



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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AMERICAN COMMENTATOR ON UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE

In the Sunday, June 10, 1956 issue of the New York Herald Tribune there appeared an excellent article "On Massive Counter-Subversion" by Ansel E. Talbert, Military and Aviation Editor, well known American commentator on U. S. Defense. We quote several excerpts from this article. "The rapid — and frequently surprising — march of events in Soviet Russia is revealing to the West a potential new weapon against Communist imperialism which conceivably could become more effective than even "massive atomic retaliation." This is the now well-documented and unquestionable existence, within the vast Soviet slave empire, of an active pro-Western underground. "It is drawn from a variety of freedom-loving peoples and nationalities, which clearly have not been terrorized or propagandized into complete submission to Communism. The non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union — entirely apart from the satellites — actually constitute a majority of the Soviet Union population. "Reports which American intelligence experts believe to be authentic told of new anti-Soviet guerilla activities. These included the derailing of a Soviet troop train last month at the Ukrainian rail centre of Shepetovka — on the main line between Lviv and Kiev, the old Ukrainian capital, and Tiflis, capital of Georgia, with posters reading: "Long Live the Independent Georgian Republic." "All this information is of the highest importance to Western strategists. It acts to destroy the widespread idea of the military "invulnerability" of the Soviet empire of captive states, and points the way to soft spots in the superficially hard Iron Curtain... an alternative Western strategy, having high chances of success, may well be a psychological one based on "massive counter-subversion." "Approximately 1,500,000 Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent in the United States and Canada support movements for the establishment of an independent democratic Ukraine. President Eisenhower repeatedly has told them that the struggle of the Ukrainian people has significance for every lover of freedom everywhere in the world." "Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Rep. Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut have acted to make this support of Ukrainian freedom bi-partisan, including religious persecution in the Ukraine. "Gen. Alfred M. Grunther, retiring commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, made a significant statement recently in Munich — site of the Free Ukrainian University, and home of some 30,000 Ukrainian refugees from Communism. He told a group of newspapermen that the Ukrainian people initially welcomed the German Army in World War II as liberators — with bread and salt, but that the vicious Nazi administration turned them into "partisans". We would not have done this."

The Kremlin's Dilemma About Stalin

(Across Canada Press) Khrushchev's anti-Stalinism is getting far more publicity in the West than it is in the Soviet Union. The problem the Kremlin has been facing is how to defame Stalin without undermining the Soviet Communist party. This problem is getting so serious that the Kremlin has been soft-peddling the anti-Stalin campaign in the Soviet itself. For example, Stalin's name is still used on many factories and collective farms, in the names of important cities and his body still lies in the Red Square. The press in Russia shows signs of trying to distinguish between Stalinist policies and the Communist party. Those who have failed to make a careful distinction between the two have been strongly denounced. Such people, according to Izvestia, are the "scum of the earth", "low life specimens" and "shameful exceptions to the general loyalty." The same problem is facing the party in satellite countries. In short, if the Kremlin bosses find that the little political freedom they have allowed is actually used, they will put a stop to it.

New Appointment of J. H. Roberts

Mr. John H. Roberts, General Counsel of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Past President and Adviser of the Ukrainian American Lawyers Association, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Workmen's Compensation Law of the New York County Lawyers' Association. Among those who will serve on the committee under Mr. Roberts' leadership are the present and past presidents of the New York Workmen's Compensation Bar Association, a Law School professor, an author of legal textbooks, and several other attorneys prominent in the field of industrial accidents.

ANOTHER SCHOLARSHIP OFFER

Mr. Mychaylo Handziuk of Vineland, N. J. is offering a free scholarship to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses the UNA is conducting at "Soyuzivka" in Kerkhonkson, N. Y. The scholarship covers the courses and full month's vacation. All entries must be forwarded not later than July 15th to the Home Office of the UNA, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J.

UYL-NA CONVENTION

More than 1,500 young Canadians and Americans of Ukrainian descent are expected to attend the 1956 UYL-NA Convention at Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 31 to Sept 3, Labor Day Weekend. Closest it has ever been to Canada, the convention this year has been called the Good Neighbor Convention, and is expected to attract wide Canadian participation. Lavish preparations have assured a varied and full convention program, highlighting the social and cultural aspects, and including a lengthy list of agenda items for the commission-type of meetings that will discuss thoroughly League projects and activities. Site of the convention this year is the Hotel Statler at Buffalo, while the Sunday concert of the four-day conclave will be held in one of the most beautiful concert auditoriums on the North American continent, Kleinhans' Music Hall. Walter Warwick of Toronto is chairman of the 1956 Convention Committee which also lists Bill Polewchak, John Mitchell, and Walter Bacad. President of the UYL-NA, Walter Hubchik, anticipates the convention will be one of the most successful ever. "Interest is riding high on both sides of the border," he reports, "and we are fairly confident it will be one of the milestones in League convention history." Various committees have been appointed by the League to take part in the programing of the Convention, and to steer the elaborate four-day agenda. Committee structures are as follows: Walter Warwick, chairman; Anne Fay, convention committee secretary; Jean (Harasym), Maynerick, chairman, Toronto Committee; Andrew Boyko, chairman, Ohio Committee; Walter Hubchik, chairman, Detroit Committee; Laverne Korduck, Yearbook Committee; Michael Wichorek, publications; Jean Lisko, Convention Registration Chairman. Toronto Committee also embraces the following sub-committees: Friday-Social-Anne Ross, Dr. W. Zinchesin, Ray Mandiuk; Yearbook—John Grimchuk, Zena Strichuk; Convention Concert—Michael Orychivsky, William Hladun; Registration—Jean Lisko, Jerry Bilak. Accent on atmosphere first night of the Convention will set the mood for the convention camaraderie when first-day registrants attend the Tzigany Night, welcome dance, staged by Toronto Convention Committee in the Terrace Room of the Hotel Statler. There will be gypsies hither and yon, soft violin music, and candle-light settings. A general plenary session Saturday of the Convention will break down agenda among several commissions, to be announced at a later date. Sessions will continue thereafter on a commission basis, with each delegate and guest invited to participate in the commission of his choice. Conventioneers will step to traditional kolomeyka melodies Saturday night at Buffalo's downtown Ukrainian community centre, Dnipro Hall, 362 Genesee Street. (Concluded on page 3)

Receives Scholarship to Columbia

Mr. Serge W. Shewchuk of Westbury, L.I. graduated with top honors from the Carson Long Military Institute in New Bloomfield, Pa.



