

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.

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HENDERSON 4-0237
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. HENDERSON 5-8740

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SECTION TWO

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CARPATHO-UKRAINE—STRATEGIC SOVIET BASE

DEEP IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL EUROPE
SOVIET FORCES HAVE SET UP A NEW SUPPLY BASE

Under the above head the world renowned The Christian Science Monitor daily of Boston Mass. featured an illustrated report on Carpatho-Ukraine, which the Soviets are setting up as a strategic base. The writer of the article is Zygmunt Nagorski, Jr.

Carpatho-Ukraine, it is to be recalled, had declared its independence back in 1938, but its existence was short-lived. The Hungarians invaded it, the Poles, took part in this crime, and the republic, headed by Msgr. Voloshyn, collapsed after a heroic struggle by the Carpatho-Ukrainians. This is not mentioned in the Monitor that at the close of the World War I, the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the rise of the Ukrainian National Republic, Carpatho-Ukraine made efforts to become a constituent part of that republic.

The Carpatho-Ukraine today is an oblast (province) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the Soviet Union's 16 constituent republics. It was ceded by Czechoslovakia to the USSR in 1945.

The text of the Christian Science Monitor follows:

Text of Article

The Carpatho-Ukraine, a part of pre-war Czechoslovakia ceded to Russia in 1945, is still one of the most mysterious areas behind the Iron Curtain. Economically backward, with few natural resources and only 17 per cent of the land under cultivation, the Carpatho-Ukraine has definite strategic values. There are reasons to believe that the present rulers of the province have been following a pattern first established in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

At that time well-concealed supply and storage centers were constructed in the mountains to be available in case of war emergency. A suitable northeast and southwest communications system was gradually developed.

The Carpatho-Ukraine since the end of World War II has gradually been transformed into a forward supply base of the Soviet forces. Soviet troops are stationed in a great number of localities, for this reason frontiers between the province and the adjoining countries of Hungary and Czechoslovakia are closed even more tightly than are the frontiers between the satellite countries and the West.

Economic Upheaval

Heavy concentrations of troops have been observed in the northern part of the country. In towns located in the southern plains, peacetime-type garrisons have been quartered; but their numerical strength indicates the particular importance attached to the region by Soviet military planners. The cities of Uzhorod and Mukachevo and the railway junction of Kralovo, have been mentioned by a number of refugees from the area as the main centers of military activity.

The economy of the region, according to official Soviet sources, has undergone a great upheaval. It is claimed that about 300 new or modernized factories and industrial enterprises are now in operation in the Carpatho-Ukraine. At the end of the war there were only 60 factories, employing approximately 20,000 workers,



Carpatho-Ukrainian Inhabitants

and only a fraction of these could have been considered industrial enterprises. The majority were workshops or small local factories established by large Czechoslovak or Hungarian concerns.

There are indications, however that Soviet economic planning is more preoccupied with the strategic position of the province than with the well-being of its population. The inadequacy of power plants—to take one example—was quickly recognized by the Soviets. Only five large power plants and a few small ones existed before the war; with total production not exceeding 8,000,000 kilowatt-hours. But when a decision was made to erect a new power plant with a potentially great capacity, the Soviet authorities chose a location on the Terebia River, where there are no communication lines nor any industrial enterprises nearby.

Among the raw materials which the Soviets claim to have developed considerably since the end of the war are timber, aluminum sulphate, and salt. Timber has always been one of the chief industrial products of the country's 600,000 hectares (1,482,000 acres) are covered with forests—roughly half the entire area. Oak, beech and fir predominate.

Aluminum has been mined in the areas south and east of Berehovo, and lately also east of Mukachevo. Salt deposits, the third most important raw material of the country, are located in the vicinity of Solotvina on the northern banks of the Tisa River. The Solotvina salt mines are among the largest in Central Europe, with an annual production capacity of between 150,000 and 200,000 tons. After the Carpatho-Ukraine was annexed by the Soviets, a shortage of salt developed in Czechoslovakia. It is still very acute and salt has a high priority value for every Czechoslovak housewife today.

Conversion Reported

Coal mined in Vyskovo, west of Tiachevo, iron ore with a very low percentage of iron, and small deposits of oil are

Elva Barabash Wins First Place In Piano Competition

Elva Barabash carried away the Farwell Award and a gold medal by winning first place in a piano competition sponsored by the Musicians Club of Women of Chicago held on April 4th, in the Fine Arts Building on Chicago's Michigan Avenue. This contest was not confined to the Chicago area only and one of the contestants—a student at the Julliard School of Music—came from as far east as New York City. One of the three judges was

other raw materials found in the Carpatho-Ukraine.

The Communists claim that agriculture in the Carpatho-Ukraine has been fully converted to the collective-farm system. Roughly 55,000 hectares—or the main portion of arable land—are used for corn production. Other agricultural products include barley, oats, potatoes, fodder, and small amounts of wheat and rye. Vineyards, tobacco plantations, and fruit orchards complete the agricultural picture.

The communications system of the area is what the Soviets have concentrated most upon. It used to consist of three main lines, all running from the northeast to the southwest with a connecting branch to the southern part of the province. The Soviets have built new lines, converted the entire system to wide gauge, and constructed a new junction at Chop-Batevo. Chop was located in Slovak territory; but when it was decided to make it one of the most important railroad junctions in the area, the border was shifted accordingly. Today Chop is considered to be a principle Soviet supply center south of the Carpathian mountains.

Possession of the Carpatho-Ukraine makes Moscow feel much more secure in this part of Europe than it would even if the province belonged to satellite Czechoslovakia. The Communists do not forget the lessons of history. When they asked for the area in 1945, they simply followed the example of the czars. During the Hungarian Revolution of the 19th Century, the Russians made the annexation of this area one of their war claims. The same thing happened during World War I. Even the Kerensky regime followed suit during its short tenure of power.

