

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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DETROITERS URGE U. S. PROTEST ON SLAVERY BY REDS

Detroiters of Ukrainian descent appealed last Monday, March 19th, to the United States and the United Nations to protest slave labor in the Soviet Union, "The Detroit News" of that date reported.

Their feelings were made in a resolution adopted at a manifestation at the Ukrainian National Temple, 4655 Martin, denouncing the deaths last summer of 500 Ukrainian women in a Siberian slave labor camp in Kingir as they attempted to repel an armored attack on the prison.

The resolution, adopted by more than 1,000 representatives of the Detroit branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Federation, and the Ukrainian National Women's League, urged that the U.S. intercede in defense of slave laborers in Soviet Russian prisons, and that the United Nations establish a special committee to investigate Soviet slave labor camps.

Right of Free Choice

Rep. Bentley (R-Mich.) said the U.S. policy of peaceful liberation of captive peoples applies to the non-Russian nationalities of the Soviet Union the same as it does to the satellite nations communized since World War II.

"The Ukrainians will have as much right as the Czechs or Poles or any other nation to choose freely the form of government they intend to live under after their liberation," Bentley said.

This is the accepted policy of the State Department, he said.

Hits Peace Sham Bentley, a member of the

Solemn Veneration of the Memory Of the First Ukrainian-Catholic Bishop in U. S.

Special memorial services for the first Ukrainian Catholic Bishop in the United States, the late Soter Ortynsky, who died at an early age on March 24, 1916, will be held in the auditorium of St. Basil's Academy at Fox Chase, Pa., tomorrow, March 25, at 4 p.m.

His Excellency Most Rev. Senyshyn will during the Holy Mass deliver an eulogy in honor of the first Ukrainian Catholic bishop on these shores.

Urges Canada to Recognize Red China

Because of the bad winter in Europe, Canada has sold over \$100,000,000 of wheat and barley to the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

In the March 17 issue of Maclean's, there is a strong editorial urging Canada to recognize Red China.

Obviously, that action is recommended for obvious reasons. "There is less reason for us," Maclean's editorial states, "to recognize Spain than China. It is dangerous that the accepted spokesman for China's six to eight hundred million people should be the Chiang K'ai-shek on an offshore island, wholly dependent on American money for its livelihood."

All very nice—for commercial purposes. Trade with your enemy and make a handsome profit. In return for that profit your enemy will get the sinews and the power to make war upon you.

SOVIET ATHEISM IN NEW DRESS

"SUBTLE APPROACH REPLACES OLD CRUDITY," EXILED SCHOLARS' INSTITUTE REPORTS

A new, subtler atheist propaganda line, designed to avoid the grossness of the earlier Soviet attitude, which offended and embittered believers, has been adopted in the USSR.

Vasili Zenkovsky, a Russian émigré professor, whose authoritative work, "History of Russian Philosophy," was recently attacked in the Soviet press, has summed up this new Soviet approach in the latest issue of "Bulletin" of the Institute for the Study of the USSR. Advance copies of it have been received in New York by the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, (New York City), which supports the former Soviet scientists and scholars' research institution in Munich.

While appearing, Zankovsky reports, to recognize each citizen's right to believe in God, the Communist Party considers it essential to carry on an ideological struggle against religion. "It is now proposed," the report asserts, "that scientific propaganda of materialism and atheism be conducted, that the ideological struggle against religious survivals be engaged in, and that the reactionary nature of all churches, their teachings and all priestly mystification be unmasked."

"Whereas study of the history of religion was well developed in Russia before the Revolution... Soviet scholars engage in its study only in organized in," and that the religious beliefs," Zenkovsky went on.

Particular attention in the Soviet reference work is devoted to early Christianity, "the main point being that Christ is not a historical personality but a mythological being," Zenkovsky pointed out. "In Volume I, for example, Ranevich informs us that 'the mythical nature of Christ has been definitely established by modern science' without attempting to document his statement. 'No serious historian of religion in the West maintains that Christ never existed,'" Zenkovsky concluded.

Ukrainian National Association Sports Rally

PROCEEDS TO GO TO "SOYUZIVKA" CULTURAL COURSES

The New York State UNA Sport's Tournament, sponsored by the UNA branches of Rochester, New York will take place Saturday, May 12, 1956 at 1 P.M. at Buonomo Bowling Hall, 170 Charlotte Street.

Both men and women will bowl in this tournament. Bowlers must be Ukrainian or married to a Ukrainian.

This tournament is open to any team affiliated with the ABC or the WIBC.

In the men's tourney the handicap is 70 percent of team average of 1000 pins, and average of 1955 must be used. In the women's division the handicap is 70 percent of 850 pins and average of March 1 must be used. Highest average in any league must be given. Entries close midnight April 21, 1956.

The Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Trophy will be again donated by the Rochester UNA Supreme Advisor William B. Hussar.

Fee:—\$17.50 per team, \$10 prize fee, \$5.50 bowling fee and \$2 tournament expense.

For information:—Chairman, William B. Hussar, 35 Hardison Road, Rochester 17, N. Y.;

PHILADELPHIA SOCCER CLUB IN SEMI-FINALS

The next opponent of the Philadelphia Soccer Club of Philadelphia in the National Amateur Challenge Cup competition will be the amateur champs of the New England States, the fast Ponta Delgada, S. C. of Fall River, Massachusetts, reports Al Yaremko.

