

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHT LABOR DAY WEEKEND

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The long Labor Day weekend, heralding the end of the summer vacation period, is traditionally set aside for annual conventions, rallies, festivals, athletic meets and similar gatherings that bring together thousands of Ukrainians from the United States and Canada.

Preparations by special committees have been underway for the past few months to assure full and varied programs for the arriving guests and participants.

UYL-NA Meets In Toronto

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America is holding its 34th annual convention at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto. This is the first time that a UYL-NA convention is being held in Canada.

The convention opened last night, Friday, September 1, with a Welcome Dance. Today the convention holds its opening sessions, panel discussion, cocktails, dinner, dance and the crowning of Miss UYL-NA.

Sunday, September 3, will be devoted entirely to youth and will be held at St. Basil the Great School. At 4 p.m. there will be a concert devoted to Ukrainian Canadian talent. The convention will end with a go-go dance at 8 p.m.

SUMA Rallies in Ellenville, Ohio

The Ukrainian Youth Association of America, one of our largest and most active organizations, will hold mass rallies at SUMA resorts in Ellenville, N.Y., and Huntington, Ohio.

Both rallies will be held under the motto "Live Ukraine, in Thoughts, Hearts and Actions," and will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution and the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

There will be 29 SUMA centers from the Northeast participating in the Ellenville rally, while the Ohio rally will include 12 SUMA centers from the Midwest.

Division Brotherhood Meets At Glen Spey

The UWA resort at Glen Spey, N.Y., is hosting the convention of the Brotherhood of Veterans of the First Division UNArmy during the Labor Day weekend.

The Brotherhood convention will hold conferences, the Philadelphia troupe, "Theater on Friday," will present a play entitled "The Best Boys From the Division," and a dance will be held.

Ukrainian Baptists Convene In Chicago

The Union of Ukrainian Baptist Churches in the USA began its 21st convention at the Ukrainian Baptist Church in Chicago, on August 31. The convention, which is also attended by Ukrainians from Canada, will last until September 4.

UNR 50th Anniversary Marked By Student Concert at Soyuzivka



Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee and president of the UWVA, left, presenting books to Dr. W. Steciuk and students of the UNA Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka.

SOYUZIVKA — Saturday, August 25, was the day set aside to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution here at this UNA resort.

Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the Supreme Auditing Committee and one of the active participants of this revolution, spoke to an audience of cultural courses students and guests about the events which occurred 50 years ago, about the fight of the Ukrainian army, while using a map of Ukraine to illustrate his address. A resume of Dr. Gallan's speech was given in English by UNA Supreme Advisor Myron Kuropas. After the speech there was a question and answer period. Dr. W. Steciuk introduced the speaker.

That evening, the Soyuzivka Cultural Courses students presented a concert commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution. The program included singing, bandura playing by 12 of the courses students, dancing, recitations, and a speech by our young scholar, Wolodymyr Odajnyk.

The students were taught the dances by Wolodymyr Bakad, singing and bandura playing by Prof. Roman Lewycky, and recitation by Prof. I. Blyzniak. Wolodymyr Hentysh was emcee. Prof. Lewycky accompanied the singers on his bandura, and Wolodymyr Dobusczak provided the musical background for the dancers with his accordion.

Dr. Gallan presented each of the students with a book by Dr. Stepan Repecky entitled "Українське Січовоє Стрілецько" as a gift from the Ukrainian War Veterans' Association, of which Dr. Gallan is president.

Bohdan Krawciw, Svboda editor, spoke on "Young Writers in Ukraine" Sunday evening, August 27, in the Veselka auditorium. He was introduced by Prof. Roman Lewycky.

DR. DOBRIANSKY PARTICIPATES IN GEORGETOWN PANEL DISCUSSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, took part in a panel discussion on the Georgetown University Forum on June 27.

Dr. Dobriansky, Dr. George M. Dimitrov, and Representative William G. Bray (R-Ind.), discussed the situation in Central Europe and the plight of the captive peoples in the area. The focal point of the discussion was Captive Nations Week 1967.

The Georgetown University Forum is broadcast over 300 radio and television stations in the United States. It is recorded separately for both radio and television.

UNA DAY AT COURSES

SOYUZIVKA — Fifty students of the UNA Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka learned about the UNA, its past, present, and activities, on Friday, August 25.

The Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA was holding its meeting that day at Soyuzivka, and the participants of the meeting gave ten-minute lectures to the students. The session was opened by Dr. Wasyl Steciuk, courses director, and the lectures were presented by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice-Presidents Stephen Kuropas, Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Bohdan Zorych, and Walter Sochan. Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Treasurer John Kokolski and Svboda editor-in-chief Antin Dragan, after the session a question-answer period was held.

UNA Supreme Executive Committee Holds Meeting At Soyuzivka

APPEAL

OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION CONCERNING THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE THREE-YEAR JUBILEE CAMPAIGN FOR THE GROWTH OF THE UNA

Members, Delegates, Organizers!

To mark the upcoming 75th Jubilee Anniversary of both Svboda and the Ukrainian National Association, we launched, during this year, a three-year campaign to bring the membership of our organization to 100,000.

Although 2,500 new members have been organized, this number is far from that which we projected as the minimum number which would allow us to reach this year's goal. This is due to the fact that not all of us have set about our organizational work on a daily basis, and that a relatively small percentage of our organizers have made a true effort toward the growth of the UNA. Many of our Branches have totally failed to join in our endeavor.

Having gathered at our meeting, we turn to all our Branches and District Committees, as well as each UNA worker, with an appeal for unity and cooperation. As a solidary and undivided group we must continue our UNA work, and end this year successfully.

We appeal particularly to each Branch, that it fulfill its yearly quota and increase its membership by at least five percent. In this our Jubilee Year, there must not be a single Branch, from among the 500, which fails to organize a minimum of ten new members.

We call on all of our District Committees to be increasingly active and offer constant help to their Branches in their organizational work and the fulfilling of their obligations. Let each District Committee serve as a center of never-ending activity for its Branches.

We appeal to our convention delegates who yet retain their positions of responsibility and continue to answer for the future of the UNA, that they, without exception, put forth their greatest efforts during this campaign, and help bring it to a successful conclusion. Each delegate should see to it that he brings in at least ten new members annually.

Finally, we urge our Branch officers and our regional, permanent, and district organizers to redouble their work and organizational efforts throughout this jubilee campaign.

This year's campaign shall draw to a close in the short period of four months. Only immediate and unceasing work can ensure its success. Therefore we call on everyone not to neglect a single opportunity and to set about this important task at once. The increase of the membership of the UNA to a six-digit figure will bring added prestige not only to our organization, but to the entire Ukrainian American community as well. Let there not be a single one among us who, on this important occasion of the anniversary of our oldest community institution and the world's oldest Ukrainian newspaper, fails to add to the growth and development of his community and of its esteem among Ukrainians and in the wider society.

Ukrainians in the USA and Canada!

As its 75-year history amply illustrates, the UNA, from its very inception, has worked for the benefit of the entire Ukrainian community, for the building up of its strength and affluence. The continued growth of the UNA is synonymous with the growth of our organized community and the increase of its power and significance. The insuring of many more Ukrainians with our policies, which are both modern and well-adapted to their needs, will increase the economic strength of our families and of our entire Ukrainian group. Thus on the eve of the 75th anniversaries of Svboda and the UNA, we urge you to join the ranks of our almost 100,000-strong membership. If you are already a member, increase your insurance to an amount which will provide you and your family with real, rather than nominal, protection. Remember that only in a large, well-organized community are both individual and group achievements possible.

Supreme Executive Committee Gives \$2,000 For World Congress

SOYUZIVKA — The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, at its meeting here on Friday, August 25, approved a \$2,000 contribution to the Fund for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians which is to take place in New York during the week of November 12 to 19.

