

Dedicated to the Ideals
And Interests of young
Americans of Ukrainian
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THE WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

THE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES AT UNA'S SOYUZIVKA

We had the privilege last Monday of attending the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Ukrainian National Association Estate, popularly known as the Soyuzivka.

To put it in a nutshell, we were deeply impressed, and, for that matter, inspired by what we observed and heard there.

The two instructors and their twenty five students are, to put it colloquially, a well-matched team. Both are fortunate in having one another. The professorial ability of the former is matched by the eagerness to study and learn about things Ukrainian by their students.

From our personal observation and knowledge, coupled with that of others, we think that the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Soyuzivka are a godsend, a stroke of good fortune, to the Ukrainian American youth.

They provide for them a marvelous opportunity to acquaint, or in some cases, reacquaint themselves with their Ukrainian language, oral and written, the heroic Ukrainian history and struggle for national freedom, the wondrous Ukrainian culture, the Ukrainian literature whose worth is adjudged by literary experts as being one of the finest contributions to world culture, the Ukrainian choral music which cannot be surpassed by anyone, the exciting Ukrainian folk dances, and the argosy of Ukrainian folk-lore.

All of this is being learned by the students at the courses up in the Soyuzivka.

We attended both classes. First one, for primary students, 15 in number, is conducted by Prof. Ivan Blyznak; the second, for advanced students, 10 in number, is conducted by Dr. Wasyl Steciuk.

They were interesting sessions. The instructors lectured animatedly and then posed questions for the students to answer. The answers were very good. They were given in Ukrainian, at times somewhat halting, and sometimes for a lack of a word or two in English.

The field covered in both classes at this particular time

was mainly Ukrainian history, covering the Middle Ages period, that of Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev as well as the times before it, as well as Ukrainian geography.

"When was Christianity introduced into Ukraine? What were the Greek influences upon early Ukrainian culture? Who were the Polovtsians, and what did they do? How and by whom was Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine, founded? Why did Kharkiv become the industrial center of Ukraine? Why Kharkiv and not some other Ukrainian center? When was the famed St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev built, when was it well-nigh destroyed and then rebuilt? What are the mountain ranges of Ukraine? What are the tributaries of the Dnieper? What are the boundaries of Ukraine, and please point them out on this map of Europe. Who started the Ukrainian literary renaissance? Tell something about the Song of Ihor. How did its original manuscript perish? What do you know about Nestor's Chronicles?"

The above were but some of the many more questions asked by the instructors.

The most surprising thing to us, who have some knowledge in such matters, was that practically in every case they were answered correctly. At times, as we have noted above, in halting Ukrainian, with English language interjections, but still quite correctly.

We were very much impressed by the fine choral singing of the entire student body. Here Miss Elva Barabash of Chicago is the director. They sing in three parts, because of the lack of enough male voices. The voices are good and clean, and the rhythm and harmony good.

We did not have an opportunity of seeing their Ukrainian folk dancing, which are led by Alexander Ruskewich of Brooklyn, N. Y., but we are informed that they are good.

All in all, it is a great thing that these courses are being held. Every effort should be made during the coming year to have not 25 students but at least a 100 students attend them next August.

Ukrainian Professionals to Meet In Pittsburgh

The Ukrainian Professionalist Association of America, founded in Chicago in 1933, will hold its annual meeting during this coming Labor Day weekend in Pittsburgh, Hotel William Penn.

The gathering, to be attended by Ukrainian American professional persons from all over the country and Canada, younger and older, will include a dinner conference to be held Saturday evening, September 3rd, at the hotel, Mr. Stephen

Shumeyko, president of the organization, reports.

Several talks by persons prominent in their professions will be given. The organizational angle of the association will be dwelt upon especially.

As has been the case in former years, the annual meeting of the professionalists is being held at the same time and place as that of the annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. It has proved to be thus far a happy combination

Ohio Youth League Elects Young Leaders

At a meeting taking place Sunday, August 14, at Lake Milton, Ohio the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio elected Taras Szmagala of Cleveland, Ohio, President, reports Eugene Woloshyn.

Following through with the policy that youth be given the opportunity to lead, the members also elected Paul Lastic of Youngstown, Vice President, and Boris Plujko of Cleveland, Treasurer. This is by far the youngest group to lead the league since its organization.

The assembled group discussed their annual Cocktail Party and Caucus Party to be held at the forthcoming Convention in Pittsburgh, and in general the social and meeting schedule for the coming year.

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Delegates to UYL-NA Convention

Elected delegates to the UYL-NA Convention were Walter Shipka, the retiring President and Taras Szmagala the newly elected Proxy.

The entire group assured Mr. Mitchell of Pittsburgh, who attended this meeting, that they would be present at the Convention.

Hartford Ukrainian School Ass'n Elects New Officers

Fifty five members of the Ukrainian Parochial School Parents Association of Hartford, Connecticut, met Saturday August 20 at the Ukrainian American Citizen's Club to elect new officers and to discuss plans for the coming school semester.

Mr. Walter Haftkowitz, chairman during the session, called upon the retiring officers. They gave detailed reports on the progress of the last semester. Rev. Fr. Balanduk extended his appreciation for the fine cooperation of the members and the teaching staff. He urged that not only the officers but also all of the members make an extensive campaign to get more of the Ukrainian children to attend the school.

It was announced that the Ukrainian school will open for registration and classification shortly after Labor Day. All parents will be notified by letter as to the time of registration.

Elected to the respective offices are: Wolodymyr Salak, President; Michael Melnyk, Vice-President; Marion Fedyniuk, Rec. Secretary; Jakyr Zajac, Treasurer.

Assistants: Russell Huk Ilya Panachyd; Controllers: Jeronim Logush, Semen Kravec, Theodore Wiczowski.

The teaching staff will again include:

R. Romanyshyn, John Kukil, Wolodymyr Tesliuk, Stephanie Balko, Lola Tesla, Josephine Sagan.

Land-Owning Ukrainian Best Farmer: Iowan

The average American farmer can handle by himself from eight to ten times more land than a Ukrainian—unless the Ukrainian happens to be working land of his own—an Iowa corn producer declared this week.