RELIEF COMMITTEE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOLDS BI-ANNUAL MEETING

MEETING

UARC ACTION REVIEWED; FURTHER NEEDS AND AID STRESSED

The Executive Committee, Auditing Committee, and the Board of Directors of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee held their joint bi-annual meeting last Saturday, March 17, at its offices, 866 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

26 of the 27 members of the Board of Directors were present. They came from various parts of the country.

The business of the meeting assumed three phases, namely, (1) emigration, (2) material aid to the Ukrainian refugees in Europe, coupled with legal aid for them, and (3) material aid for those of them who are ill or disabled.

The Executive Committee submitted an extensive report, some 25 pages of print, concerning what has been done by the UARC with the support of the Ukrainian American people and organizations thus far.

Dr. Walter Gallan, President of the UARC, supplemented the printed report with an oral report.

It was revealed that at the close of last February, 2,134 Ukrainian families, 4,780 persons in all, were registered in Europe for emigration to this country.

By the end of that month the UARC had prepared and sent to Europe assurances for 4,383 persons. Practically all of these assurances, outside a score or so within more recent days, have been approved in Washington, and are being processed in the various American consulates in Europe.

SOVIETS ALLOW UKRAINIAN COUPLE TO JOIN KIN IN N. J.

Ivan Semenyina, 66, and his wife Dora, 62, have achieved a rare feat—release from behind the Iron Curtain to join loved ones in this country, the Newark (N.J.) Sunday News and other newspapers reported last Sunday.

After 20 years of trying, the couple have been reunited with their children in Shrewsbury, N. J.

The children, Mrs. Ann Bayer of 54 Laurel St., Shrewsbury, and Peter Semenyina of 806 Emory St., Aushbury Park, had been trying unsuccessfully to bring their parents here since 1936. Their last attempt, however, was successful.

At that time her father wrote a letter from Ukraine, to Moscow, stating he was old and ill, that he could no longer work and that he wanted to come to America to live with his children. Anne directed the same appeal to Moscow from Shrewsbury and shortly thereafter permission was granted.

Rep. Auchincloss Helps

After the Soviet government had granted Semenyina a visa, Rep. James C. Auchincloss (R-3rd, N. J.) made a contact with the American Embassy in Moscow and asked it to push the matter.

The Semenyinas came from Tarnopol, Western Ukraine. The couple came to this country in 1910 when Ivan wanted to study for Baptist ministry. The family settled

HARRY SCHWARTZ OF N.Y. TIMES TELLS OF HIS UKRAINE VISIT

Mr. Harry Schwartz, correspondent of "The New York Times" and its commentator on the USSR affairs, gave a lecture Friday evening, March 16th, in the Ukrainian Institute of America, 5th Ave. and 79th Street, New York City, in which he gave his impressions relative to his tour of Ukraine.

The lecture was arranged on behalf of Ukrainian Congress Committee by its President Dmytro Halychyn. Attendance at the lecture was by special invitation of the Committee.

In presenting Mr. Schwartz, the chairman, Mr. Halychyn, stressed that the lecturer was to speak not as a N. Y. Times man, but as an ordinary citizen, and the views and opinions that he would express were his own.

Speaking in an engaging and informal fashion, Mr. Schwartz noted at the very outset of his lecture that he could not very well say the things his Ukrainian public would like to hear, because "I have to live with everyone, even with the Ukrainian federalists, that is if they still are in existence," and therefore he would have to limit himself to description of what he saw and heard during his tour of Ukraine last summer.

After his arrival in Moscow, he travelled by train to Ukraine, and visited such cities as Kiev, Kharkiv and Odessa. As to have been expected, the tour was conducted by the official Soviet "Intourist" traveling agency.

The Soviet Union is not a free country, Mr. Schwartz stressed, and consequently a foreigner traveling through it has no opportunity of seeing and hearing what he would prefer to do, but just that which was shown and told him.

What impressed the lecturer most was the "fabulous richness" of Ukraine. The land is unbelievably rich in natural resources, and its counterpart cannot be found anywhere, even here in America, Mr. Schwartz said. In contrast to this, he continued, the Ukrainian people eke out a miserable

Costello's Lecture in Washington Attended by "Ukrainian Irishmen"

The recent visit to America of His Excellency, John Costello, Prime Minister of Ireland, prompted an invitation by the Georgetown University to deliver a lecture there by him, and to attend a reception given for him by the University.

Among the two hundred who attended, upon invitation, the lecture, and about the one hundred who later attended the reception, held Friday, March 16th, were: Dr. Lev Dobriansky, of the University's faculty, and Mr. Andrew Kishka, active in European Ukrainian Catholic circles who is on a visit here, from Madrid, Spain. Dr. Dobriansky and Mr. Kishka were formally introduced to the Irish Prime Minister. They had the occasion throughout the evening to let those, whom they met, know that they were of a race known as "the Irish of Eastern Europe."

Dr. Dobriansky had the

living, for most all of good things they are entitled to are exported out of the country. Moreover, the Soviet rulers do not allow the Ukrainians to exploit that which inherently is their own. At one wayside station, he bought some very delicious fruit, but which is unobtainable in the city.