The approval came after the report of Supreme Treasurer John Kokolski, who is also the head of the financial committee for the Congress.

After the approval, the members of the committee added their own contributions: Joseph Lesawyer, \$100; Stephen Kuropas, \$25; Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, \$25; Bohdan Zorych, \$25; Walter Sochan, \$50; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, \$50; John Kokolski, \$50; and Antin Dragan, \$50. This brought the total UNA contribution to \$2,375.

READ 'SHLIKH MOLODI', PAGE OF THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH ASS'N OF AMERICA, ON P. 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

Discuss Organizational Work, Reports, President's Trip

SOYUZIVKA — The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association met here Friday, August 25, to hear the reports of its officers, discuss Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer's recent trip to Europe, and the methods of the organizational work which will increase UNA membership to 100,000 for the 75th anniversary in 1968.

Mr. Lesawyer opened and conducted the meeting which was attended by members of the Supreme Executive Committee: Vice-President Stephen Kuropas, Vice-President Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Vice-President and director of the Canadian Office of the UNA Bohdan Zorych, Vice-President Walter Sochan, Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Treasurer John Kokolski, and Svboda editor-in-chief Antin Dragan. Also taking part in some of the meetings were Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the Supreme Auditing Committee and Supreme Advisor Myron Kuropas.

Dr. Padoch reported on the organizational department of the UNA, which is under his direction. In the first six-month period of this year, the UNA gained 2,070 new members, which is 701 members less than the same period last year, but 291 more members than in 1965. The secretary then reported on the organizational state of the UNA and its individual branches. Each branch was given a quota of new members to bring into the UNA. In the six-month period 12 Branches fulfilled their quotas for the entire year. 38 Branches fulfilled their quotas for the six-month period and others fulfilled their obligations in part. There were 169 Branches which did not induce one new member in this period.

The most successful organizational centers are: Philadelphia (333 new members), Toronto (294), New York (200), Chicago (195), Newark (153), and Detroit (122).

The most successful organizers for this period are: I. Odzynsky (122 new members), W. Diduk (100), S. Hawrysh (65), M. Tkachuk (39), G. Baraniuk (38), W. Shatan (38), P. Dlakiw (35), Sophia Kuca (32), M. Nvch (30), J. Jarema (27), I. Hervyk (26), and J. Burly (25).

There were 405 new members brought into the UNA in Canada in this period, and two new Branches were formed.

The secretary then spoke about the organizational problems facing the UNA, such as finding new organizers, communication between the organizers and the branches, publicity and informational work, etc.

Report Of Supreme Vice-President Walter Sochan

Mr. Sochan reported on the (Continued on Page 3)

Shevchenko Stamp To Be Considered For 1968

BOSTON, Mass. (OS.) — The proposal for a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Taras Shevchenko is on the agenda for consideration by the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, according to recent information received here from the Office of the Postmaster General in Washington, D.C. The information was in response to letters from citizens to the Postmaster General, Lawrence F. O'Brien, urging the issuance of a Shevchenko commemorative postage stamp in 1968.

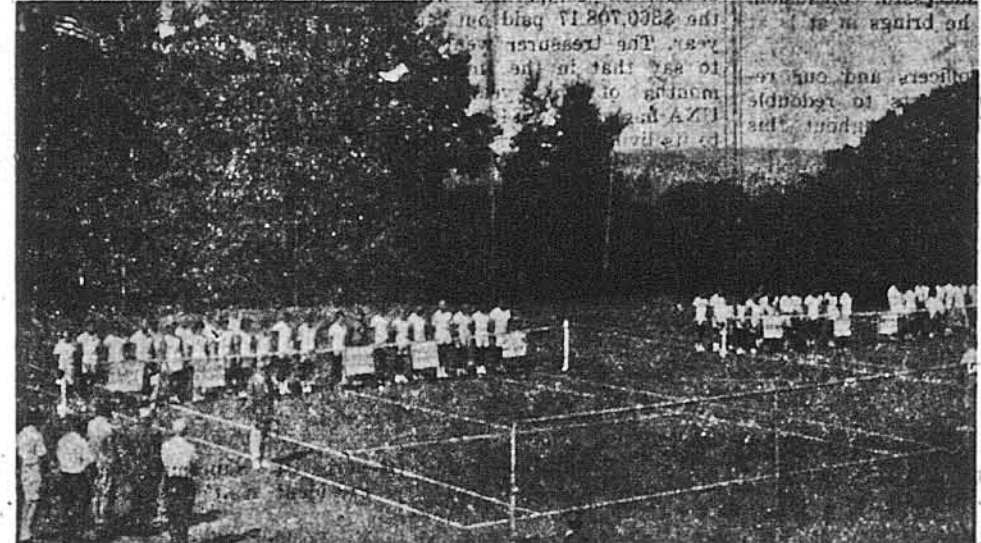
Following is the full content of the replies from Washington: "Office of the Postmaster General, Washington, D.C. 20260. Thank you for your recent communication concerning the issuance of a commemorative stamp to honor Taras Shevchenko.

This proposal is on the agenda for consideration by our Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee as the 1968 stamp program is being formulated.

Your interest in this particular stamp is appreciated. Sincerely yours, Ira Kapenstein, Special Assistant to the Postmaster General."

Other letters were signed by Virginia Brizendine, Director of Philately, Post Office Department.

National Tennis, Swimming Championships



Starting today, the All-Ukrainian national championships in tennis and swimming are being held at Soyuzivka. Competitions in all divisions will find players from the United States and Canada trying to "take home the gold" of UNA trophies and USCAK medals. The swimming meet is scheduled to begin this afternoon, with the finals being held on Sunday at 4 p.m. The tennis tournament begins this morning and finals will be held on Monday, September 4. Pictured above are the opening ceremonies of the tennis tournament last year. Standing in front of the athletes is Bohdan Rak, tournament director (right foreground).

THIS WEEKEND AT SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA — "Soyuzivka Laughing" will be the title of an evening of entertainment to be held on Saturday, September 2, at 8:30 p.m., as part of the entertainment activities planned for the Labor Day weekend at the UNA resort in the magnificent Catskills.

The stars of this evening of mirth will be Edward Kozak (EKO) as "Hryts Zazu-

la." Ivan Kernycky, and Mykola Ponedliok. Skits, monologues and dances will be included in the entertainment program.

The musical director of the program is Prof. Roman Lewycky, choreography is by Irene Zalevska, and Wolodymyr Hentysh, as always, is emcee. The special formulation of the scenery was done by Edward Kozak.



Ivan Kernycky



Edward Kozak (EKO)



Mykola Ponedliok

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Editorial

Labor Day, 1967

American labor has played a major role in the development of our great country. Its role is becoming increasingly more important with each passing day. Labor looks out not only for its own interests, but for the interests of the entire community.

It was 85 years ago that Labor Day was first celebrated. Peter J. McGuire, a union leader, proposed that a day be set aside to honor labor. The first Labor Day was celebrated with a parade in New York with the eight-hour day as its main issue.

American labor has been involved in every major social program, and is a powerful force in political life. It has come a long way since the days of the struggle for an eight-hour day. Today workers continue to fight for better conditions, more security and other benefits. It is a tribute to this free land of ours that dissenting sides, in this case labor and management, can get together and work out their problems. Such freedom is not allowed labor in many parts of the world.

With the change in the status of labor, the meaning of Labor Day has also changed. No longer is it the day set aside to honor labor — practically speaking. Now it is the long weekend, the carnage on the highways, the last fling before the cold weather sets in. It has lost a lot of the meaning it was intended to have. Perhaps we take this holiday for granted. If this is the case, then we should stop and consider the original meaning of this day, and all that this country went through to be able to celebrate such a holiday.