Serge W. Shewchuk

He received many awards and was promoted to the rank of Major. He received also a scholarship to Columbia University, where he will continue his studies majoring in physics. At graduation Mr. Shewchuk delivered a Senior Oration which was chosen as one of the best given. We quote and excerpt: "We, of the new world, must keep the faith of the old. It matters not our nationality, color or creed. Am I to be called an ungrateful traitor to my country for swearing eternal hostility to the tyrants of my forefather's homeland? These are my people. A tyrant in one land is a threat to all. By being a good citizen, I am a good American, by helping my parental country, I am a good Ukrainian; by being both, I am capable of understanding the world of tomorrow." Mr. Shewchuk is a member of branch 327 of the Ukrainian National Association in Hempstead, L. I.

Stephanie Turash Sings and Speaks On Radio Program

Stephanie Turash, formerly a soprano in the St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church choir on East 14th St., N. Y. C., sang on Joseph Godino's "Opera Studio" radio program on Station WEVD on Tuesday evening, June 12th from 9:30 to 10:30. The opera featured on this regular Tuesday evening program was Giovanni Pergolesi's (1710-1736) two-part work, "La Serva Padrona." Miss Turash sang the part of Serpina while Peter Maravell, with whom she had studied and made her debut in Italy, sang the bass role of Uberto. During the short interview at the end of the program, Miss Turash disclosed that she and Mr. Maravell recently studied in Italy at the Rome Opera House under Fullbright awards. She made her debut as Musetta in "La Boheme" in the Teatro D'Esperimentale. Although she knew no Italian when she arrived in Italy, she said that she learned to speak it in two months. Her singing on this program showed complete mastery of the language. The interviewer added that both she and Peter Maravell would be heard on WNYC's (New York City) "Opera Festival" broadcasts on Saturday, June 16th.

History of Joseph Hriczko Post of Soyuzivka Festival Great Success Buffalo, N. Y.

The Joseph Hriczko Post 6245, VFW, an organization of overseas veterans, was formed on December 7, 1945 with an initial membership of ten men. Appropriately, the name Joseph Hriczko was selected for the Post in memory of the first serviceman from Western New York to be killed in action during World War II—on December 7, 1941 at Clark Field in Phillipine Islands. The Post was instituted on March 31, 1946 by Judge Jacob A. Latona with 49 members receiving their obligation of the VFW. From this working nucleus the Post grew rapidly in membership, in organization, and in activity. By the end of its first year of existence, the Post was composed of 125 members, had a monthly newspaper, a baseball team entered in the VFW Basketball League, two bowling teams in the VFW Bowling League, and was incorporated. The following year the Post's running mate, the Ladies Auxiliary, officially came into existence, and the Post acquired its Colors which were dedicated at a colorful Dedication Ceremony and Phase I of the Post Remodeling Program was begun. This remodeling program was completed in 1948 and a two-day Grand Opening was held on October 22nd and 23rd to celebrate a do-it-yourself job well done. When the U. S. Government began its gigantic task of returning the War Dead for burial at home, the Post was ready to fulfill its obligation to help bury our War Dead. The service performed by the Post in this vital task was commendable. The years that followed were years of achievement, activity, and progress due to cooperative effort and interest. In the field of athletics the Post distinguished itself by winning the Erie County Council VFW Bowling Trophy for three consecutive years—in 1953-1954-1955. The 1953 trophy was awarded in honor of the late Andrew "Butch" Nowadly who had been a member of the Post's Bowling Team. In addition to the County Bowling League, the Post participated in its own Mixed Couple Social Bowling League which was formed in 1949. During the summer of 1953, the many golf enthusiasts formed their own Golf Tournaments which have grown to become more popular each year. In the spring of 1951, Phase II of the Post Remodeling Program was embarked upon, and after eight months of tireless effort this remodeling program was completed and was climaxed by a three-day Grand Opening on September 14th, 15th and 16th. The Post realized the need for a fully-uniformed Drill Team and in 1952 began a 20 men team. The efforts were rewarded when the Drill Team was appointed official 6th District Color Guards in 1953. The Post, ever cognizant of its duties of community service, has fulfilled these obligations enthusiastically as exemplified by its Annual Xmas Party for the kiddies, its Annual Pearl Harbor Day and Memorial Day Services, and its active participation in the VA Hospital program and in Loyalty Day Parades, its donation of a Kneeler to the VA Hospital in collaboration with the Ladies Auxiliary, and its donation of a Plaque to the Erie County Council for presentation to the Salvation Army. Each year the Post and Auxiliary have teamed to hold Picnics and Grand Ball.

SUSTA'S HORIZONS ON EDGE OF REALITY

After several meetings and much work, the first issue of SUSTA'S students' scholarly journal, Horizons, will soon be published. At the editorial and organizational conference on Saturday, December 3, 1955, coordinated by Mr. Oleh Fedyshyn, president of SUSTA, the framework of the editorial board of the journal was outlined and the problems of its publication were discussed. Those present decided that, roughly, the character of the journal would be such as to include Ukrainian and general political problems, literary-cultural material (including creative writing), and technical scientific information. Consequently, in order to handle such material efficiently the three committees that were established consisted of the literary-cultural committee (to deal with material on the arts), the historico-political (primarily including Ukrainian problems), and the scientific-technical (including editing of material on mathematics, etc.). Mr. Fedyshyn proposed that this journal be published three times a year—in the Spring and Fall in Ukrainian and in the Summer, in English. He also added that, at first, it would center its activities within the bounds of North America and later expand its projects to other parts of the world. Mr. Volodymyr Stoyko, editor of "Studentske Slovo" which appears in The Ukrainian Weekly and a graduate student of journalism and international affairs at N.Y.U., was chosen editor-in-chief of the proposed students' journal. The cover for the new publication was designed this year by a Ukrainian student, and it is quite striking in many respects. Most striking of all, is that it deviates from the traditionally formal cover of most scholarly journals. Instead of an austere table of contents on its face, Horizons will be decorated by a painting of a large expanse of sky and a fir tree on some land—all done in lighter and darker shades of blue. This use of varying one color and the appropriateness of the picture to the name of the journal, are also outstanding features. The wide expanse of sky seems to denote the limitless possibilities of SUSTA's publication, the hopes and dreams of students and youth, as well as the mysteries of life and knowledge that still have to be explored. But whatever the message that this cover conveys, one fact is definite—it is a scholarly magazine with a youthful character. Now that the Spring issue has gone to press and Summer is just around the corner, the problem of the Summer English issue arises. In this case, all manuscripts submitted for it should be in English (although those in Ukrainian will be accepted, as well) and may deal with Ukrainian or non-Ukrainian topics and may be and develop understanding between Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian students and youth in general. Therefore, SUSTA and the editorial board of Horizons emphasize that monetary contributions to the SUSTA Press Fund will help this new journal step from the edge to the center of reality and a secure existence. Please send all contributions to the Editor-in-Chief of Horizons, Mr. Volodymyr Stoyko, 405 East 5th Street, New York 3, N.Y. or to SUSTA's treasurer, Miss Ulana Jawna, 131 Lafayette Street, Jersey City, N. J. Jeannette Yaroslava Kovaluk