As a military base, the Carpatho-Ukraine could be useful. But as an economic unit it needs to be heavily subsidized in order to maintain even the minimum subsistence level of the present-day standard of the Soviet Union.

Tcherepnianyn, distinguished Russian pianist and composer, now head of the music department at DePaul University.

Another first place won by Elva this year was the National Piano Teachers' Guild recording contest held in New York City, for which there also is a monetary reward.

Miss Barabash is at the head of the piano department of the Lysenko School of Music in Chicago.

UKRAINIANS SEEN ADDING TO DIVERSITY OF CULTURE

DAUPHIN, Manitoba (Special).—Canadian culture will have to be a complicated culture because of many ethnic groups, Professor Paul Yuzyk said here Sunday. The fact that the Ukrainian Canadians appreciate the values involved in the heritage of culture should go a long way to promoting better understanding. He saw the Canadian position in the international field enhanced "because we have shown so many origins can get along in brotherly love. Why can't it be done in the world?"

Professor Yuzyk, of the History Department of the University of Manitoba, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Dauphin Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Dr. P. Macenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in Winnipeg, spoke to the group in their native tongue.

Reminding the members that they were still living in the memory of the first Ukrainian to this country from Ukraine, Professor Yuzyk paid tribute to Wasyl Eleniak, first Ukrainian settler who came to Canada in 1891, and died early this year.

Tracing History

Tracing the history of the Ukrainian people, Professor Yuzyk said that he had been asked what had happened to the Ruthenians and Galicians, who seemed suddenly to have been replaced in Manitoba by

Ukrainians. Illustrating with maps more than 300 years old (from the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre) Professor Yuzyk pointed out that Ukraine had been established as such for hundreds of years. The country had been known such for hundreds of years. The country had been known as Little Russia or Galicia at different times, depending on which power occupied it.

The Ukrainian people had made a firm place for themselves in 60-odd years. More than 130 place names were to be found in Canada; Ukrainian Members of Parliament of Ottawa represent four political parties; a Ukrainian member is in the Senate; there were Ukrainian ministers in provincial governments; 35,000 Ukrainian Canadians served in the armed forces during the last war.

Distinctive Culture

Professor Yuzyk saw the process of integration as one giving Canadians a color and individuality that is different from the Americans.

"We are developing distinctively in cultural matters, although not always in material matters," he said. This was what goes to make a great future in Canada. The speaker closed by reminding the group of Prime Minister St. Laurent's "Equality for all Canadian citizens" speech.

(Winnipeg Free Press, March 28, 1956)

College of St. Francis Sponsors Ukrainian Art Display

The Joliet Herald-News (Joliet, Ill.) reports that the Town Hall Gallery of the College of St. Francis is currently sponsoring a three-week-long exhibition of Ukrainian folk art through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kochan, and their daughter Anastasia.

The collection includes work which dates back to 1642, wooden carved candelabra dated 1724 and icons from a Ukrainian church dated 1710. There are pieces of embroidery from the 17th and 18th centuries, as well as exquisite needlework done by Mrs. Kochan. Ceramic pieces, old and new, inlaid woodwork and intricately decorated Easter eggs are also part of the collection.

Mr. and Mrs. Kochan have been collecting Ukrainian art for many years, the largest number of pieces being brought over to the United States by Mrs. Kochan in 1930. Since that time they have purchased many pieces which were family treasures in various parts of Ukraine.

A great number of wood cuts

Reds Depict USA As "Savage Oppressor of Religious Freedom"

The following is the text of a message cabled April 6th, last, by the Kalmuck Brotherhood and the Kalmuck Committee of New York to combat Bolshevism to a group of anti-Western Buddhist monks in Colombo, Ceylon. The message is in reply to a news dispatch of March 25, datelined Colombo, reporting that posters have been circulated there by these monks depicting the United States as a savage oppressor of religious freedom. "In the name of the truth

and of our common religion, the Kalmuck Brotherhood and Kalmuck Committee to Combat Bolshevism, acting on behalf of the several hundred members of the Kalmuck people who have survived Soviet genocide, feel constrained to address this communication to you.

"It has come to our attention that posters have recently appeared in Ceylon, reputedly circulated by members of your organization, depicting Uncle Sam as the leader of a drunk-

Air Force Man Honored

Mr. Michael Tikson of Campbell, Ohio, member of Branch 218 of the Ukrainian National



Michael Tikson

Association, and a mathematician with the Aeronautics Research Laboratory of the Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, Ohio, is attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the sponsorship of the United States Air Force.

His father, Mr. Michael Turchynsky, is an officer of UNA Branch 218.

Mr. Tikson will be specializing in Automatic control in the Department of Aeronautical Engineering and will be working for a Master of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering.

He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Youngstown University, a Master of Science degree in Mathematics from Lehigh University, and has further studied in Mathematics at Ohio State University. He has also specialized in numerical analysis and automatic digital calculators at the National Bureau of Standards and American University in Washington, D. C., specialized study at M.I.T. in Analogue computation and in Automatic Control at the University of Michigan.

Part of his work at the National Bureau of Standards was published in the Journal of Research in 1955.

Mr. Tikson served with the Air Force and is presently a captain in the Air Force Reserve.

He graduated from a Pre-Meteorology Course at Kenyon College and a Communication Course at Yale University while in Service.

Mr. Tikson has taught mathematics at Lehigh University, Ohio State University, and the University of Dayton.

