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D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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A YEAR IN RETROSPECT

UKRAINIANS AND UKRAINIAN LIFE IN 1960

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

As the New Year of 1961 is just around the corner, it is customary to make a general review of events and developments which occurred during the old year. The year of 1960 was, indeed, rich in great political developments not only in the United States, but in the whole world as well. These were the presidential elections in the United States, the stormy session of the United Nations, preceded by the fiasco of the summit meeting in Paris; communist penetration in Cuba and Laos; anti-American and communist-instigated riots in Japan and South America, and the like.

For Ukrainians, too, the year 1960 was full of great developments and outstanding achievements, as well as certain failures and losses.

In Enslaved Ukraine

In 1960, more than in any other year, Ukraine was visited by a substantial number of Ukrainians from Canada and the United States. The Kremlin saw a great advantage in easing its control over Ukraine by allowing foreign visitors to penetrate the Iron Curtain and thus attract much-needed American dollars. Many Ukrainians took advantage of this situation and paid visits to their long-lost kin and relatives in Ukraine.

Although the communist overlords in Ukraine make noisy and self-praising claims to the effect that the country is an economically prosperous land and a "free and sovereign state" of the Ukrainian people, Ukrainian tourists from the United States and Canada (save those following the Moscow line) could not agree with these pronouncements.

What they reported upon their return from Ukraine was a bleak and depressing picture. First of all, the overall condition of Ukraine is that of a captive nation. Russia, while paying lip service to Ukraine's "freedom and independence," continues to exercise an iron control over the Ukrainian people. Russification is rampant in all major cities not only in Greater Ukraine, but in Western Ukraine, Carpatho-Ukraine and Bukovina as well. The Russian element is the controlling factor in every phase of Ukrainian life: in the party apparatus, administration, collective farms, industrial enterprises, arts and sciences, as well as in literature and the theater. True,

there are Ukrainian theaters, Ukrainian ballets, Ukrainian symphony orchestras, Ukrainian choirs and dance ensembles, but all serve for window-dressing purposes, and are not part and parcel of Ukrainian everyday life.

Although the all-penetrating terror which characterized the rule of Stalin, has subsided considerably, the vast majority of the Ukrainian people still live in fear of persecution. Deportations from the Western areas of Ukraine continue, though on a smaller and rather sporadic scale. The so-called voluntary resettlement program to the "virgin lands" of Kazakhstan is often directed by invisible pressure and threats, and for many Ukrainians life is much easier and more secure in Siberia or Kazakhstan than in their own homeland.

From the viewpoint of general economy, Ukraine is as badly off as she was in previous years. There is an overwhelming shortage of clothing and shoes, as well as some foodstuffs, such as butter and meat. People are gloomy, and hope for a better future. Although the number of professional Ukrainian men and women is on the increase from year to year, many highly qualified Ukrainian specialists have a hard time in finding suitable positions in Ukraine and are compelled to seek them elsewhere in the USSR, thus contributing to the "voluntary resettlement" movement encouraged and pressed by Khrushchev.

Ukrainians in the Free World

This gloomy and depressing picture in Ukraine is in vivid contrast with the prosperous and unhampered life of Ukrainians in the free world, especially those living in the United States and Canada.

In the United States the Ukrainian community as a whole has made some outstanding progress as far as the general propagation of the Ukrainian liberation struggle is concerned. One of the outstanding attainments is the passage of the Shevchenko Monument bill (Public Law 86-749), authorizing the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in Washington, D. C. A similar project is being carried out by the Ukrainians in Canada, where a statue of Taras Shevchenko will be erected in front of the provincial

(Continued on page 2)

Malvina Leshock Will Play Ukrainian Composers

PIANIST'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN NYC

NEW YORK. — A piano recital slated for the Ukrainian Christmas Day at Carnegie Recital Hall here, will feature the works of three Ukrainian composers.

Charles Re-Pascal, recital manager for pianist Malvina Leshock said that the program on January 7, 1961 will include Lev Revytsky's Prelude, Opus 7, No. 2, Borys Lyatoshynsky's Poem Opus 38, No. 1, and Vasyi Barvinsky's Improvization.

"The three works of Ukrainian composers [are] seldom heard outside Soviet Union, unpublished in Western Europe and little known in this country," said Mr. Re-Pascal.

The pianist, Malvina Leshock is considered to be among the most gifted rising young figures in the musical life of Philadelphia. Her formal studies began in 1946 at the Paris Conservatoire under the late Isidore Philipp. From 1953 she has been studying with the Polish master Mieczyslaw Horszowski. Miss Leshock adheres to the French musical tradition, and each summer she participates in the Master's Class of Pierre Monteux, in Hancock, Maine.

"Coached personally by Villa-Lobos, she has given first performances of several of his works," says the release on Miss Leshock. It also states that she has appeared in recital and with orchestras throughout the Eastern and Mid-Western states and in Canada. This will be her New York debut.

Tickets for Malvina Leshock recital are available now at the Carnegie Hall, 154 W. 57th Street.

UNA GIVES FULL SUPPORT TO THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

NEW MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN ALSO ON THE AGENDA OF EXECUTIVE MEETING

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1960. — Full-scale backing of the campaign of the monument of Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D. C. was passed yesterday at the regular meeting of the Supreme Executive Board of the Ukrainian National Association.

The meeting which was attended by all the members of the Executive Board, took place in the conference room of the UNA Home Office. It was decided there, that the UNA will support fully the national Shevchenko Memorial Committee, and by a special appeal to its 500 Branches, provide support to the commemorative committees on the local level. This will include the collection of funds for the monument, as well as arranging of concerts, displays, and informative meetings, honoring the greatest Ukrainian Poet, in the centennial of his death, which is in 1961.

The other business brought up at the meeting included the report of the Supreme Treasurer which indicated that UNA has invested \$478,203.00 since the last Executive meeting. Mortgages and valuable bonds received equal shares of the invested capital. He also informed the Board that representatives of New Jersey Banking and Insurance Dept. have completed the periodic examination of UNA, and concluded that the Association is in the best possible state.

The Supreme Secretary reported that 3,500 new members were organized in 1960. A new campaign will be launched in the middle of January as a pre-convention drive for members. A number of regular and special awards for successful

participants of the new campaign will be distributed.

The Executive Board was informed that its decision to publish two books on Shevchenko as a way of remembering the Poet have been fulfilled. Shevchenko's Thoughts and Lyrics, a two-language edition of some of his works, and Our Shevchenko, a collection of articles about the Poet and his time, are already on the market.

The following members of the Executive Board took part in the meeting: Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, the Committee's Executive Director chaired the meeting, and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch acted in his capacity as secretary.

[The Shevchenko Memorial Committee is responsible for the planning and executing of the centennial commemoration of Taras Shevchenko's death in 1961 which also includes the erection of the Poet's monument in Washington, D. C.]

Veterans Pick Soyuzivka For 1961 Convention

The National Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans announced that the 14th Annual Convention will be held June 9, 10 and 11, 1961 at the Ukrainian National Association Estate, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, N. Y.

Anthony Kutcher, National Commander, reported that Soyuzivka was decided upon at the Executive Board meeting held December 16 in Philadelphia at the U.A.V. Post 4 headquarters at 1938 Germantown Avenue. Walter Klawsnik, a member of New York Post 7, and vice president of U.N.A. Branch 325 of Brooklyn, advised that a Convention Committee will be formed to prepare plans for a "conven-

tion to top all conventions." Other board members attending the meeting included Matthew Pope, Sr., Vice Commander; Stephen Shegda, Quartermaster; Walter Steck, Legislative Officer; and Past Commanders W. Thomas Darmopray; Walter Bacad; Emil Senkow; and George Wolynetz, Jr. Nick Chyrola, Commander of Post No. 5 was present as a guest.

Various committee heads presented reports on membership, U.C.C.A., Welfare Fund, and the Winter Carnival. The popular mid-winter event is scheduled for February 17, 18, 19, 1961 at Soyuzivka. Walter Bacad, the chairman of the Carnival committee, promised an exciting sports outing as well as extra features such as an elaborate cocktail party for all guests.

2-MILLIONTH IMMIGRANT

Two million immigrants were admitted to Canada after the last war, and the immigrant certificate carrying this number belonged to 16-year old Anette Toft, a Danish girl. She was on board the Motorliner Batory of the Gdynia America Line, arriving from Copenhagen, with her mother and a younger brother.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS FELLOWSHIPS FOR GRAD STUDIES IN UKRAINIAN

Shevchenko Committee Becomes Operational

WILL PROCLAIM 1961 — "SHEVCHENKO YEAR"

NEW YORK (Svoboda) — Another meeting of the national Shevchenko Memorial Committee took place in the offices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, on West 13th Street, here, on Friday, December 23rd. Dmytro Halychyn, the Committee's Executive Director chaired the meeting, and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch acted in his capacity as secretary.

The Committee decided to issue a proclamation in January, establishing 1961 as the Shevchenko Year, and to begin an intensive campaign in March, 1961 for the funds needed for the monument and other projects associated with the memorial.

No definite conclusions were reached as to the actual form of the monument in Washington, but the Committee outlined its views to the artistic sub-committee on the nature of the contest for the best project of the monument.

The Executive Board of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee was expanded to include the presidents of the three fraternal organizations, who are: Anthony Batiuk, of the Ukrainian Workmen's Association; Dr. Roman, Sushy, of Providence; and Vasyi Shabaturo, of the Ukrainian National Aid. The president of the largest Ukrainian fraternal society, Ukrainian National Association, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, serves as the Executive Director of the Committee.

The Editors-in-Chief of the four fraternal newspapers were also taken into the Executive Board, namely A. Dragach of Svoboda, Dr. M. Stachiw of Narodna Volya and E. Zyblykevych of America.

Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, was elected to serve as English language publicity director, and the two sub-committees for internal and external affairs were re-organized into one sub-committee now known as organizational. This one is headed jointly by Joseph Lesawyer, and Dr. Vasyi Steck.

CONVENT FUND CONTRIBUTION



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Ambridge Pa., has contributed \$1,000 to the building fund of the new convent of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Parish, Ambridge, John S. Antushak, UNA president, standing center, makes a check presentation to Fr. Alexander Krochmalny, pastor. Looking on are Andrew Jula, UNA secretary and supreme advisor, seated; John Protosie, standing left, church treasurer, and Stanley Prokopovich, UNA treasurer. The convent for nuns-teachers of SS. Peter and Paul Parochial School (Sister Servants of the Immaculate Conception) was dedicated at a social ceremony recently, followed by a banquet in observance of the dedication and the Feast of Christ the King the same day. Most Rev. Bishop, Joseph Schmiedeknecht, auxiliary to the Metropolitan Archbishop of Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Arch-diocese, officiated.

SYRACUSE U. ACCEPTS APPLICATIONS FOR 1961

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — The United States government considers the study of Ukrainian language on its high priority list, and is making available fellowships for graduate studies of Ukrainian and other modern languages.

According to the Syracuse Daily Orange, the Syracuse University is now accepting applications for these fellowships, under the National Defense Education Act, Besides Ukrainian, the list includes Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Czech, and Bulgarian languages, all of which are taught at Syracuse.

"Basic stipends under the fellowship will cover tuition and all required fees, plus \$2,250 for the academic year, \$450 for a summer session or \$2,750 for both. Additional funds are allowed for dependents and travel," according to the report in the Daily Orange. They are designed to facilitate full-time study without resort to outside employment.

The applicants for the fellowships, according to the National Defense Education Act, must be citizens of the United States, have at least a Bachelor's degree, by the time the fellowship is to begin, and be accepted by the Graduate School.

Elias Horodecky, of Syracuse has been in contact with Dr. Ephraim M. Levin, associate professor of Slavic Languages, at S. U., and received additional information on this matter.

Dr. Levin informed Mr. Horodecky that Syracuse plans to launch the above mentioned graduate studies program in the 1961-62 academic year, and

if possible even sooner, or in the summer of 1961.

Syracuse will receive applicants from all the American universities and colleges and not restrict it to its own graduates. Those who have knowledge of one of the required languages, as well as the history of the given nation, will have preference, all other things being equal, according to the Syracuse professor.

He added that although those who complete the program of studies on the government fellowship are expected to be available for teaching at the college level or for government service in their chosen field, they will be under no obligation in this respect.

Syracuse University will soon have one of the finest and most modern language centers in the nation, equipped in electronic laboratories.

UKRAINIAN IN HIGH SCHOOL

In Canada 1960, official handbook prepared yearly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is a picture of a language laboratory, and the explanation that this one is located at Redwater High School in Alberta, which uses electronic equipment in teaching Ukrainian and French.

"Students listen to the recorded half of a dual-track tape, then repeat the lesson. On the playback, they can compare their own accent and fluency with the teacher's," says the note.

"Ukrainian is taught in several public and high schools in Canada."

Prof. J. B. Rudnyckyj Again Heads UVAN of Canada

WINNIPEG, Man. (Svoboda) — Prof. Jaroslav B. Rudnyckyj of University of Manitoba was re-elected as president of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN) for the new, three year term, 1961-1963.

The other members of the presidium, elected by the college of fellows of the Academy at the general meeting on December 16, in Winnipeg are: Dr. M. I. Mandryka, and Prof. Paul Yuzyk, vice presidents; Prof. M. Borovsky, secretary-treasurer. A. Kachor, K. Antonovych and I. Voyenko were asked to serve on the presidium as directors of financial, library and international exchange affairs, respectively.

Professors Yar Slavutych, and V. Lubynsky were elected as members - correspondents of the Academy.

Among the plans for the future, it was decided at the meeting to increase the number of publications of UVAN and to re-establish the UVAN Foundation. Participation in international congresses will be part of the activity of the Academy.

Known in Ukrainian as Ukrayinska Vilna Akademiya Nauk, the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences with headquarters in Winnipeg, Canada, is not affiliated with The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., Inc., whose headquarters is in New York.

Distribution of "Our Shevchenko" Creates Seasonal Rush

SOME ORDER EXTRA COPIES

JERSEY CITY — For the past week extra traffic could be observed around the Ukrainian National Association building on Grand Street here, where the editorial offices and printing plant of Svoboda, The Weekly are located.

Inside the building, part-time help, young university students are milling about, using their Christmas holidays to help Svoboda overcome the seasonal rush. This year it is especially pronounced because the special commemorative collection of works entitled Our Shevchenko, which was just published by Svoboda, is being sent to every subscriber, as well as a number of libraries, book stores and institutions.

As the books are being delivered in lots of 1500 from the binding shop, they are quickly inserted into the pre-addressed envelopes by the extra help, placed in the mail

bags, and taken by truck to the post office. All this is in addition to the regular dispatches of Svoboda and The Weekly, and hence the extra traffic and increased activity around the building on Grand Street.

Our Shevchenko, a truly fine collection of interesting articles on the greatest Ukrainian poet is invaluable for its source material alone. The price of the book was set at mere two dollars to provide for wide distribution, and according to the managing office, the response is good. A number of people have already sent in the amount due - even before the mailing has been completed. There are also those who write in and order a copy, since they normally would not get one, not being subscribers of Svoboda, or to have extra copies for gift purposes to friends and libraries.

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"OUR SHEVCHENKO"

Following the publication of Shevchenko's Thoughts and Lyrics (cf. The Ukrainian Weekly, December 21, 1960), the Ukrainian National Association and the Shevchenko Scientific Society have just printed another major work in commemorating the forthcoming 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet-laureate and national hero. Entitled, Our Shevchenko: A Collection of Works Commemorating the Centennial of the Poet's Death, 1861-1961, the work comprises over 40 original articles of prominent Ukrainian authors and specialists on Shevchenko. There are also some articles by Shevchenko's contemporaries which describe the life and works of this great Ukrainian humanitarian which were heretofore little known.

The present book is the collective contribution of a special editorial board, including V. Davydenko, A. Dragan, I. Kedryn, B. Krawciw, L. Luciw and W. Steciuk. In undertaking the publication of this novel and unique book, the editorial board outlined three important objectives which it wished to attain by publishing the book: a) to underscore, even in general terms, the greatness of Shevchenko and his significance for the Ukrainian people and humanity as a whole; b) to present a general review of the Shevchenko cult among the Ukrainian people, both in Ukraine and outside its borders, and c) to unmask and expose the consistent and systematic campaign against Shevchenko by Moscow, which began with the exile of this great Ukrainian poet of to Siberia by the Czar in 1847 and which lasts to this very day, when the Russian Communist masters of Ukraine are perpetually changing and re-editing Shevchenko's work to suit their communist and imperialistic purposes, and to make out of Shevchenko something that he never was: a friend of the Russians.

All the articles in Our Shevchenko are in Ukrainian, with the exception of two, which are in English. One is, "Taras Shevchenko," an editorial, which appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly on March 9, 1934, and "Shevchenko in English Literature" by Clarence A. Manning.

The book contains over 75 photographs of Shevchenko, his friends, his paintings and several authors of articles. The book also includes a Calendar for the Shevchenko Year—1961. There is no doubt that the preparation and printing of the book required great efforts and costs. The Svoboda Managing Office is sending out 20,000 copies to all subscribers, and thousands of additional copies are being mailed to Ukrainians in every country of the free world.

The present book, Our Shevchenko, along with Shevchenko's Thoughts and Lyrics, also published by the UNA and the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and another book on Shevchenko, Europe's Freedom Fighter: Taras Shevchenko, published by the House of Representatives in Washington a few weeks ago, are serious and weighty contributions to the forthcoming centennial commemoration of the death of Taras Shevchenko in 1961.

THE NEW COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

On December 6, 1960 the conference of world communist leaders in Moscow concluded with the publication of a "new Communist Manifesto," which in all probability will spearhead a new communist drive against the free world.

If the "Manifesto" is to be taken at its face-value, it does not augur any promising sweetness on the part of Khrushchev and his subservient minions. The "Manifesto" itself is supposedly a tactical victory of Moscow over Red China, in that Communist China is being persuaded to adhere to "peaceful coexistence" as espoused by Khrushchev. The latter is filled with new hopes for another meeting with the President of the United States, Prime Minister Macmillan and President de Gaulle.

On the other hand, the "Manifesto," which in fact is a guide to world-wide communist action, is filled with so many attacks on the United States and threats against the free world at large and forecasts revolution and the overthrow of independent states which do not want to espouse communism, that it makes an utterly impossible atmosphere for any summit meeting.

Both President de Gaulle of France and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany are singled out for a blistering attack in the communist document. But the United States tops all as far as the accusations of Moscow are concerned. As a matter of fact, the "Manifesto" contradicts Khrushchev in whatever good he has said about the United States and the American people in general. It brands the United States as the "chief enemy of the peoples of the world," the "bulwark of imperialism" and as preparing a new "war of aggression" and the like. If Khrushchev is responsible for these outright lies and fabrications, he should know that he is the last man with whom an American President can sit at a table and talk politics.

There is no question that Khrushchev won his point over Red China in convincing the latter of the usefulness of having "peaceful coexistence" and eventually a new summit conference. He might be driving for a new summit meeting only to turn it into another fiasco, so that he can berate and insult the new American President as he did in Paris last May.

President-elect Kennedy has already declared and stated explicitly that he will attend no unprepared summit meeting. And he explained that preparation meant not only agreeing upon an agenda, but an assurance that a summit meeting would have a reasonable chance of success.

