

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.  
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# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

## UKRAINIAN WEEKLY UKRAINIAN DAILY

### The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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#### FIFTH UKRAINIAN CANADIAN CONGRESS

By PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING

The Fifth All-Canada Congress of Ukrainian Canadians met at the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg July 5-7, 1956. It was the culmination of a series of dominion-wide conferences of the leading Ukrainian groups held in Winnipeg during the preceding two weeks, each of which considered the subjects discussed and to be discussed from their own angle. The Congress was then to a larger degree than in the UCCA a meeting place for developed ideas rather than an open legislative forum.

This was well-shown by the fact that there were scarcely eight hours before the final session allotted to a consideration of the basic reasons for the Congress. The serious work was done in the different committees and as I had reason to know from the discussions on culture, literature, schools and art these committees were in almost continuous session as they tried to work out common programs to provide directives and methods to govern work in these fields for the next three years.

The program listed 23 constituent societies of Dominion scope but there were also local societies grouped in provincial sections and some groups of individuals. All societies have an equal representation in the formal delegates to the Congress and the Committee on Statutes was very busy in formulating new policies for the organization of the Canadian Ukrainian Committee and for strengthening in an acceptable way the power and efficiency of the centre.

In all this we must remember the differences between the organization and development of the general and political life in Canada and the United States. These differences are reflected in the Ukrainian organizations and the most striking is the superior importance of those organizations connected with the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and the lesser importance of the definite mutual benefit and fraternal organizations which like the UNA are so strong in the United States.

Yet despite these external organizations and questions, the main problems faced by the Ukrainian organizations of Canada are the same as those in the United States. They concern the position of the Ukrainians in the general Canadian body politic, the Ukrainian efforts to secure the aid of the Canadian public opinion and government for the liberation of Ukraine and for opposition to Russian Communist colonialism and for the development of interest in Ukrainian culture and language in the Canadian schools and universities and in the development of special Ukrainian schools.

The accomplishments of the Ukrainian Committee in these fields can only be measured by Canadian standards. It has accomplished more than any of the other Slavic groups in Canada but there is little doubt that in the field of publication in English it recognizes the work of the UNA, and the UCCA in setting a real pattern. The question of schools and other methods of instruction and propaganda as well as questions of agricul-

ture and labor must be judged by the general Canadian situation.

It was therefore of great interest to listen to the addresses of the various Ukrainian representatives in Ottawa as well as those of the Canadian political parties, all of which were represented by non-Ukrainians. The two minor parties, the Social Credit and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, were both represented by their leaders, Solon Low and M. J. Caldwell respectively. The dominant Liberal Party was represented by the parliamentary assistant to the Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Public Welfare and head of the Canadian Delegation to the UN. The Conservative opposition was represented by John Diefenbaker, parliamentary assistant to the leader, Hon. George Drew, who made undoubtedly the most forceful statement in favor of Ukrainian independence at the closing banquet. He seemed well aware of the Ukrainian problem and spoke directly to the point without indulging in the hesitating policy of other representatives.

President Wytwitsky, the President of the Ukrainian National Republic, in exile, received a warm welcome and so did Miss Mary Beck, Councillor of the City of Detroit.

On Friday evening the Congress arranged special exercises in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko in the Winnipeg Auditorium with an audience of over 3,000 people. Franko's daughter, Anna Franko-Klyuchko, spoke despite the efforts of the Communists to prevent it. I also spoke and so did Prof. Paul Yuzuk of the University of Manitoba. There was an excellent musical program, a combined choir conducted by Yu. Tkach, solos by Irena Turkevych-Martynets and Mykhaylo Minsky and a ballet arranged by Dariya Nyzhankivska-Snihurovych. The evening was most effective and successful.

In passing, it may be mentioned that the Communists attempted on Saturday, July 7, to exploit the Franko anniversary by opening an Ivan Franko Museum and erecting a statue of Franko and by staging a concert in which quantity far outweighed quality, a huge relatively unprepared choir and a tremendous number of sloppy dancers. The gathering was bitter at the refusal of Franko's daughter to appear and at the denial of visas to a Soviet delegation.

Taken as a whole, the Fifth Congress was an outstanding success in every way. It was somewhat smaller than the Fourth Congress in point of numbers but it reflected the progress that the Ukrainians of Canada are making in every walk of life. It is truly fair to say that they have now begun to receive due recognition from the Canadian government and Canadian public opinion. The appointment of such an outstanding figure as William Wall of Winnipeg as Senator and the election of several members of the Canadian Parliament from various political parties are coming more and more to assure the Ukrainians a voice in the general administration of Canadian affairs, as

#### CANADIAN GOVT. AID ASKED IN UKRAINIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

The fifth all-Canada congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee held July 5, 6 and 7th last in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, appealed to the Canadian Government to apply to the problem of the independence of Ukraine the same attitude as it presents toward the satellites now under Soviet domination, the "Winnipeg Free Press" reported.

The appeal was made in form of a resolution unanimously adopted.

The resolution demanded the removal of the Red army's occupation forces from Ukraine. It also demands a free election in Ukraine under international protection.

UN Influence

The congress also suggested that the Canadian government use its good offices in the United Nations and in the commonwealth toward developing a sympathetic attitude to the Ukrainian cause.

The congress said the most important factor in the mutual international safety against Communism was the principle of independence of all peoples conquered by Russian imperialism. It said that the principle has not yet become the practical policy of the democratic free world.

The congress also asked that the Ukrainian Canadian Committee tell the govern-

ment that the Ukrainians are disturbed over the co-existence tactics of the Kremlin because these new tactics have not altered its aim of dominating the whole world.