Kiev, ancient capital of Ukraine, made the deepest impression upon him. He considers it one of the most beautiful in the world. It is in the process of reconstruction, but behind the façade of the exteriors, there is still much ruins and signs of Soviet imposed misery upon its inhabitants.

In Kharkiv, he noticed many homeless young people who made an impression of being juvenile delinquents. Odessa struck him as being provincial.

The Ukrainian cities have a Russian character, judging by the language heard, although there are many signs in the Ukrainian language. Churches were quite well attended, even by young people. What particularly impressed Mr. Schwartz was the Pecherska Lavra and other religious centers, in front of which he found many beggars, including war invalids. Everywhere he went, he saw long queues of peoples before stores, trying to buy mainly sugar, meat and milk. On the whole, he said, the people in Ukraine do not live as well as the Russians in Moscow, but better than in others Soviet, so-called republics.

He did not have the opportunity of observing signs of the Ukrainian national movement. In questioning some, he was told that the Ukrainians, Russians and Byelo-Russians "are all equal." Still he sensed the presence of that movement. In Leningrad he saw in an anti-religious museum a bust of the writer Balan, with an inscription beneath it that he had been slain by "Ukrainian bandits," upon an "direct order of the Pope."

Following the lecture, an interesting discussion ensued, with questions and answers. Mr. Halychyn brought the meeting to a close with complimentary remarks regarding the lecture.

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**More Affirmative Action Has
To Be Taken**

The devotion of the Ukrainian Americans to the Cause of Ukrainian National Liberation from foreign misrule and genocidal measures adopted down through these several decades by the Moscow hierarchy, be the latter directed by the one man and omnipotent the late Stalin, or the current wave of "collective leadership" (where dog eats dog), that devotion has been manifested by Ukrainian American action, in form of various demonstrations on the streets and avenues of our smaller or larger cities and towns, in Ukrainian community auditoriums, or halls rented for that purpose.

It has been manifested also by the members of the Ukrainian National Association, who have aided it in the sponsoring, the editing and publication of the well known books on Ukrainian history, culture, literature and arts.

These publications, books and brochures, begun in the early 1930's by the "Obyednanye"—the latter which then published an excellent book: "Atrocities in Western Ukraine," dealing with the notorious "pacification" in Western Ukraine, factually reported on the basis of the New York Herald Tribune by John Elliott of this country, and the venerable "London Times" and "Manchester Guardian" of England, to mention but a few—have been of great help to the American reader who has been interested, at times, at what has been going on during these decades in Ukraine, now classified, and properly so, as being behind the Soviet Russian Iron Curtain.

To their credit, too, the Ukrainian Americans have made notable achievements in this country of ours. Starting from scratch, or, to put it more correctly, with many yards of handicap, they have built themselves up into quite a potent force in American life. They have created churches, institutions, communal and cultural centers, and social as well, which, all in all, display the pioneering spirit for which the Ukrainians have always been known, the people who conquered the hitherto untamed, spreads of the famed Ukrainian steppes, run over from century after century by the wild Asiatic hordes, ever surging on their wild mounts to reach Western Europe and conquer it. While the Russians paid homage and tribute to the Asiatic invaders, the Ukrainians did not. Thereby, at much cost of blood and misery, they defeated the foes, but, in the process, they became too weakened to withstand the onslaughts of the Russians and the Poles, and were unable to retain the years and days of their individual and national liberties.

That is the fate of many pioneering peoples, including our own, the American people.

Fortunately for our American pioneers, the odds were not stacked up so much against them as those which faced the Ukrainians. American pioneers, despite the odds they had to face, the constant danger they had to encounter from the Indians and some renegades, at most had to deal with local skirmishes or battles. It was a hit and run affair with the Indians, to be repulsed or not, in victory or in defeat.

It was not, however, the mass attacks that the Ukrainian pioneers had to endure, mass attacks cleverly planned at that, by enemies superior to them in number and strength. This applies not only to the Asiatic hordes, who went through Ukraine like a wild forest fire, it applies not only to the sacking of Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine, back in 1169 by Russian Prince Andrei Boholubski, but it applies, also, to the plundering and wanton destruction of Kiev, first by the Russians and then by the Nazis during World War II.

We bring all this, in summary form, to the attention of our readers, to refresh their memories about the pioneering instinct which is part of their pith and bone.

That pith within them, however, should be reinforced with more movement. Of late, there has not been much show of it, in relation to our active support of the Ukrainian National Cause.

It would appear that what pioneering work has been done by Ukrainian Americans up to recent times, is now in the trough of turgid inactivity.

U.N.A. — the Bastion

For one thing, the Ukrainian National Association, built up here by Ukrainian pioneers, to become the bastion of Ukrainian American life, endeavors to do its best to promote and muster its full strength for the purposes and tasks assigned to it by its Constitution and By-Laws. To be sure, the UNA takes care of the life insurance obligations in an exemplary manner: it publishes the "Svoboda," "The Ukrainian Weekly," the "Veselka," and other page features as well. Through them all, and to its already mentioned material and moral aid, it has constantly been of aid, together with its members, branches and officers, to the Ukrainian Cause. But think—how infinitely more it could do for that noble cause, upon the altar of which millions have died, if it, the UNA, were able to have, day by day, an undiminished flow of new members, active and strong, young and old, ever devoted to the principles for which the UNA and Ukrainian American organized life stands.