The estimate of comparative efficiency was offered by Charles J. Hearst, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, first of an American farm group which spent about a month in the USSR to return to the United States.

gets a congratulatory handshake from Provost Theodore E. Kruglak after she became an American citizen on Tuesday, August 9th. The provost, who is of Ukrainian descent, and Dean of Women Mildred L. B. de Barritt (Center) joined a student celebration of the event. Now attending L. I. U. on a full-tuition scholarship, Nadia worked as a governess and sewing machine operator following her arrival in the United States in 1949.

The Iowa farmer, who arrived at International Airport from Paris, cautiously observed that the American group had been well treated on its tour and that the Russians and Ukrainians were friendly.

For a while, he said, there were "too many vodka celebrations, but we finally got the program changed to see more of the country." Not quite as much as they wanted, he added, and undoubtedly less than the Soviet farm group was able to see.

Commenting on Soviet farm operations, Hearst said: "They have about ten times as many people per acre as we have. I would say most of our land is more productive."

The workers on state farms and collective farms, he said, did not display a great deal of enthusiasm for their tasks.

Hearst said he was startled by the presence of women in the fields. "I never saw so many women working in all my life. They are doing heavy work, too," he said.

UKRAINIANS BUY FIFTH AVENUE MANSION

TO BE DEVOTED TO FREE UKRAINIAN MOVEMENT AND CULTURE

Under the above headline the New York Times ran last Sunday, August 21, a featured story about the Stuyvesant mansion, a residential landmark at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, which is being cast in the new role of a cultural center—Ukrainian.

Once the residence of the late Augustus Van Horn Stuyvesant, last direct lineal descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, 1st Governor of Nieuw Amsterdam (now New York), the imposing residence has been purchased by the Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc.

The buyer, the Times reports, is altering the big Gothic structure as national headquarters, "for the free Ukrainian movement in America."

The building, which is known as 2 East Seventy-ninth Street, occupies a lot of 32.2 by 100 feet at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

The first three floors of the building, which have been vacated for two years, are ideally suited to club and cultural purposes. Alterations fitting the building for its proposed new role are now going on. It was

designed by Stanford White, the famous architect.

Mr. William Dzus, the buyer, who came to this country as a Ukrainian immigrant, lived in Newark, N. J. and worked his way up from scratch to become an inventor and manufacturer of an aircraft cowling fastener, is president of the Ukrainian Institute, which he founded two years ago as a membership corporation. Daniel Kane, a Manhattan attorney, is a director. Mr. Kane has been handling Mr. Dzus' interests for a number of years, and accompanied him in this capacity to Europe back in 1946.

Affiliated with the institute are the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the U. S., Inc. the Ukrainian American Veterans Post 7, the Ukrainian Art and Literary Society, the Society of Ukrainian Engineers in America, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and the Plast—the Ukrainian Boy and Girl Scout organization.

Cultural activities of the institute include the sponsoring of art exhibitions and the granting of loans and scholarships to students of Ukrainian American background.

SUNDAY—SEPTEMBER 11th—UNA SOYUZIVKA FESTYN

The committee of representatives of the combined branches of the Ukrainian National Association in the New York—New Jersey area met again last Wednesday evening and further formulated its plans for a gala closing of this year's summer season of the UNA's famed Soyuzivka resort.

The season, however, will be open to the end of the month of September.

The main business of the Wednesday meeting was devoted to the program to be provided for the over two thousand visitors who will travel there by auto of by bus.

One of the featured attractions at this gala picnic will be the "Four Vagabonds," a very popular male quartet, composed of Chorniy, Zadorozhnyi, Stetsura, Baransky, with Perfeky at the piano.

Joseph Hirniak, famed Ukrainian actor and play director, will present a sketch, in his own inimitable manner, of "Hrytz Zozulia."

There will also be the choosing and crowning of "Miss Soyuzivka."

At the Committee meeting last Wednesday, presided over

by its chairman, Michael Piznak, Esq., supreme vice-president of the UNA, arrangements were made for excursion buses to bring the many people in the various communities who have declared their intention to attend the Festyn.

Taking part in the conference, which was held at the Ukrainian National Home, were: Dmytro Halychyn and Gregory Herman, supreme president and supreme secretary, respectively, of the UNA; Peter Kuchma, UNA controller; and Mrs. Maria Demychuk and Dr. Y. Padoch, UNA advisers.

Representatives of the following UNA branches attended: 8, 25, 66, 70, 97, 130, 156, 170, 194, 196, 204th 213, 234, 281, 293, 361, 393, 489.

Further details concerning this UNA Jamboree at the Soyuzivka will appear on these pages in the coming issues.

The conferees at the meeting devoted quite a bit of time at its closing to UNA organizational matters. Mr. Halychyn urged that UNA branch representatives hold periodical conferences within their area for the purpose of boosting the UNA membership.

Kharkiv University's 150th Anniversary Observed

The University of Kharkiv, the first modern university in Ukraine, was founded in 1805. The 150th anniversary of its founding has been observed this year by a special committee.

The University of Kharkiv had a great influence on the national rebirth of the Ukrainian people. Some of the first scholars in the fields of Ukrainian history, ethnography and folklore graduated from it.

Although the Tsarist Russian government did not permit the

use of the Ukrainian language in the university, especially after Minister Valuev's formal and notorious ban upon it, "there never existed, there does not exist, and there can never exist a Little Russian language and nationality"— wording of his order as Minister of Interior to Russian Minister of Instruction, June 28, 1863) still the university's professional body was chiefly composed of Ukrainians who exercised a strong influence upon the Ukrainian younger generation.

Kremlin Appeasement Or—Trojan Horse?

The Soviet All-Union Ministry of Higher Education has been reformed by the creation of a special Ministry of Education of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in Kiev.

The reformation was made by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the request of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Thus the supervision over the universities of Ukraine, Trojan Horse.

which before 1930 were under the Commissariat of Education of Ukraine and later placed under a special All-Union Ministry of Higher Education in Moscow, has now been returned to a separate Ministry of Higher Education in Kiev.

It appears that this is but another concession of the Kremlin in favor of Ukraine. An act of appeasement it could be, or perhaps another

No Let Up in Indoctrination of Ukrainians by Reds

Early this year the Central Committee of the Communist Party arranged in leading centres of Ukraine—such as Kiev, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odessa—seminars with lecturers from the local Marxist universities on the ideological bases of the Soviet Russian empire for the leading teachers and heads of youth organizations in Ukraine.