The congress endorsed one central representation of the Ukrainian people in the free world—the Ukrainian National Council in Europe formed in 1948. However, the congress expressed its dissatisfaction that all Ukrainian political parties in Europe have not as yet fully consolidated themselves.

Appeal to Europe

The Congress appealed to the leaders of these political parties in Europe to complete consolidation on the basis of the platform of the Ukrainian National Council.

On the Canadian political scene the congress urged action to combat voters' indifference on elections and efforts be made to have the Ukrainian electors go to the polls.

The congress also appealed to other Ukrainian organizations not yet in the Ukrainian Canadian committee to join it and thereby complete the consolidation of the Ukrainian organizations.

At present, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee represents 23 dominion-wide Ukrainian organizations.

#### "Nothing More Dangerous"

Dr. Robert Wilson, chairman of the Board of Standard Oil of Indiana, was the commencement speaker at Hastings College graduation ceremonies. His young listeners heard some wise and important words.

He made it clear that he does not share the belief, "too common among businessmen today, that our colleges and universities are hotbeds of communism or socialism." But he did express concern that "our students are too much inclined to take for granted the wonderful advantages they enjoy," and that "so few seem to emerge with real enthusiasm for the American way of life and its amazing achievements." This is "especially disturbing at a time, when the

well as a means of countering Soviet influence and advancing the cause of the liberation of Ukraine.

The Congress like all such meetings was a demonstration more than a deliberative forum. Its solutions must be carried out by its component societies and sections as well as its central committee. The reports of the accomplishments since the work of the Fourth Congress were imposing and we can be sure that the Ukrainian course in Canada in the next years will be a better guide to the success of the Fifth Congress than any detailed summary of its formal work. The winning of Canadian as well as of American support for Ukraine must be achieved on both the national and the local levels. It involves the mutual understanding of the Ukrainian population and the general mass of the people. It demands steady and constant work and that will in time surely bring to pass the independence of Ukraine and its recognition as a free state in a free world.

Communists seem to have found a way to distort the truth and propagandize whole generations of their youth into apparently enthusiastic support for dictatorships which enslave the individual, glorify brute force, deny individualism and deny existence of a Supreme Being.

Then he came to the heart of the matter: "We must do more at all levels of education to better understand what we have, how we got it and what we must do to preserve it. And we must make sure that our schools build ideals as they build knowledge. There is nothing more dangerous in the world today than high intelligence coupled with low ideals."

UNDERTONES OF CO-EXISTENCE

In an article which deals with the Soviet Army the Soviet-Ukrainian illustrated journal, "The Ukraine," speaks its mind about American soldiers, as follows:

"Every soldier, whether Roman legionary, German mercenary, French musketeer of Louis XV's day, Turkish janizary, Napoleonic grenadier, or British 'Tommy,' S.S. man or American soldier,—they all were and are the forces which are isolated from the people and are hostile to the latter... Wherever American soldiers occupy territory, the blood of defenseless women and children is shed, brigadism prevails, buildings are demolished, crops are destroyed, forests are burnt down, the earth groans, and the innocent victims curse those responsible for their sufferings."

Such was the opinion held by the Bolsheviks of American soldiers, only a few months ago. Truly, most harmonious undertones of "peaceful" co-existence!

#### Strong Resistance Revealed In Ukraine

William Piddington, ex-British paratrooper who spent four years in a Russian slave camp, declared that there was an underground resistance movement in Ukraine nearly big enough to topple the Government.

He said that while he was in the slave camps in Siberia, serving a thirty-eight-year sentence for "espionage," he worked hand-in-hand with the Ukrainian resistance movement. Even in Siberia, Piddington said, it was strong enough to cause Russian authorities considerable trouble.

Since his release he has managed to maintain some contact with the group, he explained, and he is quite certain that the resistance move-

ment is still going strong.

In Ukraine itself, he said, resistance organizations are so strong that they are able to maintain their own arms factories—and the country is constantly on the edge of chaos.

Piddington was passing through East Germany in 1950 on his way to visit a girl friend when he was arrested.

He had no permit to be in East Germany, and when he presented his British passport he was immediately charged with espionage.

Eventually, he was sentenced and taken to Siberia, where he remained until the Russians released him last July.

He has written a book, "Russian Frenzy."

#### BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

This year, the districts of Kyiv, Rivno, Drohobych, Lviv, Chernihiv, and Tarnopol have been severely censured by the Ministry of Ukrainian Farming (Silake Hospodarstvo Ukraine) for not having fulfilled their sowing quotas by April 30th. Only 9.7 to 17 per cent of the quotas fixed were fulfilled in these districts. The Ministry affirms that this is due to absenteeism on the part of the farmers themselves and to the fact that the leaders of the kolkhozes have failed to arouse their interests.

According to instructions issued by the Soviet Ministry of Education, examinations on the history of the U.S.S.R. are to be abolished for the time being. The Ministry states that this measure has proved necessary since the history of the U.S.S.R. is being rewritten.

Ukrainian writers are accused of having concealed "dangerous" conceptions of Ukrainian "bourgeois" nationalism. The newspaper, "Literaturna Hazeta," affirms that they ascribe the individual cultural development of Ukraine to the latter country and not to Russia, and deny the fact that "proletarian" culture originated in Ukraine in the pre-August period. They are likewise accused of disseminating the nationalist theory of the double origin of Marxism and proletarian culture. Numerous works of the Association of Ukrainian Writers have been confiscated by the ideological censorship.

At the beginning of this year, purges were carried out in the Komsomol in Ukraine, as well as in the whole of U.S.S.R. Every Komsomol member is obliged to go to the Kom-

somol headquarters for his new membership card. This year, however, many members failed to appear and were, accordingly, excluded from the Komsomol ranks.