The festival, actually the formal opening of the 1956 summer season at the "Soyuzivka" the UNA Estate in the heart of the Catskill Mountains in Kerkhonkson, N.Y. was attended past week-end, June 16-17, by almost three thousand persons who came in 12 buses and hundreds of autos. The perfect weather was the most important factor in making this festival such a huge success. As in previous years, so this year, the ceremonies began with a Field Mass conducted by Rev. Yaroslav Sirko of SS Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City, who also gave a deeply religious sermon upon the traditions of Field Masses as held in the "Old Country", and the importance of belief in God. After dinner a fine program was presented in front of the "Veselka". Mr. Michael Piznak, UNA vice-president and chairman of the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan branches sponsoring the festival, greeted all those in attendance and presented to them the following UNA supreme officers: Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president, Mr. Roman Slobodian, treasurer, Mr. Gregory Herman, secretary, Dr. Walter Galan, head of the Auditing Committee, Mr. Peter Kuchma, member of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Maria Demychuk and Miss Anna Chopek, Advisors. Mr. Halychyn addressed briefly the gathering mentioning the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko, who was closely connected with the Ukrainian National Association as correspondent to "Svoboda." The entertainment section of the festival program featured the Bandurist Quartet under the direction of Mr. Roman Levitsky, the well known singer Mr. Anatole Radwansky, who also was very well received in the original humorous monologue as "Yuz'ko Kalafatyuk," Mrs. Zoya Markowych at the piano, and a dialogue presented by Mrs. Maria Steciuk and Mrs. Luba Lapychak as the "Two Mrs.' at the Picnic". Master of ceremonies was Mr. Ivan Kedryn, associate editor of Svoboda. Other field events were held later and enjoyed by both the participants and onlookers. And so came the time for departure. Visitors were boarding the buses and their autos in a happy gay mood remarking upon the success of the festival and that once again they were able to set foot upon this "bit of Ukraine on American soil". This festival gave the opportunity to many to make reservations for coming vacations, and according to registration, it looks that the season will be full to capacity. All in all, the festival was most enjoyable.

Airport Linguist

An attractive airport employee at the flight information desk at Cleveland Hopkins Airport, Miss Hillary Madansky was once named Miss Ukraine in Sydney, Australia. Her father, now a priest, was an officer in World War I. Her family was later herded around by Communists and Nazis — and then Communists again, and Miss Madansky's most vivid memory is the day in 1945 when American troops liberated the small town in Germany. Then a girl of 14, she existed for two weeks on bread and water. She lived for nine years in Australia and last December came to the United States.



Hillary Madansky

Travelling from California to New York she stopped to see some friends in Cleveland and liked it so much that she stayed and is known at the airport as the "airport linguist."

and develop understanding between Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian students and youth in general. Therefore, SUSTA and the editorial board of Horizons emphasize that monetary contributions to the SUSTA Press Fund will help this new journal step from the edge to the center of reality and a secure existence. Please send all contributions to the Editor-in-Chief of Horizons, Mr. Volodymyr Stoyko, 405 East 5th Street, New York 3, N.Y. or to SUSTA's treasurer, Miss Ulana Jawna, 131 Lafayette Street, Jersey City, N. J. Jeannette Yaroslava Kovaluk

TO COMPETE IN DANCING FESTIVAL IN EDINBURGH

Dancers from all parts of the world will participate in the International Festival of dancing to be held in Edinburgh, July 27 to August 4. In addition to traditional Scottish dancing, the festival includes International Folk Dancing Competitions, in which besides dancers from Latvia, United States, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France, the Ukrainian dancing group will compete.



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OUR HERITAGE

We, Americans of Ukrainian descent, often fail to grasp the full richness, spiritual and cultural, of what we have the right to call our heritage. In this respect we are doubly rich because we not only claim American heritage but Ukrainian too.

We can be equally proud not only of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and other great men of our history, but we can also be proud of the Ukrainian Prince Vladimir the Great, who introduced Christianity in Eastern Europe, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Ivan Mazepa, Simon Petlyura and other Ukrainian fighters for the high ideals of freedom and peace. This is our Ukrainian heritage!

This year, Ukrainians throughout the world mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of that great poet, Ivan Franko, second only to that of Shevchenko.

Many commemorations have taken place already, others are being planned. Many publications of the poems and works of Ivan Franko have been published or will be shortly published.

To the memory of that great "stone-breaker" and "Moses" as Franko is often called was dedicated this year's first big rally-festival of our Ukrainian National Association held this past Sunday at Soyuzivka. Mr. Dmytro Halyehyn, Supreme President of UNA in his greeting pointed out that Ivan Franko was closely connected with the Ukrainian National Association through his writings and articles to the Svoboda, in which he taught us to "smooth the path of truth," even though that truth should come and prevail after our time.

The readers of the Ukrainian Weekly are acquainted with some of the works of this great Ukrainian writer which have appeared on the pages of this weekly. They are acquainted with the book IVAN FRANKO - Selected Poems from the translation of Percival Cundy published through the efforts of the Ukrainian National Association. In the near future the UNA will publish an Anthology of Ukrainian Classics in English translation which will contain also some of Franko's works.

Presently, to acquaint our readers with the prose of this great writer we start to print with this issue his well known novel "Zakhar Berkut," which is a part of that rich Ukrainian heritage.

There are many fine volumes of Ukrainian literature, that should appear on the shelves of the various libraries on equal par with the best world literature. However, the unenviable fate of the Ukrainian Nation, dominated by foreign imperialisms which destroyed every appearance of that Ukrainian spirit, made it impossible for these fine works of Ukrainian literature to be translated in the various languages, indeed a great loss in the world of culture. We could rectify this loss to a certain extent, if our younger generation, Americans of Ukrainian descent, took a more active interest in this great Ukrainian heritage and propagated it in all its aspects among our fellow-Americans. In this way we would render a great service to our American culture and our American progress.

And as we already stated, we begin the publishing of this issue of "Zakhar Berkut" and we believe that our readers will read with interest and reacquaint themselves with the works of Ivan Franko, and that they will realize the full richness of their Ukrainian heritage.

Franko left to the younger generation a great heritage. From his pen there came uninterruptedly the clarion call to action, to national regeneration, to national unity, to the consciousness of Ukraine's position in the world, and to the ideals and hopes of mankind. May his lesson be heard and followed!

