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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

"...AS WE LEARN TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER AT HOME, LET US ALSO SEEK TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER WITH ALL MANKIND..."
Richard M. Nixon

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

РІК LXXVI Ч. 111 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1969 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 111. VOL. LXXVI

Governor Rockefeller Proclaims 'Fraternal Week' in N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y. — Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York has designated the week of June 8-14, 1969 as "Fraternal Week" in the State of New York.

In a letter to Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, who is President of the New York Fraternal Congress for this year, William R. Eckhof, the Governor's Press Secretary, said that "Governor Rockefeller was pleased to proclaim 'Fraternal Week' in New York State."

The proclamation, dated June 4, 1969, reads:

The National Fraternal Congress of America is an affiliation of some 102 fraternal organizations and ten million members.

The Fraternal Benefit System, through its societies and lodges in every community, performs many religious, charitable, patriotic and benevolent activities. These local societies and lodges, and members in the civic and patriotic projects, render valuable service to our State and Nation.

The fraternal benefit societies proclaim their patriotism through special observances of Flag Day, June fourteenth. The National Fraternal Congress of America has chosen the dates of Fraternal Week to include Flag Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim June 8-14, 1969, as

FRATERNAL WEEK

in New York State.

GIVEN under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine.

Ukrainian Boy Appointed to West Point

Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher (left) and Eugene Iwanyk (right).

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Representative Cornelius E. Gallagher congratulates Eugene Iwanyk on his appointment to the United States Military Academy. He was selected on the basis of his scholastic records and placement on an open competitive examination, which Rep. Gallagher uses as a guide in appointing his candidates to the Academies, that plus a desire on the part of the young men to serve their country and make the service their career in life. Iwanyk lives at 364 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, N.J.

The parents of Eugene, Wasyl and Julia Iwanyk, came to Jersey City in 1950 from Germany, and became members of Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church and also members of the Ukrainian National Association. Eugene attend the Ukrainian Catholic school in Jersey City, was a member of the "Surma" Orchestra and was active in high school track.

Mykola Pasika, Editor Of 'America,' Dies at 71

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mykola Pasika, editor of "America," Ukrainian Catholic daily, died on June 9, 1969, after a long illness, at the age of 71.

Mr. Pasika was born on January 18, 1898 in Loshniv, Western Ukraine. He served in the Legion of the Ukrainian "Sichovi Striltsi" in 1917-1919 and attended the secret Ukrainian University in Lviv. Subsequently, he graduated from the law school at the University of Lviv, and was a professor at Ukrainian gymnasiums in Yavoriv and Stanyslaviv. He was also editor of "Nova Zorya," a Ukrainian Catholic weekly, and "Ukrainski Visti," a Ukrainian daily in Lviv.

After World War II, he lived in Munich, Germany, where he taught at the Ukrainian gymnasium and seminary, and was associate professor of the Higher Ukrainian Economic School, and associate editor of "Ukrainska Trybuna" in Munich.

Upon his arrival in 1949 to the United States, he became an associate editor of "America" and its editor-in-chief for the past few years. He was also director and professor of the School of Ukrainians Studies, a member of the executive board of the UCCA Branch, Ukrainian Catholic Press Association, and a member of the board of the V. Lypynsky East European Research Institute in Philadelphia.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Irene Pelenska-Pasika.

Requiem services will be held today at 9:00 A.M. at the Christ the King Church in Nicetown. Interment will take place at the cemetery in Fox Chase, Pa.

Zinovij Lysko, Composer, Dies in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Prof. Zinovij Lysko, outstanding Ukrainian composer, musicologist and folklorist and author of many scholarly works, died on June 3, 1969 in New York City at the age of 74.

Prof. Zinovij Lysko

He was born in Western Ukraine in 1895 and was a student of V. Barvinsky and F. Yakymenko, and later of J. Suk at the Prague Conservatory. He was a music professor at the Lysenko Institute of Music in Lviv, director of the branch of the said Institute in Stryi, and a professor of composition at the Conservatory in Lviv. He was also editor of "Ukrainian Music" and the "Songbook of Chervona Kalyna," and co-editor of the "Conductor's Handbook."

Here in the United States he wrote a 10-volume work, "Ukrainian Folk Melodies," four volumes of which have already been published by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States under the adminitration of Marian Koc. Prof. Lysko also edited a collection of the religious works of the late Prof. Alexander Koshetz, which is already in print.

Prof. Lysko was a representative of the modern trend in Ukrainian music. He left a great musical heritage, including the suite "Tryzna" for a symphony orchestra, a string quartet, piano trio, sonata and suite, a vocal trio 'Katherina" with piano, cantatas for choir, vocal solos and numerous arrangements of folk and Ukrainian military songs. He also was the author of a "Musical Dictionary," and monographies of I. Lavrivsky, A. Koshetz and V. Barvinsky.

He is survived by his wife, Evdokia, brother Kostantine, and sister Yaroslava Lisovets and other relatives in the United States and Ukraine.

The body was interred on June 7, 1969 at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in Bound Brook, N.J.

Dr. Shebunchak Heads Ukrainian Medical Society

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. — Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak was elected president of the Ukrainian Medical Society of North America at the conclusion of the 13th convention of the society, held here over the weekend of May 30-June 1, 1969. The convention, which is held every two years, was attended by many doctors from the United States and Canada, and its agenda included a number of reports, discussion of several technical problems, a banquet and election of new officers.

Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak

In addition to Dr. Shebunchak, other members of the executive board of the Society are as follows:

Dr. Oleh Woliansky — president-elect; Dr. Michael Huk and Dr. Bohdan Woliansky — vice presidents; Dr. George Kushnir — secretary; Dr. Mykola Kryzanovsky — treasurer; Dr. Myroslav Navrovsky — organizational chairman; Dr. Julia Gnoy — youth chairman; Dr. Roman Kravchuk — publication chairman; Dr. Eugene Hrabarchuk — archivist, and Dr. Andrew Tershakovets — member.

Members of the auditing committee: Prof. Dr. George Truchlyi — chairman, and Dr. Luba Stefanivska and Dr. Peter Hlibovych — members. The board of appeals consists of Dr. Myron Zarytsky — chairman, and Dr. Vasyl Kinal and Dr. Borys Fylypchak — members.

Dr. Paul Dzul was elected editor of the "Medical Journal," and Dr. Marian Yavych, managing editor of the publication.

Ceremony in Cleveland Cultural Gardens

CLEVELAND — On June 5 Mrs. Walter Magee, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC), which has 11 million members in 16,000 clubs in 60 countries, was presented with a copy of Lesya Ukrainka's book of poems and dramas, "Spirit of Flame," before the statue of Lesya Ukrainka in Cleveland.

The ceremony, taking place during the 78th Annual Convention of the GFWC, was held in Cleveland's Cultural Gardens where the Ukrainians, together with 19 other nationalities, have their cultural park with statues of Volodymyr the Great, Khmelnytsky, Shevchenko, Franko and Ukraine's foremost poetess, which were viewed by Mrs. Magee.

The presentation was made by UNA Vice President Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Public Relations Chairman of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) and its delegate to the GFWC Convention, who arranged for Mrs. Magee to take part in the ceremony.

Mrs. Jennie Bochar, vice president of UNWLA's Cleveland Regional Council, in charge of the program, sketched the life of Lesya Ukrainka and read one of her poems, "Hope." Mrs. Yaroslava Barnych, president of said Council, presented Mrs. Magee with a Ukrainian wooden carved box, which has a metal plaque inside to commemorate the event.

In presenting "Spirit of Flame" to Mrs. Magee on behalf of the UNWLA Executive Board, Mrs. Dushnyck explained the significance of Lesya Ukrainka to Ukrainian literature and Ukrainian womanhood. Mrs. Magee said she would use it as a reference and quotation source in her writings and speeches. The UNWLA was instrumental in publishing the book, which had been translated by the late Percival Cundy, with foreword by Clarence Manning.

(Continued on p. 3)

Planning 10th Anniversary Of Captive Nations Week

WASHINGTON, D.C. — On May 26, 1969 Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC), sent out to various organizations and groups a detailed circular regarding the forthcoming observance of the 10th anniversary of "Captive Nations Week Resolution." The memorandum reads as follows:

In two months we will be observing the 10th Anniversary of the Captive Nations Week Resolution. As in previous years, NCNC is coordinating the Week observance and, on this special occasion, urges each of our 37 organized committees to prepare and act on the following plans:

1. The Week falls in the period of July 13-19, 1969 and is highlighted as "The 10th Anniversary of the Captive Nations Week Resolution," and calls for maximum use of all available media to focus attention on the captive nations.

2. A quick response to inquiries on the background of the Week can be furnished by providing copies of NCNC's chairman's book "The Vulnerable Russians," which is now in its second printing and can be acquired by writing to the Georgetown University Bookstore, White Gravenor, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20007.

3. The "10th" can also be impressively featured by ordering "10th Anniversary Captive Nations Medals" in silver and bronze from Mr. Viktors Viksnins (312-588-2085) of the Captive Nations Friends Committee, 4146 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60618. These would make wonderful presentations for persons to be honored in your area. NCNC has ordered a quantity to honor Congressmen and Senators at the Washington Banquet.

4. Most important for our cause and the fundamental importance of the captive nations to U.S. security is the 10th Anniversary Banquet planned by NCNC for Wednesday, July 16, 1969 at the University Club, 1135-16th St. N.W., Washington at 6 p.m. (reception) 7 p.m. (dinner). To show full solidarity of our effort, your committee is requested to order at least a table of 8 at $12.50 per person. Individual captive nations groups will order their tables according to nationality background. Dr. Ku Cheng-kang of China and Mr. George Meany, AFL-CIO President, will be honored on this momentous occasion. Because of limited seating at 200, orders will be honored on a first-come-first-serve basis, "with a deadline of June 30, 1969" and submitted with check payable to the NA-

(Continued on p. 2)

Workshop at Manor College

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Sixty students from Manor Junior College will attend an Art Workshop on June 24, 25, and 26, 1969, at the Perpetual Help Hall, it was announced recently by Dean Mother M. Olga, O.S.B.M.