The new communist "Manifesto" is permeated with several warnings against any summit meeting, some concrete warnings which the United States and its allies cannot ignore. The whole tenor of the new communist strategy spells an intensified cold war against the free world and an explicit directive to the eighty-one Communist Parties to step up their subversion and destruction of the free countries of the world.

America and the free world at large cannot afford to believe or pretend otherwise.

BURNS AND SHEVCHENKO

VYBRANE. By Robert Burns. Translated into Ukrainian by Mykola Lukash and Vasylyl Mysyk. Kiev: State Literary Publishing House, 1959. 241 pages.

BURNS I SHEVCHENKO. By J. B. Rudnycky. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1959. 30 p.

To commemorate the second centenary of Robert Burns's birthday, the Ukrainian State Literary Publishing House in Kiev has published his selected works in Ukrainian translation. The poems of Burns are not unknown to Ukrainian readers. Probably the first to translate them into Ukrainian was Ivan Franko (1856-1916). He rendered "A Man's a Man for A' That" in his Dumy ta pisan' nayznatnishkykh poetiv (1879) Seven years later, Franko rendered five more poems and added them as illustrative material to the Ukrainian version of Karl Federn's German article (Zhytve i slovo, V, 1896; see Ivan Franko, Tvory, XV, 582). Simultaneously, Pavlo Hrabovskyy (1864-1902), Ukrainian poet and revolutionary, who spent all his adult life in Siberian exile (where he died), translated many of Burns's poems and issued them in a book in 1898.

The following thirty-five years produced no new Ukrainian translations of Burns's works. In 1933, however, Vasylyl Mysyk completed his Pisan' ta poemi Roberta Bernsa. The book was immediately published and widely recognized as the first adequate translation of the Scottish poet's works. The following year Mysyk was arrested by the Soviet police, accused of being a "Ukrainian nationalist," and deported to a concentration camp. Pisan' ta poemi Roberta Bernsa, as well as all the original works of Mysyk, were confiscated, and his name dropped from all library catalogues and histories of Ukrainian literature. During the 1930's some two hundred Ukrainian authors disappeared into Russian prisons and concentration camps: seventeen were executed, eight committed suicide, and one hundred seventy-five vanished without a trace. But Mysyk miraculously survived. After the end of World War II he emerged in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. In 1946 he again published two or three translations of Burns's poems in the Literaturna hazeta, but was not allowed to take an active part in literary life. Only in 1958 did Mysyk's selected poems appear, among which are seven excellent translations of Burns's works.

Vybrane contains translations by Mykola Lukash and Vasylyl Mysyk. Lukash rendered fifty-five of Burns's ballads and songs, and Mysyk twenty-four poems, thirty-seven brief epigrams, and three longer narrative poems, including "Tam o' Shanter."

Both Lukash and Mysyk are excellent translators; their renditions are so natural in the Ukrainian language that they might pass as original works. However, there is a notable difference in the translators' treatment of the originals. Lukash gives preference to the content of the work he translates, and does not always take to preserve the meter. Mysyk, on the other hand, duly preserves the rhyming pattern as

well as the meter of the original but makes, in some cases, minor deviations from the original meaning of the poem.

Vybrane has a biographical sketch of the Scottish poet by Mysyk, who compares the deep humanism of Burns to that of Taras Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet.

Though written independently, Professor J. B. Rudnycky's brief study serves as a valuable adjunct to the Ukrainian versions of Burns's works. Similarities between Burns and Shevchenko in their biographies and in their works are pointed out. Both poets came from peasants stock, took elementary education from village priests, wrote in folk language of their countries, and became spokesmen for their respective nations. The key thought in Professor Rudnycky's study is that both Burns and Shevchenko were convinced that "only national revolution will bring the expected freedom to their nations" (p. 16). The Ukrainian poet exhorted his compatriots:

"Rise and break your chains! Water liberty with blood-drops of the foeman slain!"

(Translated by Honore Ewach, Ukrainian Songs and Lyrics, Winnipeg, 1933, p. 66.)

This reminds us of "Scots Wha Hae." But, as W. K. Mathews states in his Taras Shevchenko: The Man and The Symbol (London, 1951), Shevchenko had bigger influence" (p. 4) upon the Ukrainian liberation movement than Burns in his Scotland.

Burns I Shevchenko contributes to our understanding of these two great poets and, from the viewpoint of ideological characterization, even surpasses the well-done study, "Do charakterystyky poetichnoho stilyu Roberta Bernsa" (Characteristics of the Poetic Style of Roberts Burns) by I. P. Symonenko in Radyanske literaturoznavstvo (Kyiv, 1958, No. 5, pp. 71-89). Obviously, in Ukraine under the Soviet regime, I. P. Symonenko cannot go as deeply in the comparison of Shevchenko's liberation motifs with those of Burns as Professor Rudnycky is able to.

Yar Slavutych University of Alberta (Comparative Literature, 1960, No. 3 pp. 285-286.)

Shevchenko Display at Mills Library

Among the first in the series of displays honoring Taras Shevchenko in the hundredth year since his death will be undertaken by the Ukrainian Club of McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. According to Andrew Gregorovich, president of the Club, the display will be on view from January 3 to 21, at the University's Mills Memorial Library.

May We Quote That?..

This day Time winds th' exhausted chain, To run the twelvemonth's length again. — ROBERT BURNS

VALENTINA PEREYASLAVEC

Ukrainian Prima Ballerina Now Teaches American Dancers

The story of a famous Ukrainian prima ballerina appeared in the November issue of Dance Magazine. The periodical, known as "The World's Largest Dance Publication" describes in words and pictures the life and achievements of Valentina Pereyaslavec, presently on the faculty of Ballet Theatre School in New York.

The story on Mme. Pereyaslavec by Tibor Hirsch is illustrated by nine photos showing the renowned ballerina at work, with her various students, and relaxing in the garden of her new home in Queens, N. Y.

The author gives a sketch of Valentina Pereyaslavec's life, based on the interview with her, and the article is sprinkled with quotations of remarks by Mme. Pereyaslavec. It tells of her successes as a ballerina in Ukraine, Russia, Germany under the sponsorship of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency), and now in the United States.

"This wonderful art that is dance has been Valentina Pereyaslavec's life since the age of 9. Revolutions and war have separated her from her family and from her beloved Ukraine, but never for long from the dance." is one of the first paragraphs in the Dance Magazine article.

It goes on to say how Mme. Pereyaslavec was one of the twenty-five chosen from over three hundred to go to Moscow Imperial Ballet School to study ballet. A year later was the 1917 Revolution, which did not affect the ballet school, for it continued to enjoy the government support. "In 1926, Asaf Messerer and Vladimir Ruybteev, then working in Kharkiv, saw the Moscow graduation presentation and invited Valentina Pereyaslavec to become first soloist of the Kharkiv Opera-Ballet Theatre in Ukraine, her homeland," writes Hirsch.

A few paragraphs down he says: "The Kharkiv Opera-Ballet Theatre was part of a group of Ukrainian opera theatres, which included Kiev and Odessa. Mme. Pereyaslavec danced regularly in many cities throughout the Ukraine, both with the touring Kharkiv troupe and as a member of local companies. Success. Applause. Ecsthetic reviews..."

In 1937 Mme. Pereyaslavec was performing in Leningrad where she was appreciated by the audience which was spoiled by the best performers and performances. But in spite of that she cancelled her contracts and remained in Leningrad to attend the Chorographic Institute for three years where she further improved her dancing.

Next, Mme. Pereyaslavec went to Lviv in Western Ukraine as a prima ballerina, and this, according to the article, she considers to be her real start.

During the Second World War she worked in a German factory, and after the war she formed a small ballet group in Ingolstadt camp for Displaced Persons and danced for American soldiers and fellow D.P.'s. Then UNRRA sent the troupe on a tour of various cities. Hirsch quotes Mme. Pereyaslavec as saying, "We gave eighty-four performances in all, all free."

She came to Philadelphia in 1949, and later moved to New York. After doing some manual labor in factories as an immigrant, she resumed teaching of ballet for Tatyana Semyonova in Carnegie Hall, and in 1951 Lucia Chase invited her to join the faculty of Ballet Theatre School.

The article continues with a few pointers by Mme. Pereyaslavec on dancing and dancers, and then mentions her work in New York's Ukrainian Community:

"Each Wednesday and Saturday, when she finished teaching at the Ballet Theatre School on 57th Street, Mme. Pereyaslavec goes downtown to teach 'my Ukrainian children,' as she calls them. The studio is a kind of Ukrainian island in Manhattan. Icons on the wall, long curtains on the window, and Ukrainian slogans written all over in Cyrillic letters." Among the pictures in this article, spread over eight pages of Dance Magazine, is one showing the studio in the "Ukrainian island" with the trident and the words Holos Molodi ("The Voice of Youth") on the wall as well as an ikon and pictures of Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko.

The article ends with Mme. Pereyaslavec's words, "I like America very much," which is the answer to the question put to her eleven years ago in Philadelphia when she arrived there as an immigrant. Then, she did not know how to answer the question "How do you like America?"

UKRAINIANS IN 1960

(Continued from Page 1)

Parliament building in Winnipeg, Man.

A special Shevchenko Memorial Committee has been organized in the United States which will prepare the Shevchenko Centennial celebration in 1961 throughout the United States. Towards that purpose three books on Shevchenko have already been published in the United States: Shevchenko's Thoughts and Lyrics and Our Shevchenko, published jointly by the Ukrainian National Association and the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and Europe's Freedom Fighter, Taras Shevchenko, issued by the House of Representatives in Washington as its own public document.

During 1960 the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America observed the 20th anniversary of its existence. In all cities where UCCA branches exist special rallies, meetings, dinners and banquets were held, at which special UCCA jubilee certificates were distributed to donors to the Ukrainian National Fund.