Now, to turn to the nationally representative and political body, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Its aims, purposes and work are too well known to bear repetition here. The security of America, and freedom for the Ukrainian people, have constituted the basis of its operations since its founding in Washington back in 1940. Its Ukrainian National Fund has greatly helped it, ever since the time when it had to operate on the proverbial shoe-string, and then quite successfully as well.

These are crucial times. U. S. foreign policy is being evaluated and re-evaluated, by our American specialists and leaders in the field, and by those of our allies, and, to be sure, by those who are in the enemy camp.

It is therefore, beholden to all of us, Ukrainian American people and our nationally representative organizations, to take advantage of the present international situation, to be more dynamic in our efforts to help free the land of our forefathers, and, in this connection, to use the friendship so often and fervently expressed by our Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Mayors and other influential persons, to a greater advantage than we have done so far.

Finally, we hold so many "manifestations," "demonstrations," "mass meetings," and "viches" regularly from time to time. Yet hardly any, if at all, of these affairs are reported in the American press. Whose fault? In most cases that of the sponsors of the affairs. Why not engage someone of the younger generation to prepare the necessary advance releases, make personal visits or phone call the newspaper, and get the proper publicity.

This is pioneering, too.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Turn the pages of any newspapers, and, from day to day, you will find a report or two of juvenile delinquency, which broad term covers not only faults, offenses, misdemeanors, but crime as well. One is shocked over it all. The anger that is aroused in one on reading such things in the paper is tempered by a feeling of sympathy, not only for the victims of juvenile delinquency but for the delinquents themselves.

Any case history—to use the psychiatric or medical term—of any of these delinquents demonstrates that lack of parental care and guidance which is the main source of it all. Like "Peck's Bad Boy," a book well worth reading with interest and amusement, the "bad boys" of that period were just mischievous rascals, out to pull a trick here and there on their chums or their elders, including the snowballing of the formal stove pipe hats of that time, to the sputtering indignation of their owners. But that was all, no misdemeanors or crime were involved.

The teen-agers of our Ukrainian immigrants, and of immigrants of other nationalities, were in the same category. To be sure, there would be fist fights at times between a couple of boys. There would be snow fights in playgrounds, where snow forts would be erected by the opposing forces, with snowballs flying thickly through the air, and, mind you, with no rocks in them. And sometimes, if I remember correctly, there would be gang fights among the boys. But there were no weapons, no lead pipes, knives or home-made pistols, as have been used by

the teen-age hoodlums nowadays, by those "punks," to use the term generally applied to them, who even make it a point to deliberately assault a police officer, just to demonstrate how tough they would like to believe they are.

If only their parents were better as parents, and, for that matter, as adults. If only they kept a better eye on their growing child, and then boy and girl.

There need not be any governing of young people by the rod and rule. But there must be manifested a definite care of them, at home and outside of the home. Certain curfew hours must be observed by the youngsters. Attention should be paid to the home work the pupils receive from their teachers. And recreation should be well attended to, sports in the neighboring playground or park, the joining of the Boy or Girl Scouts, swimming during the summer, or sledding during the winter. Then there are a number of home-games which can ease the time away.

Of especial importance is the youngster's attendance of church services. A religious spirit will infuse the youngster with a will to be good and of service to others.

Reading material is also important. Nowadays, mostly comic books are being read, some of which are of an unsavory character. The Horatio Alger, Dick or Frank Merriwell, Dick Prescott of West Point, Dave Darrin of Annapolis, etc., books did a great deal in shaping an honorable and an idealistic view upon life of those who in the 20's read it.

These are but few words of counsel to the parents.

Add to them the fact that love and affection for the son and daughter, will make them worthy children of their fine parents.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

**Poet's Corner
REBELLION**

Rebellion, we were friends
when I was young;
Together, cantered on, forbidden lands;
No bit restrained your speed
or held my tongue,
Your head was free, unfettered
were my hands.
Joyously, we ran together
then,
And took the fences in unbroken
strides,
No hill could stop us and no
ditch could pen.
Where are you now, steed of
my youthful pride?
Are you in pasture, fallow with
good grass,
While I serenely sit at home
and smile?
Perhaps you neigh when
younger hunters pass,
And dream a little of some
golden mile?
Content I am, yet when the
hunt goes by—
There goes Rebellion, yes, and
there go I.
Robert D. Abrahams.

I HAVE RETURNED TO MY CITY

By BOHDAN NYZHANKIVSKY

Translated from the Ukrainian by Adam Huidlj

(5)
The passers-by jostle me:
they are running to the street-
car which has halted alongside,
sweeping me along; their sil-
houettes turn murky, become
smudged, and soak into the
rosy dust. All is deserted, no
one around, only I and—well,
who else?—Ben-Hur, the
street singer, the hoarse-voiced
interpreter of the only song
re remembers. How funny he
is, how timid and unfortunate.
I approach him, but he looks
around stealthily and steps
back.
"Ben-Hur! Sing!"
Ben-Hur places the palm of
one hand under his chin and
begins to sway.
"It sit in the streetcar
I read a newspaper.
Oh, good-bye my sweetheart,
I'm taking a powder."
Cautiously, I step closer.
"Ben-Hur, have you been in
love?"
"I don't know."
"Has anyone loved you?"
"I don't know."
"Have you ever had a
sweetheart?"