A cash award of \$300 was given Mr. Tikson under the current Incentive Awards Program for sustained superior performance.

en procession which is setting out to smash Buddhist shrines. "We know that monks who have been schooled in gentle teaching of Gautama would not wilfully misrepresent. We must assume, therefore, that you have been misinformed—dangerously misinformed. We assure you categorically that Buddhism is not persecuted in the United States or in any of its territories. On the contrary, the United States still remains a haven for the persecuted and oppressed, as 500 Kalmuck survivors of Soviet genocide, now in America, can testify. Since our arrival here several years ago, we have set up three new Buddhist temples augmenting the already substantial number of temples maintained in the United States by Japanese and Chinese Buddhists.

(Concluded on page 3)

TORONTO UKRAINIANS ASK HOMETOWN TO BE FREE

Five hundred Ukrainian Canadians of Toronto, Ont., Canada, called on the Canadian Government, on Saturday, April 14th, last, to back Ukraine and other countries in their fight against Soviet Russian oppression.

In a resolution passed in the Ukrainian National Federation Home Hall, they asked Canada, Britain and the United Nations to demand that Russian troops be withdrawn from Ukraine and other subject countries, and that free elections be held. They asked for religious freedom in the USSR and the release of all political prisoners and priests. And they also called upon the United Nations to send a committee to investigate conditions in prisons and concentration camps and life in subject countries.

The gathering was addressed by Ukrainian Canadian Mr. John Decore M.P. (Liberal Party Vegreville), Mr. John Dienbaker, P.C., (Prince Albert), Stanley Frolick, president, Mu-

tual Co-operative League, and Ivan Warynycia, a publisher of the Ukrainian Echo.

The speakers were all unanimous in their fear of Soviet intentions and all considered the new Russian face as the most advantageous yet to be presented to the West.

Mr. Decore said he was not suggesting "we should foment immediate uprisings. But we should convince these subjected peoples that we are interested in their problems."

Mr. Frolick said that with the "defiling" of Stalin, "comes the suggestion that communism is not as firmly entrenched in the minds of the masses as we have been led to believe. "One of West's greatest assets is the resentment and longing for freedom in the hearts of the people subjected by Russia. Should the spark expire, the West will have lost allies more valuable than their numbers because they dwell on the enemy's home ground."

MICHAEL PIZNAK HONORED

For his efforts in the Immigration and Naturalization departments, in Washington, D. C., and New York City, to clear citizenship those Ukrainian immigrants who had to serve under foreign colors during the past war against the Soviet Russia forces, but never against the Americans and their allies, Michael Piznak, counselor-at-law, of New York City, was tendered a reception

and awarded a plaque by veterans of the "Halychyna Division", the case involved here was of one of them, Mr. Pronchik, who was faced with deportation. Mr. Michael Piznak won his case, thereby clearing the field for citizenship for other members of the Halychyna Division. The reception was held at the Ukrainian National Home City, in New York City.

Hartford Dancing Group Ushers In New Season

The Ukrainian Folk Dancing Guild "Tersa" of Hartford, Conn., ushers in a busy spring season with its presentation of "Ukrainian Folk Dance Revue" on Sunday, April 22, 1956 at the Burns School at Russ and Putnam Streets, Hartford, Conn. Its youthful director Gregory Sowycz drills and besides numerous public appearances managed to teach a new junior group composed of American born youngsters from the ages of 4 to 12 years, reports John Seaman.

The senior group of "Tersa" is fast becoming to be a well known dancing group in New England, as they make

their far reaching tours and television appearances. The junior group shall make its debut appearance on the 22nd of April. These youngsters eagerly practice their lessons in hope that they too may preserve one of Ukraine's finest contributions to the entertainment world—the Ukrainian folk-dances. The "Tersa" group with the addition of the junior group becomes a coordinating unit as its members are composed of new arrivals and American born. Mr. Sowycz has done a marvelous job and reserves the thanks of all Ukrainian in greater Hartford, Connecticut.

Post to Hold 10th Anniversary Banquet

Post Commander Michael Husar of the St. George Post No. 401, Catholic War Veterans, 33 East 7th Street, New York City, announces the appointment of John Barston as General Chairman of the Post's 10th Anniversary Banquet and Ball which will be held at the George Washington Hotel, 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, on Saturday evening, May 19, 1956. Mr. Barston, an attorney with offices at 100 Second Avenue, New York City, was recently re-elected to his second term of office as Judge-Advocate of the New York County Chapter of the Catholic War Veterans. He is also serving his fourth term as Judge-Advocate of the St. George Post.

With the assistance of Executive Secretary Louis Price, Mr. Barston will supervise and coordinate the activities of nine committees which are working to make this projected affair an outstanding success. The committees and their heads are, Banquet, Michael Luchuf; Ball, Peter Kapcio; Arrangements, Harry Polche; Journal, Peter Slowitsky and Emile Husar; Tickets, James Dziemian; Floor, Michael Skody; Publicity, Michael Luchuf; Veterans, Marion Tymchynshyn; Fraternal and Parish, Joseph Markow.

The entire net proceeds of the Banquet, Ball and Journal will go to the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church new parochial school fund.

UKRAINIANS WIN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

A Ukrainian American team won the chess team championship of Philadelphia, Pa., in competition with such outstanding chess teams as those

of the University of Pennsylvania, The Franklin Chess Club, the YMCA, and other crack chess clubs, reports Mr. Alexander Yaremko.



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To What Purpose?

Down through the many centuries, various representatives of various powers have visited the sovereigns, rulers, and presidents of adjoining or far-distant countries.

The purpose of such missions was to establish amicable and mutually beneficial peaceful relations, to end the strife and strain involved, and, also, to gain some sort of material and moral support from one another.

Many instances could be cited here, like that, for example of the missions of Benjamin Franklin to England and to France, which greatly aided the American independence movement.

The famed Ukrainian Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky received emissaries of powerful nations, all of them of high rank, in his rude soldier-like quarters, and listened and counseled with them about the rise of the Ukrainian Kozak Republic.