Also in 1960 the groundwork for a World Congress of Free Ukrainians was laid by two conferences of representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, one held in Toronto (February) and the other in New York City (October). A special Preparatory Committee of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference was empowered to prepare the world congress of Free Ukrainians

NEW YEAR UNA RESOLUTIONS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Happy New Year!

Have you made your resolutions for 1961? You probably did, but have you made them with the Ukrainian National Association in mind? No? Well, we have a few suggestions to offer for your serious consideration.

For instance, if you are not a UNA member, make it a resolution to join during 1961. Many of your friends and relatives belong to this great fraternal benefit society, so why be on the outside when it is so easy to become a member? Join now and become a part of our big, friendly family of more than 74,000 constituents. Remember, in most cases you can join without even undergoing an examination by a doctor. Double indemnity is available for adults. Children's insurance certificates may have Payor Benefit contracts attached. Dividends are payable after only two calendar years.

If you are already a UNA member there are a number of good resolutions you can make. For instance, you can resolve to attend branch meetings regularly. This is most important because quite a few UNA branches have trouble getting enough members together for a quorum and this complicates matters where important business and elections are concerned. You can resolve to pay your UNA dues on time; this is important if suspension of your insurance is to be avoided. Many members become suspended simply because they make their payments late.

Another thing UNA members can do is resolve to keep the UNA in mind for future insurance needs. We have in mind those members whose present insurance certificates are becoming matured or paid-up during 1961. We urge these people to continue their membership by taking out new certificates. Those members who have decided they need additional protection should keep the UNA in mind, also, as the organization needs the business. An individual may carry as much as \$50,000 insurance with the UNA, depending on age. Insurable ages go as far as 85 years and 5 months and a person that old may have as much as \$2,500 insurance.

Have you ever been to So-yuzivka, the UNA vacation resort in New York's Catskill Mountains? If not, resolve to spend your 1961 summer vacation there. You will enjoy yourself so much you will be back in 1962! If you have already been there then you know what we are talking about. It has been observed that once people visit So-yuzivka they come back again, so do not forget to see our vacation spot and develop the "So-yuzivka habit."

Are you a steady reader of The Ukrainian Weekly? Do you get this paper regularly? If not, now is the time subscribe to it. Do it now! Do not wait for next New Year!

Once again, Happy New Year! And do not forget to keep your New Year UNA resolutions!

fraternal organizations and loan associations participated with a combined asset of \$100,000,000.

Other phases of Ukrainian activity in the United States include several concerts, art exhibits, youth rallies and sports activities. The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia won the U.S. Soccer Championship for 1960, a feat of which every Ukrainian is proud. In a number of cities in the United States and Canada new churches, national homes and business establishments were built through the effort and cost of the Ukrainian community.

In conclusion, the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada has made considerable progress and advancement during 1960. It faces the new year fearlessly fully aware that its attainments and successes will assist the Ukrainian people in their homeland in their undying struggle for freedom and independence.

U.N.A. Members Makes Philly All-Catholic Eleven

Ukrainian National Association Branch No. 45, Society Lubow, in Philadelphia came up with its third high school football star in two years recently when William Juzwiak, Jr., a 190 pound 6' 1" senior guard at Cardinal Dougherty High School of Philadelphia was honored by being named on the DAILY NEWS "All-Catholic High School Team."

Bill Shefski of the NEWS had this to say about Billy, "Juzwiak, lost in the collapse of Dougherty's record, played

both ways all season. He is the top lineman among the teams which finished in the second division."

His father, William, Sr., will be remembered for his aggressive play in the U.N.A. Basketball League of the late thirties and early forties.

Approximately a year ago two other third generation U.N.A. Branch 45 gridders were featured in The Ukrainian Weekly, Nick Robak, Jr., is now at Penn and John Slobogin, Jr. at Villanova. Dietric Slobogin

UKRAINIAN DEFEAT AT VERSAILLES

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO (3)

In connection with the country of the former, that of Poland, this British Prime Minister stated in his Memoirs of the Peace Conference of 1919 the following:

"Drunk with the wine of liberty supplied to her by the Allies, she (Poland) fancied herself once more the resistless mistress of Central Europe. Self-determination did not suit her ambitions. She coveted Galicia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, and parts of White Russia. A vote of the inhabitants would have emphatically repudiated her domination. So the right of all peoples to select their nationhood was promptly thrown over by her leaders. They claimed that these various races belonged to the Poles through the con-

quering arm of their ancestors."

Undoubtedly, such thoughts, as the above, must have weighed heavily on the mind of this great British war leader when he met with the Ukrainian delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, but what he could do about them, when the others, Clemenceau, Sonnino (Orlando, on other occasions) and Woodrow Wilson, either by intent or lack of perception, refused to give him support.

If anyone should have taken an adamant stand in favor of Ukraine's national independence, it should have been Wilson. It was he who through his national "self-determination" principle gave hope for the Ukrainian people that at long last they would have the

support of America in their fight for national freedom. Yet at the Paris Peace Conference, he did not speak up for the Ukrainians. And later, in his fight for the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, including the League of Nations Covenant, the so-called "heart of the Peace Problem," Wilson declared (at San Diego, California, September 19, 1919) that:

"We in America have stood from the day of our birth for the emancipation of people throughout the world who were living unwillingly under governments which were not of their choice. The thing which we have held more sacred than any other is that all just government rests upon the consent of the governed, and all over the world that principle has been disregarded, that principle has been flouted by the strong, and only the weak have suffered."

True words indeed! But disregarded by Wilson himself and those with him at the Peace Conference. Noble words,

but to what avail.

Had Wilson and his associate, the Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, made some attempt to study the Ukrainian problem, and acted accordingly, and with good intent, mind you, free Ukraine would have had at least some chance of survival. But not so. Consider the following:

On June 3, 1919, Prof. Robert H. Lord of Harvard University (well reputed for the Russian influences there), one of the American delegates, was instrumental of arranging for Dr. Margolin and Dr. T. Okunevsky (a Ukrainian lawyer from Eastern Galicia who was affiliated with the Ukrainian delegation) an interview with Lansing. According to Dr. Margolin, Lansing, personally showed himself lamentably misinformed on the actual situation in Eastern Europe. He placed blind confidence on Kolchak (whom the Americans were backing out in Siberia) and Denikin ventures, and insisted that the Ukrainian gov-

ernment should recognize Kolchak's supreme command of all anti-Bolshevist forces. When the conversation turned to the Wilsonian principle of self-determination, Lansing brusquely brushed aside the issue. He declared that "Austria and Hungary were our enemies in this war, whereas Russia was our ally."

Shades, in advance, of Yalta! Lansing further added that he recognized only a single, indissoluble Russian nation, and that this nation should be federated along the lines of the United States of America. Margolin writes: "I pointed out that the very example of the United States predicated the prior existence of component states enjoying freedom and equality, but that none of these fundamentals of American federation existed in Russia. Cooly ignoring these facts, Lansing again demanded the submission of the Ukraine and the complete recognition of Kolchak and Denikin." The Ukrainian delegation

certainly had enough trouble with French and British opposition, but never had it been asked to act contrarywise to Ukrainian national aspirations, as it was by Lansing. Unlike the patient Clemenceau, Lansing listened grudgingly to those who differed from him, profiting little from personal contacts, with the Ukrainian delegation. He was of the firm belief that he had mastered the intricacies of the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish problems. And thus he never got to know the justice and the strength of the Ukrainian national movement. Thereby he suffered the disastrous consequences, Wilson with him, and the United States of America, and elsewhere. The reason for this is simple. The Ukrainian fight for freedom, on all fronts, continues unabated and stronger by the day. And the Ukrainian efforts to propagate the Ukrainian cause are becoming more successful than they were some two score years ago. The End

LUBA ZUK: REFLECTIONS ON A RECITAL

By LEV OLEKSANDROVYCH

The recital of Luba Zuk, at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Hall on Franklin Street will be long remembered, if only because it occurred on the evening of the "biggest snowstorm in thirteen years." To the fifty or sixty of us, however, who determinedly walked through the blizzard and ankle-deep snow to hear Miss Zuk, the experience was very definitely a rewarding one.

Undaunted by the ice-cold keyboard, and disregarding the hissing sounds of radiators that vainly tried to heat the hangar-like structure of the Ukrainian Hall, Luba Zuk, the Ukrainian Canadian pianist from Montreal (The Weekly, December 3, 1960) showed skill as a musician, and provided two hours of delightful entertainment with a varied program of musical works.

Prof. Yuriy Oransky, of the Ukrainian Music Institute opened the evening with a few words of introduction about Miss Zuk who was completing her latest concert-tour of the United States. Having played in four cities, Chicago, Cleveland, Newark and Philadelphia, the pianist returned to Montreal to resume lecturing at the McGill University's Faculty of Music.

Opening her recital with Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 27, No. 1, a gentle and pleasant piece, Luba Zuk showed her versatility in the very next number, which was a modern work — Bartok's very "jazzy" Suite for Piano, Op. 14. It was very obvious that the piece appealed to the younger set in the audience even while Miss Zuk was playing it, and the applause which followed, only served to confirm this.

The program continued with a trio of works by the Ukrainian composers, namely Werykivsky's Five Pieces, Nyzhankivsky's Reverie, and Fomenko's Two Preludes. Of the three, the bitter-sweet Reverie was a composition that we would like to hear played over and over again, perhaps in a dimly-lit room with a glass of wine in one hand and...

After the intermission, during which the attractive pianist, with the winning smile and fascinating personality received a number of well-wishers, we



Luba Zuk

heard a work by Schumann, two works by Debussy, and one by Chopin, as well as three curtain call pieces.

We found Schumann's Intermezzi just a trifle too long, though some passages in the work were definitely pleasing to the ear. Debussy's Reflets dans l'eau, were done most realistically, and his La Puerta del Vino, as well as Quadrilha Brasileira provided some lively Latin rhythms. Without any hesitation, we may say that Miss Zuk's selection of the pieces for the recital, and their execution were faultless, at least from the entertainment point of view, which is the most important thing as far as ninety percent of any concert audience is concerned.