"I don't know."
"Do you sing about the
streetcars?"
"I don't know."
"What do you sing about,
then?"
"I don't know."
"Are you, Ben-Hur?"
"I don't know."
"Who are you, then?"
Ben-Hur moves away from
me and retreats a few steps. I
sprint after him, but he runs
off again.
"Now, Ben-Hur, tell me, who
are you?"
"I don't know."
"Sing!"
But Ben-Hur does not sing;
stooping, he runs, looking back
all the while, zig-zagging amid
passers-by walking along the
sidewalk, and I fail to catch
up with him, in spite of all
my efforts. The bright show-
windows of the stores flash
past my eyes like the windows
of a moving train; the foyer
of the "Palace" cinema splat-
ters me with fine splinters of
light; the arc lights on the

YOUR HOME

By EMILY OSTAPCHUK

(Courtesy, "Pace Magazine," Toronto, Canada)

There is something instinctive in each of us that craves beauty in our lives, and most of all within our homes. But, what may be considered by one individual, may be described otherwise by another,—it is the personal taste which is involved.

It is not difficult to detect where one's interest in the home lies. The centre of interest in some homes is the kitchen. Besides having the most modern appliances, the most unusual and sometimes startling, color combinations, the woman of the house continually dresses it up with various nick-nacks and gadgets. She is not satisfied to leave it purely utilitarian and beautiful in its simplicity, but, of course, this is her kingdom—here she reigns supreme and it is her privilege.

An interesting home I visited recently was that of a very talented musician-conductor of radio fame. As could be expected, the centre of interest here was the music library. It had one wall of solid glass with draw drapes of the most unique design of music notes scattered in hues ranging from deepest greens to the softest blues.

The opposite wall was lined with bookshelves containing scores of manuscripts, books and material on world composers including Tchaikowsky, Lysenko, Leontowych, Davidovsky, Koshetz and others. There were several good prints on the walls. One, in charcoal, of an old Kozak with a bandura,—a symbol of the history and traditions of old Ukraine; another was an etching of church domes, the gold cupolas of St. Sophia in Kiev. Sitting and chatting in this room, I felt that here was beauty,—here was culture, and looking out on the beautifully landscaped garden, it was not hard

to feel the inspiration which prompts such stirring music which the artist performs.

Another home I visited was that of Ulas Samchuk. His den, where he works and where he entertains his friends, is most interesting. It is a pleasant room, small but extremely comfortable. His charming wife Tania, who progressed from the movie industry in Kiev to home-decorating in this country, has mixed old with the new; traditionalism with modernism, and has attained a most fascinating combination. A priceless ceramic jug, "kolach," once belonging to the well known poetess Olena Teliha, a momento, a beautiful picture,—these are some of the rare and precious objects transplanted from their native Ukraine to flourish in a free country as a living reminder of the creativeness of a suppressed people who once lived and died for their country.

**UKRAINIAN SATIRICAL
FOLK VERSE ON LIFE
IN THE SOVIET UNION**Left side sickle, right side
hammer

Painted on the Soviet banner
Work in field or shop you may
All your work is without pay
Godless Kremlin robs mankind
And the whole is deaf and blind
Naked, barefoot goes our nation
We are dying from starvation.
Let the free world bear in mind:
This will happen to your kind
If you let the sickle, hammer
Be displayed upon your banner.

Transl. by R. O.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Letters from America to friends and relatives abroad tell our story in a direct and friendly way. Each good letter, by carrying the truth about the United States, can contribute to the defense of freedom and to the building of a lasting peace.

emancipated his Negro slaves and treated them as his equals. Crèvecoeur, the French-American author of "Letters from an American Farmer," describes Bartram as his ideal American. John Bartram published, in 1766, two volumes of observations which he made in his travels from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario and also in eastern Florida. He assembled large collections of plants and would readily go on a journey of hundred miles, not a light undertaking in those days, to see a new plant. On his death in 1777, he was eulogized by no less an authority than the Swedish botanist, Linnaeus, as "the greatest natural botanist in the world."

FUTURE AMERICA

By MYROSLAVA

All are heralding the "atomic" and "electronic" age which will result in push-button factories or so-called automation—whereas — machines will work, direct and control other machines and even correct their own mistakes. It is being termed the new push-button era.

With the introduction of machine workers, the human laborer will be automatically eliminated. It's said that automation may cause some temporary unemployment. But in the long run there will be a

greater need than even for highly skilled workers. They will be needed to build, install, and repair the machines. Designers of machinery, electronics engineers will be in great demand.

The future, therefore, is definitely technical. Future Americans with such leanings should train in science and mathematics and machinery. America needs them, not only for filling in jobs, but also for the launching of rocket ships and in developing transcontinental missiles in order to preserve its very existence.