Struggle of the New Against the Old Under the Conditions of Soviet Society"; and the "Contemporary Bourgeois Philosophy in the Service of American and English Imperialism."

The new teaching programs in Marx-Leninism, history, political economy and philosophy were "explained" in the seminars.

This amounts to a practical application of the "Theses of the Central Committee of the Communist Party," issued in January, 1954, in connection with 300th anniversary of the Pereyaslav Treaty between the Muscovy and Ukraine.

New American



Nadia Shmigel, an honor student at Long Island University who received her high

school education in a Displaced Persons camp after fleeing her native Ukraine in World War II,



Ludmila and Tadej Getsiv

Tadej Getsiv received a Bachelor of Science degree from the New York State College of Forestry on June 6. His wife, Ludmila, was awarded the same degree on the same day from Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

The next day Mr. and Mrs. Getsiv appeared in the local U. S. Courthouse to receive their final citizenship papers.

Tadej had majored in wood utilization studies, while Ludmila is a major in analytical chemistry.

The 29-year-old forester and his wife left for the West Coast where Tadej attended the annual meeting of the Forest Products Research Society in Seattle, Washington, June 21. Tadej had recently become

associated with Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and is currently engaged in the "production trainee" program in Longview, Washington.

The young Ukrainian couple reside at 1823 Maple Street, W. Maple Terrace, Apt. 203, Longview, Washington.

Tadej and Ludmila helped establish the Syracuse University Ukrainian Club dedicated to the late Dr. Luke Myshuha, last February. Tadej was the first chairman of the Ukrainian Radio Committee (620 WHEN), Syracuse, New York. His wife was one of the Ukrainian language announcers. The graduates are members of Ukrainian National Association, Branch 39 of Syracuse, N. Y.

"PLAST" SCOUTS VISIT SOYUZIVKA

Some 70 boy and girl members of the "Plast," the Ukrainian Scouts organization, departed from their camp in East Chatam, N. Y. last Sunday to visit the UNA "Soyuzivka" resort in the Catskill Mountain near Kerhonkson, N. Y.

They attended Mass in the morning, conducted by Rev.

Peter Melnychuk. After dinner they had a wonderful time, swimming, hiking and relaxing.

Around 4 o'clock they gave a program consisting of songs, dances and aerobatics.

They were officially greeted by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the UNA.

They left that evening by bus for their camp.

"Let's Look at Russia Honestly"

(Editor's Note: Under the above heading, Mr. Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, authored an article which appeared in the Parade magazine Section of the Washington Post and Times Herald, on July 3, 1955. CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL FEIGHAN of Ohio took the floor concerning this article. His speech concerning the matter appeared in the Congressional Record, August 2nd. We deem it important enough to run it. Below is the concluding extract from the Congressional Record.

(2)

Congress of the United States, House or Representatives, Washington, D.C., July 18, 1955.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dulles: My secretary informed me that on Friday afternoon Col. Stanley Grogan had telephoned. My secretary also informed me Colonel Grogan identified himself as your assistant, and stated that in connection with my letter of July 6, instead of getting into a lengthy exchange of communications, that you would prefer to talk over with me the subject matter of my letter of July 6.

For many years, I have devoted a great deal of time and study to the international Communist conspiracy, the many different nations and people which comprise the U.S.S.R., and the important part that Russian imperialism fills in this conspiracy.

This is a subject matter which could consume many hours of discussion and exchange of views. What prompted writing to you, as my letter of July 6 indicates, was the article published under your name in the Parade magazine section of the Washington Post and Times Herald of July 3 titled "Let's Look at Russia Honestly," and my concern lest the views expressed in that article are reflective of the combined opinion of our intelligence agencies and do comprise a part of our established national policy. Consequently, I have reduced my questions to a few in number and have made them as succinct as possible in order to make unnecessary long conferences or lengthy communications.

I am firmly convinced that you, Mr. Dulles, are as vitally concerned as am I, a Member of Congress and as an American, that the vast expenditures of public funds for the collection and evaluation of intelligence should put us in a position to know all the facts on the international Communist conspiracy. Moreover, it is my strong personal conviction that it is impossible to assess properly an actual or potential enemy unless we know all his strength and all his vulnerabilities and assess them according to their relative weight.

I am looking forward to receiving your letter in response to my letter of July 6.

Sincerely,
Michael A. Feighan.

Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., July 28, 1955.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dulles: On July 6, 1955, I wrote you a letter in which I sought answers to a number of questions growing out of your article, Let's Look at Russia Honestly, which appeared in the Parade section of the Washington Post and Times Herald on July 3.

On July 18 I again wrote to you on the same subject after one of your assistants, Col. Stanley Grogan, had telephoned my office stating that you were in receipt of my letter.

Because of my study of, and my intensive interest in, the international Communist conspiracy, I would greatly appreciate having your answer before Congress adjourns.

Sincerely,
Michael A. Feighan.

With reference to Mr. Dulles' article—Let's Look at Russia Honestly—and the questions which I raised concerning it, I would like at this point to bring to the attention of the Members of the House an excerpt from book written by Adm. William H. Standley,

and published only a few months ago, titled "Admiral Ambassador to Russia."

Admiral Standley was American Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from February 1942 until the closing months of 1943 when he resigned. On page 507 of this illuminating exposition of Russian Communist behavior, the following verbatim statement appears:

"There is nothing new in Russia. Perhaps things are a little worse or a little better for the common man, woman, and child than they were under the czars—but not much. History teaches that conditions have not changed materially since the 17th century when Peter the Great unified Russia and "liberated" the serf. Russia has always looked outward, has always been expansionist. Possessing one-sixth of the world's surface, she has yet wanted more—an ice-free port on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific, control of the Dardanelles, a defensible frontier, security from the barbarians of the north or the south.

"Our Minister to Russia in 1852, Mr. Neill S. Brown, has left us this fine diagnosis of Russian imperialism:

"A strange superstition prevails among the Russians, that they are destined to conquer the world, and the prayers of the priests in the church are mingled with requests to hasten and consum-

mate this 'divine mission,' while appeals to the soldiery founded on this idea of fatality and its glorious rewards are seldom made in vain. To a feeling of this sort has been attributed that remarkable patience and endurance which distinguish the Russian soldier in the greatest privations."