But with professional reviewers, and fellow musicians, who form the minority, Miss Zuk is also able to succeed. She has a whole list of good reviews behind her, and from this latest tour, Roman Mac, who attended the Newark performance wrote of Luba Zuk, "Her comprehension of styles, fine musical taste, and able maneuvering of fingers over the keyboard, made her appearance unforgettable."

In Philadelphia, pianist, Irene Kondra, remarked on Miss Zuk's insight and sense of rhythm, while another pianist, Zhdanna Krawicz said that she was simply fascinated by the performer.

We will be waiting impatiently to attend Luba Zuk's next performances — preferably in an auditorium without hissing radiators to accompany her already excellent playing.

U.N.A. MONTHLY REPORT

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT

FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1960

	Adults	Juveniles	Comb. Totals
Totals as of October 31, 1960	48,992	24,727	73,719
New Members	227	143	370
Reinstated	54	36	90
Transferred from Other Assemblies	17	4	21
Transferred from Other Classes	11	8	19
Totals	309	191	500
Members Suspended	79	78	157
Transferred to Other Assemblies	20	8	28
Transferred to Other Classes	7	12	19
Transferred to Adults	—	17	17
Members Died	53	—	53
Cash Surrendered	54	31	85
Endowment Matured	39	3	42
Fully Paid Insurance	78	—	78
Reduced Paid Up Ins.	1	—	1
Extended Insurance	—	—	—
Totals	331	149	480
Totals as of November 30, 1960	48,970	24,769	73,739

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

BALANCE SHEET AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1960

ADULT DEPARTMENT ASSETS		
Cash in Banks	\$ 456,452.53	
Mortgage Loans	2,899,208.39	
Bonds and Stocks	15,080,453.18	
Certificate Loans to Members	309,214.16	
Real Estate	307,732.78	
Printing Plant & Equipment	10,543.79	
Total Assets		\$19,063,604.83
LIABILITIES		
New Mortuary Fund	\$18,190,672.66	
Administration Fund	64,090.11	
Convention Fund	55,322.18	
Indigent Fund	306,041.86	
National Fund	4,887.79	
Old Mortuary Fund	46,922.19	
Reserve Fund	22,336.70	
Orphans Fund	127,738.75	
Contingency Fund	196,590.70	
Old Age Home Fund	44,003.82	
Emergency Fund	4,998.27	
Total Liabilities		\$19,063,604.83

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT ASSETS		
Cash in Banks	\$ 113,820.74	
Mortgage Loans	1,408,378.91	
Bonds	3,271,731.02	
Certificate Loans to Members	49,726.12	
Total Assets		\$ 4,843,656.79
LIABILITIES		
Juvenile Mortuary Fund	\$ 4,725,892.67	
Juvenile Administration Fund	117,804.12	
Total Liabilities		\$ 4,843,656.79

COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION		
Adult Department	\$19,063,604.83	
Juvenile Department	4,843,656.79	
Total		\$23,907,261.62

HOW TO MAKE KUTIA FOR CHRISTMAS

1 cup cleaned and chafed wheat; Wash with water several times and drain; Pour enough water to cover it and leave over-night; In the morning, drain water and wash again; Add four or more cups water to wheat and let simmer for two or more hours, stirring constantly to prevent sticking and burning, then put this in a double boiler to keep warm.

Method: 1 cup poppy seeds add hot water and drain carefully; Do this several times; Then, grind the washed poppy seeds in a meat chopper, using fine blade; To this add 2 cups white sugar 6 large tablespoons honey; Add to cooked wheat and mix well; If mixture is too thick, add more boiling water; mix well and serve immediately.

THIRD ANNUAL SOYUZIVKA BALL

At this gala event, Your time will be well spent; Many friends you will greet, And many new ones you will meet. A Ford Falcon will be the grand prize And crowning of the Scholarship King and Queen Viewed by your eyes Joe Wrubel and his boys entertaining through the night. While you dance all evening with sheer delight. So remember on February Great evening is in store for all. At the Third Annual Soyuzivka Ball. ROSALE KOWALCHUK

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DUNLEY HAT SHOP
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МАС НА СКЛАДІ великий вибір ОСІННІХ КАПЕЛЮ-ХІВ від \$4.95 та більше. Мясмо також великий вибір імпортованих КАПЕЛЮХІВ і ВЕЛЮРОВИХ, найкращої якості, в різних кольорах і найновітніх фасонів власного ВИРОБУ та відомої марки КАПЕЛЮХІВ — К. Н. О. Х. Кожен капелюх гарантований. — Купуйте у нас капелюхи чистим фабричним методом. Пригадуємо, що у нашому відділі ЧОЛОВІЧОЇ ГАЛІТЕРІ першої якості різномодні СОРОЧКИ, 100% cotton, знаної марки "JANSON". Всі сорочки гарантовані в пранні. У великому виборі також: ДОПОВИЖКИ, ПАРАСОЛІ, імпортовані СВЕТЕРИ, КРАВАТКИ, СКАРПЕТКИ, ПАСКИ, ШАЛІВКИ і інші осінні речі. Просимо зайти та переконатися про високу якість матеріалу та низьку фабричну ціну.

Отворено ЩОДЕННО до 8-ої веч. у СУБОТИ до 10.00

ГОВОРІМО ПО-УКРАЇНСЬКИ

Слухайте нашої радіопередачі кожної СУБОТИ на українській програмі Романа МАРШОВНИЧА.

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS OF PHILADELPHIA

By ALEXANDER YAREMCO

The article below was sent to The Ukrainian Weekly for publication by the author, Alexander Yaremko, with the explanation that it will also appear in the new edition of the U.S. Soccer Guide. Mr. Yaremko is the publicity manager of the Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia.—Ed.

The story of the rise of the Ukrainian Nationals to United States Open Champion is a saga of purpose, organization and determination, both in capturing silverware and in individual player awards.

Entering the American League at the commencement of the 1957-58 season it was soon evident that the newcomers did not hold the older clubs in awe but started immediately to push their way to the top, and national fame.

In the past three seasons the Ukrainians won 51, lost 11 and tied 13 in league and cup competitions and scored 274 times while yielding 99 markers to register an overall winning percentage of .730, a top drawer performance in any competition.

In the American League campaigns they finished in second place each year, for an aggregate loop record of 31 wins, 10 losses and 9 ties for a banner .710 rating. Although Harke of New York won league honors in 1959, in the post-season competition for the coveted Lewis Cup the nasty Nats defeated the loop champs to take possession of the trophy with a record of seven wins, two losses and one tie for a winning average of .750. Good indeed!

In the 1959-60 season two early losses and a couple of tie games allowed Colombo, the winner, to get a head start for the pennant although the Philadelphians later defeated the champions 4-0 and ended the season with an impressive 11-2-3 log. Yes, it's a 781 this time! The Ukrainians really put on a show of consistent winning from October of 1959 to the end of their season in May of 1960 when they went through a string of 22 games without defeat, winning 18 and tying four times, one draw with the Austrian team from Vienna. The 1959-60 season saw the champs net 82 times against their opponents' 27 goals in 24 leagues and cup encounters.

In the climb to the National Championship, the Nationals made it to the Eastern Finals in 1959 but in 1960 swept everything aside. Fallen cup victors were Newark Portuguese, Cleveland Hungarians, Baltimore Pompei, Fall River and the Los Angeles Kickers, to bring the 33" solid silver trophy back East for the First time since 1955 and to adorn a Philadelphia club after 24 years.

In the grand finals played in Philly on May 29th before 5500 fans, Mike Noha set an individual high scoring mark with five goals against L. A. The local press responded with sizeable reports on the outcome. Mayor Dilworth sent a letter and City Council passed a resolution congratulating the players and management for winning soccer's biggest trophy for Philadelphia which can be viewed at 4932 North Broad Street.

Players from the Ukrainian lineup have likewise formed a tight corner on the American League's "Most Valuable Player" awards. In 1958 fullback Volodymyr Kudenko copped the honor to be followed in 1959 and 1960 by goalie Yuriy Kalishenko and center-half Andrew Racz. Added to these individual honors, Walter Meduch won the "Manager of the Year" award for 1960. In his first year, Mike Noha topped the list as goal-getter without trouble and last summer Alex Ely was one of the three Eastern players on the U.S. Pan-American Games team in Chicago. Team members Ely, Noha, Racz, Sanchez and Kraew added plenty of punch to the N. Y. Americans team of the summer International League against the Europeans — Bayern, Burnley, Glenavon, Kilmarnock and Nice. Completing the roster of the new U. S. Champions were players Didrikson, Varga, Smolinski, Dlugosz, Jethon, Campo, Ferris, Falk and Warwaruk.

This dynamic combination has won the hearts of Philadelphia soccer fans which were treated at all home games with pre-game ceremonies, if printed programs, music and amplified announcements, and is credited with again popularizing the sport and returning the City of Brotherly Love to its former glories among the soccer centers of the United States.

Anti-Ukrainian Propaganda Used To Whitewash Russians

By VYACHESLAV DAVYDENKO

The opponents of Ukrainian independence, both the Red Russian Communists and the White Russian anti-Communists, are endeavoring to convince the world that Ukraine was not occupied nor enslaved by Russia. Both Red and White imperialists are in total agreement on this point: both ignore the historical facts. They simply do not recognize these objective facts, but instead are trying to create a false history, in the spirit of which they are conducting propaganda on both sides of the Iron Curtain in order to preserve Russia from dismemberment into independent national states.