Marian Square, like gay colored balloons buoyant in the wind, (why are those lamps colored?) float above me and rise ever higher and higher. Trees emerge on either side, (is it Academy Street already?), leaping apart, vanishing behind me; the windows of the buildings become confluent into one yellow murky zone: the black openings of gate bar my way; the street lamps flare up, like torches; the sidewalk turns red and flexible under my feet;—I lose my balance and slump impotently beside a stone column. The rosy dust drizzles, like the autumn rains. I drag myself to my feet. Where have I brought myself? Why did I desire so much to catch Ben-Hur? He said "I don't know? What is so strange about it? Is it anything new? Beside me a wide-open door. I peer inside: a bar, and on it, under glass, rings of moldy cheese, roll-mops with onions, battered rolls, and beside them a pint of beer with a white foamy head. The bartender rests the palms of his hands on the edge of the bar and, swaying a little, chews on the end of a cigarette. In the smoky yellow light—little tables; be-

side them on chairs—figures: heads in huddles, wide-spread elbows, relaxed backs, stretched-out legs, cheeks resting on the palms of hands, amid bottles, glasses, plates, cigarettes, butts and half-empty pints. I turn my head and notice the second stone column. It is the bar Twisted Pillars. Resting on my hands, I take a grip of the doorway and with difficulty I drag my feet across the threshold. Someone takes me by the arm and seats me in a chair. Someone's uncertain smile flows past my eyes.
"Why, brother, do you use your eyebrows for walking?"
I keep silent.
"Why don't you answer? Are you with us, or aren't you?"
"I am tired."
"Tired? From what?"
"I have come from far away."
"There is neither 'far' nor 'near.'"
"I am very tired."
"You are tiring yourself."
"The road tires me."
"What road? There is no road."
"I don't understand."
"I see that you are a Babylonian."
"What Babylonian?"

"Don't you know? It's an old story. When I was still around, I was told that once upon a time people undertook to build a tower which would reach, as they said, to the heavens."
"I know; their speech became confused."
"You don't know. Nothing became confused. They simply made a mistake. It seemed to them that by putting stones upon stones they would get a glimpse of the unknown. Eventually, they became weary; everyone, in his own fashion, began to advance his own proposal how to bring the project to completion, and, weary, they dispersed. Everyone of them took one stone, and they have been hustling about with those stones to this day. Everyone builds upon it his own tower, forgetting that no stone can achieve what is the opposite of stone."
"Was it really so?"
"It was so and it is so. Nothing has changed and nothing will. Keep your head high. I was also a Babylonian."
"You were? Who are you now?"
"A truly Babylonian question! Have I come here, or have you?"

"I have."
"And you really don't know who I am?"
"No."
"Do you see those at the tables?"
"I do."
"What are they doing?"
"They are drinking, smoking, chatting."
"Wrong. They drank, smoked, chatted. And the bartender stood, swayed, and smoked." I am one of them. We exist because you have come."
"You talk in riddles."
"You set up riddles for yourself."
"All this makes one wonder."
"Be pleased that you can wonder. He who doesn't wonder misses half the pleasures of life."
"I have been going for a long time."
"You can go as far as you can remember."
"As far as I remember?"
"It's just as I say."
"Talk more lucidly."
"Have I not expressed myself lucidly enough? Upon my soul, you are a confounded Babylonian! May I help you to your feet?"
(To be continued)

IS UKRAINE PUTTING PUSH ON RUSSIANS— ASKS MR. CRANKSHAW

(The article below appeared in "The Des Moines Register," of Des Moines, Iowa, on March 13th last. Its writer is Mr. Edward Crankshaw of London, an authoritative British writer on Soviet Union affairs. Below are excerpts of his dispatch.—Editor)

Efficiency Heeded

The Soviet Union can no longer afford to think in terms of limitless resources in labor, materials and sheer size. If it is to continue its breakneck expansion of the past decade, it must stop squandering its resources and strive to use them more effectively.

But this whole trend conflicts directly and absolutely with the Russian character, which is spiritless, idle, impulsive, wasteful.

I have often wondered what the Russians might not achieve if they could be organized by Americans. There are no Americans in the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union has something else: It has the Ukraine.

Have What It Takes

The Ukrainians abound with precisely the qualities required. In many ways they are not so sympathetic as the Russians. They lack the free imagination and total generosity of mind. But they are more efficient, far more practical. Given a chance they can transform Russia.

Are they going to get that chance? Khrushchev was born just outside the Ukraine, but to all intents and purposes he is a Ukrainian. Lazar M. Kaganovich, for long the Soviet industrial king, is a Ukrainian Jew. A third Ukrainian on the party presidium is A. I. Kirilov.

French Workers' Chief Spurns Khrushchev Bid

Robert Bothereau, secretary-general France's largest anti-Communist labor organization, the CGT-Force Ouvriere, has flatly rejected Nikita S. Khrushchev's offer of Communist cooperation within a world-wide Socialist front.

Following is text of broadcast to USSR Over Radio Liberation by Robert Bothereau, Secretary-General of CGT-Force Ouvriere:

"Neither my comrades in the CGT-Force Ouvriere nor I were surprised by the declarations made at the 20th Congress of the Russian Communist Party or by the offers of cooperation within the framework of a popular front. We have already been through this Numerous active participants in the CGT-Force Ouvriere began their trade-union activities, as I did, in the OGT-Force Ouvriere began their trade-union activities, as I did, in the CGT.

"Personally, I joined the CGT in 1933 and worked in the confederation's offices until 1946. Thus, I have experienced all of the Communists' temptations of infiltration. From 1921 the Communists were in control of the CGTU, which was reintegrated in 1936. Once returned to the great French labor combine they tried to suffocate it. Taking advantage of the war, of the underground struggle, and of the post-war (period), they succeeded in seizing the ring of power and in 1947 we had no alternative to leave this organization.