So-called workers' correspondents have carried out inspections as regards food conditions in restaurants, inns, and drugstores, etc., in Kharkiv. It was revealed that very little is done to meet the primary needs of the workers. Conditions, on the whole, are most unhygienic. There are not even facilities in such eating-houses for the workers to wash their hands before a meal, and the food served there is completely lacking in variety. On the other hand, however, there are several luxurious restaurants in the centre of the high Party officials.

The "Communist Ukraine," No. 3, 1956, sharply criticizes the newspapers which are printed in Ukraine. The writers of articles appearing in these papers are accused of displaying a lack of initiative and of revealing a certain standardization in their articles, which are lacking in ideological content and border on "bourgeois" idealism. It is pointed out that the editors are persons who have never had anything whatsoever to do with journalistic work. (It looks as though there is likely to be a purge among newspapermen in the near future).

In the Voroshilovhrad and Krym districts, young people, who have completed attendance at ten-class schools, are now being registered for resettlement in Central Asia and Siberia, according to a report in the "Komsomolska Pravda," of May 8, 1956. The lists are prepared in the schools without the young people, being consulted.

(A.B.N. Correspondence)

#### Ukrainian Festival at Rochester

Rochester Ukrainian Americans gathered at Elser's Grove in Rochester, N. Y. on July 4th. Approximately 1,000 people, representing 28 civic Ukrainian groups attended. The program featured lively folk dances performed by swirling dancers garbed in the colorful Ukrainian costumes, and Ukrainian folk songs.

One of the speakers at the festival was New York attorney, Michael Piznak, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association and the treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress

Committee of America, who warned of the injustices and danger of communism.

"Watch out for the crooks in the Kremlin. They are putting on a new look which is deceitful. They are trying to enslave the whole civilized world, including America," he said.

Other speakers included Sen. Frank E. Van Lare, vice-Mayor Joseph Farbo, Judge Joseph G. Fritsch, Judge Fred B. Goodelle and Sheriff Albert W. Skinner. William Andrus and Konstantine Shewchuk were co-chairmen.

#### Ukrainians Participate in International Festival



Ukrainian booth at the International Festival in Michigan State University arranged by Miss Boychuk and Mr. P. Panchak.

The Ukrainian students again participated in this year's International Festival in the Michigan State University held May 12th.

Despite the small number of students at the university, a fine program was arranged in which 30 other nationality groups took part.

A display of the beautiful Ukrainian embroidery, wood carving, pysanky, klymy (rugs) loaned by several Ukrainian individuals brought many comments from the thou-

sands of visitors at the exhibition, many of whom for the first time ever saw such intricate needle work.

Participating in the program were Mrs. Dudynska, Miss Boychuk, the Bandurist Quartet of Detroit, Messrs. Ciura, Kytasty, Potapenko and Kucher.

Among the many flags of the United Nations there were displayed two Ukrainian flags, one a blue and red as symbol of enslaved Ukraine and the other a blue and yellow one symbol of a free Ukraine.

#### AMERICAN REPORTER ON UKRAINE

A series of stories have appeared in the Cleveland News written by Doris O'Donnell, first Cleveland journalist to visit Russia since World War II.

Among her comments, Miss O'Donnell asks: do the Russians stage-set the conditions, the housing, the factories and the buildings they show Americans? It appears so, for while Miss O'Donnell visited Kiev, in the rich Ukrainian farm belt, the buildings were white-washed and spick-and-span. There were also individually owned pigs, poultry, sheep and cattle tended by families. There were newly reconstructed cattle barns, tractor shops, machine shops, private homes white-washed with thatched roofs. Brigades work the farms under radio supervision of a collective director. Production charts are made up and work day norms are specified. The machine shop has tool-room and foundry where workmen make parts for farm equipment. All this is clever stage setting to fool the innocent, actually faked stage props.

Visiting the kindergarten, Miss O'Donnell found that bakery workers in Kiev own a kindergarten where 100 preschool age children are given care while parents work. Children whose parents work nights remain in the kindergarten, going home Saturdays and Sundays. The mothers of the children often work side by side with their husbands, in the factories on the farms.

Regarding the churches in Soviet Union, Miss O'Donnell writes that the St. Vladimir Cathedral in Kiev was filled to capacity with parishioners dressed in their Sunday best. Old men and women attended the services. The only children were youngsters, no teenagers showed up, and only a handful of men and women in late thirties and early forties.

The interior of St. Vladimir's is a treasury of frescoes of saints, the Virgin and Child, portraits of Christ, ikons in beautiful colors, relics of long-dead saints framed in glass caskets. The priests in satin

brocaded vestments blessed the congregation, the parishioners passing the relics of St. Vladimir, bowing and praying.

Miss O'Donnell also visited the centuries old St. Sophia's Cathedral, and told that according to the Soviets an attempt is being made to salvage its beautiful fading frescoes, its domes and tower bell.

In truth it is now a government memorial and not a place of worship where people can come in and worship as they please. Another farce to blind the American tourists.

The tour of Ukraine left an impression with Miss O'Donnell that the "Ukrainians are no freer than the rest of the Soviet population, yet there is an undeniable air of national pride and independence here." This impression Miss O'Donnell gathered from the way the people walk, their clothes, the expressions on their faces, their actions.

Miss O'Donnell asked one of her guides "Why doesn't Ukraine get her independence back?" The quick reply came, "We are independent. We are autonomous, we can withdraw anytime we wish. The USSR constitution says we are part of a voluntary organization and can secede at any time."

This is the greatest misstatement ever made. For even as the Soviets admit, a struggle for Ukrainian liberation continues relentlessly and fiercely.