Of late the anti-Ukrainian propaganda conducted by the White Russians in the West has been gathering momentum. One of their chief arguments—which is supposed to convince the Western world that Ukraine is not occupied by Russia—is that after the advent of Khrushchev to power in Moscow the key positions in both the state and the party administrations of the USSR went into the hands of the Ukrainians, who allegedly have been pressing a new "Ukrainian course" in Soviet politics. Thus, they say, the Soviet army is commanded by Ukrainian Malinovsky, while the Soviet navy is under the command of another Ukrainian, Admiral Kabanenko. Furthermore, Soviet foreign policy is led by still another Ukrainian, Gromyko. To crown the list, the Communist Party of the USSR, they aver, is also in the hands of a "crafty Ukrainian," Nikita S. Khrushchev. Therefore, they conclude, there could be hardly any talk about Ukraine being occupied by Russia, inasmuch as it is the Ukrainians who "dominate" Russia in the USSR.

This propaganda line is systematically pursued by Russian imperialists in the whole world; it is inadvertently propagated by professors in American universities, and is widely disseminated in the American press, radio and TV.

Regrettably, these "Russia Firsters" are totally oblivious to the fact that the national origin of either Czarist or Soviet chiefs, has little bearing on their loyalty and dedication to the "grandeur" of a "one and indivisible Russia." Was it not a fact that all the members of the Romanov dynasty, despite the fact that they had no Russian blood in their veins, nonetheless conducted Russian imperialistic policy for 300 years? Was it not Georgian Stalin who raised the international prestige and significance of Russia as no Russian Czar ever dreamed of doing?

It is quite understandable why Nikita Khrushchev, dressed in "Ukrainian national garb," is more acceptable today for both Russians Red and White imperialists than a Khrushchev as a "Russian man." Such a propaganda "arrangement" is especially convenient to combat Ukrainian nationalism, to confuse world opinion as to the true nature of the USSR, and above all, is opportune for whitewashing the Russian people, who produced Bolshevism, and for the purification of the "theory" that communism is an international phenomenon, and not a product of Russian political thought.

SPORT SKETCHES

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

JOE SALABUN ROLLS 627-PIN SERIES
By STEPHEN KURLAK

Blasting the pot-bellied Marples for a 627-pin combo made of 201, 241 and 185, Joe Salabun paced the "senior St. John's C.W.V. keggers to a three-game victory over the Number Two team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark, in the matches held, Friday, December 16th.

The "junior" St. John's team did not fare as well in its match with the Holy Name Society quintet, dropping all three games.

The "juniors," who lacked a full team, rolled all three games in the 600's even with a 52-pin handicap in their favor.

The most outstanding team performance for the evening was a 2,773-pin series registered by the Ukrainian Center five, which included a high team single game total of 969 pins. In this match with the Ukrainian Sitch team, the Ukrainian NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOWLING LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Games	High	Total
1. Ukrainian Center	29	16	982	2861	39431 876
2. Ukrainian Sitch A.A.	29	16	930	2672	37916 842
3. Ukr. Orthodox Church	28½	16½	946	2606	37478 832
4. First Ukrainian P.M.O.	24	21	897	2520	35965 799
5. Ukr. American Vets No. 1	23	22	937	2687	35182 848
6. Br'hood Holy Ascension	22	23	901	2587	37138 825
7. Ukr. American Vets No. 2	18½	26½	861	2520	33384 741
8. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	18	27	917	2566	36480 810
9. St. John's H.N.S.	17½	27½	960	2557	34499 766
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	13½	31½	848	2273	32036 711

A clean sweep of three games was also made by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church aggregation in its match with the Number One Veterans Team. J. Fidali was top man for the Churchmen with a 522-pin set, while J. Kalba led the Vets with a 512 combo.

In the remaining match between the First Ukrainian P.M.O. team and the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension quintet, the Presbyterians won two games and thus held on to their fourth place position in the team standings.

USC Wins in Snow Storm

USC NEW YORK — S.C. NEWARK
5:5 (3:0)
By ROMAN LYSNIAK

NEW YORK, December 11, 1960 — Ukrainian American Athletic Field in College Point. Over 300 USC fans, defying terrible cold and generally "unsoberly" weather came to see their team play the Newarkers, hoping for a victory after so many recent disappointments. USC eleven responded in overwhelming fashion sending the Newark booters home with a net full of goals.

Throughout the game, N. Y. Ukies held the play fast in hand never allowing the Newarkers to play any other role but that of a straight man, if I may be permitted to use the terms of comedy.

Since Newark eleven can hardly be called formidable opponent, it remains to be seen if Sunday's victory constitutes the end of a slump for USC.

There were changes made in forward line with K. Mushak moving from center forward to outside right. M. Pacheco, an Argentinian, made a successful debut at inside right position.

USC's forwards still made many mistakes, otherwise the score would have been in two figures.

USC Line-up: A. Holub — P. Cherechna, R. Podhorecky — V. Fornero, J. Kearney, E. Caysowych — K. Mushak, M. Pacheco, W. Cysowych, E. Morales, M. Vitluk, (W. Schmotolocha, L. Popowycz).

Goals: 22 min. 1:0 W. Cysowych, 33 min. 2:0 K. Mushak, 37 min. 3:0 M. Pacheco, 71 min. 4:0 E. Morales, 73 min. 5:0 W. Cysowych.

Corner kicks: 6:0 for USC. Referee: Mr. Hueke.

Ukrainians Defeat Hungarians At Newark

By OMELAN TWARDOWSKY

NEWARK, N. J., December 11, 1960.— M. Hura, one of the youngest players of the Ukrainian soccer team, netted two second half goals to lead Newark Ukrainians to a 3:1 win over Hungarians at Angels Grove Union, N. J.

The game itself was one of the less attractive encounters of the season, mainly because the ground was covered with snow. B. Marchuk opened the scoring after 21 minutes of play, but at half-hour mark Hungarian center forward tied the score. Ukrainians continued to press in the second half and went into the lead again in 72 minutes on a goal by M. Hura assisted by W. Kazdoba and O. Dutkewych. Five minutes later the same player assisted by T. Pauk and L. Lucenko scored the last goal of the game.

In the preliminary game Ukrainian Juniors defeated the Harrison S.C. Juniors 1:0.

Ukrainian Line-up: B. Benedetti, R. Prezymirsky, B. Marchuk, A. Sholudko, W. Kazdoba, O. Dutkewych, T. Lucenko, M. Hura, D. Chromowsky, E. Kirali and I. Savaryn.

The serious shortage of ordinary flashlight batteries in East Germany means that a number of toys on the Christmas market will be useless, since they run on batteries, reports the West Germany's Information Office.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARE YOU WORRIED or troubled with life problems, then consult — Mrs. ELLA KRAHOVA BOPOZKA WHO CAN HELP YOU. Daily: 10 to 9 6213 Bergenline Avenue West New York, N.J. Tel.: UNION 5-7062



"READ THIS INSTEAD, POP, SO OUR HOUSE WON'T CATCH FIRE AGAIN THIS YEAR."

Holiday Season Starts
DECEMBER 25 1960
at SOYUZIVKA

On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1960
New Year's Eve Festivities
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ПРОМІНЬ

Рік VI.

Грудень, 1960

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ПРОБЛЕМИ ІСНУВАННЯ І ДІЇ

(Думки після Ювілею МУН у Канаді)

Останні чотири роки були свідками пам'ятних подій у МУН Канади, з яких чи не найважливіша святкування 25-ліття МУН у липні 1959 року. Двадцять п'ять літ організаційного життя. — це видатне досягнення і діти до нього можна тільки там, де закладено добрі підвалини.

Хоч факт двадцятип'ятилітньої історії свідчить про розум засновників організації і про її внутрішні здорові основи, то це аж ніяк не запорука її вічного життя, не запорука те, що дотеперішні завдання й методи діяльності матимуть успіх у сучасному швидкозмінному світі з його викликами й викзовами. Наша нічогамі й визовами. Наша нічогамі стопа безсумнівно піднеслася поза всякі сподівання з-перед двадцятип'яти років, але водночас ми стоїмо перед широкими викликами сучасності з усіма її проблемами, які телевизія, діти хати (катедри), наслідки зростаючих відносин під впливом науки, артистичні й культурні прояви та спортивні події в англосаксонському світі. Зокрема МУН наражається на величезний їх тиск, а хоч за останні чотири роки потрапив він достоянню до деяких з тих суспільних явищ, проте не можна не сказати, щоб це йому вповні владалося.

Встаємо на хвилину в положення молодого людини, що хотів б приступити до МУН. Пересічний вік — 17 років, народилася вона від українських батьків, що вперше, або й ні, до УНО й інших українських організацій. Хоч вона ходила від двох до чотирьох літ до української школи, її опанування української мови в ті часи було дуже далеким від досконалості. Можливо, що дома говорили вона по-українськи, а в школі по-англійськи. Чим займається якраз або дівчина? Звичайно вона ходить до школи, беруть участь у шкільному спорті, а то й у шкільній діяльності. Правда, доводиться в хаті є телевізор і вона, звичайно, дивиться на дивані або вранці, а ввечері з хати — йдуть з товаришами до кіна, на спортивні змагання, часом мають якусь частину зарплату працю.

Існує і діє Відділ МУН. Щоб він мав успіх в діяльності, мусять бути активні, тобто його члени мусять бути діяльними, мусять віддавати для організації якесь мінімум свого часу. Юнак мусять рішиться, як віддавати свій час для організації, чи мати час якесь користь або втіху з проведення в організації доміної години. Організація, що хоче притягнути до себе такого юнака чи дівчину, — а не забуваймо, що не всі з них перейшли через Доріст МУН, мало внесли з української школи і не завжди дістають достатню заохоту від своїх батьків, — мусять поставити добре зрівноважені і привабливі програми діяльності, щоб привязати до себе. Не можемо полагати на самих тільки моральних стимулах або на вродженому патріотизмі, щоб придбати і зарпатити членів в організації. Мусимо зрозуміти, що сучасна українська молодь в Канаді не дуже визнається в українській літературі, історії й політиці. Не вся ж канадійська молодь того віку заглиблюється в англійські поеції, драматичному мистецтві чи в політиці, то ж годі нам вимагати цього і від української.

