читати і ті студенти, які української мови не знають.

Вітаємо нове члено журналу „Фенікс“ і бажаємо дальших успіхів головному редакторові д-рові Богатюкові на тому пості.

КЛИН КЛИНОМ

Світ стоїть у затишній боротьбі з комунізмом. Який буде вислід цього змагу? Якою зброєю розпоряджась бьок вільних народів?

Людська природа скривас в собі прерізні тасмичні. Вони ніколи не с вповні зрозуміло, а тому й так трудно предсказувати с математичною докладністю, як вона в тій чи іншій ситуації зареагує. Але на основі історичного досвіду цілого людства, як також поодиноких людей, можемо с доносит великою мірою правдоподібності передбачити, що людство буде завжди ставити спротив яким завгодно формам комунізму, яке змагається обмежити його свободу. Чим більший напір, тим завзятіший спротив.

Через різні причини інколи спротив кристалізується доволі повільно. Буває, щс пригноблені не зумівають скоро зорієнтуватися, в чому справа й дозволяють напасникам накинати собі ярмо, або зорієнтувавшись в часе не мають досить сили опертися напором. Але квінци — по довгих роках, а навіть по десятиліттях — спротив організується, скріплюється і проривас пуга, накинени гнобителем. Цього всього можемо навчитися, уважис прочитавши і припорошені листки книг людського буття.

Хоча так завжди буває, що правда квінци перемагає, завжди знаходиться якийсь новий тиран, якому хочеться, щоб саз погубувати підкорити собі людей, використувувати їх і все це робить він у переконанні, що йому такій вдасться вининити по милки своїх попередників. Він також пильно студіює історію. І справді треба признати, що читас в с далеке більшою увагою і тямучістю як ті, які повинні людську свободу обороняти.

Всякі трюки російського комунізму затримати підкорі народи у вічному, абшнайменше у якнайдовшій тривалючому ярії, не с новими. В старинній історії знаходимо приклади різних трюків засобів. Папування при допомозі підкупу широко використовували єгипетськими фараонами у відношенні до канаанських князів, ще дово до появи жидів на історичній арені. Переселюванни населення практикували вже старинні авілонці, чого сучасний приклад маємо у відомій „авілонській“ неволі жидівського народу. Насильне накинени своїм культури переможеним пробував успішно Александер Великий. Засилання на ційні землі знали старинні греки. Володіння через сіяння незгоди удосконалили римляни. А підванни і володіння при допомозі збройної сили вже хіба таке старе, як саме людство. Кожий майбутній наслідник роздумуючи над сторінками історії, мусить навчитися на превеликий його жаль, що людство завжди якое встигас визволитися від усіх нападів, оборонити свої права і вийти остаточно

переможцем. Одначе примаєна завеліка і модерний тиран шукає способи, як перевести в життя свій підступний план. Для новітнього гнобителя залишилися тільки одна надія, а саме, ужити засоби підкорювання собі народів, якого мало комусь раніше вживали. Це с спобі, який вимагає часу і соціальної єрпихости, але чі приносить зі собою, гавранню, якщо не відмова, то хоча поважли, договорозаборення. Цим способом, о щирості людей, чи цілий народ, родіть при допомозі морального х розкладу.

Комунізм, поклав, все, на тво карті, всі інші видпробрані методи показався нестаринним, й, неукротимим, особливо, у відношенні до цивілізованих та культурних народів. Ранній комунізм, не мав часу, в жагоду переобріцати в методи, сьогодні, коли ніщо не затрогую його існування, в Росії, с час і засоби взятися до діла в більш „фахові“ чи, так би мовити, „науковий“ спобі. Сьогодні ми с свідками успіхів застосування цієї рафінованої, підлої методи. Комунізм не розпоряджась аж такими великими економічними чи мілітарними засобами, щоб могти оправдати свої подвугніті сянги в різних закутках вільного світу. Навіть в Америці, де ми товолі зживасмося з низьким рівнем моралі, розсудливі громадяни починають обачати систематичний вплив у різних проявах неорганізованості.

Против комунізму одним із отрутих засобів с зброя, від двом видови: релігія і війна. Ми одного, ні друго, не можна купити. Іх треба набувати застаново, наполегливою працею, сапорозуміло, під кожночасною Вожою допомогою. Десому це може видаватися незначним і ні при чому, але нати, яка навчас свою дитину бути чесною, завдас тим комунізму більший удар, як хтось, хто б виконав атеїстат на Брежнєва чи Косіґіна. Батьку, який захоує зна ступи совісним, відданним суспільним діачем, дає йому синові більше сили, як коли б поставив його командиром панцерної дивізії. Наука, мистецтво, зброя і гроші мають визвольну вагтість, але тільки в руках релігійно вироблених, характерних людей. Комунізм с ділом диявола, якому козяться і служать морально вихнені люди. Одинока успішна зброя против комунізму с Христова релігія, усобищена в характерних одиницях.