A free educational service provided by Binney & Smith Inc., manufacturers of CRAYOLA crayons and other school art supplies, the Workshop will be conducted by Miss Mary Mahan, who has taught extensively and holds a Master's degree from the Moore Institute of Art.

The students will spend fifteen hours learning about modern creative art education and some of its materials and tools. They will learn by doing, rolling up their sleeves and trying out the techniques presented by Miss Mahan.

These techniques will include some of the uses of crayons, water colors, poster paints, finger paints, colored chalks, and modeling clay. Simple craft techniques will also be shown, giving students an opportunity to work with paper, paste and other materials to gain three-dimensional effects.

SHUMYLOVYCH EXHIBITS AT SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N.Y. — Taras Shumylovych, Ukrainian painter, will hold an exhibit at Soyuzivka on June 14-15, 1969 during the convention of former inhabitants of the Yavoriv district in Western Ukraine. Some 25 pictures, representing a great variety of flowers and also some historic and architectural edifices of the city of Yavariv will be exhibited.

Recipients of Ukrainian National Association Scholarships in 1969

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, in pursuance of its policy of providing scholarships to deserving students, members of the UNA, granted 6 UNA scholarship for the academic year 1969-1970 in a total amout of $2,600.00.

The UNA scholarships are awarded annually by the Ukrainian National Association to outstanding and needy Ukrainian students pursuing studies at accredited institutions of higher learning. Preference is given to students majoring in Ukrainian area studies, social and political science, history and journalism.

The Winners

The first scholarship in the amount of $1,000.00 went to Miss Zorianna Hrycenko of Winnipeg, Man.; two scholarships in the amount of $500.00 each to Mr. Myron Mahmet of Elizabeth, N.J. and Miss Ulana Blyznak of New York, N.Y., and the remaining three at $200.00 each to Miss Oksana Skypakewych of Detroit, Mich., Miss Anna Dydyk of Jersey City, N.J. and Miss Chrystyna Prynada of Carteret, N.J.

The UNA Scholarship Committee consists of Prof. Basil Steciuk, representative of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Miss Kvitka Semanyshyn from Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations (SUSTA), and from the UNA Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary; Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Bohdan Zorych and Walter Sochan, Supreme Vice Presidents; UNA Supreme Treasurer Peter Pucilo, Ivan Hewryk, Supreme Auditor, and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of "Svoboda."

Zorianna Hrycenko

Winner of the $1,000 scholarship. Born in 1948 in Sudbury, Ont., Canada, and an honors student at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. She has been president of the Ukrainian Student Literary Club at the University of Manitoba and cultural director of the Ukrainian Student Club Alpha Omega. She is majoring in Slavic Studies and history. A member of UNA Branch 445, Zorianna wants to be a teacher of the Ukrainian language and literature in the public schools of Winnipeg.

Myron Mahmet

Winner of the $500.00 scholarship. He was born in 1947 in Austria, and presently resides in Elizabeth, N.J. He is a former member "Plast," and a member of the Ukrainian Student Hromada in New York City. He attends Rutgers University where he is majoring in history, with languages as a minor. Myron has been an employee at "Soyuzivka" in past years. His ultimate goal is a Ph.D. degree in East European history and a university teaching position. He is a member of UNA Branch 37.

Ulana Blyznak

Winner of the $500.00 scholarship. She was born in 1952 in New York City. Ulana is a member of "Plast" and her articles and poems have appeared in "The Ukrainian Weekly" and "Yunak." She attended the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka, and is a graduate of St. George Ukrainian Catholic School and the Dominican Academy in New York City. At present she studies literature and Eastern European history at New York University and wants to become a professional journalist. She is a member of UNA Branch 25.

Oksana Olha Skypakewych

Winner of the $200.00 scholarship. She was born in 1951 in Detroit, Mich., and is a member of "Plast," Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM), Ukrainian Chorus "Trembita" and the Ukrainian Student Club at Wayne State University, where she studies Slavic languages. Oksana hopes to study Ukrainian at Harvard University, and wants to be a professor of East European languages and culture, preferably Ukrainian. She is a member of UNA Branch 20.

Anna Olga Dydyk

Winner of the $200.00 scholarship. She was born in 1951 in Jersey City, N.J. and is a member of SUMA and TUSM. She graduated from the Saint Dominic Academy with high honors. At present Anna is a major in European history and a minor in psychology at St. Peter's College in Jersey City. Her ultimate ambition is to become a professor of East European history and to work "toward correcting misinformation on Ukraine appearing in American history textbooks." She is a member of UNA Branch 170.

Chrystina Prynada

Winner of the $200.00 scholarship. She was born in 1946 in Stryi, Western Ukraine, and came to the United States in 1959. She is a member of SUMA and TUSM. She is a graduate of Carteret High School and a B.A. degree recipient from Monmouth College, W. Long Beach, N.J. She plans to study towards an M.A. degree in Ukrainian studies and will enter the University of Alberta, this fall. She resides with her parents in Carteret, N.J. She is a member of UNA Branch 209.

READ "LITOPYS ODUM-u", PAGE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN YOUTH OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT, ON PAGE 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

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EDITORIALS

Summer Camps For Our Youth

With the school year almost over, hundreds of our youth will disperse throughout the country, seeking rest, diversion and, perhaps, some additional studies to make up for what was not accomplished during the school term.

Summer camps, undoubtedly, are best and most appealing for both grade and high school students and college youths. Every year hundreds of our youth spend several weeks at Ukrainian facilities, whether at Soyuzivka, SUMA, PLAST, or ODUM camps, where they enjoy the outdoors and camp life, but also have courses in Ukrainian studies, thus combining relaxation and pleasure with some useful and constructive work.

We are especially partial to our camps at Soyuzivka, which by now have become a tradition. This month, June 22, summer camp for girls opens at Soyuzivka, to be followed by the boys' camp three weeks later, and then by the Ukrainian Cultural Courses on August 4th. For two summer months hundreds of our youth will spend time in the Catskills, in a Ukrainian atmosphere and cultural environment, and will have a wonderful opportunity to live in the country and enjoy nature.

Of course, other Ukrainian American youth camps are also attractive, and serve equally an important and educational purpose by providing camp life, physical training and a Ukrainian cultural background and environment. There should be no argument regarding the parents' preference for one camp or another. The most important thing is to send our children to a Ukrainian camp and provide them not only with a healthy rugged outdoor life, but also help them escape from polluted cities during the summer and from various negative influences rampant in our cities today.

Preparing For C.N. "Tenth"

In little less than a month we shall observe the tenth anniversary of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution," which was enacted and signed into law on July 17, 1959. Our Ukrainian American communities were and still are in the vanguard of the captive nations movement in this country. Despite official attempt to play down this significant event, the movement is gaining momentum in this country and abroad. Last year's observances of "Captive Nations Week" were held in the Republic of China, Korea, Argentina, Australia, Germany and Turkey, and we hope, this year in other countries as well.

This year's observance will be held under the impact of the Soviet Russian occupation of Czechoslovakia last August. In 1968 there were many statesmen laboring under the illusion that the USSR had "mellowed" and that the cold war had ceased to exist. But the ruthless and unprovoked strangulation of budding freedom in Czechoslovakia, has shattered these pipe-dreams, and has awakened mankind to a sober and frightful reality: Communist Russia lives and breathes aggression, and poses now, as it did ten years ago, a threat to the free world at large.

Observances, rallies, and other gatherings are planned by the UCCA in conjunction with the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) in Washington, under the chairmanship of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky. American patriotic, veterans and civic organizations, as well as many ethnic groups will actively participate in the 10th anniversary observances.

But, we should hardly limit our interest and support of the captive nations to attending one or two events. As free American citizens, believing firmly that the liberation of the captive nations is in the interest of our national security and survival, we can do more than just attend a meeting.

One of the most effective means to help the cause, is to write to the members of the House Rules Committee and urge them to pass a measure for a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations. You could also write to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee for a full airing of U.S. foreign policy toward the USSR, and the like.

There are other things that could be done, to be sure. The most important thing is to be active and dedicated to the cause of freedom.

A NEW SOVIET THREAT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

In the past the chief interest in the ranks of the free world was in containing the Soviet land forces in Europe and Asia. The Western world has neglected to consider Soviet Russian possibilities on the sea. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the great days of the British Navy, the disputes between the two empires were chiefly in Central Asia and along the northern boundary of India. The cases as at the battle of Navarino, where both fleets appeared against the Turkish and Egyptian navies, were hardly sufficient to change popular thought and that, too, was in the Mediterranean Sea around Greece. The few long Russian voyages as the cruise of the Pallada to Japan recounted by the novelist Goncharov, who was on it passed unnoticed, even though the Americans made much of the visit of a Russian fleet to New York during the Civil War. Yet all thought of the possible power of the Russians was set at rest after the disastrous battle of the Tshumima Straits in the RussoJapanese War.

These conceptions were not wholly unwarranted. The Imperial regime used its Navy for various non-naval purposes and even patriotic supporters of it declared that the Russian Navy was trained to fight on shore and not at sea. Yet that is not apparently true any longer.

Only recently an international committee of naval experts, studying this question, presented a report which has been litle noticed, even though there were distinguished names on the panel, including Hanson Baldwin, of "The New York Times," a former graduate of Anapolis.

Growth of Soviet Sea Power

At first it seemed as if the Soviet movements were defensive in character and were trying to protect the shores of the Soviet Union from the increased mobility of the hostile fleets by extending the territorial water, to which the enemy could be safely approached from three or more miles, and by changing in some vital elements the measuring of territorial waters to cover larger areas by mesuring from point to point, and claiming all areas within. Some of these were striking, but they did not arouse popular apprehension.