Тимто краще притягнути цю молодь до природних для неї в тім віці діяльності й зайнятих — спорту, народних танців, може народних пісень і товаришеских забав. У вищій групі віку, на другому ступні організаційного виховання, можна ввести в цю програму хор, історію, літературу й інші культурні й виховні теми. Але й тут пильно треба мати на увазі зацікавлення і спеціалізацію. Хоч і як ми того хотіли б, не всі члени однакові і в тім самім часі цікавляться музикою, літературою, політикою чи спортом. Дехто,

напр., ніколи не буде інтересуватися політичними справами і не треба з цього приводу ним погорджувати. Якщо в нього сильна сторона — спорт, треба його в тому напрямі заохотувати, може він виб'ється в тій діяльності і стане знавцем-фахівцем. — а нам же ж знавців потрібно і то в усіх ділянках! Во тійки знавці — експерти добувають повагу і можуть навчити інших членів. Голова організації може бути здібний провідник, але з нього не конче мусять вийти добрий інструктор чи доповідач. — таким чином навіть добре обдумана програма не видасть добрих наслідків з уваги на брак кваліфікованих людей для її здійснення.

Брак добре вишколених, чи бодай фахових людей належить у нас чи не до найбільших перешкод у розгортанні організаційної праці на широкій скалю. Без таких людей, водночас, учителів, інструкторів і символів організації тяглість. — не один Відділ клугас, не маючи змоги розвинути повністю своїх можливостей. Тут тісно з собою мусять співпрацювати МУН й організації старшого громадянства, зокрема УНО.

Відчувається теж певка потреба відновити Вищі Освітні Курси, в такій формі, як велися вони минулими роками. Самий МУН може, напр., організувати танцювальний гурток, або навіть і хор, але рівень його виступів не буде підвищується і дотримувати кроку вимогам артистичного смаку, коли не будуть відновлені Освітні Курси. Безвіддільна справа, щоб старші члени МУН могли навчати свого молодшого, бо ж в нас є велике нарікання браку глибокого знання і спеціалізації в різних ділянках, де історія, література чи музика. Потреба підняти рівень стоїть якраз і в спорті.

Всупереч усім цим труднощам, останні чотири роки в МУН не минуло без успіхів. Члени МУН з усієї Канади брали участь у локальних і крайових імпрезах. Ми бачили солні молоді на ювілейних святкуваннях УНО в 1957 році: танцюристи, співаки, впорядники, помічники в різних ділянках праці. Крайова Управа МУН у повному своєму складі працювала в тому великому ювілею, зокрема там, де потрібно було контакту з англосаксонським світом, з його урядовими, культурними й комерційними установами. Успіхи ювілейного фестивалю, як не можна краще, доказали ефективність співпраці МУН і УНО.

Членство МУН взяло багаторічну участь у двох своїх значимих і в одній надзвичайній Крайових Конференціях, подавало свої цікаві завдання і пропозиції для поживлення праці й організаційного життя.

За згаданих нами час Крайова Управа МУН випустила 35 чисел журналика „Промінь МУН“ („МУН Вісник“), що розійшлися не тільки серед членів організації, але й серед прихильників, теж висилалась до інших юнацьких організацій, університетських бібліотек та осіб, зацікавлених українською справою. На зміст журналика складалася стаття з різноманітною українською тематикою: історія, література, біжучі події, культурні й внутрішньо- організаційні справи.

Може досягнення не надто здариють увіч, все ж такі вони не мали. А на закінчення хотілося б підкреслити три моменти, конче потрібні для дальшого правильного розвитку МУН:

1. програма праці, обережно зрівноважена між виховно-освітніми і розваговими справами;
2. вона не принесла успіху без вишколених провідників та інструкторів;
3. для її виконання конче потрібно не тільки повної підтримки від УНО, але і його співучасті.

"UKEBEATS", "ZLOSNIKS" AND UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS

By MYRON B. KUROPAS

Among our Ukrainian-American youth of today two distinct groups are emerging. For want of better names they are called "Ukebeats" and "Zlosniks". A Ukebeat is an unhappy combination of a Ukrainian and a beatnik. A beatnik is one who considers himself a non-conformist and goes out of his way to prove it. He generally uses the Queen's English in such a way that only his closest compatriots can understand him; he wears unusual clothes, possesses a violent distaste for the norms and mores of society, has a certain affinity for modern jazz, is familiar with Zen Buddhism, reads Jack Kerouac and Nate Ginsberg, and thrives on Espresso coffee.

The Ukebeat is a beatnik with the Ukrainian overtones. In general he can be divided into two classes: the phony imitator, and the genuine article. The first category need not concern us here since its significance on the Ukrainian-American scene is limited. The phony Ukebeat plays his role only on weekends and can be readily recognized by the clothes he wears and the language he speaks. The deeper aspects of "Ukebeatism" are either beyond him or of little interest.

The genuine Ukebeat is a little harder to recognize since he does not always wear the prescribed garb. Nevertheless, he is a real Ukebeat in that his whole approach to life is one of unaltered cynicism. He has read Kerouac as well as our own Ukrainian "far out" works (Okean, The Sign of the Phoenix, The Birth of the Idol, The Stone Orchard, to mention but a few); he understands beat language and likes modern jazz. His significance for Ukrainian-American society lies in his approach to that society. In general, the Ukebeats have failed to take one important factor into account. In their zealous probes of Ukrainian-American organizations, they have completely ignored the coming generation. They are not providing for the youth growing up in the United States. Of what use will the most exoteric and sophisticated Ukrainian literature be when the youth of tomorrow is unable to read it? What good will a final answer to the Ukrainian liberation movement be when there is no one left to bring it to fruition. Our Ukrainian organizations, be they as they are, are the only hope for the education and training of future Ukrainian-American leaders. Our organizations may not give us creative thinkers, they may be backward in many of their ways, they may even be petty. Nevertheless, they are the bedrock upon which Ukrainianism survives. Were the Zlosniks to take this into account and to spend some of their energy in organizational work, their contribution to the Ukrainian cause could very well be the most rewarding aspect of their search.

As in the case of the Ukebeat, the Zlosnik is unhappy with the present Ukrainian-American situation. He too is disgusted with the petty politics of many of our Ukrainian organizations. He abhors the Ukrainian concert that is haphazardly slapped together in a week's time. He is aware of the fact that Ukrainian literary expression did not begin with Shevchenko and end with Franko; he is not only familiar with the modern Ukrainian works but he also understands them. He feels that no existing Ukrainian organization has the final answer to the Ukrainian liberation movement and for this reason he is unwilling to become associated with any group. He is still looking. He is aware of the Ukrainian past, appreciates it but wants to go on from there. In his search he writes, acts, paints, discusses and lectures. His finger is on every pulse beat of the Ukrainian world and a new innovation rarely escapes his attention.

Of the classes of Ukrainian youth discussed here, the Zlosniks offer the most promise. In their search they will contribute much to the Ukrainian cause and what is even more important, they may eventually come up with the answer. Nevertheless, the Zlosniks have failed to take one important factor into account. In their zealous probes of Ukrainian-American organizations, they have completely ignored the coming generation. They are not providing for the youth growing up in the United States. Of what use will the most exoteric and sophisticated Ukrainian literature be when the youth of tomorrow is unable to read it? What good will a final answer to the Ukrainian liberation movement be when there is no one left to bring it to fruition. Our Ukrainian organizations, be they as they are, are the only hope for the education and training of future Ukrainian-American leaders. Our organizations may not give us creative thinkers, they may be backward in many of their ways, they may even be petty. Nevertheless, they are the bedrock upon which Ukrainianism survives. Were the Zlosniks to take this into account and to spend some of their energy in organizational work, their contribution to the Ukrainian cause could very well be the most rewarding aspect of their search.

INTRODUCING THE MUN EXECUTIVE

Lubomyr Kulynych, or as he is known by most of his friends "Red", joined MUN in 1958 and since then has been one of the real workers among all of the Branch 4, New York City MUNites. Not only has Red volunteered to hold flags at rallies, march in parades, give out buttons in Lehighton, for MUN, but he has been an active Hunter College student majoring in Architecture. His extra-curricular activities take in the Greek, Photography, and Fishing Clubs, and he also tutors in mathematics.



Treasurer — Lubomyr Kulynych

Red was born in Western Ukraine on March 7, 1940. During the early part of World War II he moved to Germany and lived in a little city called Weisenberg with his parents. In 1949 he arrived in the United States. Red now lives in Kew Gardens, Queens and in addition to being a member of the National Executive, he

UKRAINIAN ORGANIZED LIFE IN THE '60's

By O. V. RIZNYK

Almost all of us have our eyes upon foreign affairs. We consider vital what Mr. Khrushchev does and says, events in the Congo, Asia, and Europe. We look for the eventual liberation of Ukraine from Soviet imperialism. But while we see all this, we are losing sight of the changes that are happening right around us every day; events that may influence the character and the very existence of Ukrainian organized life in America. Is it true as some maintain that Ukrainian organized life must find new concepts in these changing times? Are Ukrainian organizations in their decline? Can anything be done? These are questions which affect our existence as an ethnic group in the community. These are questions which determine whether we must resign our duties in the face of futile failure of whether we can have greater hope for the future.

The membership lists of many Ukrainian-American organizations have already reached their peaks and are now in their decline. The totally enjoyable Ukrainian concerts, play productions, recitals, rallies, and lectures are fewer and fewer in number. Ukrainian publications are barely holding their own. In effect less and less people are concerned with Ukrainian organized life.