Thus it has been the way, down through the centuries in international relations. Tradition, diplomacy, and an earnest desire for peace required and does require all of this.

But, for the life of us, we find it difficult to understand the invitation given by the British to Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist leader, and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, to visit England.

To what avail, and for what purpose?

Both Khrushchev and Bulganin represent Russian imperialism bent, as it was during the Tsarist times, on conquering the world. Both represent a regime which in its own overt and covert fashion is well on its way toward that goal. Both represent the evil of men which have caused the violent death of millions upon millions of men, women and children. Both represent, too, the massacres, in one form or another, of millions of our Ukrainian kinsmen.

And yet, they have been invited to visit Great Britain, by a proud and good country, our ally, which together with our United States of America, allowed itself to be maligned, slandered and libelled by Khrushchev and Bulganin during their junket through India, etc.

Finally this latest junket of theirs, is it at all possible that it will be fruitful of any results? Will the Russian heads meet with the British heads in any strictly private conference? Will they speak with candor? All of that is hard to be imagined. It will be all—routine.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the extraordinary security precautions taken by Scotland Yard and other British police officers to protect the two-some. They have, sardonically speaking, woven an Iron Curtain around them.

The invitation by Prime Minister Eden of Khrushchev and Bulganin was definitely a diplomatic blunder. The coolness with which the latter two were received at their arrival in England attests to this fact.

I HAVE RETURNED TO MY CITY

By BOHDAN NYZHANKIVSKY

Translated from the Ukrainian by Adam Hnidj

(9)

I run after him, wanting to ask him when the benefit is, but my father is already gone. An empty street and the rosy dust. By the gate (what time is it?), holding a shovel under his arm, stands the janitor, blowing in his hands and rubbing them. Is he cold? I raise the collar of my coat and put my hands in my pockets. The janitor is looking up (what does he see there?) and rubs his hands again. I come up to him. "Cold, isn't it?" He leans on the shovel. "My hands have gone numb from the cold. I shovel and shovel." "What are you shovelling?" "What do you mean what? Snow. It falls and falls." I look down the street, raise my head, and extend my hands. The snow. It floats down slowly, in the rosy dust, soft and downy, covering me; it sparkles in the yellow light of the street lamp, snow flake after snow flake, in close formation—the white tranquility. What does snow smell like? What does the snow smell like in my city? I gather up two handfuls and extend it to the janitor. "Tell me, what does it smell like?" He stops, makes a snowball and throws it at me. "What's the matter with you? Is your nose frozen? Smell it! Smell it!" Quickly I too make a snowball and hurl it at him. He deflects it with his shovel and shows his head from behind it. "Peek-a-boo! How does the snow smell, this snow? How

does it smell? Do you know? Do you really know?" I make another snowball, aim it, but the janitor knocks my feet from under me with his shovel, and I topple over into the deep snow. Spreading my arms, I lie there and feel no desire to get up. The rosy dust and the snow cover me. How soft and comfortable one feels lying in the snow! Are those the stars glimmering on the horizon? Why are they so large? I lean on my elbow and extend my hand. They are quite close. I gaze in to the twinkling, dancing little flames and wonder: could they be stars? Several pairs of feet run past me, halt, and turn back. "What happened to you? Did you try to make a hole in the ground?" I rise slowly and smilingly survey the curious. No, they are not passers-by. A gang of boys, plastered with snow, they circle around me jostling one another, falling into the snow, suddenly jumping clear of one another, they come together again. How happy they are! What joy, white immaculate joy! I squeeze myself into their midst; they push one another, they surround me, and I turn in response to each of their motions. "Where are you from, boys?" "From here, from the Main Plaza." "What are you doing here?" "We are Hicky-Picky." "What Hicky-Picky?" "The gang of Hicky-Pickys from the Main Plaza. The North Pole is here now—and we are hunting."

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICANS OF JEWISH AND UKRAINIAN DESCENT AND THE UNITY OF THE AMERICAN NATION

By ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI Marquette University

I

All Americans, irrespective of their origin, are obliged to contribute to the interior unity and peace of our country and to the realization of those ideals upon which our nation was founded under the fatherhood of God. This interior unity, peace and cohesion can only be built and maintained upon the mutual brotherly respect of all the ethnographic parts of the American nation, upon the mutual respect of their religious and their cultural heritages, upon the mutual respect of all their original nations in the mother countries, including also the mutual respect for their aspirations insofar as they harmonize with the ideals of our American Declaration of Independence. These general principles formed that real Americanism upon which the distinctive American way of life was founded in our nation. This true Americanism is reflected outside America in our foreign policy when we attempt to create a better, peaceful, just and free world.

Any discord among the ethnographic components of the American nation, any disrespect or derogation by one component part towards another one in regard to its cultural heritage or to the nation of its origin undermines the unity of the American nation. It creates an ideological war within the country, it poisons mutual relations—and has also very unfavorable consequences outside America by undermining our moral prestige.

Every component ethnographic part of the American nation has its own Jerusalem and Israel, and all Americans, irrespective of descent, should mutually respect these heritages, because all of them together have contributed to the growth and might of our nation. And each component should keep in mind the Golden Rule of wisdom to treat one another in such a way as he himself desires to be treated.

II

In the United States Americans of Ukrainian origin are the object of continuous, often malicious attacks by a rather influential group of Americans of Jewish origin, specifically of Jewish Russified intellectuals. As a matter of fact, some American journalists, experts for Soviet matters, belong to this group, together with some editors of

"Hunting? What are you hunting?"

"The bear, the wolf, or the Hassid."

"Any luck?"

"We are always lucky with the Hassid. The bear and the wolf are just to make the hunting swell. When the Hassid happens along, we dance and then—oops—throw him in the snow and beat it."

"Where do you beat it?"

"There."

"Where the stars are?"