All in all the Soviets know how to fool the American tourists by displaying faked trumped-up settings. A true picture of the situation in Ukraine, the closing of the churches, the persecution of the priests, the long hours of work, the poor living conditions, the low wages, the starvation, the high cost of clothing would certainly portray a dismal picture and not the one as presented to Miss O'Donnell.

In one thing we agree with Miss O'Donnell and that is that Kiev, the capital of Ukraine is a beautiful city with its boulevards and trees in contrast to Moscow or Stalingrad.

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**American and Canadian Ukrainians**

In this issue of the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY we publish the report on the Fifth Congress of Canadian Ukrainians also the address of Professor Clarence A. Manning delivered at the 100th anniversary commemoration of Ivan Franko at Winnipeg Auditorium sponsored by said Fifth Congress. In this issue appears also the continued article of John Panchuk "A Story of Ukrainian Canadians". These articles draw a special attention to the work and efforts of our neighbors, the Ukrainian Canadians, especially the Canadian born Ukrainians.

It is a known fact that the Ukrainian immigration to the United States and Canada is closely bound. Both immigrant groups came from the one "old country," both have experienced pioneering days in these two great countries. And although the Ukrainian immigration to the United States commenced much earlier, the organized communal life began almost simultaneously in both countries of the new world.

However, in this organizational life there were certain important differences, caused by local conditions. In the United States the first Ukrainian immigrants found a greater progress in the way of life, more settled communities and they numbered very little on percentage basis of the entire population. In Canada, on the other hand, the Ukrainians had to make their own settlements on poorly populated lands which, however, helped them to retain their language and customs in the traditional Ukrainian manner. And so in looking over Canadian maps we find today more Ukrainian names of towns, cities, streets than in the United States. The Canadian Ukrainians are after the English, French and Germans the fourth largest nationality group.

Such process of progress, naturally, binds traditionally, linguistically and culturally the Canadian born-Ukrainian generation with their forefathers more than the American born Ukrainian generation. It is a known fact, that the Canadian Ukrainian younger generation speaks more fluently in Ukrainian, that the Ukrainian language is spoken practically at all times, that the ties are closer and that their interest in Ukrainian matters is greater and therefore they are more versed in such matters.

Also as mentioned previously the Canadian Ukrainians form the fourth largest nationality group, and because of this, many of them hold key positions in public offices, in cultural organizations, and professions. The Canadian Ukrainians have their representatives in the Federal and Province parliaments and they appear to be more "in evidence" in Canadian life than the Ukrainians in the United States.

The Ukrainians in Canada and the United States, from the very beginning of their history had close ties, cooperated and worked together. This is evidenced in the organizational life, as for instance, the Ukrainian National Association, which is both American and Canadian, and through this medium we are able to continue in a fraternal spirit to work and cooperate for the good of both the United States and Canada and also for the good of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Cause.

Speaking especially of the American and the Canadian born Ukrainian generation, the Ukrainian National Association found its medium for the unity of ideas, work, interests and co-operation in the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, whose membership comprises Ukrainian youth of the United States as well as of Canada. The Youth League was organized through the influence and support of the Ukrainian National Association, and the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY played a great role in the progress of this organization.

This important factor of continued American-Canadian co-operation will be brought out at the next labor Day weekend convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America in Buffalo, on the Niagara, the meeting place of Canada and the United States.

This should be one of the main topics of the convention, the further a strong co-operation between the American and the Canadian Ukrainian youth which surely is in the best interests and for the good of both countries and from which both younger generations and the League will profit.

**Address of Professor Clarence A. Manning at the 100th Anniversary Of Ivan Franko**

The Ukrainian people everywhere are rightly celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko for it was he who in the last decades before World War I shaped the development of the Ukrainian people, especially in Western Ukraine then included in the Hapsburg Empire but his influence was no less great in that portion which was under Russian rule. This position as a national leader and the national conscience did not come to him quickly or in a sensational manner. It was the result of long years of poorly remunerated toil as a poet, a writer, a critic, a scholar, a journalist, yes and even a politician.

The son of poor peasant parents in the little village of Nahuayevychi, he received the best education that his parents could give him and he made full use of his opportunities. Even as a child and then in the gymnasium and the University of Lviv, he astonished and amazed his fellow-students and teachers by his unlimited capacity for work. He gained full control of both Polish and German as well as Ukrainian and he observed the life around him at the same time.

Taras Shevchenko had already awakened the Ukrainian people from their long sleep but after his death the movement seemed to bog down. The peasants in Galicia were nominally free but they were compelled to work for a pittance on the lands of the Polish landlords. Their intelligentsia wasted their time and energy on sterile and meaningless debates as to the proper relations with Russia or questions of orthography. Their dreams of a free Ukraine were utterly unrealistic and romantic. From his entrance into the world of writing and of journalism, Franko under the influence of Myroslava Drachmaniv advanced a bold political policy which was labelled socialism. It called for the dividing of the great estates, for education, and above all for cooperation. Franko lived at the time when realism and natural sciences seemed to be crowding out all other values and perhaps at time he yielded too much to their spell. Yet his poem "The Eternal Revolutionist" with its appeal to the free human spirit set the standard for his work. He consistently opposed that rigid regimentation that was the goal and methods of Marxism in all its forms and while his advanced views earned for him three arrests from the dominant Polish aristocracy and checked his career as a professor, he stuck to his positions and finally saw himself vindicated.