Take just a moment this weekend and be thankful that you have the opportunity to celebrate Labor Day — there are others not as fortunate.

Nobody Else

The end of summer is close at hand. Labor Day weekend is here. For students, vacation time is nearly over, and it will be back to the "old grind" of classes, books, and exams. For those who are through with their schooling, this is the last opportunity for a long weekend at the seashore or the mountains.

In any case, it will soon be back to work for everybody. For some, Labor Day weekend presents an opportunity to work. Many Ukrainian organizations take the opportunity of the extended weekend to hold their conventions, conferences, rallies.

Although the glitter of these affairs reflect, in some way, the accomplishments of the organizations, it is the non-nonsense, down-to-earth conferences and meetings that prepare the foundation of the organization for the future.

The word "future" sounds far away and not to be concerned with immediately. This year it takes on a different meaning. The organizations which are holding their meetings now have a tremendous opportunity to prepare for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. This event, which undoubtedly will be the most important single occurrence in the world-wide Ukrainian community in the next few years, will happen in New York from November 12 to 19. This is a mere ten weeks away!

These organizations not only have the opportunity, but the responsibility to do a good, solid job of planning and preparing. The grass roots level preparation will make or break the Congress — and it means too much to take a chance on having it fail.

What we do now will set the tone of what will be done in years to come.

It can go one way or another — that all depends on you!

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

OUR DUTY TO HELP AMERICA

By PROF. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI, Ph.D.

A lecture delivered at the Ukrainian Studies Center, St. Josephat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, Washington, D.C. on October 1, 1965.

(1)

His Excellency, our Most Reverend Metropolitan, has entrusted me with a threefold task, namely: to organize and establish a Ukrainian Studies Center here at our Seminary in our Nations' Capital; to arrange special lectures each semester in subjects dealing with Ukrainian; and, finally, to see to it that you develop an ability to speak Ukrainian fluently and well.

I am conscious of the fact that you are all native born Americans, that all of your education has been in American schools, that everyone of you, much as an island in the sea, has been surrounded by an ocean of English in books, newspapers, magazines, radio, television, movies. I am equally aware of the fact that you have been influenced by all of this and it is only natural that this should be so. No

On August 24, 1967, President Johnson in a public statement heralded the signing of a pact with the Soviet Union against the proliferation of nuclear weapons among non-nuclear nations. This has long been one of the main goals of United States diplomacy, ever since the first nuclear explosions when it offered to transfer to the United Nations sole and absolute control over all fissionable material and weapons to be made out of it, an offer abruptly rejected by the Soviet Union which proceeded to build up its nuclear capabilities.

Nuclear Club

Since that time Great Britain, with American assistance, has joined the nuclear club and seems content to follow along the American path with the result that there will be probably little doubt that it will likewise sign. France also has joined it but has ostentatiously refused to take part in the eighteen-nation Disarmament Conference. President DeGaulle has resolutely demanded that France, as a great power and the leading representative of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, must have its own atomic force and in defiance of all previous understandings to which he was not a party has continued his own policy on atomic testing.

Communist China under Mao Tse-tung has developed its own force and although it does not yet seem so far advanced, we can scarcely conceive of Red China, in its present mood, undertaking to limit its future actions by an agreement with anyone. We may almost be positive of the refusal of two of the present five nuclear powers to agree to the new pact.

Phraseology

Yet even this does not tell the whole story. When the pact was duly reported by the leading negotiators, Theodore Foster and Alexis Roschin, they submitted what was called two identical but different drafts for consideration. As the texts in five languages are regarded as valid, we would be interested in knowing whether the translators of the two countries came up with identical but different texts for the other languages or whether somewhere along the line there were slight differences of phraseology that may hereafter become the subjects of acrimonious debate, even assuming that there was no unconscious or deliberate adaptation of the texts to suit the interests of their respective countries. Another curious feature of the announcement was that while both sides welcomed the signing, the representative of the Soviets inserted into his remarks bitter attacks on the American policy in Vietnam and on the position of Israel as opposed to the Arabs.

To add further confusion to the situation, Article III pro-

viding for methods of inspection was deliberately left blank in the confidence that world opinion, whatever that has proved to be in the last years, will inevitably force the working out of proper provisions which can be incorporated by the time that the pact has been duly accepted by the nuclear and other powers and deposited with the United Nations as provided by the Charter.

Questionable Part

This is perhaps the most questionable part of the agreement. It has already received a chilly reception in India which wants strong provisions to see that it does not suffer atomic blackmail at the hands of Red China. It has been questioned also by West Germany and Italy, two states that could most easily develop their own nuclear shield, if they so desired.

The question here has to do with the two international agencies, the one set up by the United Nations on an international scale and Euratom, which was produced under the protection of the United States to inspect and look over atomic study and development in the free nations of Europe grouped in NATO.

Proposed Moratorium

The United States has proposed a moratorium of three years before these two are merged, in the hope that suitable methods of defense against nuclear attack can be found to satisfy the other scientifically developed European countries. This promises to be a much more involved question than the diplomats believed at first sight and it may include continued hesitation unless that same world opinion is able to find a speedy and convincing answer.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the new pact is not going to be another of those many attempts during the past fifty years to bind the Soviet Union to the needs of the civilized and free states in the free world. So far these pacts, like the attempts to define aggression and all the others, have contained a loophole somewhere thanks to the Aesopian language and the conflicting ideas of the position of the Soviet Union as a state and the Communist Party as the representative of what Moscow considers to be the progressive part of the population and their zeal for helping the oppressed in all portions of the world, as developed in peaceful cooperation and the fostering of wars of liberation.

Different Relationship

In addition the relation between the United States, Great Britain and the other nations of NATO as it was and is, is very different from that prevailing among the nations of Eastern Europe which are under the heel of the Communist Party. The so-called neutral nations, which

THE NON-NUCLEAR PACT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

have still a different point of view and are being subjected to all kinds of pressure and propaganda.

It is generally admitted that there is going to be sharp and bitter bargaining before all these still unresolved points are brought into a correct and meaningful text which will be satisfactory to those nations not swept off their feet by the vigor and promise of the first fanfare of approval. We can only hope that that first fanfare will not be so effective that it will sweep the American Congress and the serious thinkers of the United States to waive their own considered judgement in an outburst of enthusiasm for this almost

unparalleled agreement, even if it does contain serious elements of doubt and omission. No one wants nuclear warfare with its vast potential for evil. There is such a thing as being over-critical but this, with its consequences, can scarcely compare with the result of a blind enthusiasm which binds the Western powers to an understanding which can release the Communist world and the disagreeing nuclear powers and give them a free hand in controlling the world of the future. This would bind the West to the wheels of a system which denies all for which the West has ever stood—the search for liberty and freedom for all.

Opportunities in Canadian Education

(CANADIAN SCENE) — Ontario's nineteen Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology are a major step forward, filling a gap to create a complete system from kindergarten to the post-graduate level.

The Colleges are neither universities nor extensions of the secondary schools. They will keep the door open to as many students and adults of all ages and interests as possible—all those whose failure to recognize the applicability of the humanities, languages, or abstract mathematics to their own lives has made them potential or actual dropouts. Programs of instruction in the Colleges, therefore, will encourage a learning atmosphere in which everyone may feel at home — emotionally and socially, educationally and economically. And they will provide, not only an equality of opportunity to all, but the fullest possible development of each individual.