"Over the ancient skeleton of Russian imperialism. Lenin and Stalin threw a cloak of Communist ideology, but the bones of the skeleton show through. Even as in Czarist times, when the Russian Bear stands on its hind feet with its front paws held up as if in prayer, we must beware of the bear that walks like a man."

During the past 4 years, we have studied the problem of communism intensively. We have discussed it, read about it, thought about it, worked at it. In the light of the experience with Russian Communist leaders recorded in the foregoing chapters, we have asked ourselves. What is the meaning of communism? To us as Americans? To the world at large? How can our own self-interest, how can the best interests of our country best be served in a world which is an armed camp divided between communism and anticommunism, with the ever-present fear of thermonuclear destruction hanging heavy over our heads? As a challenge, what do we know about communism?

The End

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

By S. W. FROLICK

Much has already been said and written about the "parley at the summit" between the big four. After all, the attention of the world was focused on that meeting as on no other in the past. The significance of the world at large attached to the conference is best illustrated by the presence of some 2,000 press, radio and television correspondents.

What happened at Geneva is, at least in part, common knowledge. The big four adopted a four-point agenda. The problems of re-unification of Germany, disarmament, security and East-West relations were discussed in turn, and, failing to come to an understanding, one problem after another was left unsolved, for the foreign ministers, the UN and other experts to iron out in future conferences.

Opinions on the outcome of the Geneva conference vary from the fantastically optimistic to the tragically pessimistic.

On the whole, Canadian reaction was restrained and sober. For example, Brig. Dewhurst expressed the opinion that the only success achieved at Geneva was social. The appraisal of the conference in the Canadian Parliament during the dying days of the record-breaking session was, likewise, realistic, but with qualified notes of cautious optimism as to the future.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs summed up the work of the conference in these terms: "problems have been identified, positions have been clarified and machinery has been set up for the diplomatic negotiation of those problems in the months ahead." He emphasized, though, that problems remain, and that it would be foolhardy to lull oneself into complacency and a false security.

The Leader of the Opposition warned that it was unrealistic to try to exact new promises from the Soviets when

the old promises made by them have not been fulfilled. Mr. Drew recalled that 10 years ago at San Francisco, Russia was one of the signatories to the charter which guaranteed the integrity of international boundaries and the principle of self-determination of nations. He also emphasized that several months earlier Stalin had given a solemn undertaking that the countries in Europe occupied by the Russian armies would be permitted to choose their own governments by free elections.

Pledges Violated by Russia

These pledges were violated by Russia.

"I submit that this is the time to ask our government to point out... that along with any discussion of European security there should be a stock-taking in regard to the security or lack of security of those nations which were promised free elections by the head of the Russian Government in 1945. I do not see how any assurances given today can have any real sanction unless those undertakings are carried out."

In the countries entitled to freedom, Mr. Drew specifically included Ukraine, as did the Leader of the Social Credit Party, Mr. Low. The latter thought that "there can be no serious talk of the United Nations doing the job that many millions of people have hoped it would be able to do until it is a position to tackle the problem of security, with a view to bringing security not only to the big nations but also to those smaller nations that have been enslaved by the other side. I am thinking of such nations as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the Ukraine and East Germany." He went on to say that the Russians' promises are meaningless in view of the fact that they subjugated these nations. Mr. Low urged the Soviet leaders to show the worth of their

changed attitude by negotiating with these nations as they have in the case of Austria.

Mr. Zaplitny Turns the Spotlight on the Ukrainian Problem

It was Mr. Zaplitny, MP, however, who turned on the full beam of the spotlight on the Ukrainian problem.

There are two kinds of Soviet satellites—the ones outside the Soviet Union, and the other within the boundaries of the present Soviet Union. Ukraine is one of these. He cited the text of the recognition of the Ukraine by the Soviet Government headed by Lenin on December 17, 1917:

"We, the Soviet of peoples' commissars, recognize the Ukrainian National Republic and its rights to separate from Russia or to make republic for federative or other similar mutual relations between them. Everything that touches national rights and the national independence of the Ukrainian people, we, the soviet of peoples' commissars, accept clearly without limitations and unreservedly."

Yet, in a matter of days, the Red Army marched on Ukraine to begin the conquest of that country.

Mr. Zaplitny defined the basis of Canada's foreign policy. "Our objective must be freedom not only for ourselves but freedom for the people of the world. If we are to influence the thinking of the people behind the Iron Curtain, and not only behind the Iron Curtain but in satellite states anywhere in the world, then we must make it perfectly clear that we stand for the self-determination of nations, for freedom of all peoples and for a democratic system of government."

Mr. Pearson Agrees With Mr. Zaplitny

In winding up the debate, Mr. Pearson expressed his complete agreement with both

TWO DATES AND TITLE...

By OLGA ZEPKO

Dates go down in history and titles belong to royalty. The title in this case is Ukrainian Arts, "king" of all Ukrainian Youth's league of North America achievements Two dates, now part of UYL-NA history, are the momentous year of 1952, which witnessed the appearance of Ukrainian Arts, and this year, 1955, marking the realization of the second edition.

Members of the UYL-NA have good reason to remember and be quite proud of these dates, and this title as they are milestones in the most significant and most concentrated task ever undertaken in the twenty-two year history of UYL-NA. The eyes of the Ukrainian world have been focused upon UYL-NA since this project began. Then, as now, praiseworthy recognition has been echoed for the youth of UYL-NA.

Ukrainian Arts lays claim to other dates for this story of the "king" began in December, 1949. Quoting from the jacket of the book, "Ukrainian Arts was conceived at a Christmas house party in 1949, when several leaders of the UYL-NA envisioned a volume giving a panoramic sweep of Ukraine's culture." The years following 1949 all hold their special meaning for the book.

1950 was the year for planning, research, publisher contacts, search for authorities on Ukrainian costumes, music, literature, etc.

1951 began the drive for funds. We purchased pages, one by one.

1952 the book was here!

1953 the book was gone. 1954 plans for the second edition began.

1955 we did it again! The revised edition, numbering 5,000 copies, is here with added features. An index has been included and the book is now available in both a paper and a cloth-bound edition.