Then there was the growing Soviet submarine fleet, which during and after World War II, has been largely increased. Originally composed of ships of relatively small size, they have become ocean-going vessels and, if the latest reports can be credited, the Russians have solved the problem or are solving it of the underwater discharge of intercontinental and even nuclear weapons. Thus they are becoming a threat to thee American Polaris submarines and those of later classes.

Use of Fishing Boats

Then, it has long been recognized that the Soviet long-range fish factories and whale factories are operating, sometimes with foreign constructed ships, off the Atlantic and South Polar Seas, and it has been very difficult to bring these under the restrictions that have been set by international agreements. These do not meet in all cases the desires of the Soviet regime at the moment, the only standanrd of Soviet acceptance of any form of international agreement.

Publicity and some details are beginning to appear about the Soviet operations in the Mediterranean, where the recent moves of rapprochement between the Soviet Union and many of the Arab states in their opposition to Israel furnish them convenient excuses for offering special advantages in the ports evacuated by the French. In that sense the questions of repair and landing ports for supplies of both the American and British fleets are today far inferior to those of the USSR, which are obviously trying to make the Mediterranean a Russian lake and to control both ends of the traffic route of the Suez Canal.

It will be possible for them to go further. In the reaction against colonalism, the British have liberated nearly all the lands in Southern Asia and for financial reasons have withdrawn their garrisons throughout the Indian Ocean and on the East African coast, so that if that area is not to become a vacuum, there will be speedy need of emphatic action, which the American people in their present mood are not inclined either to fill or even try to understand. That is perhaps one reason why both Australia and New Zealand, previously dependent upon British aid from Singapore, are now cooperating more fully with the United States.

The Peruvian Incident

The recent appearance of Soviet arms dealers in Peru and the signing of agreements with that country, which is having a controversy with the United States, is perhaps another straw in the wind, indicating that part of the Pacific Ocean is also claimed by a revivified and expanding Soviet desire to dominate the sea. We do know that in the early part of the last century it was dream of the Russian Empire to close the North Pacific Ocean north of Hawaii to all outside shipping, but this, of course was illusory, for the Empire was still dependent upon the wares that were brought in. But today the situation may be different with the Soviet aircraft carriers, submarines, merchant fleet and airplanes. It may to a certain degree be able to expand its claims to domination in other parts of the open ocean.

The movements of the electronic spy ships on both the Asian and American coasts, which have resulted in serious American casualties and loss of face in Asia, will undoubtedly continue at an increased rate of speed, even if the surface tensions in some areas may seem resolved. It does not seem likely that Moscow will withdraw its dream of world domination, until real freedom is granted to both its citizens and its non-Russian nations and satellites, which finally are able to win a real independence from the ideologists of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism and resume their own development in their own way.

From the very beginning of its course, the Soviet Union has had the skill to focus world attention on one or another threat and to fill the pages of the world papers with complaints for often relatively minor subjects. At the same time it has used this not only to satisfy its desires, but to put forward other subjects, which it is not yet ready to bring into the full spotlight. There seems to be more than a touch of this in the present flurry of disarming the seas of fixed weapons outside of a prescribed area and far too many Americans and Western Europeans do not want to examine the situation thoroughly, because of its complications. But they should do it, if they want to make themselves aware of the way in which the Russians use their Aesopian language to say one thing, and mean another. If America is ever to recover its morale and its national pride, it must put its mind on these things before it is too late and demoralized. Then only a violent shock may restore the desire for real freedom.

Planning 10th Anniversary

(Continued from p. 1)

TIONAL CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE to our financial secretary, Mr. Walter Pretka, 797 Princeton Place, Rockville, Md. This is a high point of this year's observance, and we depend on your enthusiastic cooperation for our mutual success.

5 The themes we propose are: "The 10th: Let's Not Forget the Captive Nations"; "Only An Honorable Peace With Self-Determination by South Vietnam"; "A New, Realistic Policy Toward Russia and the USSR"; "Let's Launch Now on This 10th a Drive for America's 200th Anniversary of the Spirit of Independence in 1976."

6. Enclosed is our brochure for publicized use in your area and in preparation for a Captive Nations Conference in Washington this September, about which we would appreciate your views at the forthcoming July Banquet.

"OUR PRICELESS HERITAGE"

(Remarks of Michael Kitsock at the UNA Anniversary Banquet in Shamokin, Pa., Saturday, May 31, 1969).

Today, on the occasion of this 75th anniversary of the founding of this illustrious order, I stand before you a very proud and much-impressed Ukrainian American.

I'm proud to be here, to be one of you, and to be taking part in this great gathering--this public manifestation of a proud, united people's determination to preserve their cherished culture and traditions of an old world, long left behind, in this new world, in which we still strive to surge ahead.

I'm also much impressed with the spirit that prevails here. It's a vibrant, powerful, contagious, almost tangible spirit--so much so, in fact, that one can virtually reach out and feel its substance and strength. It's also a proud and irrepressible spirit, which, strengthened by its own unity, will never again be denied. Of this, I am quite certain.

And so, today, as one by one we behold the many dreams and aspirations of our people steadily materialize and become realities, I am also quite certain that everyone here today will agree that we have much to be thankful for... and much to be prayerful for, especially so toward those beloved and courageous ancestors of ours who made all of this possible--our parents and grandparents.

What a magnificent breed of men and women they must have been, those ancestors of ours. Poor... yes! Humble... yes! Formally unlearned... yes, undoubtedly so! But also industrious, courageous, God-fearing and persevering, and above all, the proud possessors of a simple, but meaningful, dream--to live their lives in a land of peace, freedom, and equality, wherin one day the daughter might live a better and fuller life than the mother, and the son a better and fuller life than the father.

And that, in essence, was their simple dream.

And so they came across thousands of miles of strange and friendless land and ocean... to South America, some even to Hawaii, to Alaska, to Canada, most to these United States of America. Fortified by little more than their abiding faith in God, and that dream of a better life that pulsed so strongly in their hearts, and with their meager belongings little more than the clothes they wore upon their backs, or carried in small lumpy bundles at their sides, they finally reached these shores--arriving in steadily-increasing numbers from about 1880 onward through the 1890's.

Eventually, most of them settled right here in the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania, in such familiar places as Shamokin, Shenandoah, Olyphant, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Unable to speak the language, or at best but a few words, they were cruelly exploited at almost every turn: by company agents, to break up strikes at the various mines and collieries, by shopkeepers, who made them pay exorbitant prices for their very basic needs, by landowners, who charged them dearly, and unfairly, for that precious plot of ground they wanted so much to own. To say nothing of the bitter and seemingly unending torrent of ridicule, slander, abuse, and threats they also had to endure for the longest time.

And yet, thank God, they persevered somehow, and the men worked longer and harder in the mines, and often for considerably less money than others. And when their long days of backbreaking labors were over, they still didn't rest. Instead they sought out other work, or used the waning hours of each day to build and repair their homes and churches, or perform their countless other chores.

And what of their women, those matchless, spirited, and saintly women who were to become our mothers and grandmothers? Well, they worked just as long, just as hard and just as willingly as their men. They took in boarders, cooked and cleaned for all, made their own clothes, baked their own bread, put up their own meats and preserves, tilled the fields and gardens; and in season, still found time to take their children up into the hills and mountains to pick huckleberries, and blackberries, and mushrooms. And there are many, right here in this hall tonight, who, I'm sure, still remember such a routine.

And yet, despite such hardship and sacrifice, those beloved ancestors of ours didn't act like lawless rabble.

They didn't carry on noisy and obscene marches and demonstrations in the streets, such as we witness today. Instead, they waged a different sort of revolution... a social revolution — a revolution characterized by sweat and sacrifice, by an unfaltering devotion to God.... to Country.... to Family, and by many deeds of pride and honor— until, by sheer faith and raw courage, they won their battle against poverty, against bigotry, against exploitation. And because they won, my friends, we won. Because then our ancestors were able to pass on to us, their descendants, a most priceless heritage. Not so much a bequest of great material wealth and gain, but a legacy infinitely more important and infinitely more enduring—a legacy of Character, Honor and Achievement, the very same legacy that today permits us to walk the streets of these United States and Canada tall and erect, with heads high and shoulders squared, free, proud, respected, and at last acknowledged truly equal.

This is the priceless heritage left us by our ancestors. And, I trust, none here tonight will squander or lose that precious birthright, but instead will nurture it and work diligently to strengthen and increase its great value before passing it onward again, to sustain our own children's way through life as loyal, dedicated, and constructive American and Canadian citizens. And this is one great responsibility which we, as a freedom-loving people, are honor-bound to fulfill.

American Conductor Reviews Opera "Anna Yaroslavna"

By VERNON HAMMOND

On Sunday, May 25, 1969 at Town Hall in Philadelphia the opera "Anna Yaroslavna," composed by Antin Rudnytsky to a libretto by Leonid Poltava for the seventy-fifth Jubilee Anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian National Association, was given its second performance. The world premiere of this work took place the previous evening at Carnegie Hall in New York City.

The plot, making use of historical personages but entirely original, holds the listener's interest at all times. It involves the decision of King Henry the First of France to marry Anna, daughter of Prince Yaroslav of Ukraine, and the plot of the King's mistress, Countess Montmorancie, to prevent this marriage by engaging the help of Boyaryn Ihor to assassinate the King during the wedding ceremony. The assassination is prevented by Princess Anna, and the opera ends on a joyful note: she and King Henry being united in marriage.

Dr. Rudnytsky wisely chose to write this commemorative opera in an idiom that communicates with the general musical public. He has avoided any of the controversial schools of modern composition that remain experimental and are not generally acceptable. A nationalistic flavor is given to the work by use of Ukrainian folksongs in the second scene of the second act; otherwise, although the music has a Slavic tinge, it has a distinctly personal style and flavor.