Ми українці часто чваніємо нашим хроним антикомунізмом. Шо ми його не любимо, його боїмося, против нього старасмося боротися, — про це все немас сумніву. Але може таке статися, шо одного дня ми непомітно збайдужемо до комуністичного настулу. Не кажи собі, шо таке нам ніколи не трапиться. Во яку запоруку ми

15 РОКІВ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ТУСМ-у

Дев'ятий Конгрес ТУСМ-у відбувся у 15-ліття його існування, тому і його хід був неначе зитуванням за цих п'ятнадцять років, підсумками здобутків і недоліків, виразно підкреслених пройденію періодом праці.

Учасники конгресу, делегати ОД Канади і Америки, заступали студентів різних ступнів навчання, починаючи від „фрешменів“, а кінчаючи на людях із закінченою академічною освітою. І це незвичайно відрдне явище, що студентська ідеологічна організація має постійно приплив свіжих сил зпоміж студіючої молоді, яка, хоч родилася в Україні, то покинула її в віці немолодого, або й родилася вже на чужині. Значить націоналістична ідеологія нашої студентської організації має велику притягальну силу, з одного боку, а з другого, українська студіююча молодь інстинктивно шукає контакту з організацією, яка не признає засади „patria ibi bene“, але своїм життєвим законом ставить „ubi pro patria“.

Проблематика, заторкнена в слові д-ра Д. Донцова і інших доповідях у програмі конгресу, така саме актуальна сьогодні, як була п'ятнадцять років тому. Те саме питання відношення української академічної молоді до націоналізму і її становище до актуальних питань української еміграційної діяльності.

Розвиток політичних подій у світі, неперебірлива окупаційна терористична політика московського режиму в Україні це раз стверджують, що наше становище в українській визвольній спра-

ві не може бути інше як те, що його накреслює „Звернення Воюючої України“: „Воююча Україна вимагає, щоб українська еміграція невтомно несла правду про сталінський СССР до всіх народів світу й активно мобілізувала їх до боротьби проти російсько-большевицького імперіалізму — цього найбільшого ворога людства“.

„Покажіть перед цілим світом „найдемократичнішу“ країну, де терором гонять до виборчих урн, де примушують народ голодувати на його катів і гнобителів, де суди с органами насильства і безправ'я, де людини не тільки зав'язані рот, але й скута думка, де людина зміненна в безправного раба, де мільйони заслані в тюрми і концтабори“.

„Українська молодь! Ти на еміграції мусиш піти в авангарді визвольної боротьби, як у ньому їде молодь на Землях“.

І цілком зрозуміло, що цитовані вищі думки знайшли широкий відгук у доповідях на конгресі і в дискусіях.

Еміграційна діяльність, а до того зовсім відмінна ментальність академічної молоді країн нашого поселення, мають безперечно великий вплив на духові й політичні зацікавлення нашої студентської молоді. Подекуди ці впливи проявлялись в безкритичному ставленні нашої еміграції в загальному, а молоді зокрема, до ворожих завдань для розкладу й нівелювання значення нашої політичної еміграції в часі т. зв. культурно-обміню. Іниче не може, що політична еміграція, звіверена в ідеали, за які боролася і в результаті

програної боротьби виійшла на чужину, в обличчя безперспективності свого існування та під впливом тути за рідною землею, резигнувала із своєї максимальної політичної програми і давала зловити на облесні облявання ворога та йшла на компроміс із своїм національним сумлінням, зазубючи себе на політичну смерть.

Власне, беручи це все до уваги, наша організація держалася і держиться взаіво „Звернення Воюючої України“, пам'ятаючи, що в боротьбі за волю і державність с багато фронтів, а кожний відтінок фронту має велике значення для нашого народу боротьби.

Ми держимо один відтінок фронту і кличемо наших товаришів студентів: „Ставайте з нами в одну лаву до боротьби за спільне діло, за перемогу нашого народу!“

Такий був дух і зміст цього ювілейного конгресу ТУСМ-у.

Таня Рогатинська

КУДИ?