The change in the system is the result of an age demanding new emphasis on technical and vocational education, while preserving traditional academic standards. The Colleges will provide courses of every type and level beyond, or not suited to, the secondary school setting, satisfy the needs of graduates from high secondary schools, program, apart from those wishing to attend university, and meet the educational needs of adults and out-of-school youth, whether or not they are secondary school graduates. And too, no able student will be prevented from going on from a College of Applied Arts and Technology to a university. Evening classes and staggered timetables will accommodate shift workers, correspondence courses will be available, and satellite courses will be offered in outlying districts.

Admission requirements are very flexible, with admission based on the ability of the student rather than on written requirements alone. The greatest emphasis will be on the combination of basic capacity, energy, experience and motivation, which, with proper guidance, can lead to improved skills and an enrichment of adult life. The

decision for admission lies with teams of fully qualified counsellors.

In general, the minimum admission requirements for the three year program will be the Ontario Secondary School Graduation Diploma obtained after successful completion of the fourth year of any of the five year programs, and for the two year programs, the Ontario Secondary School Graduation Diploma obtained after successful completion of Grade 12 of any secondary school program. Again, there are one year courses requiring a minimum of Grade 10 for entry. But students whose academic background does not fit exactly into these requirements should communicate with the Registrar of the College. Persons over 19 years of age on September, who are residents of Canada, though lacking in all the formal admission requirements, may be admitted if they give evidence of a likelihood of success. There are, at times, inescapable academic requirements in some courses, but students lacking these may take a special program conducted under College auspices.

The credit system, with the major emphasis on term, rather than on examination performance, can do away with the inequities of the percentage and grade system, and ensure comparable standards in the Ontario Colleges, promoting ease of transfer at home and in North America where the credit system is accepted in community colleges.

Because the Colleges are centrally located, students may continue their education without incurring the costs of leaving home to attend college. Tuition fees are nominal with slight differences from college to college. Generally, the tuition fees are \$100 per year for a one or two year certificate course, and \$200 per year for a three year diploma course.

Students who are residents of Ontario, and satisfy the requirements of a post-secondary institution of learning in Ontario, may apply for an award under the Ontario Student Awards Program. Appli-

Reaction To Post Editorial

(This is a letter, sent to the editors of The Washington Post on August 11, by O. Szczudluk, executive secretary of the New England Committee for Captive Nations, expressing his reactions to their editorial "Captive Congressmen.")

To the Editor:

The editorial "Captive Congressmen" The Washington Post, July 10, 1967) was another example of the newspaper's false preconceptions and misinformation about

Captive Nations Week and captive nations under Russian and Chinese colonialism. We also believe that "all available openings to East-West peace and stability should be explored." We do not believe, however, that such an exploration should be on the account of the captive nations in tightening their captivity, but rather in supporting their right to freedom and self-determination.

Communist Russia has imposed its grasp over captive nations by naked force and brutality, without letting Ukrainians, Armenians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Cossacks, Byelorussians, express their will. Hopefully, you do not accept Communist 99.99% elections as the voice of the people? The "Captive Nations" Week does not "hyphenate" Americans. Yearly observances indicate that Americans from all walks of life participate in observances and express their support of the traditional American principles of freedom and independence of nations.

During the last Israel-Arab conflict, American Jews supported Israel 100%. I have not seen anything stated or

even implied that they were "hyphenated" citizens. American Irish actively supported Ireland's struggle for independence, without being accused of "hyphenated" citizenship or "old-country ethnic backbiting."

It is, indeed, an irony that this newspaper even questions the existence of Byelorussia, Cossackia, Armenia, Ukraine, Turkistan, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Idel-Ural, and other captive nations. The existence of these nations is supported by thousand-year-old histories, national languages, cultures and the determinations to be free and independent. Why, then, should their existence be questioned in this country?

As to "Captive Congressmen," their participation in yearly observances of Captive Nations Week speaks for itself. Our Congress is an integral part of our Government and is empowered under the Constitution to advise the President on matters of foreign policy.

In the spirit that all available openings to East-West peace and stability be explored, the objectivity and the truth about the captive nations under Russian-Communist domination is the first and foremost prerequisite.

Sincerely,
O. Szczudluk
Executive Secretary
New England Committee
for Captive Nations

Gift to J.F.K. Displayed

IRVINGTON, N.J. — The secretary to President Kennedy, is on display at the Irvington Public Library today, July 13, published an article about a present which was sent to President Kennedy by Mrs. K. Wovk.

A framed letter from Evelyn Lincoln, former personal secretary to President Kennedy, is on display at the Irvington Public Library today, July 13, published an article about a present which was sent to President Kennedy by Mrs. K. Wovk.

The letter, dated Aug. 15, 1963 and bearing the simple letterhead "The White House, Washington (no D.C.) expressions: the President's thanks for a poem which Mrs. Wovk embroidered for his birthday.

Each of the other samplers on display contains wording from the Jefferson Monument in Washington and is done in black and white needlepoint on white Indian-head. They were framed simply in black and gold by Mrs. Wovk herself, and were originally displayed this spring at the Senior Citizen Hobby Show at the Public Service Auditorium, Newark.

"Mrs. Wovk, who has lived in Irvington for 40 years, originally came from Ukraine. She was so thrilled by the nation's capitol on her first visit there, that she felt she must use her lifelong embroidery hobby to perpetuate the words she read on the monuments.

"Mrs. Wovk, a widow, is the mother of Mrs. Anna Mount of Union and Walter Wovk, an analytical chemist with DuPont at the Pigment Plant in Tennessee. She has five grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

"The following words of anonymous authorship were sent to President Kennedy for his 46th birthday:

"Age is a quality of mind. If you've left your dreams behind, If hope is cold, if you no longer look ahead, If your ambitious fires are dead Then you are old.

But-if from life you take the best, If in life you keep the zest, If love you hold, no matter how the years go by, No matter how the birthdays fly—You are not old."

standing, so developed, will become mutual friendship, respect and well-being among the nations of the world and thus the basis for true peace aim of American foreign policy: that the world might become a community of free nations and free peoples, free because they espouse the same moral principles? (To be continued)

Because of this laziness, some of our talented and gifted Ukrainians in the United States have already limited their creativity to amassing houses, cars, television sets, the best drinks and comics. Yes, sad to say, some of our wonderful Ukrainian people, influenced by the super-abundance of American well-being are regressing to savagery and slowly changing from intelligent human beings into nothing more than an anthropoid. They think that their material salvation, their achieving of material wealth and status consists in becoming more American than Americans. So they go to extremes in their use and/or abuse of English and make caricatures of themselves much in the fashion of Felix the Cat, Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Elsie the Cow and Ferdinand the Bull, caricatures made famous by Hollywood publicity.

My dear Colleagues! Note that I call you colleagues, proof that I speak to you as those who are equal to me because of the seriousness of your intellectual endeavors and the exalted state to which you are being called. I will not speak down to you as though from some "Ivory Tower" or from some superior position. No, I will speak to you as an American to Americans, to American patriots who love their country and know how to value its "true and new law established by Washington."

Perhaps, in the period prior to World War I, there might have been reason for calling the United States by such a name. At that time, we must remember, the United States was but a second class nation; it was not the dollar, but the pound which was the international currency; not Wall Street, but London which was the money capital of the world; not the United States but Great Britain which had the mightiest Navy; not the United States but Europe which was the center of world politics. For this reason, the intolerant chauvinism of those years could and did impose upon our country the unsavory epithet "melting pot." But since World War II vast and great changes have taken place in the world. America, the United States has become, in spite of herself, the leading world power, the leader of the free nations of the world. As a result, she has had to assume various international functions and obligations and this very variety of nationalities from which and by which

she has grown, must and do constitute her greatest single strength and resource.

This leads me to make the following four statements and to ask you to think deeply upon them. To my way of thinking, they demand the wholehearted support of every American.