The opera is a grateful one for the principal singers, all of whom have effective arias. There are also several duets which use the singers' voices to great advantage. All the principals were excellent, but special mention is due to Alicia Andreadis, mezzo-soprano (Countess Montmorancie), who has a voice of great range and good volume, which her technique permits her to use as she wishes. The soprano, Marta Kokolska, in the title role, sang very beautifully indeed, especially in her third act arias. Lev Reynarovych, baritone (King Henry), Andrij Dobriansky, bass-baritone (Prince Yaroslav, and the Cardinal of Paris), and Iwan Hosh, tenor (Boyaryn Ihor), deserve high commendations for their fine contributions. Those who sang secondary parts, sopranos Eugenia Wasylenko and Orysia Hewka, were both uniformly good.

In an opera of this nature, dealing with semi-historical events, there are apt to be opportunities for imposing ensemble scenes and these opportunities were fully realized. The Ukrainian folksongs, as all other choral numbers, were very well sung by the Ukrainian Chorus "Kobzar," and dancers from Miss Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's school contributed dancing that had a real folk character.

The audience made known its approval with enthusiastic applause throughout the entire opera performance. The staging and the scenery of the entire opera, although somewhat conventional, was effective.

As is to be expected, Dr. Rudnytsky, the composer, was in complete musical control of the orchestra and the whole cast and incited all his forces to their best efforts.

The Ukrainian National Association has in this opera a splendid and appropriate work to commemorate its seventy-fifth Jubilee Anniversity.

(Mr. Vernon Hammond is Director of the Academy of Vocal Arts in Philadelphia; he has conducted opera performances and symphony concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Milwaukee and elsewhere in the United States; he is a conductor of the Philadelphia Civic Grand Opera Company.)

BEG PARDON

We regret the inadvertent misspelling in the caption in the June 7, 1969 issue of "The Weekly," accompanying the article "UYL-NA Holds Sports Rally in Allentown." The correct line should read: "The Jean Maynerick Sportsmanship Award," named after the late Jean Maynerick, sports enthusiast and outstanding League member.

The Editor

Peking Raises Ukrainian Problem in War With Moscow

By ROMAN RAKHMANNY

Throughout its history, Ukraine has been a bone of contention between her powerful neighbors more often than any other European country.

In the old days, the Mongolians, Hungarians, Poles, Turks and Muscovians had made their claims upon Ukraine; in more recent time, Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia crossed swords over it.

Today, Red China seems to enter cagily into the fray by consistently raising the Ukrainian problem against Peking's enemies in the Kremlin.

At the very outset of economic and political differences between the two Communist giants, Peking was reluctant to use the plight of the oppressed Ukrainians (or any other East European nation) in the Soviet Union as its lever in the ever-deteriorating relations with Moscow. The difficulties caused by Chinese occupation of Tibet had put Peking somewhat off balance, in this respect. The year was 1959.

Chinese-Soviet Confrontation

But the Chinese strategists could not have overlooked the Russian build-up along the Soviet-Chinese border and especially in the region facing the province of Sinkiang. Using the much-publicized Nikita Khrushchev's pet project of making "the virgin lands of Kazakhstan" a wheat-producing land, the Russian strategists have transferred well nigh a million young Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Byelorusians, Estonians and Latvians to the region. Promises of better wages, threats and harsh administrative measures helped to make the project a bureaucratic success.

Thus, two objectives were achieved. The unruly non-Russian republics were somewhat cowed by the removal of many potential rebels against Kremlin domination. At the same time, the Soviet Union's "soft underbelly" in Central Asia has been considerably hardened to balance the industrially more developed and militarily stronger Singiang with its nomads crossing the border to and from.

When ideological issues had topped all the other Peking-Moscow controversies, the Red Chinese began adding to their verbal arsenal the accusations about Russia's non-Marxist nationality policy toward its subject peoples. The Ukrainian problem came up at an appropriate time. When the Soviet Union celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Radio Peking informed its listeners in the USSR about the "Fascist-like concentration camps" in the Russian Republic where many Ukrainians were still being kept.

After this and similiar propaganda fencing failed to achieve much result, the two fell to actual armed conflict.

China's Ukrainian Argument

The encounter on the Ussuri River this year was indeed a bloody one, even for such ideologically related countries. And both have been eager since to make the most of it in the propaganda department.

The Kremlin leaders tried to steal a march on the Chinese by placating Ukraine's public opinion and arousing patriotic feelings in every section of the Soviet society. They have recently pardoned Vyacheslav Chornovil, after 18 months in prison, the Ukrainian journalist who defied, in 1967, Soviet authorities by reporting on secret trials of intellectuals in Ukraine.

At the same time, "Literaturnaya Gazeta" of Moscow, in an unprecedented move, published (in its March 12, 1969, issue) a photo of a plaque erected at the graves of the fallen Soviet soldiers on the Ussuri River. Any reader can tell from the names on the slab that about half of the slain soldiers were Ukrainians.

Peking then came out with its own long-range charge. In a broadcast directed to the Soviet Union and later in a special article published by the "Peking Review" of April 4, 1969, the Chinese charged outright that the Kremlin leaders were continuing the chauvinist policies of the Czars: "Fascist white terror reigns in Soviet society today," says the article entitled significantly "New Czars' Social-Fascist Tyranny."

Ukrainians have been known as tough soldiers and produced able military leaders. Such names as Marshal A. Grechko, Marshal K. Moskalenko, Marshal Andriy Yeremenko, the chief defender and liberator of Stalingrad, or the late Marshal R. Malynovsky, who led the impressive campaign against the Japanese Kwantung Army in 1945, are familiar not only to the Europeans but to the Chinese as well. So are the Ukrainian partisans who have carved for themselves quite a niche in the history of insurgency by their exploits both against the Nazi Germans and the Soviet Russians during World War II and immediately after it.

It would be unwise to provoke the feelings of these warlike people and to mobilize them "on the wrong side of the front" in a Soviet-Chinese military conflict, when and if it comes. This explains the double approach of the Kremlin strategists trying to please the Ukrainians with a carrot of liberalization and, at the same time, arousing their wrath against "the Chinese atrocities."

The Chinese may soon step up their campaign of words and point out that the present-day leaders of Moscow are trying to bleed the Ukrainians white by pushing them into the frontline against China, a more progressive and friendlier nation than Russia. And the Chinese strategists will perhaps think twice before arranging for an attack on a post manned by the non-Russians, so as not to force them against their own will into the arms of the Russian bear.

Ukrainian Canadians have had conscientious objections against Canada's intention to establish diplomatic relations with Red China. Today, they may have second thoughts about the issue. Some, at least, see an advantage in bringing to another country's attention the true facts about Ukraine. Ukrainians may yet find an unexpected ally in Communist China.

(A native of Ukraine, Mr. Rakhmany is a journalist who has lived in Montreal for the past 10 years, and is a long-time student of Soviet Ukraine political scene.)

(Courtesy: "The Montreal Star," Saturday, May 10, 1969)

UKRAINIAN DEMOCRATS SUPPORT WAGNER IN PRIMARIES

Left to right: Walter Bacad, Assistant Chairman, Ukrainian Division, All Americans Council, Democratic National Committee; Walter Klawsnik, New York State Chairman, Ukrainian Division; former mayor Robert F. Wagner, Democratic Candidate in Primaries, June 17; Joseph Lesawyer, Chairman, All American Council, Democratic National Committee.

Ceremony in Cleveland

(Continued from p. 1)

The Cleveland newspaper, "The Plain Dealer," carried an item on June 6 about the ceremony, calling it "A fitting addition to the Convention's International Luncheon Day..."

Another delegate at the GFWC Convention was Dr. Maria Kwitkowska, vice-president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, (WFUWO), who delivered its report at the International Club Luncheon on June 5. Both the WFUWO and the UNWLA are members of the GFWC.

Miss Irene Kashubynska, UNWLA's Home Economics Chairman, cooperated in the program, and among those present at the statue ceremony were Mrs. Katherine Muraj and Mrs. Eugenia Dubas, UNWLA leaders in Cleveland.

$200 REWARD

For any information that will enable ST. VLADIMIR'S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in PALMERTON, PA. to recover its stolen property and enable us to apprehend and punish the culprits. Information will be of the strictest confidence.

PASTOR and TRUSTEES

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Ukrainian National Association
75th Anniversary
BANQUET
Saturday, June 21, 1969, 6:30 P.M.
UKRAINIAN HOME — U.N.A. BRANCH 120
Broadhead Road, Aliquippa, Pa.
GUEST SPEAKERS:
ANDREW JULA (Welcome) Supreme Advisor, UNA
CLARENCE NEISH, Mayor of Aliquippa
JOHN GOOD Jr., District Attorney, Beaver County
WALTER SOCHAN, Supreme Vice President, UNA
ERNEST P. KLINE, State Senator
LAWRENCE MARAVICH, Superintendent of Schools
CHESTER MANASTERSKI— Toastmaster
ENTERTAINMENT DANCING TO ORCHESTRA

Paid pol. ad.

Ukrainian Democrats
VOTE FOR
Friend of the Ukrainians
JOHN MARMARELLIS
For Councilman

12th Councilmanic District
ASTORIA — L. I. CITY — MASPETH
WOODSIDE — SUNNYSIDE
MIDDLE VILLAGE
Vote Primary Day, June 17, 1969
Ukrainian Independent Committee:
J. SHAMEN G. YURKIW
S. DEMCHUK DR. A. SOKOLYSHYN

World Anti-Communist Congress Supports Captive Nations Week

Regardless of the insensitivity and even plain ignorance displayed by some of our leaders toward the captive nations movement, this 10th anniversary bridges the end of one decade and the beginning of another. The 60's have seen its expansion both in the United States and abroad. The expansion has been slow but steady, pinpointed and yet generalized, embattled and doubly perservering. In seventeen Free World countries it has taken hold, and its prospects for the next decade, the 70's, are brighter than ever. The following resolution passed in Saigon last December exemplifies the spirit, conviction, and dedication that permeate the movement.