"What stars? Those are the arbie lamps in the kiosks in the Main Plaza. They are selling ginger-bread saints for the feast of St. Nicholas. Small and large. With ornaments and things traced on them with cing. In white, green, and red. One of them is as big as the gate. You don't believe it?"

"I do, I do. I always went to see the St. Nicks in the Plaza. There are many of them, aren't there?"

The boys run ahead in single file, impetuously enter an icy path smoothed out in the snow, and go on in the rosy dust in the direction of the kiosks, to the carbide lamps, to the ginger-bread St. Nicks. The last one turns back and beckons to me.

"Hurry, hurry, because later they'll all be gone!"

(To be continued)

American and Russian papers and journals. Fighting for their monopoly of information and interpretation of current Soviet events in the American public opinion, they have practically silenced the voices of Americans of Jewish origin who once participated in the Ukrainian, Caucasian and Baltic national movements. At this time they are publishing unscientific and derogatory articles, interpretations, and books about the Ukrainian nation as a whole, its language, culture, etc., thus systematically propagating all Tsarist pseudoscientific tenets of Russian Imperialism, denying the Ukrainian nation its own nationhood and self-determination.

Furthermore, it is not only against the Americans of Ukrainian origin, their heritage and original nation, but also against the Byelo-Ruthenians (Byelo-Russians), against the Caucasian nations, and even the Poles that these attacks are directed.

Even in matters of religion these nations are attacked. One example, in a Russian paper edited by an American Jew, there is even attacked the idea of a separate Autocephalic Byelo-Ruthenian Church. Thus the right of self-determination, an inseparable part of human rights, of all of the above mentioned nations coolness against Americans denied by these champions of Russian colonialism and imperialism.

III

The result of these systematic attacks of this group of Americans of Jewish descent on their heritage and the nation of their origin, is a rising coolness against Americans of Jewish descent, which deeply disturbs the intellectual life of Americans of Ukrainian descent. Therefore, I feel the moral obligation to call the attention of my American friends of Jewish descent to this fact, even more so as this coolness is rising amongst Americans of Byelo-Ruthenian, Caucasian, etc. origins.

The fight of the Americans of Jewish descent against defamation and discrimination in America is not a one-way street. The Americans of Jewish descent of the group to which I allude must, above all, themselves practice those principles which they defend as a basis of the unity of the American nation and which are at the very base of the Hebrew heritage.

The native Americans of Jewish descent are not aware of these continuous acts of discrimination and defamation by the above mentioned group against Americans of Ukrainian descent. They are not aware that this vociferous Russified group often pretends to speak on behalf of the whole American-Jewish public opinion, and the result is that some Americans of Ukrainian descent make the whole American Jewry responsible for these acts, accusing American Jewry of being an instrument of Russian chauvinism and imperialism against democracy and freedom.

What the Americans of Jewish descent demanded for their brothers and what they realized in Israel, they should respect as legitimate aspirations of the other ethnographic components of the American nation. When the heritage of other Americans is kept by some American Jewish journalists under a continuous barrage of discrimination and defamation in the United States,—the result will be detrimental to the best interest of the American nation and American Jewry. The same applies to the American-Jewish relations with all other nations I mentioned.

I am well aware of the amount of emotional dynamite which was created in the course of history on both sides

in the Jewish-Ukrainian relations because of economic and political reasons. But that was in Europe and there is no reason for it to continue here. Here both nations have contributed to the growth and might of the American nation, and as fellow citizens, the Americans of Ukrainian and of Jewish descent must find a common language and a common ideology by applying to their problems the ideals of the American Declaration of Independence.

Therefore, the Americans of Ukrainian descent and the Americans of Jewish descent must establish a common program in the interest of the American nation. Here is an outline:

1. The B'nai B'rith Antidefamation League should publicly separate the American Jewry from the above mentioned action against the Americans of Ukrainian descent and their heritage.

2. The Americans of Ukrainian descent will use this declaration as a proof that the

ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE U.S.A.

AN ACTION PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

(3)

Americans of German Ancestry

From the colonial period to the outbreak of the first World War, Germany has sent to America millions of thrifty, enterprising immigrants who came to make the United States their permanent home. The desire for greater political and religious liberties and better economic opportunities was the dominant motive behind their migration. The settlement of these people has been accomplished with a minimum of stress and strain in the development of satisfactory ethnic-group inter-relationships.

According to the 1950 census, there are in the United States today 3,742,615 people of German foreign and mixed parentage. If this figure is extended to include native Americans of German ancestry beyond the third generation, it is estimated that probably one fourth to one fifth of our total population could claim membership in this ethnic group.

While people of German stock are widely dispersed throughout the United States, the bulk of the population is found in New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Michigan, New Jersey and Minnesota, with particularly high concentrations in such urban areas as New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Pittsburgh.

As artisans, tradesmen, farmers, professional men the German-Americans have been welcomed as valuable additions to American life. The 1950 census shows that of the employed foreign-born and natives of foreign or mixed parentage from Germany, most are craftsmen, next operatives, then clerical or sales workmen, then managers and proprietors, and finally farmers.

A widely recognized and important contribution of this group to the American culture-pattern is their heritage of idealism transmitted to fields of education, religion, philosophy, journalism and the fine arts.

In view of the considerable impact of this ethnic group on American life, it is important that all language teachers encourage the study of German, particularly since this language, in the course of two Wars, suffered so much from those popular misconceptions the elimination of which is an indispensable condition for the development of intercultural understanding.

Americans of Italian Ancestry

Prior to the 19th century many Italians had played a

American Jewry stands for the ideals common to all Americans: freedom, justice and progress for all nations and will use it also for the removal of all bitterness created by the mentioned action.

3. A group of intellectual and political leaders of Americans of Ukrainian and Jewish descent should issue a common declaration against all manifestations of mutual bitterness and discrimination and set up a common program in the interest of the unity, interior peace and strength of the American nation.