1. America, at the present time, requires of its citizens a knowledge of foreign languages and cultures! Why? Because the old era of isolationism for the United States has disappeared, is no more! Our modern age of instant communications and jet travel has so shortened distances and time that the United States, and for that matter every nation in the world are living in each others' backyards. American self-interest demands that she be well informed of the history and cultures of the nations with which she has to deal and to be able to communicate with them, she must know and speak their languages. American leadership and ideals in the world are dependent upon the immortal ideas of the De-

claration of Independence, especially on its thoughts concerning the dignity of the human person. Be certain of this, the United States will never be able to share her ideals of democracy and freedom with the other nations of the world if she cannot speak to them about herself in their own languages.

It is this which gives the lie to the "melting pot" theory. It is this which underscores in modern American political and cultural thought the concept of the need to respect and nurture a "cultural and linguistic pluralism." This our government is trying to do with its "people to people" programs. For its part, each and every ethnic group living in America must become a bridge between the United States and its country of origin, whether it be in Europe or in Asia. The "people to people" program intends that these living bridges of personal contact between the peoples of the various nations will enrich the cultures of all of the nations involved. Mutual under-

Executive Committee Reports

(Concluded from Page 1)

recording department of the UNA, which is under his direction. He gave an analysis of the state and activity of the membership for the first seven months of 1967.

The UNA had, at the end of July, 87,471 members. Of these, 86,823 were in the Juvenile Department; 57,898 in the Adult Department, and 2,750 insured with accident certificates. In this seven-month period UNA general membership grew by 418. Of these, 126 were in the Juvenile Department; 164 in the Adult Department; and 128 in the accident insurance group. The UNA, with such gains and losses in membership could bring in 800 new members in a year and this would bring the general UNA membership in the three-year campaign to 89,500.

There were 77,265 active members in the UNA at the end of July.

Gains in new members outweigh the natural and expected losses, of which there were 494 deceased, 400 matured endowment certificates, and 477 members with paid-up certificates, in the first seven-month period of 1967. The losses which should be defeated are the suspensions, of which there were 584, and cash surrender for 386 certificates.

The recording department will institute a new file of paid-up certificates in order to re-organize them for new insurance. Among these there are 60% who are candidates for additional insurance. Mr. Sochan proposed a plan for this purpose.

In the last month the Supreme Office has tried to speed-up the mailing of statements, bills and certificates of new members.

A secretaries' and organizers' course was held at Soyuzivka, at which new secretaries and organizers received necessary training.

Report Of Supreme Vice-President Bohdan Zorych
Mr. Zorych, head of the Canadian Office of the UNA, reported on the development of the UNA in Canada. He stated that the Supreme Office is assigning organizational quotas to all Branches assigned the same quotas to the Canadian Branches, while the Canadian Office worked out a separate plan which assigns greater quotas than those assigned by the Supreme Office.

Percentage-wise, Canadian UNA organizational successes were greater than those in the United States, in the first six months of 1967.

Report Of Supreme Vice-President Mrs. M. Dushnyck

Mrs. Mary Dushnyck reported that she has been corresponding with Ukrainians in Argentina with the purpose of forming a UNA Branch there. She reported on her visits to UNA Branches in Nebraska and California. In her report, Mrs. Dushnyck told the members of the Supreme Executive Committee of the problems and wishes of the UNA members in Nebraska and California.

Report Of Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer

Mr. Lesawyer, in the first part of his report, spoke about his recent trip to Europe from June 28 to August 4. This report was published in Svoboda and in The Ukrainian Weekly last week. In the second half of his report Mr. Lesawyer presented the general characteristics and development of the UNA in the first seven months of this year. He spoke about the need for new organizational methods, short-term investment tendencies, the building of a new UNA center. Svoboda shows increased receipts, but also increased expenditures; receipts at Soyuzivka were lower than last year for the month of July, but this can be attributed to the rainy weather and the number of people going to Expo; the children's camps and the cultural courses at Soyuzivka have proceeded in a satisfactory manner.

Report Of Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Antin Dragan

Mr. Dragan closed the series of reports, informing the Supreme Executive Committee of the preparations of materials for the second volume of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, and the plans of Svoboda.



Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School

On June 11, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School in Detroit held its fifth commencement exercises. The graduates and guests were honored with the presence of his Excellency, Bishop Gabro who together with the pastor Father Innocent Lotocky presented the graduates with their diplomas.

This year's graduating class was a small one of only 37 students of which 8 graduated with high honors and 3 with honors. The following is a list of the names of this year's graduating class:

Chrystyna Maria Andruszkiv
Lubomyra Bilij
Anna Martha Bocheny
Marika Jenny Chepurny
Helen Pauline Dehtiar
Ronald A. Dziechciarz
Myron Fedoriv
John G. Glowa
Natalia Vera Horak
Anna Horeczko
Gerhard A. Josyfowycz
Stefan Kapelan
David John Kaszuba
Myron Koczan
Orysia Kopacz
Ihor Nicholas Kunynskyj
George Laska
Ola Lojuk

On June 11, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School in Detroit held its fifth commencement exercises. The graduates and guests were honored with the presence of his Excellency, Bishop Gabro who together with the pastor Father Innocent Lotocky presented the graduates with their diplomas.

Yakiw Hnizdovsky Spoke on Mass Mechanical Reproduction

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — On Sunday, July 23, in the third of this season's Cultural Lecture Series at Soyuzivka, the internationally acclaimed painter and print-maker, Mr. Yakiw Hnizdovsky, presented a lecture on "Mass Mechanical Reproduction." The talk was based on an article by Mr. Hnizdovsky in the June 1967 issue of 'Suchasnist.'

Born In Ukraine

Mr. Hnizdovsky was born in Ukraine, and studied art in Poland and Yugoslavia. He came to the United States in 1949. Since then he has achieved wide recognition, particularly with his expressive and meticulously fashioned woodcuts. His work is continuously included in a United States Information Agency exhibit of Contemporary American Graphic Art that tours Latin America, Europe, the USSR, Africa, and the Orient.

The woodcuts of this talented artist have been acquired for the permanent collections of the White House (which has seven by Mr. Hnizdovsky), the Library of Congress, the Boston and Philadelphia Art Museums, the Woodward Foundation, and by art critic John Canaday of The New York Times. They also form part of the private collections of Nelson Rockefeller, Truman Capote as well as of many other institutions and private individuals throughout the world.

Book Illustrator

Mr. Hnizdovsky has illustrated numerous books, including The Poems of John Keats (Thomas Y. Crowell Co.; New York, 1964), and The Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, by the same publisher, which will appear in September.

In his talk, Mr. Hnizdovsky described some of the desultory effects of mass reproduction on the arts. He argued that the facile reproduction of art, music and literature has tended to stultify modern man's appreciation of the arts. Only sensationalism

becomes visible and recognized. The Spanish painters, Picasso and Dali, for example, are popular because they have consciously and effectively exploited the contemporary need for theatrics.

Earlier this year Mr. Hnizdovsky published a book, HNZIDOVSKY: Paintings, Graphics, Ceramics, Essays (Prolog Inc.; New York, 1967). The book includes over sixty reproductions illustrating the widerange of his artistic interests, and a number of essays. The introductory autobiographical essay describing the artist's initial encounters with his newly adopted country is of lasting interest and value.

Vassyl Andrey Lonchyna
Anna Marie Maslak
George D. Mikulak
Ascold A. Mowa-Mykytenko
Joann Mudryj
Roman Onesko
Daria Paluch
Maria Pochodaj
Kathleen Pamela Proval
Walter William Rudyk
Michael Roman Rudnycky
Nanette Virginia Slepak
Maria M. Stasiw
Dorothy Susan Steffer
Walter Jerome Stoiko
Inna Szustow
Helen Sophia Wdowyn
Judy Pauline Woyna
Maria Zurawskij

Correction

Due to an error, the obituary of John Marko Jr., in the August 26 issue of the Weekly, stated that the late Mr. Marko was survived by "his wife Teresa and his brother William." The late Mr. Marko was not married. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Marko Sr., his brother William, and his sister-in-law Teresa.



SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk

A Lesson In History

Did you know that the Ukrainian sports club in Newark, Sitch, was actually named after a "Cossack Regiment on the Black Sea?" If you didn't, consider yourself as having failed in current events, to say nothing of history.

We See The Light

This enlightening revelation comes from no other than the manager of the club, Eugene Chyzowycz, who reportedly told this story to Newark Star-Ledger sports reporter Ike Kuhns.

Kuhns, an enterprising reporter, used this bit of valuable information in one of his stories which concerned the expansion plans of the American Soccer League. Writing in the July 2 issue of his newspaper, Kuhns said that the ASL will become "a top minor league," with Sitch being the Newark representative.

Drop Ukrainian Image?

Says Kuhns: "The main part of the Newark entry will be the Ukrainian Sitch team which has been a power in the league the past few seasons. However, the team, which will play its home games in Schools Stadium, will drop the Ukrainian image and attempt to field a team of diversified nationalities."

Then the Star-Ledger reporter quotes Chyzowycz as saying: "We want this to be Newark's team. We have backing from businessmen in the city and we hope the soccer fans here will accept this as a city team."

From here on Kuhns continues on his own, without quotes, but evidently relying on good information. He reassures those who may have supported the club in the past that they have nothing to worry about because "the team is likely to retain its nickname 'Sitch' however. He goes on to say, "The tag was derived from the name of a fighting Cossack Regiment on the Black Sea in the Ukraine." See? You Don't? Oh, well.

Santos "loses" To Inter

The dream game came and went and there is hardly a ripple on the soccer scene here, except the foul taste that the highly-promoted affair left behind.

Inter came here to do one thing — repay Santos for the humiliation (4-1) it suffered at the hands of the masters of Brazil a year ago. It accomplished that and then some.

Item — Pele was forced to leave, having been tackled out of action the first time he made a move for the goal (New York Times photos showed this clearly).

Item — The referee and some other Brazilian players, plus the startled Yankee Stadium special police were made quite aware of what soccer is really all about in Europe when a mob of some 150 took matters into its own hands. Later won, 1-0.

Rain, Rain, Go Away

The crowd, more than 37,000, failed to break records but probably only because of the rainest weekend this season and the match had to be postponed from Friday night to Saturday night.

There are reports that Pele, having been kicked around the field by players who are unable to match his stride, maneuverability or even sportsmanship, says he will never play again in a World Cup competition. No doubt he still has some bruises left from the last one in England.

There is no reason, of course why he should, except maybe the love of the game. Pele makes more money out of his enterprises than he does out of the game, and besides, it is safer.

New Ukrainian Church Planned In Miami

MIAMI, Fla. — Ground was broken for the new St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church here on Sunday, July 30. The Rev. Stephen Magalas, pastor, officiated. Participating in the ceremony were Mayor Robert King High of Miami, the Rev. Demosthenes Mekras of St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Church and a number of other civic and religious leaders.

The new church has been designed by Architect Charles Martel along the lines of Orthodox churches in the Ukraine with arched windows and a dome featuring both Byzantine and baroque architectural styles.

Emanating from the dome will be a steeple topped by a cross, a combination of the cross of Christ and St. Andrew's cross, named for St. Andrew, the apostle of Kiev, capital city of Ukraine.

The church will seat around 200 and will feature heavy, double wooden doors at the entrance.

It is expected to be finished in about three months with the first services to be conducted on Dec. 19, feast day of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the church.

St. Nicholas parish was started nine years ago by a small group of people with a Ukrainian background.

Father Magalas came to the church eight years ago when the congregation numbered only 14. Today there are 110 members.

He is from Kiev and came to the United States about 10 years ago from Canada at which time he was transferred to the church's headquarters in Boundbrook, N.J., where he was a member of the staff.

The church is under the jurisdiction of His Eminence Metropolitan John Theodorovich of Philadelphia. The present chapel will be used as a residence for the pastor when the new church is completed.

Edmond Stasiuk Dies at 46

EAST HAVEN, Conn. — maker at Unimax Corp., Wal-Edmond Stasiuk, of East Haven, Conn., died suddenly in Yale-New Haven Hospital. He was 46.

He was born in New Haven, Jan. 11, 1921, the son of Joanna Hanusiak Stasiuk and the late Karol Stasiuk. His father died this past March 18.

Mr. Stasiuk was a graduate of Commercial High School, attended Arnold College and then enlisted in Army during World War II. Following the war, he attended Bullard Haven Technical School. He was employed as a tool and die

Foreword by Clarence A. Manning. Ukrainian short stories by Luke Luctw. "Lymerynva" by Marko Vovchok. "Little Myron" and "The Education of Hrytako" by Ivan Franko. "Nature" by Orla Kobylanska. "The Duel" by Michael Kotsiubynsky. "The Bad Road" and "The Terrible Night" by Modest Levytsky. "A Conversation" by Lesia Ukrainka. "Their Land" by Basil Stefanyk. "The Changeling" by Les Martovych. "A Flower of Fortune" and "Ready to Go" by Bohdan Lepkyt. "They Caught A Thief" by Marko Cheremshyna. "Adventure of Archangel Raphael" by Yuri Klen. "Unforgettable" by Alexander Dovzhenko. "Homo Lenis" by Arkadii Liubchenko. "Petka Klyn" by Yuri Lyba. "Three Kings and A Queen" by Anatole Kurdydyk. "Dienblenphu Will Surrender Tomorrow" by Oleh Lyslak. "The Discarded Newspaper" by Ivan Kernytsky. and "The Girl From Vynnytsia" by Ivan Smoley.

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BIG WEEKEND AT SOYUZIVKA

Labor Day
September, 2, 3 and 4

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 8:30 p.m.
'SOYUZIVKA LAUGHING'
COMEDY REVUE

Participants:
Eko, Iker and Mykola Ponedilok
PROGRAM: SCENES, MONOLOGUES, SONGS, DANCES
Emcee — WOLODYMYR HENTYSH
Musical Director — ROMAN LEWYCKY
Choreography — IRENE ZALEVSKA
Scene Formulation — EKO
Texts — EKO, IKER, and WOLODYMYR HENTYSH

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 8:30 p.m.

CONCERT:
Ireneus Zuk
Internationally famous pianist from Montreal
Wasyl Melnychyn
Soloist from Kentucky

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY
DANCING
TO THE SOUNDS
"Amor"



ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

о. Любомир Гузар

У НЕВОЛІ ВЛАСНИХ СЛАБОСТЕЙ

(Проповідь з нагоди Тижня Поневолених Націй та закриття Табору ім. Миколи Міхновського, в Елленвіл, 23-го липня 1967 р.)

Дорогі в Христі!