We were acquainted with the Popular Front. The Communists had taken over all of the important posts through techniques of attraction, through procedural wars which rendered action on the part of the workers impossible. All that mattered for them was political action. The Communists continued to obey orders received from abroad. They are not concerned with the interests their only interest in the workers is in ex-

chenko, the man who runs the whole of the Ukraine itself. New Committee

And one of the most striking things to me about the new central committee of the Communist party is the enormous increase in the representation of the Ukraine.

Add to this the fact that Khrushchev has set up a brand new department of the central committee to deal exclusively with problems of leadership throughout Great Russia and the picture becomes very interesting indeed.

We are so used to thinking in terms of personalities and the struggle for power in terms, in this case, of Khrushchev's own personal rise, that it's easy to overlook what seems to me a fact of extraordinary significance. Through Khrushchev the Ukrainians, after centuries of oppression by the Great Russians, are now in effect launching a movement of counter colonization—whether consciously or not, who can tell? The fact remains.

They're Moving In

Through Khrushchev's new appointments to the new central committee the Ukrainians are moving in a big way into the business of governing Great Russia; and this is happening at a moment when they can best supply the very qualities required for further development.

If this movement persists and grows, if tough, efficient Ukrainians, full of initiative, self-respect and brisk confidence, are installed in key positions all over the vast land, the consequences may be remarkable indeed.

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RUSSIAN BARBARITY

Here in America we have more protection than anywhere else in the world. We can leave the house in the morning without fear of being followed and captured by an enemy. We don't have to live in constant terror of being killed. And if anyone does something to hurt us we can call the police for assistance.

It isn't that way in many other parts of the world, and it wasn't that way one day in Karagand, Kazakhstan, when 500 women, mostly Ukrainians, who were there forcibly exiled from their Ukrainian land, were crushed under the tanks of MVD, the Russian secret police.

Ukraine has suffered many cruelties and barbarous tortures from her enemies, but the massacre of these 500 women was perhaps the most brutal. But we have very much to be proud of, for these women showed courage and bravery such as was never seen before.

Armed with nothing but a strong belief in their cause, Karen Lachowitch

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA CORNER

Looking again at the UYL-NA recruitment of possible new members into the organizational fold, we strongly urge the use of Sports, with basketball and Bowling in the vanguard, as the best recruiter for new young blood into UYL-NA. We have dwelt on "basketball" for the past 4 or 5 weeks (we fail to see why any Ukrainian community can't put 10 to 15 Ukrainian lads in Ukrainian uniforms, unless they're downright lazy or fail to heed the Christian principle of "Brotherhood"), and now we move on to the equally popular winter sport—bowling.

Two years ago, the New Jersey UYL took up bowling as a regular weekly feature of their varied all-around activities program. Bowling was a brand new gimmick and—although the Ukrainian National Association Bowling League had been functioning for several years before—it was needed by the NJ-UYL, as since its inception 2 seasons ago, the bowling league has made the NJ-UYL more knit and more active than ever.

Using mixed teams (3 male and 2 female) on a handicap basis, the N.J. bowling league has rolled weekly each Sunday for the past 2 winters. Many of the people never bowled before (I never bowled before this season) but the handicap system was a great equalizer. Our averages have been as low as 55 (modesty prevents me from stating who rolled that score) and as high as perfection—a 300 game by George Kimak last December.

Interest of the bowlers is kept high by keeping tabs and trying to better their own high game and series marks, along with bettering the other bowlers' marks, a beginner trying for a double, triple, etc. strike—making a difficult spare and so on. Yet while the competition of the 24 teams (92 people, counting the reserve players) is a fine catalytic agent for coming out to the sessions, another powerful reason is the fun involved in meeting fellow Ukrainians from half-dozen neighboring cities and towns each week, exchanging views, ideas and chit-chat, plus the all-important boy-girl angle. These weekly sessions also serve to plug each respective group or area's affairs, while our own NJ-UYL affairs get a good plugging, too.

Another feature of our N.J. bowling league is the "friendly" rivalry of the team captains, especially of the 2 Jersey City teams, John Laszek, N.J. sport director, and George Tizio, former N. J. district organizer. I happen to bowl for George's J.C. team and I am lucky as I get a real close-up seat of this running conversational battle. A couple of weeks ago these 2 lads outdid themselves and had bowlers and spectators alike in stitches. We laughed continuously from 6 to 9 P.M. I personally was thrown off my game—rolled the best I ever had.

The above represents the top N.J. bowlers and they along with the rest of the N.J.-UYL bowling league hope to make a strong showing in the National UYL-NA Sports Rally which will be held in N.Y.—L.I.C. over the May 18-20, 1956 weekend with the Hotel Henry Hudson as headquarters.

Of course, in order to get a league of this size properly organized and rolling along within ABS and WIBC rules requires some hard work on the part of several individuals; acting as officers, including secretary, treasurer and even president.

I know that I'm writing in behalf of the entire N.J.-UYL when I say that the N.J. Ukrainians bowlers have been fortunate to have such enlightened, devoted and "on the ball" bowling administrators as the Heli family (Sami, Mary and Dot) and Mr. and Mrs. Laszek of Jersey City.