The "king" of UYL-NA has many titles connected with its

publication. Titles such as president, director, former Canadian, district organizer, business manager, state league, UYL-NA member, etc., have all had a hand in the production of Ukrainian Arts. The book is the result of the unified efforts of such people as Gene Woloshyn, Youngstown, Ohio, UYL-NA president in the thrilling year of 1952, and Miss Olya Dmytriv of Jersey City, New Jersey. Director of Art, Gloria Surmach, New York City, gave generously of her talents as Art Editor of the book. Among the new persons contributing is Myron Diakowsky, New York City, who is responsible for the helpful index found in the second edition. It was Andrew Boyko, Cleveland, Ohio, UYL-NA district organizer in 1951 who originated the idea of soliciting sponsors for individual pages, color plates, etc., simplifying the fund-raising campaign. The double title of business manager and photographer, representing doubled responsibilities, belongs to Harry Kasha, Clark, New Jersey. It was the Ohio State League which topped all other districts in financial contributions. UYL-NA members such as YOU have continued to work for Ukrainian Arts in every home, Ukrainian Arts in every library.

The titles listed above are but a handful of those responsible for Ukrainian Arts, for there are our parents, students, professionals, laborers, businessmen, Ukrainian fraternal, and many more, all of whom extended a helping hand. Ukrainian Arts is evidence of what can be accomplished when three generations work together harmoniously towards a common goal. Yes, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has good reason to boast of its historical dates and its title worthy of royalty! (Courtesy, "The Ukrainian Trend")

This Week in American History

On August 30, 1784, Captain John Greene, commander of the American ship Empress of China, reached Canton after a six-months' voyage from New York around the Cape of Good Hope. The cargo of tea and silks which Captain Greene brought back prompted merchants of Philadelphia, Boston and Providence to fit out ships for trade with China. American businessmen needed new markets, because after the Revolutionary War, England banned importation of meats, fish and dairy products from the United States into the West Indies and closed trade in all other products to all but British ships. Captain Greene's voyage, therefore, opened new possibilities of trading with the Orient. Trade with China began to flourish after 1785, and despite the long and hazardous voyages, the profits were very high. Cargoes comprised silver bullion, furs, machinery and certain farm crops for which the Americans received tea, chinaware, silks, teakwood, handicrafts, enamelled ware, carpeting and spices.

Labor Day

The idea of setting apart the first Monday in September, in

the content and spirit of Mr. Zaplitny's remarks.

Thus, it can be said that the problem of Ukraine's freedom became one of the focal points in the parliamentary debate on the Geneva conference and Canada's foreign policy generally. From the discussion of this problem in the democratic assemblies of the free world to the discussion and solution of the problem at international conferences is only one step. A big step, to be sure, but not as impossible a one as it may sound. (Courtesy, "Pace" Magazine)

honor of labor, originated with Peter J. McGuire in 1882. He was then president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and an active leader in the Knights of Labor—the forerunner of the AF of L. Mr. McGuire argued that there were other holidays commemorating patriotic, military and religious events, but none "representative of the industrial spirit, the great vitality of the nation." His proposal was adopted by the Central Labor Union, and the first Labor Day celebration took place on September 5, 1882—73 years ago. Oregon was the first state to observe Labor Day as a legal holiday, followed by the states of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. In 1894 Congress passed an act making it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and in United States territories. Labor Day is now observed in every state of the Union.

Grass Root Opinion

RALEIGH, MISS., REFORMER: "We go along with the Rural Electrification program in which associations borrow from the government to finance construction of electric systems and later repay their loans. However, no candidate can curry favor with us by advocating outright ownership of electric distribution systems in which a whole nation is taxed for the benefit of a few small sections. Such is Socialism pure and undefiled—the first long stride toward Communism."

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

SOYUZIVKA FESTYN

Call it what you may, a gala picnic, or jamboree, or the Ukrainian word for it, the Festyn.

These and their synonyms spell out a grand affair and a most enjoyable one. When? Sunday, September 11th. Where? At the Ukrainian National Association Estate, the "Soyuzivka", resort in the Catskill Mountains near Kerhonkson, N. Y. The occasion? Simply the formal closing of the 1955-summer season of the "Soyuzivka." Still, if you want to enjoy the warm season pleasures of this grand place, you may and can do so to the end of the month of September.

Last Wednesday, we had a meeting. That is we, representatives of the UNA branches in the New York-New Jersey and surrounding area. It was held in New York City in the Ukrainian National Home, a fine place indeed, located on Second Avenue. Present at the meeting were also the supreme officers of the UNA, and, of course, the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly press was represented too.

The program for the September 11th affair was discussed quite thoroughly, and, finally, decided upon.

To use an old term, it's going to be a hum-dinger of a program—entertaining, cultural and social. It's something to look forward to. Anyone who passes up the chance to be at the "Soyuzivka" on that Sun-

day will, upon hearing the stories of his or her friends who were there, suffer the pangs of sorrow at not having been there.

So you had better begin to get your car greased, oiled, gasolined in preparation for this inviting trip.

Some, to be sure, do not prefer to drive up. They would like to relax and have a bus driver get them up there.

Arrangements are being made for them already. Thus, for example, UNA Branch 25, headquarters of which are located here in the home offices of the UNA—81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.—has managed through the efforts of one of its members, Mr. Anthony Sharan, to have a bus to pick up the Jersey City-ites for this trip to the grounds of the "Soyuzivka."

It is quite certain that other branches of the UNA, in New York, Newark, Bayonne, Elizabeth, Perth Amboy and other localities, will through their members and officers make similar arrangements to get as many of their members and friends to make this "Festyn" a truly gala outing, where they will enjoy the beautiful scenery, the swimming, the hiking, the delicious food and refreshments, the entertainment, and meeting of friends, old and new.

That's the "Soyuzivka" for you!

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

A DEAN'S ADVICE

Much has been heard of the problems involved in attracting doctors to the smaller towns. All kinds of remedies have been proposed. Inevitably, such discussions frequently have engendered more heat than light. With modern means of transportation and communication at our disposal, it is no longer necessary to have a doctor located right at hand.

At the same time, there are towns which need a doctor, yet haven't one. And there are towns which have shown how, by intelligent local initiative and action, the problem can be solved.