Згідно з законом, який встановив Конгрес ЗДА, третій тиждень місяця липня присвячений згадці про Поневолених Народів, і саме сьогодні цей тиждень добігає кінця. Коли прочитусмо в газетах і журналах вістки про те, як по різних містах ЗДА торжественно проходить цей тиждень, наші думки, повні надій, линуть в далекі рідні сторони, між наших поневолених батьків та матерей, братів і сестер. Якось тепліше, сердечніше випливають тоді з наших сердець молитви про волю. Але коли проминуть голосні промови, гарячі запевнення невмирущої любови до рідного, коли пройде Тиждень Поневолених Народів і знову заспірають наші будні, може тоді усвідомимо і зрозуміємо, що згадуючи наших поневолених рідних, ми забуваємо, перемчуємо каліс іншого, не менш поневоленого — забуваємо ми про самих себе. Коли, тому звернувшись сотні років, наш поет і пророк Тарас Шевченко писав такі слова:

Страшно власти у кайдани
Умирати в неволі...
А ще гірше — спати, спати,
І спати на волі.
І заснути на вікниці,
І сліду не кинуть
Нікого: «однаково
Чи жив, чи загинув!»
Коли порівняємо, «Дорогі в Христі, наших братів в Україні та наших сестер, здивуємося, що ми, подекуди, потрапили в далеко гіршу неволю. І тим вона гірша, що ніхто нас туди не гнав, що самі ми в неї запліли своєю власною волею в ній сидимо. В Україні Московський безбожник жорстоко і послідовно старався позбавити наших братів їхніх, Богом даних, людських прав. Складними методами там виривають їм із серця святу віру та національну свідомість. Можливо, що останніми роками поденне життя стало дещо легшим, може рідше ходять вони голодними, може вільніше подорожують, але все те не може прикрити бруталних фактів релігійного й національного поневолення. Зате ми вітаємося повною релігійною й національною свободою і хліба у нас подостатком. Можна справді сказати, що свобода наша необмежена. Та, вестак, ми ніби вибрали собі бути рабами: нас приспівляють добробут і ми радо піддаємося його отруйним приманкам. В Америці ми постійно заняті й перетомлені. Чим? — погоню за доларом. Нам його завжди не вистачає, бо завжди знаходиться ще щось, що нам бракує і ми мусимо те набутти, інакше ми не дорівняємо нашим сусідам і через те будемо нещасливими. Та це ще тільки півліха. Справжня трагедія починається тоді, коли ми остаточно досягли чогось і розжились. Коли порівняємо наші середовища за останніх 15 років, то побачимо, що поступово щораз менше нас ходить до церкви на Службу Божу, не згадуючи інших відривів. Щораз менше людей щиро цікавляться громадським життям, щораз частіше зустрічаємо явище, що не можна вибрати управи для наших суспільних установ, бо ніхто не хоче брати на себе тягару. Навіть в ім'я великих діл, в ім'я загальносуспільної користі, важко нам піднести понад наші вузькі інтереси і тому не раз трапляються великі нагоди зробити спільними силами щось справді гідне. У нашому особистому й родинному житті ми наби-

раємо форм середовища, в якому ми живемо. На жаль, не вибираємо ми того, що вартісне й гідне подиву, але навпаки, чомусь здається нам, що станемо рівноядними громадянами аж тоді, коли заризимось тими гіршими, негативними поняттями й звичаями. У час, коли ми прибули до американської землі, нашою найбільшою окрасою було високе й тонке відчуття християнської моралі. Подивимось на себе сьогодні: добробут сильніший нас підточив. І не було б це ще такою трагедією, коли б то тільки ми самі пропадали. Але показується, що ми, замість передавати наш найкращий скарб нашим дітям, дозволяємо їм на багато невластиво. Щораз менше зустрічаємо домів, у яких всіма силами стараються виховати поборну українську людину. Щораз менше дітей у наших церковних школах, у наших молодечих організаціях — на українських літніх таборах. І коли так застановимось над тим щиро, то, виставив, хто більш нещасливий: наші брати — чи ми? Хто більше поневолений: вони ворогом, чи ми своїми слабостями? І порівняння це тому болюче, що ми, незважаючи на різні, несприятливі обставини, все ж таки маємо змогу жити й діяти по-людському, вільно й гідно. Ми маємо силу, маємо нагоду на многогранне, творче й корисне життя. Ми можемо належно виховати наших дітей та вищувати їх у дорогу життя найкращими надбаннями цього світу, а зокрема надбаннями наших предків.

У сьогоднішньому Євангелію почули ми про мешканців галицького краю, які просили Ісуса відійти від них, бо він позбавив їх земських діл. Не пізнали вони, що Той, Який може звільнити людину від диявольської неволі, може їх самих наділити куди більшими скарбами, ніж одне стадо свиней... Лютий ворог нашого народу силою намагався вирвати Божі дари. Але ми знаємо з листування, зі звітів туристів, чи навіть із самої офіційної радянської преси, що це ворогові не дуже вдалося. Якими бідними були б ми, коли б ми самовільно відкинули те, що найбільш цінне у нашому житті, а, натомість, терпіли від власної закладності. Хай воно так не буде! Коли милосердний Господь охоронить нас від неволі безбожого комунізму — мусимо всіма силами берегти себе, свою власну свободу, а тоді зможемо своєю працею причинитися до того, щоб на Україні радісно дзвонили дзвони, щоб весело мали рідні стіги. Пам'ятаймо, що таких великих діл можуть досягти тільки люди вільні! Амінь!



В Нью-Йорку відбувся успішний бал дебютанток. Аранжером балу був Е. Климко, а дебютанток представляла мж. М. Семанішич. На фото: дебютантки під час чергової представлення. Вгорі з правої сторони зліва мж. М. Семанішич та Е. Климко.



Головна Управа Спільноти Української Молоді Америки вибрала Одинадцятим Головним З'їздом СУМА, що відбувся 26-27 листопада 1966 року в Статлер - Пльтон Хотелі. В першому ряді третій зліва новообраний голова Г.У. мгр. С. Гановський, четвертий, Голова Головної Виховної Ради Центральної Управи СУМА д-р М. Кушпир, п'ятий — бувший Голова, а тепер Заст. Голови Г.У. СУМА сот. Лев Футала.

У 50-ЛІТТЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ РЕВОЛЮЦІЇ І 25-ЛІТТЯ УПА

Впродовж трьох тижнів таборники Табору СУМА ім. Міхновського біля Елленвіл дбайливо підготувались, щоб врочисто відсвяткувати 50-ліття початку Української Національної Революції та 25-ліття створення УПА. Ці святкування розпочались Апенелем і запаленням Святокової Ватри на головній площі, перед Пам'ятником Героїв; відбулись вони на закінчення тридцятирічної виховної програми. У своєму короткому, вступному слові сот. Юрій Кононів, учасник Визвольних Змагань 1917-19 рр., нагадав про те, що вічний вогонь, який горить біля Пам'ятника Героїв, є часткою того великого подум'я, що зродилося у кривавій боротьбі за незалежність України. Наталка Шалай, під час якої таборники розважали численну збірну гостей скетчами, піснями, коломийками. У цій частині молоді юначки виконали під провідом вих. Оксана Ференц весняні хорівки, а впорядник Аскольд Лозинський, Володимир Куріло, Анна Дидак та Анна Лавро, проводила монтаж вих. Софія Буря. Вільноручними вправами молодшого і старшого юнацтва, до стрілецьких і повстанських пісень, що ними проводила Таня Красій, — закінчено святкову частину ватри. Розваговою частиною провадила вих. Наталка Шалай, під час якої таборники розважали численну збірну гостей скетчами, піснями, коломийками. У цій частині молоді юначки виконали під провідом вих. Оксана Ференц весняні хорівки, а впорядник Аскольд Лозинський зворушив усіх знаменитою рецитациєю вірша про орла. Після закінчення ватри юнацтво, під провідом обозних, подалося у напрямку табору, покидаючи площу. Незабаром сурма сповістила усіх про нічну тишу в таборі.

Софія Буря (виховниця старших юначок)

Табір — наш рай...

Хоча таборове життя часто представляють, як небо, то цюгорічний наш табір виявився справжнім раєм. «Безоблачний провідник» — командант, якого всі уявляють, як «таборового ката», виявився насправді добрим і лагідним опікуном таборників. Зате справжнім мучителем старших юнаків був їхній виховник, популярно званий «Сарджент Картер», що



Друзі мгр. Т. Бушак — голова СУМ Канади, мгр. С. Гановський — голова ГУ СУМА, подруга М. Яцив — командант Дівочого табору, роблять перегляд сумівських колон після відкриття Збору СУМ в Канаді.