His early poems with their call to work and self-sacrifice appealed to the students, his stories pictured Galician life in all its stark reality as he knew it, and his journalistic pieces set forth in three languages the program which he would

again proud of her discovery, and then placed the beautiful wrought hunting horn to her coral lips, blew upon it loudly and triumphantly, its echo sounding and re-sounding through the mountain-valleys, breaking off over the woodlands, ravines, growing fainter and finally losing itself in inaccessible brushwood. Upon the sound of Myroslava's horn, in the distance was heard the horn of her father and of the other boys. Myroslava hesitated yet a moment standing high upon a log. The pine tree was very old, dried out, and underneath in a confusion of branches, twigs, rocks she seemed to hear a light crunching and low murmuring. She listened more attentively—but heard nothing. Then she confidently stepped out on her way. She hardly took five steps, when the dried out pine crack-

led and snapped under the feet of Myroslava, and the brave girl together with the rotted logs fell down among the branches, stones and twigs. She landed on her feet without letting go of her weapons. In her hands she held tightly a silver pointed spear; across her back was slung a strong cross bow with a quiver, arrows and tucked behind a beautiful leather belt which seemed to mold her slim girlish figure, was thrust an axe and a wide bone handled hunting knife. Falling unexpectedly into the dark cavern, she didn't feel for a moment any fright, but began to look around searching for some way out. At first she could see nothing clearly, but as her eyes became accustomed to the dimness, she saw such a sight which would frighten to death even the bravest. Barely five

put that ideal in "Zakhar Berkut" where under the guise of a historical novel he painted the picture of a prosperous democratic society ruled by the wisest of the people. Franko continued his work, his message was:— "It is not the time, not the time To serve the Moskal or Pole." It was Ukraine for which men were to live and work and it is only another example of the lies of Moscow that the Communists are now trying to picture him as a Communist and a friend of Russia. They have not hesitated to emend his anti-Russian attacks into attacks on Austria. Yet Franko was more than a mere political hack. Reared in the Western tradition of literature, not the Russian, he was the Ukrainian university and throughout his life he continuously published articles and reviews on all the developments of European literature and he interpreted it for Ukrainian readers. These were no idle words for in his poems as "Withered Leaves" with rare lyric beauty he pictured the emotions of a sensitive soul or in his philosophical poems as the "Death of Cain" he showed how knowledge and life are both responsive to love.

He took a doctorate in the University of Vienna under the most prominent Slavic scholar of the time, Prof. Jagich, but the Polish regime refused him a university post. However as director of the philological Section of the Shevchenko Society and editor of its journals he was able to develop his vast knowledge. He set forth with brutal frankness his conception of his duty to Ukraine as the son of a peasant and while it angered many of the professional patriots, it ultimately strengthened his position. By the time of the 25th anniversary of writing, he had risen above party conflicts and was seen for what he was—the greatest figure in Ukrainian life since the time of Shevchenko.

He summed up his lifework in "Moses." It is the old story of the Bible but it reflected Franko's own conception of a democratic leader who must never yield to the inertia of the people or advance so far beyond them that they cannot follow. The young men after Moses' passing follow on with Joshua "To arms and fight for liberty." That was what Ukraine did one year after Franko died and that struggle is still continuing. It will go on until once again Ukraine is free and when that comes, the work of Franko will be still more completely justified and this man who seemed merely a provincial writer to the people of his own day will stand out as one of the great figures of his day, unassuming but strong and fearless in his pursuit of a human ideal and the welfare of his own and of all mankind.

ed and snapped under the feet of Myroslava, and the brave girl together with the rotted logs fell down among the branches, stones and twigs. She landed on her feet without letting go of her weapons. In her hands she held tightly a silver pointed spear; across her back was slung a strong cross bow with a quiver, arrows and tucked behind a beautiful leather belt which seemed to mold her slim girlish figure, was thrust an axe and a wide bone handled hunting knife. Falling unexpectedly into the dark cavern, she didn't feel for a moment any fright, but began to look around searching for some way out. At first she could see nothing clearly, but as her eyes became accustomed to the dimness, she saw such a sight which would frighten to death even the bravest. Barely five

**A STORY OF UKRAINIAN CANADIANS**

By JOHN PANCHUK, (Battle Creek, Mich.)

Holidays—Christmas At the homes of the settlers, both the religious and social festive traditions of the Christmas holidays were observed in accordance with immemorial customs. The Christmas eve dinner was called the Holy Supper. The table, on which twelve courses were served, was first covered with a thin layer of hay over which a beautifully embroidered linen tablecloth was spread. A few clumps of hay were strewn on the floor under the table.

Some of the main dishes of the Holy Supper were as follows: Whole grains of wheat cooked and sweetened with sugar or honey; "holubtsi," which transliterated means "pigeons," and consisting simply of a tablespoonful of corn grits wrapped in a cabbage leaf or beet leaves, well garnished with hemp seed oil, salt and pepper and cooked or baked in the oven; borsch or vegetable soup cooked with dried fish, diced dough; jellied fish; dried mushrooms fried in hemp oil; "pirohi" or triangular dumplings with different fillers, such as cottage cheese, plums, mashed potatoes, crushed poppy seeds; cooked dehydrated fruits such as apples, plums, pears and cherries; doughnuts baked in hemp seed oil.

A piece of garlic was placed in the center of the table to ward off illness. One loaf of twist bread, ring shaped, called "kolach," was placed at either end of the table with lighted candles stuck in them. Incense, kindled in a small clay dish on the table exhaled smoke which circulated aromatically among the saints on the walls and convoluted downward from the ceiling.