IV

This short Memo was submitted nearly two years ago to some of my American-Jewish friends. In some direction there is an improvement, but some last publications of the Russified in America against the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. are masterpieces of smear and mudslinging. Russian colonialism and imperialism are their vested interest, thus business is business.

Therefore I am publishing this Memo in order that Americans of Ukrainian descent may be on record as having Jews taken the initiative to defend the basis of the unity of the American Nation.

substantial role in the discovery and the building of America, but it was not until the period 1880-1910 that the impact of a mass exodus from Italy made itself felt in the socio-economic life of America.

During this period about 2 1/2 million Italians came to the United States, mostly from southern Italy. They provided much of the labor that went into the building of our large cities, into the development of communications and reclamation of farm lands. The low socio-economic status of the Italian immigrant engendered difficult problems of adjustment to American ways of life. The average Italian immigrant of this period was a contadino, a poorly educated peasant who became an easy victim of the very oppression and exploitation from which he was trying to escape in his native country. Rejected by the older established groups, particularly those from northern Italy, and conscious of his subservience, he sought refuge and security with his own kind in abandoned areas where he could perpetuate undisturbed his native culture patterns, particularly his strong sense of "family" and "village" unity.

From these unfortunate conditions this ethnic group has made remarkable progress during the past half-century in adjusting to the complexities of American society. Numerically this group is quite large. Counting first, second and third generations the Italo-Americans comprise 5,000,000 of our people. Dispersed through every state in the Union they are found in greatest numbers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, with particularly high concentrations in such urban areas as Newark, Cleveland, San Francisco and New York City.

The occupational status of this group is marked by an advance from the unskilled labor of the first generation to the skilled craftsmanship of many of the contemporary Italo-Americans. Prominent members of this group are found in all fields, particularly in industry, banking and finance. Culturally, the Italo-Americans have perpetuated the artistic genius of their forbears, particularly in the field of music.

Among the media used for the integration of the strong group consciousness of the Italo-Americans with the total culture pattern of our society are a strong Italian-language press with an estimated total of one million readers and numerous social-fraternal organi-

Ninety per cent of the Internees In Soviet Concentration Camps Are Non-Russians

The eyewitness accounts against Communism must therefore also be a fight against Russian imperialism. Internees Manifest Great National Consciousness All the theories regarding the process of Russification and the fusion of all the nations of the Soviet Union into one Soviet, that is to say Russian, nation, can likewise be refuted. All the German ex-prisoners-of-war stressed the fact that the internees in the concentration camps have not only organized their own national groups, but also manifest a great national consciousness and patriotism. If we assume that the minimum number of internees in the concentration camps is 10 million, of which 9 million are non-Russians, and if we assume that each of the internees has on an average two or three close relatives in his native country, then the total number of convinced opponents of the regime, including the internees, amounts to approximately 40 million persons, that is to say practically half the entire non-Russian population. In view of this fact, it seems somewhat ludicrous to talk about the process of fusion! Actually, the national problem is making itself felt much more seriously in the Soviet Union than one would imagine, and proof of this fact can be seen in the situation in the concentration camps and in the concessions which the regime has recently been obliged to make in Ukraine and in other non-Russian republics. We can only hope that the information passed on by the German ex-prisoners-of-war will result in a change of attitude on the part of certain American circles, who base their political action and the fight against Bolshevism on completely erroneous assumptions and are striving to preserve the Russian peoples' prison in another form. In the light of facts and figures supplied by German ex-prisoners-of-war, the speculations of the above-mentioned American circles appear to be quite unfounded. Only the non-Russian nations and, above all, the Ukrainian nation can constitute the most vital factor and the most important force in the fight against Bolshevism. Only a negligible percentage of Russians is actually opposed to the regime; the majority either actively support the regime or adopt a tolerant attitude towards it. The Russians represent the pillar and the support of Russian imperialism and of Bolshevism, which is so closely allied to this imperialism. It is time the anti-Soviet circles in the West realized these facts and regarded the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union as their most important allies.

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Internal Weakness of Soviet Regime

What does the corroboration of all these facts imply? If we consider these facts in the light of internal affairs in the Soviet Union, we are bound to admit that they corroborate the theory of the internal weakness of the regime. The millions of prisoners, who, in former times, would normally have perished under the Soviet terrorist regime, nowadays set up an organized resistance and manage to achieve a certain amount of success in doing so. If such conditions prevail in the concentration camps, then one can well imagine the extent to which the position of the regime has been weakened among the so-called "free" subjects.

The fact that ninety per cent of the internees in the concentration camps at present are non-Russians, whilst only ten per cent are Russians, refutes the statements made by certain Russian emigrants and pro-Russian circles, to the effect that national problems play no part whatsoever in the Soviet Union and that a purely Communist imperialism prevails there. It is, however, perfectly obvious that the national problem is one of the most vital problems in the Soviet Union, and that Russian imperialism and Bolshevism are so closely allied that it is impossible to separate one from the other. Together they form a complete unit, and the fight

M. S. (Courtesy, "ABN," Correspondence)

Poet's Corner

WHITE LILACS

When April brushes earth, I seek one place For pilgrimage, remembering a row Of lilacs and the wonder on your face So many dreams, so many tears ago; One memoried shrine to stay this hastening while: The clouds blue-banked, the fragile lilac scent, The breath of sweetest April in your smile, And in your eyes love's very testament. Now Heaven meets earth and finds you standing there Undimmed by Time, in miracles of white, Unchanged as Spring, beneficent as prayer, Heartening as dawn, and past the fears of night. This captured hallowed day, this treasured shrine Keeps April ours, and you forever mine. Albert W. Dowling.