поглядаю на світ, сталь, бетон і змародери цегли, дим, світла ясні — відзеркалюють в брудним шкді люди гонять, десь безжалісна сирена вис півночі боліо розкопує вулицю — мов шалений гук гримить пробивши грубу чорну шерсть, розкрясаючи рабе тіло міста — придотлати, знов накрити чорним асфальтом і життя їде далі — безперестанку ніхто не дбас — хто ти, де ти, як життя, тут всі люди без лиця, маси замерзлих душ, тут і я, і сам не знаю, хто я, де я, ні чому в мой дущі горить неспокій, охота вирватись з-поза тих стін і в дорогу — денебудь, у вільний вітер, в пуг відкритого життя

там де людська душа, ні приперта, ні закрита але вірна с собою чорт з тим всім, де треба пана підлазити, щоб вивенитись звідкля приїде завіршній хліб — хлібом лиш я не живу хочу знати — світ, простори, швидкість, грім, книги і думи всіх людей, хочу знати, що це я, бо коли себе пізнаю то пізнаю я весь світ — я себе ще не пізнав це шукаю — може знайду і тоді стане спокій

— тепер чуо лиш одне — шум дороги і рушаю — куди? — не знаю.

27 листопада 1964 О. ЗЕНОН ЛІСЯК

Загальні Збори Осередку ТУСМ в Монреалі

Загальні Збори ТУСМ-у в Монреалі, Квебек, Канада відбулися 21 грудня 1964 р. До Управи увійшли: Роман Сеньків — голова, Рєґан Гуґал — заступник голови, Зогдан Вальків — секретар, Зогдан Грицай — фінансовий референт, Іван Березовський — вільний член. Внутрішня праця Монреальського Осередку ТУСМ-у на 1965 рік охоплює студії: розвиток ідеології українського націоналізму, Т. Шевченко, Микола Міхновський та Дмитро Донцов, Кожний член вибере й опрацює одну з думок або концепцій вище згаданих ідеологів, виготовить її на сходованні і з цього похінна розвинуться дальша дискусія, в якій зобов'язаний кожний член взяти участь.

Головна Управа ТУСМ-у на 1965-1966

Голова — Ігор Заяць (Ньюарк), 1-ий заступник для ідеологічно-політичного референтури — Юрій Кульчицький (Клівленд), 2-ий Заступник для організаційних справ — Володимир Ванчицький (Філадельфія), 3-ий заступник для зовнішніх зв'язків — Ігор Нестерчук (Нью Йорк), 4-ий заступник та голова Красної Комісії на Канаду — Роман Гуґал, (Монреаль), заступник і секретар Красної Комісії на Канаду — Роман Сеньків (Монреаль), фінансовий референт — Роман Куропась (Філадельфія), президентський секретар — Христия Кульчицька — (Філадельфія), пресовий референт — Таня Рогатинська (Дітройт), вільний член ГУ — Ігор Іваничевський (Дітройт), Ігор Кузаш (Клівленд), Богдан Керницький — (Філадельфія), Петро Гаврилюк (Монреаль), Контрольна Комісія: інж. Богдан Кульчицький — голова, Філадельфія, інж. Володимир Білик — член, Монреаль, Квітка Семанишин — член, Ньюарк, Ярослав Чолій — член, Монреаль, Надя Липетська — член, Дітройт.

Товариський Суд: Надя Квас — голова, Торонто, Богдан Вальків — член, Монреаль, Марія Іванів — член Сиракузи, Роман Гуґал — член, Монреаль, Ігор Тоґан, член, Дітройт.

„Студент під побільшаючим склом“

В неділю 4 квітня 1965 р. Товариство Української Студіючої Молоді ім. М. Міхновського, ОД, у Філадельфії улаштував дискусійний вечір для старшого громадянства та студентів, порушучи дуже актуальну тематику „Український студент“.

Цей вечір з присутністю понад 60 осіб відбувся в Дорі Молоді. В програмі вчора, в плані якого було предствалення повного образу українського студента на еміграції, входили такі теми: Два доповіді: — Соціологічне і психологічне обличчя українського студента сьогодні під загальноком „Родинний Альбом“ — студентка соціологічних наук в Пенсильванійському університеті Рената Шарпан та „Український студент сьогодні в суспільно-політичній житті“ — студент хемі при Ля Сал коледжі Богдан Керницький. Опісля відбувся патель на тему: „Український студент вчора, сьогодні, завтра“ в панелі брали участь: Еленка Косопуд, — студентка англійської мови при Темпл університеті, Квітка прес реф. О.Д. Філадельфія

Олі Козоріз