As soon as the first evening star appeared in the sky, the family offered a prayer of thanksgiving and took their places around the table. The place at the center of the table was reserved for the head of the family who sat on the bench backed against the wall on which the pictures of the saints hung. Each of the twelve items of

the Holy Supper was tasted and partaken of in turn by each member of the family, starting with two or three spoonfuls of boiled wheat. Although commonly called "kootia," the boiled wheat was never referred to by that name by the settlers from Breedock and Onuth. After each member of the family had tasted some of the wheat, the head of the house dipped his spoon in the large common bowl containing the wheat and heaved a large spoonful of it towards the ceiling above the table. It was believed that the degree of abundance of fecundity of the farm and animal crops during the ensuing year was indicated by the amount of the boiled wheat that clung to the ceiling.

After dinner, it was customary for the younger folks of the house to deliver small portions of the Holy Supper to close relatives of the family who lived in the neighborhood. Likewise it was the evening for the older children to bundle up for outdoors and go carolling from house to house. The afternoon and evening of the Christmas day was also the children's day for carolling. In the afternoon of the second day of the Christmas holiday, groups of neighboring farmers and their sons carolled at the homes of the settlers. After finishing their carolling by the window through which they could be seen and heard by the people in the house, the carollers were invited inside, treated to food and refreshments and rewarded with coins dropped in the cap of the captain of the carollers. The money so collected was donated to the local church fund.

The third day of the Christmas holiday was devoted to visiting and more carolling by the younger generation with emphasis on house parties. The young men banded into festive carolling groups of five or six members. The band selected a leader and hired two musicians, a violin and a cymbal player. They carolled at as many homes as they could visit in an evening.

**The Stalin Myth Ends, But the Memory Lingers On**

Communists outside of the Communist Empire and non-Communists alike have been having a field day with the recent admission by Party Boss Nikita Khrushchev that Stalin was a cruel, suspicious tyrant.

The first round of comments began popping up shortly after Khrushchev made his secret denunciation of Stalin's "cult of personality" at the 20th Party Congress in Moscow in February.

A. I. Mikoyan, a top Soviet Leader, admitted in an interview on March 27 that the criticism of Stalin were causing some trouble. "It is difficult to do away with long held ideas in a day or two... Considering Stalin's hold, people

took it well. The great mass did—some did not." Western writers were more outspoken. One left-wing commentator declared on March 26 that Khrushchev's revelations "may not lead to the liquidation of foreign Communist parties, but must strike them an irreparable blow. Their members may be devoted, but they certainly are exposed as knuckleheads taught to believe and obey whatever lies they were told from Moscow." Meanwhile the Communist press disclosed that the freer criticism spurred by the condemnation of Stalin's personal rule was getting out of hand. "Pravda" on April 5 lashed out against "slandorous inventions and anti-Party assertions."

Suddenly the she-bear grabbed a large rock in her forepaws and standing upon her hind legs took aim in Myroslava's direction. At this same moment, Myroslava with all her strength thrust the spear between the bear's forepaws. (To be continued)

**E PLURIBUS UNUM**  
NATIONALITY GROUPS PLANTED SYMBOLIC TREE



Seated at The American Museum of Immigration luncheon to celebrate the second annual observance of National Unity Day are, left to right (clockwise): Mr. Stephen Jarema, Ukrainian Congress Committee; Mr. Julian Revay, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Mr. William Dzus, A.M.I. Founder; Mrs. William Baldwin; Miss Mary Kizis, Lithuanian American Information Agency; Miss Danuto Status; Mr. Jaume Miravittles, La Prensa; Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, Ukrainian Congress Committee; Mr. John H. Roberts, Ukrainian Congress Committee.

NEW YORK—With a fateful contest underway between liberty and slavery, the American ideals of "freedom and promise, justice and compassion" are more important and binding than ever before, Brigadier General David Sarnoff, honorary chairman of The American Museum of Immigration's New York Committee, stated in an address on June 28 at the Statue of Liberty during the second annual National Unity Day ceremonies sponsored by AMI.

The observance was developed as two separate events, with speakers and honored guests on the terraplane at the feet of Miss Liberty, and a tree-planting ceremony which followed on the lawn outside the walls of historic Fort Wood, site of the proposed Museum.

Representatives of 37 ethnic groups including Ukrainians, gathered on the terraplane with delegates from labor, veterans, farm, civic and women's organizations mobilized in Operation Unity, AMI's national drive for funds to establish the "Museum. Included were organization leaders from Chicago, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., and Pittsburgh.

Many in Ancestral Costumes Recognition of Strength

Edward Corsi, a vice president of AMI and former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, spoke at a luncheon at the Downtown Athletic Club following the rally at the Statue. Mr. Corsi emphasized that American national strength lies in recognition of the essential equality of all ethnic groups. "Our unity is our strength, the actual unity of our diversity," Mr. Corsi said. "And no one can ever divide us group from group or class from class while we hold to the real basics of democracy—working every day in recognition of all the contributions of all nationalities to our freedom."

**A FEW STATISTICS ON SOVIET CONCENTRATION CAMPS**

According to a number of reports by German ex-prisoners-of-war, the following concentration camps and penal labor-camps are located in one district alone in Siberia: the administration in Taischet includes 603 camps, whilst in Krasnoyarsk there are 1,000 camps, in Norylsk 40, in Tchiririn about 60, in Novosibirsk 11, in Kemerovo 50, and in Irkutsk 60.

The deputies elected to the Soviet institutions are at present engaged in giving reports on their activities. The "Pravda Ukrainy" and "Radianska Ukraina" complain that the population is assuming an attitude of indifference to these reports. The people absent themselves from the meetings and do not even know who has been elected to the official institutions—"Pravda Ukrainy," No. 101, and "Radianska Ukraina," No. 103)

**Poet's Corner**  
SUMMER HAILSTORM

Hard on the sudden cleavage of the light,  
The frozen daisies stippled on the lawn  
Honor the thing they blight.  
Cold and contained, impassioned spheres of white  
Loosen their whirlwind fury and are gone—  
All but the desolate sting they leave upon  
Petals of flowers folded for the night.  
The splendor of the moment lingers long  
And longer than the wound that never heals.  
And who can say which love is weak, which strong:  
The storm that strikes, the calm that yet reveals  
The rifled flower where the tear congeals.  
(Sister) Mary Gilbert.