ZAKHAR BERKUT

By IVAN FRANKO

Translated from the Ukrainian for the first time by THEODOSIA BORESKY

(1)

It was the year 1241, when the Spirit of Spring had spread her magic mantle of fresh verdure over the hills and broad-backed, gently sloping mountain ranges of the Tuholian region in the Carpathian section of ancient Rus (Ukraine). One glorious day of this spring the woodland slopes of Mt. Zelezen echoed with shouts and bellowing blasts of the huntsmen's horns. Tuhar Wovk (Wolf), the new

'Ancient Greek writers called the land "Rhos" and later Latin writers, "Rutheni". In Ukrainian documents of old, the land is called "Rus" (pron. Roosh), this being the name of the dynasty as for instance the name Hapsburg or Hohenzollern. Ukraine possessed the name Rus before the 10th century while the Muscovite or, as it is called today, the Russian nation did not have its beginning until the middle of the 13th century. The name Russia and the term Russian did not come into existence

boyar of Tuhliha, had organized a big game hunt to celebrate the beginning of his rule in the region for just recently King Danilo of Halich had granted him full tenure over this section of luxuriantly grassy downs and mountain woodlands.

As soon as he had chosen a site and built himself a castle, he arranged a hunting expedition as a way of self-introduction to the boyars of surround-

until the second half of the 18th century when the Muscovite government, in order to get its people to accept the name of another land, Rus, as their own, added on the "sia", thus creating a new name. Ethnographically the plains of Rus or Ukraine once stretched in a wide belt of about 600 miles along the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, from the lower Danube and the Carpathian Range in the West, crossing the rivers Don and Volga, and reaching to the Ural mountains in the East.

KHRUSHCHEV'S ATTACK ON STALIN

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The attack on Joseph Stalin by Nikita Khrushchev at the Twentieth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party which has just been published by the United States government is an amazing document. It will be a long time before the outside world is in a position to understand its exact meaning as well as the causes for its delivery and the purpose of Khrushchev and his associates in starting this attack upon the man whom they had personally glorified as almost a god, if it is allowable to use such a term of an atheistic and godless group of men.

On its face the average reader will skim it over and note the high points of the charges which it brings. It is obviously intended as a condemnation of the dead leader for his assumption of autocratic power, for his massacre of his old associates, and for the general incapacity of his personal leadership especially during World War II. It reads well and it has been compiled with great care to produce a definite impression.

A second and careful reading will show that almost every paragraph is in that Aesopian language with which we have become familiar through years of unsuccessful attempts to harmonize the language of the free world with that of the Muscovite Russian Communists. Again and again there are startling phrases which upon examination seem to contradict the very points that Khrushchev is trying to make, unless we assume that his real purpose was something different from his ostensible goal.

No one has ever denied that the tactics of Stalin differed from those of Lenin and that the Georgian with all the flexibility which he maintained in his policy was far blunter and far more underhanded, and more secretive than was his master. Lenin's expressions of his distrust for his successor have been known abroad for many years, in fact almost from the time that they were written, although their existence was carefully denied in Moscow and by loyal Communists everywhere. Now they are officially acknowledged but without other confirmation, we can give no more credence to Khrushchev's version of history than we could to Stalin's account. Let us look at a few passages.

Khrushchev admits and in fact emphasizes that Stalin saw the defence of the state "from the position of the interest of the working classes, of the interest of the laboring people, of the interest of the victory of socialism and communism. We cannot say that these were the deeds of a giddy despot. He considered that this should be done in the interest

of the party; of the working masses, in the name of the defence of the revolution's gains. In this lies the whole tragedy!" It makes it clear also that the present regime intends to continue precisely those policies of industrialization and collectivization that led Stalin to his extremes but he opposes the arrogance of Stalin to the modesty of Lenin and condemns the dead dictator for his yielding to the cult of personality.

In other words the oppression of the people is to continue but in a different form and in a different guise. Even Khrushchev's renouncing of Stalin's favorite term "enemy of the people", when it is read in its true context, becomes something different, for Khrushchev cites only cases where Communists who in the past had defended the party line became victims and have since been cleared. It is to be noted that he does not cite a single case where a non-party man has been definitely cleared as an example of the new justice. Even in his attack on the deportation of various nations, he emphasizes the enormities when the deportation struck also the Communists and Komsomols without any exception.

All this must be taken into account when we seek to understand what sort of an order Khrushchev and his collective leadership are trying to introduce. He is hoping that the world will read this as an increase of justice and freedom so as to win the favor of liberals but his words concern only of right the Communists and Komsomols who form, as in Lenin's time, the select and conscious leadership of the working classes and so alone have a right to speak and to be heard.

It is the same again when we come to the various show trials. Khrushchev is still as bitter against the Trotskyites, Zinovyevites, right deviationists and bourgeois nationalists as before. His whole point was that these tendencies were eliminated in the Communist Party before the purges began. He stresses the fight necessary to overcome them and justifies the terror that was employed against them while they were serious. Yet he tries to clear Communists of these sins. How does this affect Ukraine? The shattering of the Ukrainian Renaissance with the trials of the Society for the Liberation of Ukraine the National Centre, and others were of non-Communists for the Ukrainians had not accepted Communism. Therefore there can be no question in Khrushchev's mind of any reconsideration of these trials. The same is true of bourgeois nationalism in Georgia which exists every-

THE STORY OF THE UKRAINIAN CANADIANS

By JOHN PANCIUK

(1)

In 1896 Breedock was a village of about 400 families situated on the southern bank of the Dniester River in the province of Bukovina.

Almost all of the inhabitants of the village were Ukrainian peasants. They cultivated small tracts of land which they owned outside the village. The only non-Ukrainian families were five Jewish merchants and tavern keepers and three Polish bootmakers.

One Greek-Orthodox church and a public school for lower grades served the religious and educational needs of the village. The priest's name was Halp and he preached in Ukrainian. Evhenia Yaroshinska was the talented young school teacher, who taught not only the abc's but also Ukrainian folklore and culture according to my mother who was her pupil.

The people of the village were poor. On their small plots of land they raised such crops as wheat, rye, barley, corn, potatoes and garden vegetables, primarily for their own consumption. Meat was a scarce commodity in their diet. Very few families could afford more than one horse and one cow, a few chickens and ducks, and fewer pigs and sheep. Money was scarce and only the barest necessities were purchased at the local stores, consisting of naphtha for lamps, salt, matches, nails, beads, needles and ribbons.

The fields and gardens were cultivated by hand. Most of the implements of husbandry were home made. The rest were turned out by the village blacksmith.