Resolution in Support of the 10th Anniversary of the Captive Nations Week, July 13-19, 1969

In view of the fact that since 1959 — when the U.S. Congress passed the Captive Nations Week Resolution and President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed it into Public Law 86-90 — all Communist Capitals have bitterly denounced the Annual Week as being inimical to their fundamental interests; and also in view of the fact that to the mounting consternation of Moscow, Peiping, Havana and others, the Captive Nations Week Movement has steadily grown in the United States, and every President in this decade has issued a proclamation in behalf of the independence and freedom of every captive nation in Central Europe, the Soviet Union, Asia and Cuba.

In the belief that the movement to support freedom and liberation of all captive nations has now taken hold in numerous other countries in the free world as evidenced by week observances in the Republic of China, Korea, Argentina, Australia and a number of other countries;

Maintaining that, for the security of the free world and for cold war victory over the deadly forces of communism and Sino-Soviet, Russian imperio-colonialism, it is indispensable for all free men regularly to make known their determination never to acquiesce to the permanent captivity of the 27 nations in the red empire;

The Second Conference of the World Anti-Communist League now resolves that:

The League and its members and associated groups will exert every effort to make the 10th Anniversary of Captive Nations Week on July 13-19, 1969, the most successful yet by:

1. Urging each head of state to issue a captive week proclamation patterned after that of the President of the United States;

2. Conducting observances of the Week in member countries and utilizing all media so that our combined message will be conveyed to the Captive Nations; and

3. Dispatching the published results of this event to the National Captive Nations Committee in Washington, D.C., for their appropriate transmission to the United States Congress and the President of the United States.

Submitted by Rama Swarup, Chief Delegation, India.

("Congressional Record, February 5, 1969, p. H799)

Top Honors at La Salle

First row, left to right: Stephania Zyblikewycz, Stephanie Lezniak, Orysia Hewka, Irene Skulsky, Tania O'Neill; second row: Catherina Senyk, Christine Perfecky, members of the Slavic Club, Catherine Peklak, Bohdanna Palewicz and Martha Kudenko.

By S. ZYBLIKEWYCZ

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—On Sunday, April 27, 1969 La Salle College held its annual fifteenth Open House. This is an annual event at the college, which enables parents and the interested public to view the available facilities at the college. Various clubs and fraternities prepare exhibits, which compete for prizes awarded by the college.

This year fifty student groups took part in the festivities, among them the Slavic Club.

On the initiative of Prof. George Perfecky, who is the faculty advisor to the Club, Branch 98 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America was invited to present a Ukrainian exhibit. The UNWLA gladly undertook the project, since they are the youngest members of the UNWLA in Philadelphia and consequently not as yet well known.

With the cooperation of the Slavic Club, the ladies presented a "Ukrainian Day" at the college. Very artistically and tastefully they set up a Ukrainian living room, in which they were able to exhibit various objects of Ukrainian art.

Included were ceramics, tapestries, woodcuts, icons, dolls dressed in costumes, jewelries and various typical embroideries. They provided a continuous demonstration of decorating Ukrainian Easter eggs. An authentic atmosphere was created by background Ukrainian music and by the native dress of the Ukrainian women. They further enticed their guests by serving them such delicacies as "pyrohy," "holubtsi," "borshch" and a great variety of tortes. At the completion of the day their efforts were greatly rewarded, inasmuch as "Ukrainian Day", was chosen as the best overall exhibit at the Open House. In addition, the Ukrainian group also received a language department award.

According to college officials, at least 3,500 persons visited the Ukrainian exhibit.

Branch 98 of the UNWLA deserves a commendation for their fine accomplishment. Although the branch has been formed recently, they were not only able to make a successful showing of one of their first endeavors, but also to acquaint a great many people with the culture of Ukraine.

Paid Pol. Adv.

PRIMARY DAY — JUNE 17
Ukrainian Democrats in Downtown New York City
61st Assembly District
Between Houston and 14th Street — East of 4th Avenue
ARE URGED TO
VOTE FOR
Stephen J. Jarema
for
Democratic District Leader
Line No. 28
and
TERESA ROLAND
For Co-Leader
Line No. 33
Polls open 3 P.M. to 10 P.M.
Your VOTE is important – Vote for our Candidate
UKRAINIAN DEMOCRATS FOR JAREMA COMMITTEE

Hvosda Gets "Community Award"

Left to right: Dr. Albert T. Skirnner, President, Auburn Community College; Dr. John Hvosda, Chairman, National Model of the United Nations, and Director of International Studies, and Edward Hambro, Norwegian Representative to the U.N., principal speaker at the National Model of U.N. banquet, held on April 13, 1969 at the New York Hilton Hotel in New York City.

AUBURN, N.Y. — Dr. John Hvosda, professor of social science at Auburn Community College, has received a Community Leader of America Award and will be listed in the third edition of "Community Leaders of America."

Approximately 4,000 community leaders will be recognized in the 1968-69 edition, which will be on file in each state library and in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

This honor is awarded in recognition of Dr. Hvosda's work with Model United Nations programs both at ACC and on a national collegiate level. In April, Dr. Hvosda was elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the national MUN at the annual collegiate meeting in New York City. In May, ACC sponsored a three-day MUN for hundreds of high school and college students on the Franklin Street campus. Dr. Hvosda is initiator of the ACC program and has served as its director since 1965.

A member of the ACC faculty since 1963, he received his LL.D. degree "magna cum laude" from the Ukrainian Free University in Munich last summer. He has also studied at Syracuse University, where he earned B.A. and M.A. degrees and has taken additional work at the University of Maryland, University of California, Cornell University and State University of New York at Albany.

He resides with his wife and two children at 140 Terrace Way in Camillus.

Soviet Policy Criticized

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article by Dr. N. Andrusiak appeared in the April 29, 1969 issue of "The Signals," campus newspaper at Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio, where he is professor of Modern Languages.

Firstly, I wish to correct an error in the review of Roslyakov's debate on the international relations printed in "The Signals" of April 25, No. 25: The Soviet Russian aggression toward the Ukrainian People's Republic took place not in 1937, only in 1917-20. In 1933 — as I mentioned — the Soviet government robbed all foods from the Ukrainian farmers and caused in this way a great famine in Ukraine: over nine million Ukrainians perished then from starvation. In September 1939 the Soviet army, allied with Hitler, occupied Western Ukraine and Western Byelorusia. In November 1939 the Soviet Union made aggression against Finland and this small country defeated the Soviets, only the German Nazi intervention secured some territorial gains for the Soviet Union. In 1940 the Soviet Union occupied the Baltic countries: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. In 1956 the Soviet Russians suppressed the Hungarians, who wanted to live in the democratic freedom, and in summer of 1968 for the same reason, Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union wishes disarmament of the free countries in order to enslave them like the East European peoples. The Soviet Union is a prison of peoples. Recently the Berne newspaper "Der Bund," in Switzerland, informed about the Soviet camps for hard working of political prisoners near the Ural Mountains on the European side and in many places in Siberia's. Just recently, too, at this year's Interparliamentary Union Conference, the American congressional delegate, Congressman Edward J. Derwinski, denounced the Soviet Union as a "warmonger" in its policies dealing with Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, and the Middle East. Derwinski and Representative Emilio Daddario represented the United States Congress during a series of debates on current international tensions, at which the Communist officials charged that the U.S. was carrying on "colonial aggression in Vietnam." Derwinski vigorously rebuffed the Communists' charge and in addition pointed out the Soviet Union was guilty of brazen aggression in Czechoslovakia, was the instigator of the invasion of South Vietnam, and was threatening the peace of the Middle East by its support of radical Arab governments. "It is obvious that peace and stability will not be realized in the Middle East as long as the Soviet Union encourages the militancy of Arab governments," the Congressman stated in the debate before delegates from 61 nations. This confrontation with the Communists gave Derwinski the opportunity to challenge Soviet military and economic control of the Eastern European Captive Nations. He also said that every world crisis since the close of World War II has been a direct result of Communist aggression. Derwinski's statement is contrary to the lying Soviet propaganda of the Second Soviet Secretary to the U.N., Yuri Ivanovich Roslyakov, who was applauded by some instructors and students of Rio Grande College as an alleged Soviet "dove of peace," because he did not repeat Khrushchevc's saying that the Communists want to bury the Americans.

IN MEDIAS RES:

A Not-So-Fabulous Fable

By OKSANA SKORA

Not so long ago, nor so far away, a shepherd died, leaving his flock in the hands of his sons. As sometime is the case in such families, the sons disagreed with one another as to the philosophy of raising sheep — the older one inclined to be rather open-minded in his approach, the younger contented with the philosophy that "What was good enough in Father's day is good enough for me." Subsequently, the sons fairly and with no bad feelings divided up the father's wealth and each set about his own business.

In the course of many years, some prosperous and others glad to be passed over, difficult times descended upon the local shepherds. The winters grew more severe, and, to add to nature's plague upon the poor shepherds, outside marauders would swoop down in the dead of night and carry off — or tempt away — sheep, lambs, and even wise old rams.

What troubled the shepherds most greatly was not the natural disasters which they could bemoan but hardly control, but the high incidence of sheep straying away from the flock. The older brother determined to reach the root of the freedom to do what one wanted; think what one wanted; aded to wander. And eventually it came out that the sheep were hearing of new freedoms beyond their enclosure — freedom to do what one wander; think what one wanted; bleet what one wanted — and all this without suffering the consequences of a knock on the tail with the shepherd's staff.

This shephered realized that somehow, sometime, his sheep had changed — they apparently were beginning to think for themselves. And because he loved his sheep and wished to save them from all harm, this shepherd called an ecumenical council of his helpers at which it was decided to put aside the arbitrary staff technique which was no longer effective and to explain to the flock certain basics of the sheep shepherd relationship. And for his flock he prepared a speech that went something like this:

"I am your shepherd. You are my sheep. We depend on one another. Without me you are lost. Without you I have no reason to exist. It is only with your shepherd that you can have freedom, but to your shepherd you also have a responsibility as sheep. For his sheep, a good shepherd will lay down his life."