**ZAKHAR BERKUT**

By IVAN FRANKO  
Translated from the Ukrainian

(5)

At one place there protruded a heap of sweepings forming sort of a well. Logs, branches, stones, and leaves blown in from long, long ago, blocked the entrance to this natural citadel. Maxim crept along the very edge of the precipice, catching hold here and there of the moss and the broken rocks, seeking to find a pathway. The boys, however, not used to such impossible and break-neck paths, continued along the wall, hoping to find further on a break in it. Myroslava stopped as though something held her near Maxim; her sharp eyes surveyed with alertness the protruding wall, searching for the

### Why I Would Like to Take the Ukrainian Cultural Courses

(Winning Essay of Karen Lahowich)

Although a year has gone by since I took the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka, the memories of that month have never left my mind. I will always remember August of 1955, because in that one month more things happened to me than I ever dreamt possible.

On my way to Soyuzivka that year, I was very much in doubt as to what I could expect. I was afraid that the courses would be way above my head; that they would be dull and hard; the teachers stuffy; I was worried about the other students—what would they be like? The thought of spending a month with complete strangers filled me with anxiety. These and other doubts made me wonder what my experiences at Soyuzivka would be like.

How different it turned out to be from what I had imagined! The other students were wonderful and easy to get along with. Right from the beginning we all felt that there was something in common between us, and before long we were all bound with such friendship as I had never experienced before.

At first I wondered how such a strong feeling of companionship could exist between people who had known each other the short time we had. It wasn't until later when I found the reason—we were all of Ukrainian background. Our fathers and forefathers were Ukrainians; they spoke the same language; they fought for the freedom of Ukraine. They were all of one spiritual heritage—which was imparted to us. We were their children, the younger generation, and when we met, we instantly discovered that there existed a similarity of feelings among us. That pleasant, friendly feeling dissolved any strangeness we may have felt toward each other at first. In that memorable month I made some truly lasting friendships which I am sure neither distance nor years will be able to weaken.

Just as my doubts about the students were quickly dispelled, so were my worries over the courses. The teachers were considerate and friendly, and helpful in our studies. It had never occurred to me that Ukrainian history, geography, and the language itself could be so interesting. Such prominent figures in Ukrainian literature as Taras Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, and Ivan Franko were vividly presented to us. So were such political leaders for Ukrainian independence as Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Mazepa. We grew to understand the age-long Ukrainian struggle for freedom and for all those ideals that we possess here in America but too often take for granted. The more I learned about the country of my ancestors, the more I grew to love it.

So the month of August flew by—a perfect combination of education and fun. The strange thing was that I didn't realize all the things I was learning until I got home, because there were so many good times mixed in with the learning that it soon became hard to tell them apart. For instance, we learned quite a few songs in Ukrainian, which we found

pleasant to listen to and fun to sing. We also learned the over-popular Ukrainian dances and gave a few performances for the guests. This was all part of our studies, but to us it was interesting and enjoyable recreation.

Then before we knew what had happened, the summer was over. We left with a good share of tears, but with happy memories and hopes to return again someday. I left for home with half of my heart still in the beautiful mountains of Soyuzivka.

My parents were very happy at my change of attitude toward Ukrainian things. They didn't have to coax me to say something in Ukrainian; I asked them myself to help me with various things. I was really interested now, because, from the courses, I had gained something that to me was more important than anything else. It was a deep love for Ukraine and her people—and a desire to continue learning all I could about it.

I realize now that we, the younger generations, will have to step into the shoes of our parents in the years to come, and will take over leadership in the Ukrainian-American cultural, financial, and religious institutions. We have double duty—to American life with the beautiful treasures of Ukrainian culture; and to help Ukrainian people in achieving their political independence, and with it all the blessings of freedom that we enjoy here in America.

To deepen my knowledge and to relive wonderful experiences of last summer, I'm impatiently looking forward to joining the courses again this year. I want to continue my studies of Ukraine and learn as much as I can about it. Also I want to be with the Ukrainian people again, especially with the young folks with whom I have so much in common.

I hope I am not too sentimental about Soyuzivka; yet with a deep feeling I would like to conclude with the byword that was prevalent among us, and which sums up my thoughts very fully: Hema to yak na Soyuzivku.

### GRASSROOTS OPINION

**Leaksville, N. C., News:** "To Europeans economic freedom means a total absence of regulations; and regulation means restrictions on the individual's right to make a choice in his economic efforts. In the United States, ever since Washington's times, the economy has operated within the framework of laws passed by Congress. Americans have applied to the economy the constitutional principle of 'liberty under law'."

**Liberal, Kan., Daily Times:** "Perhaps you the reader haven't noticed it but many newspapers are running narrower columns along with more pages. Scarcity of newsprint is bringing it all about."

**Unionville, Mo., Republican:** "According to recent figures, in 1929 the average American paid in taxes one day's labor out of each ten days for the support of his government. Today the average American

### UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

#### UYL-NA CORNER Buffalo, N. Y.

Chairman Walter Warwick, who heads the UYL-NA Convention Committee composed of Canadian Ukrainians, is making certain that all the necessary preparations are being made for the forthcoming 23rd anniversary UYL-NA Convention at the Hotel Statler at Buffalo, N. Y. this coming Labor Day weekend (Aug. 31-Sept. 3, 1956) to be the best Ukrainian Youth Convention ever.