The above story on the NJ-UYL Bowling League is not as complete as I personally would like to present it. However, the main object is to show a fairly simple picture of a very successful Ukrainian operation and to have our state leagues or district councils benefit from this N.J. experience. If I don't miss my guess, the N.J.-UYL bowling league will be more successful, if that's possible, with each passing season. We're aiming for 100 bowlers weekly on 20 teams.

We hope that other Ukrainian populated areas will use bowling as another lever or wedge to get started or reactivated organizationally. New England, NYC-LI, N.Y. State, Tri-State League, E. Pa. Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and other areas can and should all have a bowling league meeting at regular intervals (not necessarily weekly as N.J.—perhaps semi-monthly or monthly, combined with business sessions and socials) to insure a high interest by the participants. Let's go, Ukrainians!

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

An evening of spotty bowling that Friday, March 16th last, saw the top-notch "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society drop two more games to the Jersey City Ukes who have been steadily whittling down the first place team's lead. Only six games separate the two contending teams, and with a few more weeks of tournaments to go, anything can happen.

The "A's" did some good bowling that night, however, even though they lost the two games. Their single game total of 873 pins, and a series total of 2,431, were the best for the evening, while the Ukes blasted the wood for the second-best single game total of 792 pins. The Ukrainian Blacksheep, who blanked the New York U.N.A. Branch 435 aggregation, came up with the night's second-best series with a pinfall of 2,322.

George Zidiak, who has done so well in the Red Feather Bowling tournament recently, gave the evening's best individual performance by mowing down the timber for a high single game of 223 pins and a series of 556.

The recent snow-storm which blanketed most of the eastern seaboard seems to have affected the transmission of the Newark Division's results, and so they have been omitted from this issue.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division March 16, 1956

Table with columns: Rank, Team, Won, Lost, High 3 Gme, Total, High Pins, Avg. Lists 6 teams including Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A, Jersey City Ukes, etc.

Korean GI Insurance

Veterans of the Korean and post-Korean War are losing valuable GI insurance rights because they are filing applications for special five-year term policies four months after separation instead of within 120 days.

The law grants only 120 days in which to apply for this nonconvertible term policy without examination," said Stephen J. Sikely, AMVETS State Service Director, in Newark today.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I recently heard that President Eisenhower was going to increase the quotas for persons who wish to emigrate to the United States. Is this information correct, and if so, when will the new quotas go into effect?

Answer: Your information is not correct. What you apparently refer to is President Eisenhower's special message to Congress on February 8th, recommending a number of important changes in our immigration laws. Among other things, he recommended that quota immigration be increased to about 220,000 a year and that unused quotas be pooled on a regional basis.

U.N.A. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Once again we offer some questions and answers of general interest concerning the Ukrainian National Association:

Q. Is it possible for the UNA to let my annual dividends accumulate?

A. Although a number of requests such as yours have been received during the past several years, the total is not great enough for the UNA to set up a system for this purpose. It is requested, therefore, that the members continue to cash or deposit their dividend checks as soon as possible after receiving them.

Q. My UNA certificate was suspended ten years ago because I couldn't pay dues. Is reinstatement possible?

A. That would be quite expensive as you would have to pay back dues plus interest. Why not join again as a new member?

Q. Someone told me that the UNA will increase my dues year by year on an attained age basis. I read my certificate and couldn't verify this. Is my informant right?

A. He's all wet. Your dues are based on your age at the time you were admitted to membership, and that's the way they'll stay.

Q. If I join the UNA would I have to pay for the Svoboda? I don't want it though I would not mind getting the Weekly.

A. The UNA doesn't require American-born members to pay for either newspaper. After you become a member send \$2 directly to the Svoboda for

Worth Repeating

"Tax discrimination—the excessive, steeply-graded surtax rates—has destructive effects that go far beyond the penalties on those who bear the heavy burden. They form a 'tax block' to the economic growth of our country—to the investment in industrial plant and equipment, investment in jobs, which will be needed on a vast scale to provide for our rapidly growing population. Thus our present tax structure adversely affects everybody." — Brooklyn (N.Y.) Record and Advertiser

"One of the great faults of the American system is that it tells us all about the faults of communism, but fails almost completely to teach us the virtues and values of capitalism. Most of us, probably, do not know how we are helped by the profit system. We do not know the country has been built up by the right of all to accumulate wealth. These principles are worth studying and repeating." — Syracuse (N.Y.)

In Wisconsin she also acted as assistant editor of the camp newspaper. This June she will be invited to be assistant editor of the Pioneer Press, the Maine Folk Dance Camp newspaper as well as chairman of the Ukrainian Day to be held there.

An extremely attractive young lady, with a great deal of talent, she is doing her share to spread knowledge of Ukrainian culture among Americans.

Incidentally, another Ukrainian who has been actually active at these Folk dance camps is Stefan Jay Berko of Bradock, Pa. With a real Kozak moustache, he is active in the Pittsburgh area folk dance circles and has been a staunch supporter of our Folk Dance House in New York City for many years. At the Maine Folk Dance Camp he and his wife "Sis" take active part in the activities too, and last year taught us how to play recorders at the camp. So

UKRAINIAN DANCING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK and JUNIOR UKRAINE DANCERS present "Ukrainian DANCE FESTIVAL" SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1956 5:00 P.M. JR. HIGH SCHOOL 71, Avenue B — 4 to 6 St., New York City Admission \$1.75

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