As the population in the village increased, each family had less and less land left to sustain the family, because of the custom of dividing the land among the heirs. Thus after Tanasko Zahara divided up his land among his five children, his two sons, John and Wasyli, each received eight acres of land apiece. They had no money, income or other property with which to buy additional land. The sole place of employment was at the village manor. The wages were either in kind or in cash, roughly equivalent to twenty-five cents for a workday which began at sunrise and ended at sunset.

Wasyli Zahara

Wasyli Zahara was born in the village of Breedock in 1844, the youngest of five children. He married Wasyliina Hoodima of the same village. She was

where except among Communists.

This brings up the Beria case. Beria, the closest associate of Stalin, was tried in secret as an agent of the im-

(Concluded on page 3)

born in 1856. The three oldest sisters of Wasyli married and lived in the village. His older brother John, who was my maternal grandfather, was councilman and deputy mayor of the village, but land poor.

In 1896 Wasyli had to provide for a family of five children and wife. The oldest daughter was Anna. The four younger boys John, George, Mike and Nicholas were 14, 8, 4 and 2 years of age respectively. According to custom, as soon as the boys grew up and married, each would receive a piece of land from him. A partition of his eight acres among his five children was not economically feasible. Thus he was forced to seek for land opportunities outside of Bukovina in order to provide for his family.

Wasyli could not read or write. He had, however, a vast knowledge of Ukrainian folklore, social customs and traditions. He was an authority on ceremonial practices and traditional rites observed during the celebrations of baptisms, weddings, funerals and religious and festive holidays. His reputation for hospitality, convivial personality, mastery of folklore, love of story telling brought many guests and visitors to his home from the neighboring villages on religious feast days. On such occasions he kept his ears attuned to rumors and stories of happenings beyond his village.

It was thus that he heard about availability of land to settlers in Russian Ukraine whose frontier was but a short distance from Breedock. After holding a family council Wasyli spent six weeks across the frontier and reported back to his family. He had found plenty of good land and the people were like the people in Breedock, but he did not like the things he heard about the Czarist government. He was a carefree man who loved his personal freedom dearly. He would not risk his freedom by migrating to the Russian Ukraine.

He also heard rumors about a new country across the seas, but was unable to obtain any definite information about it. One day on a visit to the village priest, he found the priest's son alone in the parish house reading a newspaper. He asked the lad to tell him what was in the paper. The boy invited him to sit down and then read to Wasyli a story about a new country and the fabulous land grants available to new settlers. Good land could be bought for ten dollars an acre from the Hudson Bay Company. Tens of thousands of acres were also available as homestead grants from the government and as such would belong to the grantees.

(To be continued)

June Graduates

With the new crop of June graduates from high schools, many of them will pursue further studies in colleges and universities, others will seek jobs and yet others will be drafted into the service of Uncle Sam.

I wonder how many of those graduates realize that they have acquired a lot more than just skills and techniques, and, moreover, that in this wonderful country of ours, with its opportunities, encouragement of initiative thinking, they can pursue and reach the heights their ambitions inspire. There is none standing over these young people with a threat telling them what to do and what to think. They are free to think, to express their views, their likes and dislikes and to pursue their own course of life.

In this connection I would like to repeat a phrase Alger Biddle Duke stated at the Iona College commencement. He referred to Russia's mass college production of scientists, engineers, technicians. Mr. Duke said that the great handicap of Russian young people is that they lack the freedom to "grow in truth."

The Russian young people cannot think for themselves. They are like robots. Just as

in other fields and professions, the people of Soviet Russia must absolutely comply with orders from above or else... and as long as Communist regime stays in power such "brainwashing of Russian brains" will continue.

However, Mr. Duke stated, that there is no need to get jittery about the great number of Russia's graduates; nevertheless we should make every effort to turn out a great number of our own graduates. The young people of America, if opportunity is afforded to them, should definitely continue higher education. Even financial difficulties can be overcome, because there are thousands of students who work their way through colleges and universities. And then there is a great demand for engineers, scientists, specialists in special fields which is in itself an incentive to pursue higher education.

As we attend the various commencements, we see the number of graduates growing ever more larger and larger. And as these young people complete their studies and receive degrees as engineers, scientists and professionals, they emerge also as human beings, as creatures of God, and not as robots. J. G. G.

What My Religion Does For Me

Whenever I feel tired or sad, I try to stop in church for a few minutes. I just sit there in the semi-darkness, and I can feel the quiet calm settle on me, reaching in my heart and pulling the sadness out. I leave the church feeling refreshed and happy. This is what my religion does for me.

My religion helps me to have courage in this stormy sea of life. It teaches me that I must bear all the little hurts and disappointments, which are part of growing up, with a certain amount of resignation—yes, even happiness. It gives me courage to keep on when skies are gloomy, and everything looks depressing and sad.

My religion picks me up

whenever I am down, and tells me I have another chance. Although I may get discouraged and turn my back on everything, it is still there, waiting for me to return once more.

Perhaps the most important thing my religion does for me is to make me realize that everything happens for the best. Knowing that Someone is watching over me and is doing what He thinks is best, helps me to overcome any sadness or bitterness I might have when things don't work out the way I think they should. At times like this my religion means the most to me, for it gives me faith—faith in God, faith in mankind, and faith in the future. This is what my religion does for me.

Karen Lachowitch

This Week in American History

On June 22, 1696—J. Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, was born in England. He and others were granted a charter in 1732 for the establishment of Georgia, the largest of our states east of the Mississippi. They held the land "in trust for the poor," as Georgia was intended to provide a refuge for Englishmen imprisoned for debt and for oppressed Protestants throughout Europe. England favored the colony because it was hoped that Georgia would serve as a buffer between the previously settled

wealthy colony of South Carolina and hostile, Spanish-controlled Florida. As a social experiment, the colony was a success. Englishmen, Scots, Austrians, Bohemians, Germans and Jews immigrated to Georgia during the first years. But the colony did not prosper economically until it passed from the control of its "trustees" to the status of a Crown Colony. Oglethorpe returned to England in 1743, but always retained an interest in American affairs. He refused to command the Loyalist troops who fought the American Revolutionists, and was among the first to greet John Adams on his arrival in England as ambassador and to congratulate him on American independence. Oglethorpe died in 1785, at the venerable age of 89.