The sheep all listened, actually astonished that their shepherd had spoken to them in such simple terms about a mutually binding agreement which had lain untouched for so long that it had become reduced to the accepted swat on the tail of the straying sheep. And they became filled with a sense of mission. Perhaps it was this Spirit that made the pastures green again.

On the other hand, the younger brother, who also was suffering from a mysterious depletion of his flock, kept building higher fences. This brother fashioned a more impressive staff of the strongest wood he could find; but his sheep, gazing mournfully through the bars at greener pastures, continued to grow thinner, wanner. When his older brother came over one evening and explained the changed situation and the necessity for new tactics, this brother just scoffed, "What worked for our Father's day will certainly do for me!" and he continued to build a new barn for his sheep, completely unaware that his sheep were really not as dumb as he thought.

"If you have ears, then hear." (Matthew 11:15)

WE WILL REMEMBER

IRENE TREMBLY LOBUR

Parma, Ohio
Age 42

Born — January 18, 1927. Passed away — April 21, 1969. Graduate of Kent State University, Teacher at Broadview Elementary School, Parma, Ohio.

Member of:
- **St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Choir**
- **Ukrainian Junior Women's League, Branch 60, Cleveland, Ohio (Charter member and former Secretary)**
- **UYL-NA (former Secretary)**
- **Ukrainian Orthodox Youth League**

Survived by:
Husband, ANDREW LOBUR
Son, JOHN
Daughters, ANDREA and Infant KATHERINE IRENE
Mother, Mrs. HELEN TREMBLY
Brother, MYRON TREMBLY

Application for Admission
to the
UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES
UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N.Y.
August 3-27, 1969

Name .....
Address: .....
.....
Age: ..... Member of UNA Branch: .....
Ability to speak Ukrainian:
SLIGHT ☐ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☐
Enclosing deposit of $.....
(Total fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application).

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THE VACATION RESORT
OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
at KERHONKSON, N.Y.
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THE CHILDREN'S CAMP
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BOYS: July 13 — August 3, 1969
Address all applications to:
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ЛІТОПИС ОДУМ-у

ОДИНАДЦЯТА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ ЦК ОДУМ

24 травня 1969 року в Торонті, в домівці філії ОДУМ-у відбулася одинадцята конференція Центрального Комітету ОДУМ-у. Конференцію відкрив голова ЦК ОДУМ-у Юрій Криволап, а молитву прочитав капелян ОДУМ-у Канади о. Дмитро Фотій. В конференції брали участь члени ЦК та ГУ ОДУМ-у ЗСА і Канади, ТОП-у, Виховних Рад, редакційної колегії журналу ОДУМ-у „Молода Україна", голови філій та активні члени ОДУМ-у. Присутніми на конференції були: Юрій Криволап, Вадим Вакуловський, Олексій Коновал, Леонід Ліщина, Валя і Петро Родак, Маруся Бойко, Олексій Шевченко, Віктор Педенко, Павло Лимаренко, Іван Павленко, Наталка Байрачна, Василь Григоренко, Іван Данильченко, Борис Ярамченко, Віктор Духнай, Михайло Лебединський, о. Микола Дебрин, Ол. Харченко, Володимир Косогор, Петро Бойко, Іван Дубилко, Петро Волиняк, Іван Пишкало, Микола Гавриш з дружиною, Г. Звірховська, Н. Наумчук, Віра Семенів, Т. Сендзік, Рая Ліщина, Вадим Коржанівський та інші.

На конференції звітували голова ЦК ОДУМ-у Юрій Криволап, голова ГУ ОДУМ-у Канади Леонід Ліщина, який інформував, що в Канаді є п'ять активних філій ОДУМ-у: в Торонті, Монтреалі, Лонг Бренчі, Лондоні та Ст. Катеринс, а філії в Оттаві, Гамілтоні й Вінніпезі майже припинили свою працю, хоч члени деяких з них завжди приїжджають на виховно-відпочинкові табори ОДУМ-у Канади. За останні роки ОДУМ в Канаді значно пожвавив свою працю. Велика заслуга в тім керівників мистецьких одиниць Валі Родак в Торонті, Івана Козачка в Монтреалі та керівника танцювальної групи групи М. Балдецького в Лонг Бренчі.

Павло Лимаренко звітував про підготовку і проведення ідеологічного семинару цього року для активу ОДУМ-у ЗСА і Канади в одній з менших філій ОДУМ-у, однаково віддаленій від всіх філій, тобто десь у Клівленді, Боффало чи Рочестері. Також була мова про вишкільні табори та курси виховників, які побажано цього року відбути в Канаді.

Іван Павленко, реф. юнацтва ЦК ОДУМ-у, інформував про працю Виховних Рад, до складу яких входять заслужені педагоги та працівники з юнацтвом. В америці при Головній Виховній Раді діє три комісії: методична, таборова і проблематики. Комісія методична протягом останніх трьох років зібрала, підготовила і опрацювала матеріяли для „Порадника одумівця". Над подібними матеріялами працювала Виховна Рада в Канаді. Вирішено, що „Порадник одумівця" має вийти спільний для ОДУМ-у Канади й ЗСА. Вадим Вакуловський, голова редакційної колегії та скарбник ЦК ОДУМ-у, який щойно перевидав роман підсовєтського українського письменника Олеся Лупія „Грань". Його звіт доповнив побажаннями та заввагами довгорічний і відданий редактор „Молодої України" Микола Гавриш. За фінанси журналу ОДУМ-у „Молода Україна", що вже виходить 19-ий рік, звітував адміністратор Михайло Лебединський.

Олексій Коновал, відповідальний редактор за одумівські сторінки при газетах звітував за „Літопис ОДУМ-у" при „Свободі" в ЗСА, яких вийшло 23, та „Сторінку Об'єднання Демократичної Української Молоді" при „Українських вістях" в Німеччині, яких вийшло 102 числа, та про можливості і заходи створення ОДУМ-у в Англії, Німеччині, Бельгії, Австралії, Аргентині й ін. країнах.

В часі засідань зроблено перегляд морального, духового, фізичного та ідеологічного стану ОДУМ-у та молоді взагалі друзями з торонтської філії: Вірою Семенів, Віктором Духнаєм, Віктором Педенком та Леонідом Ліщиною.

В обговоренні звітів і проблем, що стоять перед ОДУМ-ом, який в 1970 році відзначатиме своє 20-річчя, брали участь майже всі присутні.

„СТОЯТИМЕМО ПЛЕЧЕ В ПЛЕЧЕ З МОЛОДДЮ УКРАЇНИ!"

Привіт голови ЦК ОДУМ-у Юрія Криволапа учасникам одумівської зустрічі ЗСА і Канади, що відбулася 31 серпня та 1 і 2 вересня 1968 року на оселі ОДУМ-у в стейті Ню Йорк:

Наш духовний Батьку — Отче-Владико, дорогі Гості, мої друзі Одумівці!

Наша сьогоднішня зустріч відбувається під кличем Золотої Річниці проголошення незалежности Української Народної Республіки. Минуло 50 років від того часу, як наші батьки скинули ярмо російського колоніялізму і поклали основи для нової епохи в історії Батьківщини — України. Сміливо, гордо й зобов'язуюче прозвучали тоді на ввесь світ слова: „Від нині, — сказали батьки, — ми є господарями на своїй землі!"

В авангарді боротьби за самостійність і суверенність України стояла завжди її молодь. Вона перша пролила свою кров в обороні новонародженої демократичної республіки. Студенти Київського університету та юнаки військової школи під Крутами кров'ю накреслили дороговказ майбутнім поколінням — як боротись, а як треба то й вмерти за право суверенности своєї Батьківщини. Ця молодь золотими буквами вписала в історію України значення ідеалів суверенної і народоправної України для себе і нащадків. І протягом всієї боротьби за ці ідеали Української Народної Республіки попереду йшла, іде і йтиме українська молодь. Вона відстоювала свої ідеали в полках Армії УНР, у частинах героїчних Зимових Походів, в лавах СУМ-у та СВУ, в загонах УПА. . .

Окупант України намагався й намагається всіма силами фізично і духово знищити українську молодь. Він знає, що без ідейної, патріотичної та відданої молоді кожний народ є засуджений на поступову асиміляцію та духову смерть. Тому першим об'єктом ворога в боротьбі з молодою республікою була боротьба за душі української молоді. Ворог за всяку ціну намагався перетворити цю молодь в модерних яничарів українського народу. Але це йому не вдалось. Українська молодь, яка зараз перебуває в Україні, та яка є розсіяна долею й недолею по імперії червоної Москви — підхопила та міцно тримає кров'ю скроплений прапор крутянців — ідей УНР — невмирущих ідей гідности, чести, незалежности, соборности та суверенности українського народу. В різних умовах українська молодь продовжує боротьбу на всіх ділянках життя проти накиненої їй системи. Вона веде боротьбу за вживання української мови по університетах, середніх школах та державних установах. Вона домагається вільних зв'язків із Західнім світом. За це українська молодь перебуває під постійним обстрілом критики та переносить утиски московсько - комуністичної влади. Її висилають на цілинні землі Казахстану, на новобудови в Сибір, в табори примусової праці в Мордовії, на Колиму та інші місця.

Ми, українська молодь, об'єднана в ОДУМ-і, горді за своїх батьків та за наших ровесників! І в цю хвилину, відзначаючи 50-ту річницю проголошення незалежности УНР ми прирікаємо в цьому змаганні стояти плече в плече з молоддю України! Ми живемо у вільному світі — і свої знання, свою енергію, ми віддамо для того, щоб бути гідними представниками наших ровесників в Україні у боротьбі за звільнення нашої Батьківщини. Ми залишимось вірними ідеям нашого одумівського маршу: хоч ми об'їхали землю навколо, хоч ми пропливли океани й моря, хоч ми родились в Америці та Канаді — Україно, Ти нам дорога!