The August issue of Town Journal (formerly Pathfinder) carries a meaty little article on the subject, written by Clyde Hostetter. It tells of the enormous change for the better that has taken place in Kansas since 1949. At that time something like 100 Kansas towns lacked doctors and there was a hospital shortage to boot. Today the state is first in the nation for rural health care. According to Mr. Hostetter, "Practically every family's less than 45 minutes from a Grade-A hospital. Every town needing a doctor has one or more."

To find out just this came about in so short a period of time. Mr. Hostetter went to Kiowa, population 1,561, which in 1949 had the unenviable distinction of being the biggest town in Kansas without a doctor—and it hadn't had one for 10 years. Now it has three. He talked to local people and got the story.

Driving Force—A Young Dear

The driving force was the young dean of the Kansas University medical school, who had learned that two-thirds of each year's graduates left the state, while most of the rest went into practice with older doctors in the larger Kansas cities. The dean diagnosed four ailments responsible for this, and proposed concrete cures. First, the new doctors were generally in debt after nine years of advanced schooling and couldn't afford the \$5,000-10,000 it takes to set up an office nowadays. The cure was for the town to establish a modern clinic and rent or sell it on terms to the doctor. Second, there weren't enough hospitals near small towns, which meant that patients needing hospitalization

had to be sent far away. The cure was to build more hospitals—and good ones, even if small. Third, young doctors didn't like being isolated from medical conventions and other means of keeping up with the times. The cure was bring new knowledge to them, with "flying squads" experts. Fourth and last, not enough new doctors were being trained. Here the cure was to expand the medical school to train 50 per cent more doctors and nurses.

The dean's advice was taken. The legislators voted \$4,000,000 to expand the school. The towns did their part. Kiowa, which is typical, erected an \$83,000 six-bed hospital containing a two-doctor clinic with the very best of equipment. Young doctors were enthusiastic. Two of them now rent the office for \$50 a month and run the hospital, under a local board of directors. A third doctor, a woman, has opened other offices with her dentist husband. All are busy, and local people get the best of care.

The "flying squads" of medical lecturers, all top men in their fields, give monthly circuit courses in eight Kansas towns, at least one of which is within an hour's drive of any Kansas doctor's office. The medical school has inaugurated a system where each student must spend six weeks with an established doctor in a Kansas town of less than 1500 population before receiving his M.D. The school turns out 115 new doctors each year and 70 per cent of them stay in Kansas.

"Flying Squads"

This is what-one state and its communities have done on their own volition to solve an important problem. Mr. Hostetter says that detailed information can be obtained from Council on Medical Service, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Illinois, or from state medical associations.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Letters written by Americans to their relatives and friends abroad convey an intimate picture of the United States. They tell the kind of lives people live, what they think and feel. Letters give personal meaning to such abstract ideas as democracy, freedom and brotherhood.

Poet's Corner

DUEL

I fought with Nature in a tedious fasion
In which I named the time and place and prize,
Gaining the slope and hilltop in my passion,
Conceding nothing with marauding eyes.
I cut the golden squares of corn and wheat
Out of woodlands pressed against the blue,
I won a house and barn on slouching feet
And acres of low pastures drawn in dew.
But the muscles of the stinking iron mule
Grow weary as the battle-tide has turned
And I fall backward in the luckless duel
With rusty blades, and never having learned
To fend green lances with a coward's shield
I pull my fences down and quit the field.

A. M. Sullivan.

MOSCOW'S "REFUGEE RELIEF COMMITTEES" PROMOTE DISILLUSION, DEFECTION

Inmates of a refugee camp in West Germany scrawled these words on their barracks: "We chose freedom—Come in and see what we got!"

An American journalist recently accepted their wry invitation. Inside the barracks he found a crowd of wretched men, women and children waiting their lives in squalor, stench and disease, provided with barely enough food for survival. In talking to them he learned that they were bitter, despairing, hopeless.

Unhappily that camp is not an exception. It is typical of about 200 in Europe and the Near East, where tens of thousands who "chose freedom"—often at the risk of death—have received only misery compounded by the passing of bleak years. Some of the unfortunates have been in camps for as long as nine years.

Hundreds of thousands of other fugitives from Communism, outside the official camps, are no better off. They live in ruined buildings, abandoned railway cars and rudely converted crates.

Perhaps the most tragic among the unadjusted escapees to our side are the younger men and women, including defectors from the Red Army occupation forces. They looked forward not only to personal freedom but to a choice of active participation in a genuine movement to liberate their native lands. With few exceptions they have been deeply wounded by disillusionment.

It was inevitable that sooner or later the Soviets would take advantage of this situation.

Ever since the end of the war, Moscow has spared no energy to abuse, terrorize and demoralize its runaway citizens. There have been enough shocking instances of kidnaping and even murder, to rob the life of the refugee of a sense of safety.

Red Terror With Doses of Honey

But within the last year Moscow moved to supplement terror with doses of honey. It has launched an intensive campaign of redefection, geared to lure fugitives to return home. The Soviet government — so the story runs — has been moved to pity by the condition of its prodigal sons and daughters. Let them come home and they will be welcomed with open arms.

In East Germany, a "Committee for Return to the Homeland" has announced itself, allegedly composed of refugees

who had changed their minds and redefected.

Cynical and transparent though the redefection drive may seem, it is becoming increasingly effective. Hundreds have already returned behind the Iron Curtain, thousands seem of a mind to do the same. In the refugee camps, the aforementioned journalist estimated about 25 per cent seem prepared to go back. They still hate the Communist system and are full of forebodings as to what will happen to them. But their misery and hopelessness makes them reckless and breed hopes in defiance of logic. They are easy targets for the Soviet manipulators.

Kremlin's Redefection Campaign

Every fugitive who returns to the Soviet prisonland is a resounding moral and political victory for Communism and, by the same token, a great defeat for the free world. The growing success of the Kremlin's redefection campaign is the measure of Western bungling in this area. The free world has been politically shortsighted and humanly callous: It has lived up to the duty and the opportunity represented by those who chose freedom, confident of our humane feelings and political common sense.

The United States has spent, and continues to spend, millions of dollars in radio broadcasts and other activities intended to widen the gap between the Soviet regimes and their subjects. The effects of this investment are being canceled out by the flow of returning and repentant fugitives.