On June 25, 1876—Lieutenant-Col. George Armstrong Custer and his force of 264 men were wiped out by a large party of Sioux Indians led by Chief Sitting Bull, on the Little Big Horn River in Montana. Custer and the Seventh Cavalry had been sent by General Terry to locate the enemy, but the size of the Indian forces was estimated at only seven hundred men. On June 24th Custer's scouts located the Indians and the next day he attacked. He was outnumbered about 20 to one, driven back and completely surrounded. In the ensuing brief but fierce encounter, Custer and all his men were slain. Their bodies were found the following day, all but Custer stripped and scalped. Custer had been a brilliant cavalry leader during the Civil War. The battle on June 25, 1876, has become known through legend as 'Custer's Last Stand.'

on had been killed by the arrows and spears of the boyars. Near the bank of a noisy mountain stream, in a glade deep within the forest, the huntsmen had pitched their tents. Smoke rose high from huge campfires where hung from iron racks great steaming kettles and where the meat of the game was being turned by the servants as it broiled and baked, to feed Tuhar's company of guests. Today, the last day of the hunt was to be devoted to the most important and most dangerous of all, the hunt for bears. At the top of steeply sloping hill strewn with broken branches and fallen timber and densely forested with sturdy beech and pine trees, separated from the rest of the terrain by deep ravines and gorges, was the ancient breeding ground of the mighty Bruin. There, Maxim Berkut, their mountain guide, assured them could be found the dens of the female bears from which they brought forth their offspring to instill terror into the entire community, on visiting its peaceful pastures.

ing communities.

In those days to undertake a hunt for a big game was not just a pastime but a grim and bloody risk, hazardous to life and limb. Bison, bears and wild boars are truculent, malignant brutes. Seldom did anyone ever succeed in killing one of them with a bow and arrow. Even deer were not bagged without a struggle. The actual kill most often had to be made by facing the animal and plunging a spear into its heart with all one's might. If the spear missed its mark, the life of the hunter became greatly endangered, especially if he was unable at the crucial moment to find momentary refuge from which to launch a renewed attack with a hunting knife or a strong, long-handled battleaxe.

Therefore it was not surprising to find that Tuhar and his entourage prepared for the hunt as if for a siege of war, with a supply of ammunition, bows and arrows, a coterie of servants, provisions of food and even a reputable sorcerer who knew how to heal wounds.

Nor was there anything unusual in that Tuhar and his

guests were themselves as fully armed as warriors except for steel helmets and armor which would have been too burdensome to manage on their trek through the jungle growth and over-fallen timber of the mountainside. The only remarkable aspect of this expedition was the presence of Tuhar's daughter, Myroslava, who not forsaking her father even in this adventure, ventured to join his company of hunters.

The Tuholians, seeing her riding boldly and proudly among her father's guests, like a straight young willow tree among the oaks, followed her mounted form with approving eyes and spoke thus to one another: "What a girl! She'd make a fine young warrior, and probably a better man than her father!"

This was no mean compliment for Tuhar Wovk was a man as physically solid and strong as a giant oak, broad of shoulders, brawny, and with a thick growth of black beard and hair so that he might well himself have been mistaken for one of the hairy Tuholian bears which he was bound to

hunt down. But such a daughter as his Myroslava was also hard to find. Aside from her high rank of birth, her beauty, her loveable, kindly disposition, which a number of her contemporaries could no doubt be found to possess in equal degree (though not many could surpass her at that) there was one respect in which none would ever rival her and that was in her freespirted nature, her initiative, the high degree of muscular development and dauntless courage, manifest only in those young men brought up under the direst stress of circumstances requiring from them an unremitting struggle with relentless vigor.

It was apparent that from the outset, Myroslava had been permitted the greatest personal freedom, that her upbringing had been masculine in nature and that within the pleasingly formed feminine body dwelt a forceful and valiant spirit.

She was Tuhar's only child, her mother having died at her birth. Her nurse, an old peasant woman, had trained her from earliest childhood in the per-

formance of practical, everyday tasks. And when she grew older, her father, to assuage his loneliness, took her everywhere with him. To satisfy her impulsive, zealous nature, he taught her the use of all the implements of warfare in the art of self-defense, to bear discomforts without complaint and to face danger without flinching. The greater the difficulties which presented themselves, the more audacious she grew in overcoming them, the stronger she developed physically and the more self-reliant mentally. Despite all this, Myroslava never for a moment was unfeminine. She was sweet of nature, good of heart and demure. All this, combined with her training, made a most harmonious and charming combination, so that whoever saw her and heard her speak, could never forget her. Her walk, her lovely voice made them recall to memory the best moments of their lives, their youth; just as the first breath of spring brings memories to an old man of his young love.

The big game hunt was in its third day. Many deer and big-

Khrushchev's Attack On Stalin

(Concluded from page 2)

perialistic powers and shot. We are now asked to accept this treason of Beria as we were formerly asked to accept the treason of all his opponents. The arrest and trial of Beria and his execution throws as much doubt in the form in which it was expressed upon the motives of Khrushchev as upon the motives of Stalin and Beria.

In the military charges against Stalin, Khrushchev still repeats the statement that the Soviets were able with their damaged industry "to supply our armed forces with everything which was necessary to destroy the enemy". Still there is not a word about the aid of the United States and the West in material. Khrushchev's thesis is that the early defeats were merely the result of Stalin's mistakes. He cannot admit that the mass surrenders represented Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Baltic opposition to the principles of Communism.

So we can continue through almost every point of the address. As we do so, we can begin to see the light. This is a speech of Communists to Communists for Communists. The paranoic Stalin abetting and abetted by the spy Beria attacked the members of the party, the elite of the Soviet Union. That Khrushchev promises to stop. Much will be done secretly. "We should not give ammunition to the enemy; we should not wash our dirty linen before their eyes".

There is not a word in the whole speech that simply and unequivocally looks to the betterment of the unhappy conditions of the non-Communist masses of the Soviet Union. There is not a word that reflects upon Stalin's persecution of non-Communists. There is not a shred of hope held out that this will stop for Stalin viewed everything from the standpoint of the working class and Communism.

The speech is a masterpiece of deception for it superficially fits into the friendly smile of the Soviet Union to-day, but behind that smile there is still the grim and frightening terror that has been the unceasing policy of the Soviets from the day when Lenin first seized power. The leopard is not changing his spots. He is merely putting on a show to correct a minor blemish.

We shall hear and read of course many fine speeches from the hidden supporters of Communism. There will be frantic acceptance of it egged on by Russia Firsters and by fellow travellers who may be expected to appear openly in increased numbers. Yet more than ever it is necessary to emphasize again and again that there can be no peaceful co-existence, no confidence, no trust and no hope of peace until the Kremlin gang is fully destroyed and the victims of Russian Communism aggression are liberated once and for all.