Нова управа ОДУМ-у в Чикаґо

НОВООБРАНА УПРАВА ФІЛІЇ ОДУМ-у ЧИКАГО НА 1969 РІК. Зліва направо: Ліна Степова, Володимир Косогор (голова філії), Ліда Косогор і Валя Пошиваник. Стоять: Олексій Пошиваник, Анатолій Степовий, Василь Коновал, Петро Лисенко, Петро Бойко, Василь Вестеровський, Віктор Войтихів, Іван Іващенко і Олексій Коновал.

22 березня 1969 року в філії ОДУМ-у Чикаґо відбулися річні загальні збори. На них звітували члени управи філії та контрольна комісія. Після уділення абсолюторії уступаючій управі, яку очолював Олексій Пошиваник, вибрано управу в такім складі: Володимир Косогор — голова, Василь Коновал — заступник голови та орг. реф., Василь Вестеровський — скарбник, Ліна Степова — секретар, Віктор Войтихів — реф. юнацтва, Петро Бойко — заст. реф. юнацтва, Олексій Пошиваник — реф. преси, Петро Лисенко — заступ. скарбника, Олексій Коновал — культ-освітній реф., Ліда Косогор і Анатолій Степовий — референти спорту. До Контрольної Комісії вибрано Івана Іващенка (голова), Валю Пошиваник та Андрія Кушніра.

РІК X ЧЕРВЕНЬ, 1969 Ч. 1 (24)
ЛІТОПИС ОДУМ-у
Сторінка Об'єднання Демократичної Української Молоді (ОДУМ)
Association of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent, Inc.
Редаґують: Олексій Коновал (відповідальний редактор) і Олексій Шевченко
Адреса: Annal of ODUM, 811 S. Roosevelt Avenue, Arlington Heights, Ill., 60005, U.S.A.

З життя і праці філії ОДУМ-у в Чикаґо

Відпочивши після цікавої зустрічі ОДУМ-у в Ню Йорку, на оселі ОДУМ-у, праця жваво відновилася. Всі одумівські мистецькі одиниці знову приступили до праці. Рої Юних ОДУМ-івців розпочали свої сходини. Як і кожний рік у листопаді, велика одумівська родина святкувала День Подяки. Батьки одумівців приготовили добрий обід, а дівчата-одумівки подавали до столів. Відчувався родинний настрій. І дійсно, ОДУМ є одна велика родина. Рій дівчат „Червоні маки" та група бандуристів дали коротку мистецьку програму.

Наша філія, в цей день вітала нашого активного члена ОДУМу Володимира Косорога, що повернувся з військової служби з Кореї. Група бандуристів (4 хлопці) на чолі з Іваном Іващенком мали декілька виступів на українських громадських імпрезах та кілька виступів в американських університетах.

Кожний рік ми влаштовуємо новорічну забаву-зустріч. Для зустрічі 1969 року вийняли велику залю, бо в будинку ОДУМ-у нам уже тісно, щоб було більше місця для танців. Не дивлячись на дуже холодний вечір, багато молоді та старших прийшли зустрічати Новий 1969 рік разом з нами. До ранної години молодь ОДУМ-у весело забавлялася.

Ще в листопаді одумівці почали готовитися до Коляди. На спільних пробах всі вивчали українські колядки. Колядування молоді це давня українська традиція. Для нашої філії, колядування мас велике значення — продовження рідної традиції, а гроші з колядування вможливлюють реґулярну працю з мистецькими одиницями філії та роями Юного ОДУМ-у в теплім та освітленім домі ОДУМ-у. Щоб відвідати з колядою більшу кількість родин, ми вислали кілька груп колядників, старалися обійти всіх на перший день Різдва, але нас так гостинно всі приймали, що ми не змогли всіх наших прихильників відвідати ще й на другий день свят. Всі наші одумівці з захопленням ідуть колядувати, бо знають, що приємно буде проведений час, і до того зроблять добру збірку грошей для філії. Кожний рік певну суму грошей з коляди ми виділяємо для одумівської преси. Цей рік ми переслали на „Молоду Україну" 125 долярів.

Наша філія проводить постійно одумівську радіо-передачу. На протязі 7-ми років, раз на місяць, на хвилях етеру ми нав'язуємо тісніші зв'язки з загальним українським громадянством. В своїх програмах філія інформує громадянство про про життя і працю філії, про наші побоювання за молодь, яка не належить до жодних українських молодечих організацій та про наші успіхи. Часто присвячуємо радіопередачі визначним українським поетам, письменникам, композиторам та визначним провідникам української історії. Майже кожний член ОДУ-у мав нагоду брати участь у наших передачах. Мистецькі одиниці та рої Юного ОДУМ-у часто заповняли мистецьку частину радіо-передачі.

Рік-річно всі молодечі організації міста Чикаґо об'єднано відзначають роковини Героїв Крут. У всіх українських церквах відправляються панахиди по героях Крут. Члени ОДУМ-у, Пласту та СУМА в одностроях і з прапорами гордо тримають свою стійку. Часом хотілось щоб і старші дивились на нашу малодь і наслідували її. Та, на жаль, вони й надалі святкують по двоє чи троє свят Незалежности . . . Від ОДУМ-у на академії виступала струнна оркестра філії (40 осіб) під керівництвом Анатолія Луппо. Оркестра виконала музичну поему „Україна" Г. Давидовського. Такі спільні міжорганізаційні імпрези є ще й корисні тим, що дають більше заохоти до дальшої праці.

1894 – 1969
У СІМДЕСЯТИП'ЯТИРІЧЧЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО НАРОДНОГО СОЮЗУ СТАНЬТЕ ЙОГО ЮВІЛЕЙНИМ ЧЛЕНОМ!

4-го липня відкриється сезон на оселі ОДУМ-у

У п'ятницю 4 липня ц.р. офіційно відкриється літній виховно-відпочинковий сезон на оселі ОДУМ-у „Київ" у стейті Ню Йорк. Оселя ОДУМ-у лежить недалеко містечка Accord, між містами Kerhonkson і Kingston при гайвей ч. 209. Їдучи з Кінґстону, минувши містечко Аккорд — перша дорога праворуч і веде до оселі ОДУМ-у. Оселя вигідно розташована в Кетскильських горах, недалеко від головних шляхів і поблизу відомих американських і українських відпочинкових осередків. Для послуги молоді та старшому громадянству кімнати трьох будинків з усіма вигодами, українська кухня, озеро, де можна ловити рибу, басейн для купання та ін.

Зарезервувати помешкання на оселі ОДУМ-у можна листовно чи телефонічно, пишучи, в якому будинкові („Полтаві", „Батурині" чи „Каневі") бажали б спинитися, який час відпочиватимете на оселі, чи харчуватиметеся на кухні, чи самі готуватимете. Також місце можна зарезервувати й для дітей у виховно-відпочинковому таборі Юного ОДУМ-у.

В суботу 5 липня відбудуться на оселі ОДУМ-у спортові змагання та забава. В неділю після Служби Божої розпочнеться фестиваль і курс виховників ОДУМ-у.

ФЕСТИВАЛЬ ОДУМ-у

Фестиваль Східніх філій ОДУМ-у ЗСА започатковано з перших років створення Юного ОДУМ-у. Уже п'ять років такі фестивалі відбуваються на власній оселі. Цьогорічний фестиваль Юного ОДУМ-у відбудеться в неділю 6 липня на оселі. В фестивалі матимуть змогу брати участь одумівці з танцями, деклямаціями, співами, скечами, гімнастикою та ін.

ВИХОВНО-ВИШКІЛЬНИЙ КУРС ОДУМ-у

Головна Виховна Рада та Головна Управа ОДУМ-у ЗСА заплянували улаштувати й цього року однотижневий Курс виховників ОДУМ-у. Мета курсу: підготувати молодих одумівців на виховників Юного ОДУМ-у, які могли б успішно працювати по філіях. Курси виховників влаштовувались на оселі ОДУМ-у двічі. Цілий курс триватиме два тижні, але цього року відбудеться лише його перша частина, один тиждень, включаючи переважно практичні заняття. Павло Лимаренко і цього року відповідальний за проведення курсу. Курс виховників для молоді від 15 років почнеться в неділю 6 липня і триватиме до 13 липня. Однотижневе перебування на курсах коштує 30 долярів. Бажаючі курсанти залишитися у таборі на цілий сезон, як помічники виховників, перебуватимуть на таборі безкоштовно.

ВИХОВНО-ВІДПОЧИНКОВИЙ ТАБІР ОДУМ-у НА СХОДІ ЗСА

Виховно-відпочинковий табір Юного ОДУМ-у східніх філій ОДУМ-у ЗСА розпочнеться 13 липня, зараз після курсу виховників, і триватиме до 24 серпня. Бажаючі послати своїх дітей на табір ОДУМ-у, навіть хоч діти й не належать до ОДУМ-у, можуть це зробити, звернувшись до місцевих філій ОДУМ-у, або безпосередньо на такі адреси: ODUM Resort Center, Box 40, RFD 1, Accord, N.Y. 12404. Постійна адреса: ODUM Resort Center, 332 Columbus Ave., Trenton, N.J. 08629, телефон: (609) 394-8651.

Бандуристи ОДУМ Чикаґо дістали грамоту

Цього року Капеля Бандуристів ім. Тараса Шевченка відзначає своє 50-ліття. Ювілейний бенкет і концерт відбувся 8 і 9 березня в Дітройті. В ювілейному концерті брали участь ансамблі бандуристів з околиць Дітройту та два одумівські ансамблі з дальшої віддалі — Чикаґо і Торонто. Чикаґівський ансамбль бандуристів ОДУМ-у, крім спільних двох точок, сам виконав дві такі речі: „Зійшов місяць" — народна пісня та вальс „Весняні мрії", музика Григорія Китастого, слова Данила Завертайла. Тепер ця Капеля Бандуристів з Дітройту робила турне по містах Америки і Канади. Їхній концерт в Чикаґо відбувся 26 квітня в авдиторії школи Шопена, яка була, як ніколи, переповнена.