Each of the returners seems a living refutation of our claims, and the Soviets are past masters in making the most of this. There have, of course, been some efforts by free governments and voluntary agencies to assist the hard-pressed fugitive from Communism. But they have been inadequate, frequently niggardly, and as frequently constricted with red tape.

It is late, but not too late, for massive counter-measures to offset the redefection campaign. Those concerned with what is called psychological warfare have no more excuse for ignoring the challenge.

This is at once a call to humanity and a call to political wisdom. ("Newsletter," the Governor's Committee on Refugee Relief, Trenton, N. J.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Ukrainian Weekly of July 30th announced that Alexander Ruskevich of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the Michael Piznak scholarship to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, including a month's vacation, at the UNA Estate in the Catskill Mountains. The same issue also announced that Miss Samulak of Philadelphia was awarded the free vacation-scholarship at the Estate offered by Alexander and Anne Yaremko.

It is our opinion that Mr. Piznak and Mr. and Mrs. Yaremko have done a very fine thing. Mr. Piznak has been active in Ukrainian affairs, on a national scale, for many years. Today he is vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, a job he takes very seriously. His award of a scholarship to UNA member Mr. Ruskevich demonstrates his keen and sincere interest in both the organization and its members. Mr. Yaremko is well known for his participation in and promulgation of Ukrainian sports. Today he operates the Wagon Wheel Inn in Philadelphia. Readers of the Weekly will recall his name in connection with material dealing with sports. His name is a byword in Philadelphia. Mr. Piznak and Mr. Yaremko have truly demonstrated the meaning of the word "fraternalism."

The UNA itself has announced free vacations at its Estate in Catskills. As an inducement to organizers of new members, during its campaign ending December 31st, the UNA will give a week's free vacation to any person who brings in 50 or more new

members. Two weeks vacation will go to any person who brings in 100 or more new members. And this is in addition to regular and special cash awards!

Thousands of people, including many Ukrainians, are visiting New York City or passing through during the season. Quite a few of our people crossed over to Jersey City, only a mile from Manhattan, to visit the UNA Building. We welcome visitors and urge our readers to call on us whenever they are in the vicinity.

The UNA membership campaign, which started in July and will end in December, is designed to bring the total membership to 75,000. Each of the 500 branches have been given a quota to fill. All members who are interested in continued progress of their organization are urged to participate in the campaign by doing everything they can to help their branches attain their quotas. Since the campaign results will be announced in the Svoboda everyone will see which branches have cooperated and which have remained indifferent. Get your branch out of the indifferent class by helping your branch officers in their efforts to get new members. Remember, the UNA pays cash rewards for new members. There is a lot to do and the time is short, so start your organization work without delay. Your branch officers will supply you with information and the necessary forms.

Theodore Lutwiniak

"COME TO THE SOYUZIVKA"

You have traveled near and far this summer, now how about a week-end at "Soyuzivka"?

What is there to do for you guys and gals? Swimming, hiking, tennis, volleyball and plenty of sun.

Then there is the good food, the good cheer, and that good old mountain air.

If you come there will be plenty of guys and gals

Then there is the Casino, where all meet, Ukrainian dances, songs and many friends as well.

Then there is "Dan", who is the General Overseer, resolver of all problems.

So come on, one and all.

Let the "Soyuzivka" be a place to meet during the summer. Let's all head our cars towards "Soyuzivka".

Natalia Andrushyn.

U.C.Y.L. Pre-Convention COCKTAIL PARTY

sponsored by CONVENTION COMMITTEE "VOLUNTEERS" will be held

on Sunday, September 11, 1955

4:00 to 7:00 P.M. at AIR-CONDITIONED "REGENT ROOM" of the Ukrainian National Home 140 Second Ave., N. Y. C. Music by FRED FERRIS and his Orchestra DONATION: — \$1.00. All Members and Friends are Cordially Invited to Attend. All Proceeds Will Benefit National U.C.Y.L. Convention. Become Active by Supporting This Affair.

ONE of the FIFTEEN MILLION

By NICHOLAS PSYCHODKO THE TRUE STORY OF ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN A SOVIET SLAVE LABOR CAMP PRICE \$3.00

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AN ENGLISH HANDBOOK WITH MAPS, STATISTICAL TABLES AND DIAGRAMS

"UKRAINE AND ITS PEOPLE" Edited by I. MIRCHUK

This is a collaborative work and the book might be termed a Ukrainian Encyclopedia in miniature PRICE \$3.00

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Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I came to the United States as a permanent resident five years ago and therefore I have enough residence to apply for naturalization. I came to the United States with my husband, but we were divorced six months ago. Will that interfere with my naturalization?

Answer: Ordinarily, divorce does not affect the right of a person to be naturalized. You will remember, however, that our naturalization law requires a candidate for citizenship to show good moral character during the period of residence in the United States required for naturalization. Sometimes, of course, a divorce might involve circumstances which would reflect on the good moral character of one or both parties to the divorce. The law specifically provides, for example, that a person who has committed adultery during the period of required residence cannot be regarded as a person of good moral character. (In such a case it would be necessary to wait five years after the act in question.) If your divorce was granted because of adultery but you were the innocent party, this would not, of course, affect your naturalization. Generally speaking, and in absence of special circumstances, the mere fact of divorce does not interfere with naturalization.

Question: I am planning to give up work and return to my native country abroad when I reach the age of 65. I have never become a citizen of the United States, and I would like to know if I will be eligible to receive social security benefits if I live abroad.

Answer: Everyone, whether he is an alien or a citizen, is eligible for social security benefits when he reaches 65 if he has worked a sufficient length of time on a job covered by the social security law (for information concerning job coverage and the length of time you must work to be eligible for social security benefits write to Social Security Administration, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D. C.

These benefits will be paid to you while you are living outside the United States. However, social security payments will not be made to persons residing in countries behind the Iron Curtain. In such cases, the government will accumulate the benefits until such time as the beneficiary has left the country behind the Iron Curtain and is in a position to receive the money without interference.



Cathy O'Donnell and James Stewart in a scene from "THE MAN FROM LARAMIE", which opens August 31st at the Capitol Theatre, Broadway and 51st St. New York City.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR A HIGH CALIBER INVESTMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Age 28 — 40 preferred. Ukrainian and English languages required. If you are interested in investment business, and want to make at least \$8,000 a year, contact Mr. Porman.