Melting Pot Of America

The United States is known throughout the world as the "melting pot"... millions of people of various nationalities, colors, and creeds, "melted" into one unified element that is "radioactive" with freedom and initiative. Americans. Throughout this nation, these people can be found in factories, offices, and homes, working at a task intended to benefit their fellow man.

cellaneous sheet iron. As the years passed and America grew, so did this enterprise. This melting pot of America absorbed immigrants of many nationalities, colors, and creeds... giving them their tasks in the never ending process of building a great and free nation.

On June 7th, 8th and 9th, this firm opened its doors and invited customers, competitors, employees, and neighbors to make a tour through the Ruesor Chicago Plant (the world's largest steel service plant in operation)... and more than 16,000 people came and saw. The plant was in actual operation throughout the tours, and it was a magnificent sight to see the unity and cooperation displayed by the workers... people of virtually every nationality, race, and creed, working as a unit to serve their fellow American.

There are almost 200 Ukrainians employed in this plant.

UNA Shows Gains For 1956

The May 1956 issue of The Fraternal Monitor, "Since 1890 a standard bearer for fraternalism," lists the gains of the various fraternal benefit societies during 1955.

In the "Gains in certificates in force" section, the Ukrainian National Association is in 33rd place with a net increase of 885. Fifty-one organizations were listed.

"Gains in insurance in force" shows the UNA in 44th position with a net gain of \$1,286,477. Sixty-four societies were listed.

The UNA rated in 31st place in "Gains in junior certificates" with 586. This list contained 45 societies.

In an alphabetical listing of the fraternal benefit societies,

the magazine listed the UNA as having paid out \$9,396,409 in benefits since its organization.

In another alphabetical listing, it is recorded that the UNA owns \$1,238,774 in Government bonds.

In a list of 124 societies, the UNA is reported as having paid out \$125,744 in dividends in 1955.

The Fraternal Monitor, in a list of 157 millionaire societies, listed the Ukrainian National Association in 36th place with assets of \$17,869,927.09.

The magazine lists the official journals of 164 societies, and mentions the Svoboda with Anton Dragan as editor. The magazine also carries a UNA advertisement.

Theodore Lutwiniak

UYL-NA Convention

(Concluded from page 1)

A distinct convention highlight this year will be the Convention Concert Sunday afternoon at Kleinhan's.

Here Canadian artists will join hands with U.S. talent to bring the songs, music and dances of Ukraine before the public eye.

At least three Dominion-wide Canadian Ukrainian organizations are now cooperating to make the convention and concert a success. These are the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada; Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association, and Ukrainian Canadian Veterans, Canadian Legion, Toronto Convention Committee is trying to interest still other groups in active participation.

Ohio Committee is in charge of the Banquet and Ball ceremony, traditionally the ballroom highlight of the convention. Girls, gowns and corsages are the feature of the evening here—and civic, federal digni-

ties will attend as patrons and guests.

Sessions adjourn Monday, and the Monday Farewell Dance will be supervised by Detroit Committee.

An item of particular importance in planning your convention trip this year will be the fact that the convention this year takes place in a border city. Labor Day Week End sees a stream of thousands of cars from Canada to the U.S. for this holiday and hotel accommodations are as scarce as hen's teeth. Registrations must be booked in advance with the convention registration committee headed by Jean Lisko.

League members will soon receive convention registration forms for convention and hotel booking. These must be returned to Miss Jean Lisko, 255 Indian Road, Toronto, Canada. For further details, and advance registration information, write to Miss Lisko at the above address.

The Type Speaks

By Frederic W. Goudy

I AM TYPE! Of my earliest ancestry neither history, nor relics remain. The wedge-shaped symbols impressed in plastic clay by Babylonian builders in the dim past foreshadowed me: from them through the hieroglyphs of the ancient Egyptians, the lapidary inscriptions of the Romans, down to the beautiful letters by the scribes of the Italian Renaissance I was in the making.

John Gutenberg was the first to cast me in metal. From his chance thought straying through an idle reverie—a dream most golden—the profound art of printing, with movable types was born. Cold, rigid and implacable I may be—yet the first impress of my face brought the Divine Word to countless thousands.

I bring into the light of day the precious stores of knowledge and wisdom long hidden in the grave of ignorance. I coin for you the enchanting tale, the philosopher's moralizing, and the poet's phantasies;

I enable you to exchange the irksome hours that come, at times, to every one, for sweet and happy hours with books... golden urns filled with all the manna of the past.

In books, I present to you a portion of the Eternal Mind caught in its progress through the world, stamped in an instant, & preserved for eternity. Through me Socrates & Plato, Chaucer and the Bards become your faithful friends who ever surround and minister to you. I am the leaden army that conquers the world:

I AM TYPE!

FAVORITE ANECDOTE

Shepilov, Soviet Foreign Minister relates the following incident of the then editor of Pravda concerning his troubles with the Soviet secret police. One day, he had tea with a group of students, and deciding to test the education of the students, asked one young man,

Misplaced Welcome

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: In protest to the current "visit" of Metropolitan Nikolai of Russia and his official entourage, I wish to remind our good American people that these visiting dignitaries do not represent the true hierarchy of the church and faithful in the Soviet Union because most of them have been imprisoned, exiled, murdered, or socially ostracized.

We should invite the true and rightful ecclesiastical representatives who now languish in horrendous slave camps of the MVD. Among the foremost is the Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan of Lviv, Ukraine, Archbishop Joseph Slipey, and the other bishops, thousands of priests and faithful in the infamous Vorkuta and Solovki death camps of Russia and Siberia.

It must be a tragic disappointment for these persecuted Christians in Ukraine and other iron curtain countries to hear

that this blessed paradise of freedom and hope to all the world—our America—has extended its hand in friendship to these masquerading clerics whose hands drip with blood of millions of innocent victims.

The subjugated must sorrowfully ponder the futility of expecting or hoping for any respite from their suffering when such cordial welcome is accorded to these leaders in America, Britain and other free Christian nations.

When these leaders return to Russia they proclaim to the populace that their salvation lies in the Kremlin leaders and Russia—not the free world. All this fanfare is shrewdly converted into useful propaganda by the Reds to our detriment.

Naturally, many are led to believe that the free world is oblivious to their tragic plight—that we have unwittingly succumbed to Communist blandishments, accepting their contemptive promises and overtures and thus subjecting to question the resistance movement among these people.

Theodore Bleech Warren, Pa.

A SMASHING HIT



The Ukrainian Folk Ballet of the Twin Cities scored a smashing success on June 4th at the Centennial Plaza in Downtown Minneapolis. They were asked to open the festivities for the year.

The viewers were thrilled at the show they saw. The First National Bank, sponsor of Centennial Plaza, expressed great delight in the dances, and several more dancing engagements have been booked because of this performance, and it is believed that the entire group will be asked to be in the parade.