На початку другої частини концерту Г. Китастий вручив Анатолієві Луппо велику грамоту в рямцях, роботи Едварда Козака, яка прикрашує дім ОДУМ-у, такого змісту: „Ансамблеві бандуристів ОДУМ Чикаґо і його диригентові Анатолієві Луппо за участь у з'їзді бандуристів у 50-ті роковини Капелі Українських Бандуристів у Дітройті 8-9 березня 1969 р. з признанням за плекання славних традицій кобзарства, як теж виховання молодшого покоління на тих же традиціях, на славу України". Грамоту підписали за Громадський Комітет Едвард Козак, а за управу капелі — Григорій Китастий. Подібну грамоту з малюнком козака з бандурою та іншими прикрасами отримала філія ОДУМ-у Торонто та інші учасники-бандуристи на тому концерті.

Літній табір ОДУМ-у на Заході ЗСА

Цього року Виховна Рада та Батьківський Комітет ОДУМ-у знову влаштовують у стейті Міннесота літній табір для української молоді. Табір відбудеться в Сіблей Стейт паркові, там де й минулого року. Цей парк займає 1,174 акри чудової лісової природи над Андрю озером, на віддалі 110 миль від Міннеаполісу. Цей табір з повним модерним устаткуванням даний до диспозиції ОДУМ-ові від Департаменту Стейту Міннесоти. До розпорядження ОДУМ-у є 7 будинків по 14 ліжок, один будинок з кухнею та залею для розваг, самодіяльности та спорту, велика спортова площа, пляжа, місце для ватри та ін. Табір відбудеться від 13 липня до 26 липня. Ціни перебування на таборі: діти від 8 років і вище — 35 долярів за особу, за двох з родини — 65 долярів; від 4 до 8 років — 25 долярів, або 45 дол. за двох з родини. Для батьків — 50 долярів. Всі ціни за двотижневе перебування на таборі. До табору приймаються діти від 8 років, а молодші діти приймаються з умовою, що в таборі також буде хтось з їхніх батьків. Записуватися до табору можна до 15 червня. При реєструванні складати 5 долярів за особу, а решта повинна бути сплачена до 1 липня: реєстрацію приймають Дарія Лиса — тел. 377-4031 та Олександер Гуща — тел. 227-5859. За дальшими інформаціями можна звертатися письмово до: Mrs. D. Lysa, 427 N. Westwood Dr. Minneapolis, Minn. 55422.

Парафія св. Апостола Луки в Сиракюзах зібрала 450 дол. пожертв на церкву на оселі ОДУМ-у

Товариство Одумівських Приятелів у ЗСА розпочало збірку грошей на будову української православної церкви на оселі ОДУМ-у, у стейті Ню Йорк. Із щедрою пожертвою відгукнулася Українська Православна парафія святого Апостола Луки в Сиракюзах, якої настоятелем є отець Павло Шпірук. Йому ОДУМ щиро вдячний за проведення збірки на згадану ціль. У Сиракюзах на церкву жертвували: філія ОДУМ-у в Сиракюзах — 100 дол., Ніна й Микола Новохатько — 50 дол., по 25 дол. — отець Павло Шпірук та Яків Гурський; по 20 дол. — Тетяна і Яків Сененко; по 15 дол. — Тетяна Шкільна і Марія й Григорій Омельян; по 10 дол. — Олександер Коваль, Сергій і Олександра Ємець, Ірина й Леонід Ємець, Михайло Назаренко, Григорій Орендаренко, Микола Дяченко, Олендо Васалло, Галина і Петро Черевко, Микола Тимченко, Марфа і Петро Кравець, Наталія Рубач, Йосип Вертишин, Євдокія та Олексій Кравець; Володимир Вертишин — 8 дол.; по 5 дол. — Олександер Паливода, Олена Білокінь, Петро Тимченко, Марія Орендаренко, Павліна Дяченко, Іван Посипайло, Олександер Хом'як, Марія Посипайло, д-р Е. Єрпівська, Марія Грушецька і Дора Кузьменко; по 3 дол. — Тихон Трускало, Марія Гусар і Надія й Анатолій Сторож; по 1 дол. — Марія Савеленко, М. Міхновський, Павло Старченко, Оксана Сеник, Іван Сенченко і Уляна Сененко. Щира подяка всім жертводавцям та отцеві Павлові Шпірукові! Пожертви на будову церкви на оселі ОДУМ-му можна слати на адресу: Mr. P. Stokalsky, 50 Montrose St., Newark, N.J. 07106.

Нова управа філії ОДУМ-у в Сиракюзах

Дня 28 березня 1969 р. відбулися загальні збори філії ОДУМ-у в Сиракюзах, в залі української православної церкви. Після звітів уступаючої управи, дискусії та уділення абсолюторії вибрано нову управу філії в такому складі: голова Анатолій Омелян, заступник Ярослав Горбанчук, секретарі Галя Тимченко і Люда Хом'як, скарбник Женя Черевко, культ-освітній реф. Петро Тимченко, спортовий реф. Віктор Криворучко, заступники спортового референта Микола Сененко і Володимир Орендаренко. До контрольної комісії вибрали Леоніда Ємця (голова) Раю Кравець і Володимира Сененка.

Вишкільний табір ОДУМ-у підготував нових виховників

Від 22 до 29 червня минулого року на одумівській оселі „Київ" в ЗСА відбувся 3-ій курс виховників Юного ОДУМ-у. Командантом табору був Павло Лимаренко з Філядельфії, а інструкторами були Кальман, Шевченко, Федоренко, Лимаренко, Чуйко, Крамаренко, Сотник та Топіха. У цьому вишкільно-виховному таборі взяли участь такі одумівці з Канади: Григорій Данильченко, Григорій Шишко, Володимир Семеген, Іван Топіха, Леонід Сотник, Ольга Байрачна, Віра Семеніва, Анна Черняк, Галя Гава, Маруся Наумчук, Надія Цибенко, Маруся Бойко і Володимир Савранчук. З одумівців ЗСА курсантами були: Віктор Левченко, Наталка Петряник, Юрій Преско, Олександер Непрель, Олександер Косенко, Андрій Корсунь, Олег Чуйко, Григорій Вац, Петро Бойко і Володимир Степовий. Всі вони з успіхом закінчили курс виховників Ю ОДУМ-у.

ОДУМ перевидав роман письменника з України Олеся Лупія „Грань"

„Грань" Олеся Лупія видано в УССР, але в скорому часі книжку зібрано з полиць книгарень і знищено. Бо ж як можна дозволити, щоб в Україні правдиво насвітлювалось, чому молодь іде до комсомолу, чому села Гуцульщини й далі не освітлені, а фахівці висилаються у Сибір, чому багато пішло в УПА, та що не всі бандерівці вбивники, але між ними були й порядні люди; про листи, пакунки та іншу допомогу рідних із Заходу; про вирубування, чи навіть більше — нищення Карпат, та інші речі.

Автор книжки „Грань" Олесь Лупій народився 28-го березня 1938 року в селі Новій Кам'янці, Рава-Руського району, на Львівщині. В 1961 р. закінчив філологічний факультет Київського університету. Твір „Грань" написав у 1968 році. Події, які він описує, відбуваються на Львівщині, в самому Львові та на селах Гуцульщини. Автор устами свого головного героя говорить про несправедливості, недоліки, фальш, яка оточує їх, нежиттєвість комуністичного суспільства, його загнилість, відсталість, а все це прикривається гаслами всенародними, вселюдським добром...

„Грань" видало видавництво ОДУМ-у „Молода Україна" без згоди чи відому автора. Книжка видана без жодних скорочень чи змін просто фотографічним способом. Ціна 3 доляри.

ГОЛОВА ЦК ОДУМ ВІДВІДАВ ЧИКАГО

На початку квітня 1969 р. філію ОДУМ-у в Чикаґо відвідав голова ЦК ОДУМ-у Юрій Криволап, який повертався з конференції, що відбулася в Іллінойському університеті в Урбані для викладачів високих шкіл Америки.

Жертводавці на оселю ОДУМ-у „Київ" в ЗСА

Для виплачення й утримання оселі ОДУМ-у „Київ" у ЗСА жертвували: Ваць Іван — 654.98 дол., Кальман Ніна та Євген — 406.74 дол., Бойко Володимир — 120 долярів. По 100 дол.: Мельниченко Олександер, Бойко Федір та Марія і Петро Шкварко; Омельченко Марія і Григорій — 95 дол., Левченко Павло — 74.17 дол., Жибурт Владислав — 69 дол.; Степаненко Микола і Галина — 55 дол., Богословець Семен — 50 дол., Самчук Іван — 40 дол. По 30 дол — Пласка Сава, Антоненко Уляна та Олександер, та Могила Олекса; по 25 дол.— Стокальський Петро, Богдан Олекса та Анна, д-р Туркало Ярослав, Степовий Константин та Євгенія, Бустрицький Всеволод, от. Поліщук Володимир, Євсевський Сергій і Марія та Воскобійник Іван; по 20 дол. — Гичко Федір та Люба, Гаврилко Василь, Піддубний Євген, Каневський Іван, Пташинський Василь, Кирейко Віктор, Ткачук Антін, Шевчук Володимир, Павленко Іван, Скоп Олександер та Гладун Іван; по 10 дол. — Дорошенко Василь, Рогач Іван, Басюк Володимир, Матула Килина та Мусій, Наливайко Ніна і Баришполець Володимир; по 5 дол. — Крамаренко Корній, Понко Василь, Теремецький Олександер, Мирош Федір, Несторенко Олександер, Корсун Федір, Кревсун Вілліям і Каневська Мотря; по 2 дол. — Рибалка Константин.

Всім жертводавцям щира подяка! ОДУМ, молодь — майбутнє нації — і далі потребує Вашої фінансової допомоги, щоб утримати в належному стані оселю. Складайте пожертви на оселю ОДУМ-у, пишучи на адресу: ODUM Resort Center, 322 Columbus Ave., Trenton, N.J. 08629.