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Ukrainian Youth News

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA CONVENTION

The 22nd Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America (UYL-NA) the leading Ukrainian Youth organization on the North American continent, will take place next week over the Labor Day weekend, September 2-5, 1955 at the air-conditioned Hotel Wm. Penn in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh represents a site that is one of the most centrally-located areas in the U. S. A. and large groups from all the Uke-populated areas in the U.S.A. and Canada are expected to come to the newly rebuilt and remodelled former "Smoky City" by car, bus, train and plane, and help boost the figure of delegates and guests to over 1,000 Ukrainian youth.

Many of you have been to various conventions or other UYL-NA affairs, but there are those who never have attended any. Briefly, you can expect to meet and enjoy the company of many fellow Ukrainians from every nook and cranny in the U.S.A. and Canada. Singing, dancing, swapping tales, good fellowship and general all-around carousing is the usual and general order of things between the light-hearted, gay affairs that are scheduled each evening from Friday, September 2 thru Saturday September 5. Co-Chairmen Peter Kochirka and John Mitchell and their entire Convention Committee have labored long and hard and this convention is expected to top any held in the past.

On Friday evening there will be a "Social" and there are many surprises in store for those early comers in attendance, according to chairman Paul Haluszek and his committee, who also claim you'll never forget this affair.

Saturday morning (9—11 A.M.) will be devoted to registering the various delegates and guests. Registration chairman Lillian Fitzsock urges everyone to send in their \$13 Convention registration fee (covers the dances, banquet, journal and UYL-NA publications) in advance and thus save time and bother upon arrival at Pittsburgh. Send your fees to Lillian Fitzsock — Box 189, Hotel Wm. Penn, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

The registration committee will enroll all late-registering delegates and guests on the 17th floor, which, incidentally and to the convenience of all, will be the area upon which all the convention's business sessions, dances and banquet will take place. The only official event not taking place on the 17th floor of the hotel will be the Sunday afternoon concert, which will be held at the nearby 1640-seat Nixon Theatre, only 2 blocks away.

The Saturday nite Welcome Dance chairwoman is Anne Slutiak, Miss Slutiak, and her dance committee promise the best in popular and Ukrainian music for all tastes and a good time for all. The dance will start at 9 P.M.

Michael Komichak, a strong booster of UYL-NA thru his Ukrainian radio program and the leader of the Wm. Penn UCCA branch, is the concert chairman. Mike and his hard working group have lined-up a bang up program and we hope to see the large Nixon Theatre filled to capacity to view some of our great and colorful Ukrainian culture. This affair should really be a treat and will start at 2:15 P. M. sharp on Sunday after noon.

The Sunday evening banquet will start promptly at 6:30 P.M. and many outstanding figures in the political, theatrical and sports worlds have been invited to attend. The banquet with its fine food and brief talks will take us to the semi-formal ball at about 10 P.M. Ukrainian Lee Kelton

and his orchestra, the staff orchestra at radio station WJAS in Pitt, will make with the music for the dancing.

The Monday evening Farewell Party will begin at 8 P.M. with Dan Pupa as chairman. Here the the "farewells" can be said till the next UYL-NA affair (testimonial, sports rally, convention, etc.). This will round out a gay, great weekend of fun and enjoyment. We hope you will be well rested before coming to Pitt and you have your dancing shoes handy.

BUSINESS SESSIONS

Although the annual UYL-NA conventions all feature the "social" factor in our Ukrainian-American-Canadian scheme of things, we must not overlook the "business" segment of our conventions.

This year, the UYL-NA Convention is instituting the "Commission" type convention with four main subjects of study (1) Culture (2) Sports (3) Financial (4) Policy and Procedures. The main ideas to be discussed in each of these separate commission meetings were listed recently in the summer issue of UYL-NA publication "Trend", the July issue of UYL-NA's "Trendette", and in this newspaper.

The business sessions will begin promptly at 11 A.M. on Saturday at a general assembly or plenary session of all delegates and guests. The officers' reports will be read and subsequent discussions will then take place.

Before adjourning to the separate commission meetings at 3 P.M., where the various UYL-NA Programs are to be planned and discussed, we understand that the fine film "Treasures of Ukraine", produced by Dr. Elias Wachna of Toronto, will be shown at the general session.

ELECTIONS

One basic error that the writer feels the UYL-NA has committed the past couple of years or so, is the nominating of only 1 candidate per office and then closing the nominations, with the nominee automatically assuming office. We hope to see that this practise ceases this year at Pitt.

Officers of UYL-NA should feel that they were elected because they were the better of 2 or more people, not because an "alliance" had been effected. They should work diligently and they should try to formulate and make effective a progressive and dynamic Ukrainian Youth Program. They should try to re-activate all 'state leagues' and 'district next week!

PLAN YOUR VACATION AT

SOYUZIVKA

in the heart of the Catskill Mountains

Aside from all already established conveniences, this year a great many improvements have been added.

A new building the villa "Kiev" with two adjoining buildings, and fifty more acreage of property, have been purchased to house and give more comfort to the many guests expected to vacation at the "Soyuzivka."

All rooms in the "Soyuzivka" villas have been newly painted and furnished very tastefully.

Most important of all an automatic filter has been installed in the swimming pool which will keep the water crystal clean at all times.

For the season there are being planned many cultural and entertaining programs for the vacationers.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the "Soyuzivka" will be greatly expanded this year.

The rates remain same as previously: from \$40.00 to \$60.00 weekly.

Make your reservations now! Mail the below reservation blank with deposit to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Kerhonkson, N. Y.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N. ESTATE Kerhonkson, N. Y. — Telephone 8105

Name

Address

Enclosed is reservation deposit \$..... for persons,

1. 2.

3. 4.

Date of arrival Time

for weeks.

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Register Now For The
UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA
22nd Anniversary Convention
Labor Day Weekend
September 2-3-4-5, 1955
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Send \$13.00 Registration Fee To:
LILLIAN FITZSOCK,
Wm. Penn Hotel, Box 189, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

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Please enter my subscription for one year for which I enclose \$..... I am a member of the U.N.A. (Branch)
Name (Please Print)
Street
City & P. O. Zone State

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Name
Address
Enclosed is reservation deposit \$..... for persons,
1. 2.
3. 4.
Date of arrival Time
for weeks.