A recent Wall Street Journal news story told of current advances in the manufacture and use of industrial measuring instruments: tolerances that before the war were held to a thousandth of an inch moved up to ten-thousandths of an inch during the war and are now being held to millionths of an inch.

"It would seem that man's progress could almost be measured against the increasing ability to divide the inch into smaller and smaller increments," says A. V. Bodine, president of Bodine Corp., Bridgeport, Conn.

True, as far as man's mechanical progress is concerned, the goal of mechanical perfection cannot be reached, but it is being more and more closely approximated.

But what about man's moral and spiritual progress? Are we decreasing, or increasing, the moral tolerances we allow ourselves?

Industry is finding that the nearperfection that once was regarded as "ideal but impractical" is eminently practical. Why do we not see that moral goodness that strives toward perfection is just as practical—instead of considering it, as most of us apparently do, as "so far in the realm of idealism" as to be largely a joke?

"Tell me, who wrote 'Anna Karenina'?"

"Not me, comrade Shepilov," came the quick reply. "Not me—I assure you."

The following day, Shepilov told the secret police chief of this episode.

"You see the nonsense that goes on as a result of your stupid methods." "I ask a student who wrote 'Anna Karenina', and he tells me it wasn't him."

Some time later that day, the secret police chief came back and said: "I have dealt with the student you mentioned."

"Well, what have you done?" asked Shepilov.

"I had him around at the office an hour, and he has now confessed that he did write 'Anna Karenina'."

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Success!

The Pro-Convention Dance last Saturday at the Ukrainian Home Dnipro in Buffalo, N.Y. (the 1956 UYL-NA Convention City this coming Labor Day Weekend) was a tremendous success. The affair was sponsored by the UYL-NA Executive Board and was efficiently run by the very fine Canadian Ukrainians, with Walt Warwick as chairman.

We wish to thank the over 100 people who attended this fine affair for travelling into Buffalo and helping to make this affair the huge success it was. Ukrainians from Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, upper New York State (Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, etc) and the almost 200 people from such Canadian areas as Toronto, Hamilton, Grimsby, St. Catharines, etc. all helped to stir up a great deal of enthusiasm and a great time was had by all.

All in all, the unanimous opinion of all participants was that this was a great affair (more sectional rallies of this sort should be tried) and a tremendous appetizer for the UYL-NA Convention at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, N.Y. this coming Labor Day Weekend, Aug. 31-Sept. 3, 1956.

A word to the wise—Get your Convention registration now and be sure of a hotel reservation over the 4 day holiday. Send \$13.50 to Miss Jean Lisko—255 Indian Road—Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Buffalo Briefs—Vera Strawniak and Laverne Korduk, motored to NYC to sight-see, after the Buffalo deal... Mr. and Mrs. Ed (Jean Harasym) Maynerik relate that they will soon move into their own home. Good luck, people!...

Speaking of homes, seems like lawyer Andy Orischak invited everyone to come up and see his beautiful residence in Toronto... AIKoteko and Ed Maynerik hopped over to Rochester to view the US. Open on Saturday and then made it back for the dance, didn't bring much luck to Ukrainian golfers Mike Souchak and Mike Homa, who once played basketball for the Bridgeport (Conn.) Ukrainians in UYLNA.

...Speaking of Rochester, Harry Kasha and Joe Smindak dropped off there on the way to Buffalo and brought back a pair of neat-looking "aodies"...

Mike Zadorecki of Cleveland and a former UYL-NA prexy, related that he met movie star Jack Palance and Jack told him that fellow thespians Natalie Wood, her kid sister and

Nick Adams are Ukrainians. Mike came up with UYL-NA vice prexy Andy Boyko and several others in his canary yellow station wagon... Ann Ross relates that Natalie Kotenko and June Sully will do a gypsy dance and fortune telling bit, respectively on the Friday night (Aug. 31) Welcome Dance at the Hotel Statler Terrace Room in Buffalo. That right, "mine gypsy"?

Auburn, led by big Mike Lepak and Russ "Smiley" Kastiek, doing all right by the Canadian gals. Come to think of it, all you fellows, there was plenty of feminine pulchritude from Canada—all lovely. Just make tracks for Buffalo next Labor Day weekend, men!... And you American gals, head the boys off at the (I was going to say "pass") Welcome dance.

Again, get your \$13.50 for registration in now, to Jean Lisko, who I might add, is quite a dish herself. (Why not send her a personal post-script, too, fellas, and I am sure she'd appreciate it). We'll be trying to make Jean's job easier by only taking the first 1,500 registrants and then closing the books on all late comers.

New Jersey UYL

This weekend the N.J.-UYL is holding their 3rd annual outing at the UNA resort "Soyuzivka" at Kerkhonson, N.Y. (Exit 18—N.Y. State Thruway). Many and various type games, a barbecue on Saturday night and even a serious discussion on contemporary Ukrainian youth matters are on the agenda for the Jersey-ites and their many friends and guests. Can't miss being a great weekend affair so come on out, you all.

Cultural Courses For the 3rd successive year, the UNA will sponsor the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka during the entire month of August.

The active NJ-UYL will sponsor a student (must be Ukrainian from New Jersey between 16 and 21 years of age) to Soyuzivka. All that is required is a single letter stating "Why I would like to attend the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka". Send the letter to: Walter Bodnar—414 So. 10th St.—Newark, N.J.

The winner will receive a \$120 scholarship, plus the chance of learning so much more about his or her Ukrainian background, plus a full month's (Aug.) vacation mixing with many other Ukrainian youths from all over the country.

Get your letters in right now kids!

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY"!

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Ukrainian Cath. Church, Bayonne, N. J.
at WAYSIDE PARK
217 Bound Brook Road, Dunellen, N. J.

on Sunday afternoon, JULY 1st, 1956

Music by
HENRY JAY and his American - Polka Orchestra
Donation \$1.00
Buses available at Church. — First Bus 11 A.M.

DIRECTIONS — From Bayonne, take Route No. 1 to Route No. 22, approximately 25 miles to first Dunellen Sign. Make left turn on N. Washington Ave., go 1 1/2 miles to North Ave., turn right, go 1 mile to Wayside Park which is located on the right hand side.

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Newly renovated rooms Excellent cuisine
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Application For Admission

TO THE
Ukrainian Cultural Courses,
U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.
August 1 to 29, 1956

Name

Address

Age Member of U.N.A. Branch

• Ability to speak Ukrainian, slight, fair, good. •

Enclosing deposit of \$.....

(Total Fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of this amount is required with Application.)

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