What are the reasons for this? First of all, tighter immigration restrictions are keeping the flow of Ukrainians to this country at a minimum. Since the refugee waves that populated many American cities with Ukrainians after World War II, the Ukrainian immigration has stopped to a mere trickle. Secondly and most important, Ukrainians have caught on to the quickening step of Americans marching to the Levittowns and the suburbs. Housing developments springing up all around the fringes of our big cities have attracted huge numbers of people. As shown by the 1960 census, the rate of population increase of suburban developments have far outpaced increases in the city. As Ukrainians in America move up the social and economic ladder, the ghetto-slum no longer appeals to them as a way of life. They want something better for their children and themselves. City life is rejected and the suburbs look more and more appealing. Slowly, being replaced by incoming Puerto Ricans the Ukrainians are blazing the way to the suburbs. With the help of the bank they get a mortgage on a little splitlevel as far away from the city as convenience allows. The children are able to frolic in grassy yards and breathe fresh air, but the days of whisking them off to Ukrainian school, youth organizations, or folk

dance instruction are gone. Gone also are the piano lessons taken in the Ukrainian Arts and Literary Clubs across the nation. In most cases active members in Ukrainian community organizations are now content to trim the hedges and mow the lawn on Saturday afternoon. Community responsibility in Ukrainian organized life disappears. Ukrainians become diffused throughout the countless suburbs around each city. The character of their new life makes it socially necessary to appear as 100% American, forging their foreign origins. Mr. Volodymyr Stanovychyky becomes Walter Stan; Jurij becomes George; Ivan, John; Olena, Lena; and so it goes. Their children are Tom, Dick, and Harry. They become Roman Catholics or Protestants. Join the PTA, and gossip with the neighbors at "sewing circles" and "garden parties". Their old identity is masked by the face of conformity and the entire association with Ukrainian organized life for them and their children is rejected. The poor substitute to community activity is "Wagon Train" and "I Love Lucy", and in keeping with the American equation of change equals progress, they believe that at last they have found the Utopia they have been searching for. But even though they may openly acknowledge their "happiness" they know something is lacking in their lives. Could it be that they miss the old-time feeling of community spirit and activity? Could it be that they have turned their backs on something that should not have been rejected?

The Ukrainian problem for the '60's is more than one of move to the suburbs and conformity with Americanism. They masquerade themselves as so-called 100% Americans because there is no alternative. Unlike the Jew who moved his entire community — his synagogue, his business, and his Center to the suburbs, the Ukrainian family came empty-handed. There were insufficient numbers to keep alive Ukrainian organized life or establish a congregation around which a real community could be built.

Suburban Ukrainians are falling into a well of oblivion. Preoccupied with the selfish splendor of materialism, their cultural heritage has been taken for a ride, shot, and disposed with. They have amputated the past from their minds. Their only glory is their house in a fresh-air slum, a picture window facing a concrete expressway, and a shiny Ford station wagon sitting proudly in the driveway.

The trend will continue and more and more Ukrainians will hop the bandwagons of suburbia. The consequences are grave. The future bleak.

To be continued

CANADIAN CORNER

The Dominion Executive of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada announces that among the many events to take place in the next few months, one of the most important will be the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument on the grounds of the Manitoba Legislature in Winnipeg, Manitoba, over the July 8th and 9th 1961 weekend.

A suggestion from UNYF to all MUN branches in North America. Why not have a Dinner Meeting? Hold it at a better-class restaurant (make reservation in advance) or have the girls prepare the meal and serve it in the hall. A Dinner Meeting is an attractive inducement to get all members out to participate in discussions.

EXECUTIVE VOTES CONFERENCE FOR JANUARY

A meeting of all MUN members at a January Conference has been approved by the MUN National Executive after the recommendation had been suggested by National President Myron Kuropas. Mr. Kuropas said: "The main purposes of the Conference will be to call upon group decisions and group responsibility for what has been accomplished thus far and for what we are going to do in the future. Further, Mr. Kuropas stated that a "new interest must be generated in MUN." The date of the Conference will be January 27-28-29. Only MUN members who have submitted or who will submit application blanks by January 1 will have a full voice and vote at the Conference. Oleh Riznyk, Vice President in charge of Organizational Affairs warned.

The Executive Board had set the following agenda for the Conference which will be held in the Ukrainian National Home, Room 22 in New York City:

Friday, January 27th
8 PM — Welcoming Tea — main speaker Myron Kuropas

Saturday, January 28th
9:30 AM — Meeting of the MUN Executive Board.
1:00 PM — Opening of the Conference.
I. Formal Opening — President of MUN;
II. Election of Chair;
III. Reports of the MUN Executive;
IV. Discussion;
V. Future Plans for MUN;
VI. Report on the new Constitution;
VII. Discussion on V and VI;
VIII. New Executive Selection;
8 PM — Social gathering for members.
Sunday — January 29th
9:00 AM — Meeting of the new MUN Executive Board
1:00 PM — Continuation of Conference.
General Discussion of Problems.
I. MUN Enterprises;
II. Promin;
III. Lehighton Courses;
IV. Dorist MUN;
V. Uniform and Misc. Problems.
VI. Talks by Branch Representatives;
VII. Closing.

DACZYNSZYŃ TO EDIT "MOODS"

Upon the marriage of Vera Kuropas and the resignation of Julie Sabor, MUN's "little magazine" was left without an editor. To fill the vacated office Myron Kuropas, President of MUN appointed Christine Daczyszyn as the new editor. Her first issue appeared a few weeks ago. The fifth MUN MOODS to be published by MUN ENTERPRISES, was in step with the general humorous content of the four preceding issues. Miss Daczyszyn, a member of the Chicago MUN branch sent out a nationwide appeal for writers and artists in her maiden editorial. We repeat that appeal and ask that all information (articles, news items, poems, short stories, jokes) be sent to MUN MOODS c/o Christine Daczyszyn, 2338 W. Rice Street, Chicago 22, Ill.

It was also announced that Maria Berejan will serve as associate editor.

SETTING OUR HOUSE IN ORDER

Despite the driving energy and high hopes of MUN President, Myron Kuropas, factors have worked against his tireless efforts to put our organization on a solid foundation. The MUN Constitution is an outdated relic which has never worked. It needs radical improvements in order to indicate our basic principles, give us a workable organizational structure, and make it simple and readable.

In addition to changes in the Constitution, there is an urgent need for a "working executive". It has been nearly one year since the elections. At that time eighteen executive board members were selected. Of these only eight have adequately fulfilled their functions of office. Six have not even bothered to attend one meeting of the board or in any other way acknowledge their responsibilities. This is a shameful record of malfeasance, neglect, and irresponsibility. It is unfortunate that the tremendous leadership of Mr. Kuropas is wasted by the inaction and apathy of our executive board. This problem had become particularly acute last September when Mr. Kuropas came to New York for an executive board meeting and only one person on the board felt it necessary to be present. It is impossible for

one man to do the job that eighteen are supposed to do. It is incredible to think that our organization can long survive with such incompetence. Single-handedly with his own resources and initiative, Mr. Kuropas has come through for MUN in a remarkable way. Publication of TRIDENT QUARTERLY and MUN MOODS commenced a few months after the Convention. Two new branches were organized with an active membership. Leadership Courses were given during the summer, attended by some 22 young Ukrainian-Americans. Mr. Kuropas has worked without gratitude and with the loss of time and money. He has tried his best to build MUN so that it could once again regain its pre-war eminence. But he needs help. We must make the best use of his potential by setting our house in order. We must get rid of an antique and worthless Constitution. We must place our organization on a solid foundation. We must find people willing and able to serve responsibly on the National Executive.

For these reasons PROMIN stands behind Mr. Kuropas and recommends his proposal for a Special Conference endowed with all powers necessary to set the MUN in order this January.

P R O M I N
Page of the Ukrainian-American Youth for the Rebirth of Ukraine (MUN)
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Із життя МУН

В Нью Йорку
Як уже відомо, 4-ий Відділ „МУН“ в Нью Йорку дає лекції народних танців. Дня 25 листопада 1960, вони мали свою другу лекцію, клькість учасників в якій була великою.

Ті лекції не тільки цікавлять музикантів, але також осіб іншої національності. На В Українському Народному Домі вже було чути коляди. Дня 2 грудня ц. р. муниціпалітеті було свято. Так, як попередніх років, вони будуть ходити з колядою.

Управа 4-го Відділу в Нью Йорку запланувала зимову прогулянку до Лігайтону. Ця прогулянка відбудеться дню 11, 12, 13 лютого 1961 року. Там хочемо використувати зимовий час на санках та лежачках. Вільний вечірний час використасмо на планування дальшої праці в МУН.

В Шикаго
Ростик Забчук, член МУН-у, подорожуючи по Європі останнього літа, відвідав, між іншим Париж. Будучи в Парижі, він зложив вінок на могилі Гол. Отамана Симона Петлюри. Цей вінок був переданий від МУН.

З дням 1-го листопада МУН в Шикаго одержав нову гарку доміну, яка знаходиться при 2352 Вест Рале. Великих три кімнати, які колись були канцелярією з-ра Івана Лесевича — для житку МУН. По відновленню, доміва буде офіційно відкрита.

Газетку „МУН МУД“ до передостаннього числа редагувала Віра Куropас. З причини зміни її родинного стану, вона залишила цей пост. На редактора добровільно зголосилась Христина Дацишин, під редакцією якої вийшло ч. 5 „МУН Мує“.

CHICAGO "PLEDGE" COMMENCES

News come from Chicago that the MUN branch is beginning its first pledge class of nine people. The pledges are those young Ukrainian-Americans who are applying for membership in the Chicago MUN branch. The pledge period will last six weeks and will require:

- A limited amount of hazing
- of a four week course in Ukrainian history and a two week course on Communism.
- The selling of ten copies of "THE SAGA OF UKRAINE"
- Miscellaneous duties such as window washing, painting, etc. in the new MUN club house christened "MUN-NTWKA".