Святоіванівська ватра і теренова гра

Вечір був холодний. На березі озера височіла готова ватра. Всі готувалися до Святоіванівської ватри, кожна з нас чекала її з напруженням, бо хто знає, чи давні повір'я про цвіт шпаста є цілковитою народною фантазією... Вкінці зібралось усе юнацтво докруги ватри, прибули і гості, щоб почути й побачити нашу програму. Починаємо її нашими «Сумівськими Вогнями», а згодом кожний підтабір демонструє свої точки: веселі скетчі, пісні, коломийки викликають у гостей щирий сміх. Далше проходить остання точка програми і старші юначки приготувались до купальних ігор. Сплетені з пахучого зілля вінки прикрашуємо палаючими свічками і пускаємо їх на воду. Тим часом хлопці пускаються пливати до берега, щоб ті вінки зловити. Після купальних ігор закінчується програма ватри, мол-дше юнацтво повертається до табору, а старше юнацтво відходить на теренову гру. Ціль гри: знайти квіт папороті.

Ідемо нічною лісовою гушавиною, поспішно пробираємось крізь кущі, бо знаємо, що хлопці також поспішають, намагаючись першими дійти до цілі. Аж ось знайдемо Шпафети! Пробуємо якнайкраще розшифрувати код. Треба обережно оминати всі перешкоди, непомітно пройти попри стійку, зберігати повну тишу. Кожна з нас стримує віддих Радом у великих кущах червоним вогником палає незваний, розлогий цвіт! Підкрадаємось до нього, ховаючись у високих травах, і нарешті здобуємо «Цвіт папороті!» У той момент чуємо наказ нашої провідниці: «Якнайшвидше вертатись до табору!». Негайно творимо лаву і темною лісовою Лоріжкою відходимо в напрямку табору. Аж тепер відчуємо зтому й холод. Все таки, ми бадьорі: цвіт папороті наш! Ми — переможці!

ст. юн. Дарілка Буря (рід «Зв'язкові»)

„Гартуйсь” — наш привіт

Ранком, ще перед сьомою годиною, ми будимо одна одну і пробуємо встати перед покликом ранньої сурми. Всі хочемо, щоб наш рід прибіг перший на ранню руханку, тому швидко вдягаємось і вмиваємось холодною водою. Одного дня ми повставали вранці і побачили, що надворі падає дощ. Наша подруга

обозна виїшла надвір і скачала, що ми, все таки, будемо мати руханку надворі. Ми швидко вибігли на площу і на свисток почали робити вправи, вслід за нашою обозною. Шеля руханки усі ми буди мокрі, і тоді ми зрозуміли наш юно-сумівський привіт: „Гартуйсь!”

Ірка Данилів (рід „Ромашки”)

Вірність ідеалам — наше завдання

На нашій оселі всі таборники живуть, немов одна велика християнська, українська родина. Щоденні наші ранні й вечірні апелі є найважливішою частиною нашого життя. Бо під час них ми віддаємо пошесті нашим найвищим ідеалам. Держимося сумівського заповіддя: „Вірність ідеалам — наше завдання”. Над усім нами стоїть Бог і Україну, кожен день у таборі починаємо молитвою та піднесенням прапорів, що їм, стоячи на струнку, віддаємо пошесті.

На апелі збираємось під таборами, від провідом наших обозних, та виходимо на простору табору площу.

Марійка Фесьо ст. юн. (рід „Русалки”)

Ніч під Івана Купала

Вмивались трави вечірньою россою. На обрії зникало втомлене, гаряче літнє сонце. Із гір на низини злітав спроквола вечір, завітчанний холодними краплинами рос. Забрніли хором цїркуні в високих травах, а в повітрі снувався невольимий чар Святоіванівської Ночі. Здавалось, немов ненароком залетів він аж сюди із пишних піль буйного Подніпров'я, леготом злинув із запашних карпатських полонин, заплівшись у кучеряві коси заблуканої верби і тихо спливав по них на плесо гірської річки... „Коли вечір світлий зорі” — рознеслась докруги і молитовно застигла на юнацьких устах: „... Дай нам, Боже, для Рідного Краю українськї серця зберегти!” Спалахнула ватра, заіскрились юнацькі очі, а по плесі завітчанного ставу полипли такі давні — давні пісні. У тіні темних алиць стрункі погстаті юнацькі ритмічними рухами спускають вінки на воду; у них зстромлені запалені свічки. Це моменти — і плесо річки й ставу криється в тихих чарівних вогниках. І пливають безжурно водою цїлі вінки, розкалюючи кавку далеких віків. Аж оазь річки відноситься холодної

впорядникам. Серед такого таборового раю час пробігав надто швидко, і жаль бере на згадку, що незабаром прийде час його покидати.

Роман Мірчук (впорядник мол. юнаків)



Друзі мгр. Т. Бушак — голова СУМ Канади, мгр. С. Гановський — голова ГУ СУМА, подруга М. Яцив — командант Дівочого табору, роблять перегляд сумівських колон після відкриття Збору СУМ в Канаді.



Відбиванкова дружина юнаків Осередку СУМА ім. ген. хор. Тараса Чупринки в Гартфорд, Конн. ЗДА. Першун Відбиванкового Турніру СУАСТ - Схід — 1967 р. Зліва до права стоять: Піган Богдан, Піган Степан, Рудзінський Богдан, Дутка Богдан. Перед ними: Криворучко Петро, Гунчак Павло.



В час відкриття Юнацького табору на Оселі ВУМ біля Елленвіл загостив Іх Ексцеленція Йосиф Шмондок — Сисник Стомфорду. Іх Ексцеленція розмовляв з заст. голови ГУ СУМ Л. Футалою та представниками адміністрації Оселі. (Світлив М. Фурда.)



Суміяці слухають промови директора ЕКСПО - 67



Масові вільноручні вправи юначок СУМ на ЕКСПО - 67

З ЛІСТІВ ДО РЕДАКЦІЇ

„Хочу поінформувати Вас, що Осередку СУМА в Пармі розпочав систематичне ведення сумівських радіомовлень при стації WXEN в Клівленді, в рамках Радіогодини Організації Визвольного Фронту в Огайо, під керівництвом Степана Зорія. Сталося це у зв'язку із поширенням цієї авдіції до чотирьох годин в тиждень.

Радіопрोगрама СУМА має окрему сторінку хроніки Осередку, і в ній бере участь юнацтво. Добре було б, щоб матеріали, які йтимуть в цих авдіціях, пресова референтура збирала, бо багато дечого з них можна було б використувати в сумівських виданнях, відповідно виправивши. Мене цікавить теж, чи існують при інших Осередках такі програми? Якщо так, добре було б вестн їх у постійний контакт для виміни матеріалами”.

Софія Буря (Клівленд)

Відповідь редакції: Ідея обміну матеріалами є дуже добра. Думасмо, що цей лист заставити деякі Осередки подумати над тим, а кер. преси і інформації Г.У. СУМА вже зобов'язався в цій справі, що обмін матеріалів подікавляється також і не сумівські радіопрोगрами.

Грига Сернівка ст. юн. (рід „Петлюрівки”)

НАШ ТАБІР...

На таборі в Елленвіл Час минає лїро, Краса синїх гїр, лїса Нас усіх голубить.

Мову нашу і знання, Рїдне все пізнали Ми приїздимо сюди Все те тут плекати.

Пуся Пащак ст. юн. (рід „Повстанки”)