(To be continued)

CHERRY ORCHARD ON THE POTOMAC

Nearly a half-century ago, in 1907, the wife of the later President, Mrs. Taft, presented the Capitol with eighty Japanese cherry blossom trees. They were planted along the shores of the Potomac. The trees blossomed in exquisite beauty. At the same time, their sight drew a deep longing in the heart of the wealthy Japanese Yokishi Takamino, a permanent resident of Washington. He made arrangements and Tokyo shipped to Washington two thousand cherry blossom trees. In the process of the shipment, however, they all had to be destroyed because of some plant disease. Thereupon it took almost two years before a crop of three thousand shoots could be raised, and these were brought to Washington and planted on the shores of the Potomac. With the arrival of the first weeks of April, three thousand cherry blossom trees have been in bloom, a sort of a winding sea of white-rose snow and reflecting this, beauty in the mirror like water of the pool. And then thousands of tourists walk along and admire this beautiful sight. This is the time that Washington celebrates the Festival of the Cherry Blossoms. There are many weeks of preparation for the festival—here and abroad. Here, the committee arranges a program. The local committees select the "Cherry Queens," who will reign during the festival. The hotels and stores prepare souvenirs and receptions of guests. The school bands, the "majorettes" and the drum corps practice faithfully. From the beginning of the festival week, and this year it began with Easter, the tourists arrived in the Capitol. It was a week of "friendliness" and for the storekeepers a week of good business. This year seven hundred thousand tourists were guests that week, almost more than twice the number of residents. They could easily be spotted walking in groups with their cameras or wandering at random in the streets, parks or touring the famous buildings. But the noisiest and the most active group of the tourists was the high school youth. About ten thousand arrived for the festival. Much coca-cola quenched their thirst, and the comic hats inscribed "Washington," adorned their heads. The sweepers of the parks and the hotels will long remember them, especially the latter. The stay at the hotel was for the youth the first such experience in their lives. They "experienced," too, this phase with singing and racing through the hotel corridors. "They, it appears, never sleep," complained one hotel management. During the day they traipsed the streets and museums, rested in the grass of the parks which was forbidden, and practiced for the festival. Their orchestras, fully complete, in colorful costumes, presented concerts on the steps of the Capitol, competing with one another in tone and tempo. The majorettes in their resplendent yet discreet costumes performed the acrobatic acts. The senators from their respective states welcomed them and posed with them for pictures. The capricious Washington weather always brings about a "case of nerves" to the organizers, the shopkeepers and the local residents. And more troubled and worried about the weather are the "Queens of the Cherry Blossom." This perhaps is the only chance they have to appear publicly in a regal atmosphere in the open, and in gowns, most inappropriate for cold and rain. And this year the problem of the weather was gloomy. What with the snow and the typhoons. And so, thanks to this whimsical weather, all turned out fine, even better than ever before. On Easter day, unexpectedly, the sun came out, then the skies got cloudy and

U.N.A. PAYS FOR NEW MEMBERS

It has been mentioned on several occasions that the Ukrainian National Association rewards those members who bring new members into the organization. Many enterprising persons have taken advantage of this business opportunity and have earned nice sums of money. The fraternal benefit society has been paying these rewards for many years. Some people have become full-time organizers and travel from city to city. Any UNA member may organize new members and receive rewards. There is no limit to the number of new members one person may organize. Whether he brings in one new member, or a hundred, he will receive his pro rata reward. The UNA does not employ agents. It does business through the secretaries of its 500 branches. The secretaries collect the dues of the members of the branches and forward same to the Main Office. They also submit reports and are responsible for all correspondence between the Main Office and their branches. The secretaries are in a position to organize new members and they are responsible for a considerable number of the new membership applications which are received at the Main Office. Having no salaried agents the UNA pays its own members for bringing in new business. The money which would have gone to agents goes to UNA members instead, which is sort of "keeping it in the family." Organizing new members is not difficult. The organizer, by first explaining the facts concerning the leading Ukrainian fraternal benefit society in the United States, will find the work fairly easy. From that point on, the prospect would like to know what the UNA

AUTOMATION

More and more big businessmen are proclaiming this new era of automation which we are entering. As we advance technologically in our industries, and install machines to work and control other machines, we will be ushering in an era which will benefit big business. Says one executive: "I believe a business like ours can benefit as much as, if not more, than other businesses by such modern advances as automation, electronics and other tools now available." With its introduction, many changes will be wrought. Everyone agrees that new ways are in store in our way of living, working and producing goods. More people will have more goods at less cost. The standard of living will go up, say the experts. There will be a demand for highly skilled workers which will bring them more pay. Also, designers of machinery, engineers and managers will be in great demand. In spite of the fact that automation will cause some unemployment, life will become easier, even cutting our work week to four days within a short relatively span of time. Working in this era will bring increases in money and leisure. More time will be allotted to vacations and hobbies. Life, in general, will become easier and more pleasurable in this new era.

ANNA PAVLOVA

If one is the least bit interested in ballet, one will have come across the names of Pavlova, Danilov and Markova. I am to tell Pavlova's story and so help the reader remember her not only because she is memorable but also to avoid mistaking her with the other two whose names sound so alike. Pavlova's rendition of St. Saen's "The Swan" as choreographed by Fokine made it synonymous with ballet. In the U. S. she portrayed the dying swan at New York's Hippodrome after its recent sale to C. Dillingham by the Shuberts. In 1895 at the age of 10 Anna entered the Imperial Ballet School and later became the star of the Maryansky Theater, St. Petersburg, with her natural dance creations in the classical style. She spent all her early life in St. Petersburg where she was born for the school was attached to the theatre. In Giselle, synonymous with romantic ballet, she was the only one that tried to be realistic by abandoning the classical tutu for draperies suggestive of ceremonies. At 25 Pavlova came to London with M. Mordkin to play "Les Pavillons" and "Valse Caprice." From 1923 to 1925 she gave seasons of ballet at

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO U.C.C.A. While we have been concentrating on Sports (bowling and basketball) recently as the best recruiter of our Ukrainian youngsters into UYL-NA, the political news concerning Ukraine has not diminished. Every day, leading national and international publications contain articles that feature Ukraine and the valiant Ukrainian people's desperate fight for freedom and independence. With each new day advancing, we American and Canadian Ukrainians have a great opportunity to drive home in various influential quarters the picture of the fight of the Ukrainian (and the other non-Russian enslaved peoples within the USSR) to free themselves of their Red-Russian imperial colonial jailers. We urge one and all to give generously. Send your dollars (\$1 to \$100) — to the Ukrainian National Fund (U.C.C.A.), P. O. Box 721, Church Street Annex, New York 7, N. Y. Elizabeth, N. J. The Elizabeth Ukrainians are beginning to move into high gear as far as sports and general Ukrainian youth activities are concerned. The Elizabeth Oldtimers will be attempting a comeback when they come out of retirement to play against their successors, the Elizabeth Sr. Ukrainians in a benefit game, next Sunday afternoon, April 29, at the Ukrainian National Home at 214 Fulton Street, Elizabeth. We hope that this benefit game will be well attended and we're greatly pleased at the resurgence of Ukrainian youth activities at the Ukrainian Home in Elizabeth. This new youth movement there portends greater things for the future, of that we're certain. Carteret, N. J. The Carteret Ukrainians, who have been moving in high gear since their quarter million dollar St. Demetria Ukrainian Community Center (should be seen and duplicated by Ukrainians everywhere) opened last July 4, have won two city league basketball titles, in both senior and junior divisions. Nice going, lads. One of the local all-around athletes, Nick Lehotsky, recently pitched a hitter for Carteret High School in whipping previously unbeaten Glen Ridge HI. With their present set up (and they plan still more facilities for the future, too) the Carteret Ukrainians bid fair to build quite a productive "farm-system" of youngsters who'll grow up and take over active organizational duties in the future. This example should be followed by every Ukrainian community everywhere. Eastern Rally The Eastern UYL-NA Basketball championship games ed her from appearing with other great artists. Anna may have been jealous but she outshone her generation and had nothing to fear. Pavlova died from double pneumonia in 1931 which she contracted in trying to gain aid to accident victims. Though dying relatively early she lived a full life if not literally speaking then vicariously. Mike Trusevich Verdun, P. Q., Canada

REDS DEPICT U.S.A. AS "SAVAGE OPPRESSOR OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM"

(Concluded from page 1) in the world is there, greater freedom of religion. Soviet Liquidation of 'Kalmuck Republic' "Persecution of religion is an evil thing, whenever it is found. In common with the persecution of all religions by the Bolshevik regime, the Revolution resulted in the closing and pillaging of our Buddhist temples and shrines and the arrest and murder of our religious leaders. But even this was not enough."

"THE LAST TEN DAYS"



Erich Maria Remarque—G. W. Pabst Film to World Theatre

Willy Krause and Albin Skoda as Goebbels and Hitler come out of their underground bunker for a look at the sun in "The Last Ten Days" the Erich Maria Remarque film story directed by G. W. Pabst which had its American Premiere at the World Theatre on Tuesday, April 10. The picture is an authoritative account of what transpired in that underground bunker during the last ten days before Hitler and his High Command met their mysterious end.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

JERSEY CITY UKES MAKE BIG GAIN ON HOLY NAME "A'S" By STEPHEN KURLAK A three-game loss by the game of 868 pins. Their first-place "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society to the last place Jersey City Social and Athletic Club, and a three-game win by the Jersey City Ukes over the New York U.N.A. Branch 435 by default, in the matches held Friday, April 13th, cut down the lead held by the A's to two games, and raised the hopes of the Ukes for a first place finish. It was indeed an unlucky Friday the 13th for the top team, for it rarely lost three in a row, but some unexpectedly good bowling by Jaysee Mike Tizio, who rolled 200, 140, and 196, plus a substantial handicap of 71 pins, brought defeat to the A's. The results that night might not have been so drastic for them had the New Yorkers had at least three men to constitute a team, but illness and vacations prevented all but two of the players from showing up, and so the Ukes chalked up three easy wins in their column by forfeit. The Ukes were in good form that night, and in spite of the lack of competition, rolled up the highest three-game series with a pinfall of 2,429, which also included the high single

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with columns: Team Name, Won, Lost, High 3 Gme, Total Game High Pins, Total Pins, Avg. Includes teams like Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A, Jersey City Ukes, Ukrainian Blacksheep, etc.

THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Fifty years ago—at 5:15 in the morning, April 18, 1906—the first tremors of the San Francisco earthquake were felt in the city and its environs. The earthquake, with the great fire that followed, caused the destruction of thousands of buildings, hundreds of deaths, and a property loss of about half a billion dollars. Contemporary accounts stress the spirit of solidarity and mutual aid shown by the people of the city. Funds were collected throughout the United States, as well as in many European cities, to send relief to the victims of the disaster and to rebuild the city. Rebuilding was rapid and by 1915, when the Panama-Pacific Exposition, celebrating the completion of the Panama Canal, opened in San Francisco, the city had long since resumed its normal aspect.

WORTH REPEATING

"Yearn for the good old days if you will, but did any buggy manufacturer ever sponsor a Shakespearean show on television?" — Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News

Application For Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses, U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y. August 1 to 29, 1956. Includes fields for Name, Address, Age, Member of U.N.A. Branch, and a note about the fee.

BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME OF NEW YORK CITY MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS will be held on Sunday, April 22, 1956 at 2 p.m. with following program: Reports, Election of Seven Members of the Board of Directors and Current issues.