Having had the honor and pleasure of working on the UYL-NA Executive Board with several of these people, we can safely state this UYL-NA Convention in Buffalo, N. Y. this coming Labor Day weekend should really be tops.

We'd like to make several important commercial pitches at this time and we certainly hope they will be heeded by individuals and organizations throughout the entire UYL-NA orbit. Since the UYL-NA is a non-sectarian Ukrainian youth organization that features free speech and free enterprise, we'd like to see it thrive and continue its great work as in the past, to organize our Ukrainian youth in the U. S. A. and Canada into a highly effective, hard-hitting and functional group that will publicize the Ukrainian name among the general North American public through its great cultural and athletic activities, and thus in turn aid the great Ukrainian National Cause.

First, we urge all clubs that have not as yet renewed their UYL-NA membership for this year to do so by sending the \$5.00 annual club membership fee to the Financial Secretary: Myron Surmach, 11 East 7th Street, New York 3, N. Y. This will allow each UYL-NA member club 2 votes at the Buffalo convention, a most important duty indeed.

Secondly, we urge all individuals and groups to send in your \$13.50 registration fee at once to the Registrations chairman: Miss Jean Lisko, 255 Indian Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This will insure you a place to stay over the Labor Day weekend in the

crowded Buffalo tourist area. Let's all get on the ball, Ukrainian youth everywhere.

J. Hriczko V.F.W.

We were happy recently, to publish a small notice about the 10th anniversary banquet of the Joseph Hriczko V.F.W. Post No. 6245 (29 Cleo St., Buffalo, N. Y.) As a result, we received a nice letter from Mr. John Kolotlyo, the post publicist, and a copy of the fine and newsy post publication which Mr. Kolotlyo edits.

Many thanks for your thoughts, John, and we'll try to follow through.

#### Sports

We were thrilled not too long ago to read that a Ukrainian DP Zenon Snylyk of Rochester, N. Y., who is studying for a doctorate in Political Science at Chicago University, was chosen to the U. S. Olympic soccer team which will participate in the 1956 Olympic games at Melbourne, Australia next November.

Shortly thereafter, we were given an extra warm feeling when two Ukrainian lads who were All-Americans in college and who through correspondence with us made our past "All Ukrainian" quintets, 6:6 Dick Boushka of Springfield, Ill. and 5:11 Ron Tomsic of Oakland, Cal., were chosen to the 12 man American Olympic basketball team. Tomsic, the only man on the team under 6 feet tall (a comparative midget in today's big man's game) hooped 68 points in 3 games against the best amateur players in the country in the try-out games, being second only to 6:10 Bill Russell's (Considered one of the all-time greats) 72 points.

Imagine, three Ukrainians on the United States Olympic team and there may be more. We'll soon be checking on gymnast Joe Kotys of Kent State College in Ohio and swim stars Bill Yorzak of New Haven and Don Katyna of West Point. This does not include the great Yonkers, N.Y. Rowing and Canoe Club that for the past two Olympics had two Ukrainians on the rowing team. Speaking of Yonkers, N. Y., what ever happened to the Ukrainian youth out there? Surely there must be something doing there, huh?

Incidentally, speaking of swimming and Buffalo, N. Y. (we can't seem to get away from this UYL-NA Convention City), 40 year old Steve Wozniak of Buffalo, one of the world's outstanding long-distance swim stars, was entered in the World's Long Distance Championship swim meet at Atlantic City, N. J. which was held on Wednesday, July 18th. Since this column was written last Monday, we don't know the results at this writing. Wozniak came in 3rd last year in this meet. Another entry, Ray Boraiko, a 30 year old from Cleveland, Ohio, might be of Ukrainian ancestry, too.

#### CULTURAL PROGRAM AT SOYUZIVKA

During the week-end of July 14th, the first of a series of cultural programs was presented at Soyuzivka. Participating were the well known humorist Ivan Kerynky and violinist Yaroslav Omelsky.

Also during dinner Tamara Sahaydachna, the Miss Soyuzivka 1956 was presented.

This week-end at Soyuzivka the program will feature Mary Bodnar, well known soprano, accompanied on the piano by Olga Dmytriv.

Also, there will be dancing to the strains of the Amor Quartet Orchestra.

When in NIAGARA FALLS stay at **The Peter Pan Motel**. HIGHWAY 20 & 3A. Modern Furnishings Moderate Rates Spacious Picnic Grounds 7 Min. to Falls. LUNDYS LANE Niagara Falls, Canada PETER SAMITZ — prop. Ph. EIGIT 4-0921

**The Muse in Prison**  
Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists in translation by **YAR SLAVUTYCH** Price \$1.00 Order from SVOBODA BOOKSTORE 83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

**NEW LOCATION!** MICHAEL BRODIN — Insurance & Real Estate now located at 100 Second Avenue (nr. 6th St.) New York 3, N. Y. Tel.: GRamercy 3-3830

DANCE under the open skies to the strains of the **AMOR QUARTET** Every Saturday at **SOYUZIVKA** KERHONKSON, N. Y.

### Will Your Club Be Represented At the UYL-NA Buffalo, N. Y. Convention?

This coming Labor Day Weekend, August 31-September 3, 1956, the 23rd Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America will be held at the Buffalo, N. Y.

Again, as in the past 23 years, this year's national Ukrainian Youth conclave will be the meeting ground for all progressive Ukrainian Youth clubs in the U.S.A. and Canada to which hundreds of our line youth from New England to North Dakota, from Quebec to British Columbia will flock either as delegates of their local youth clubs or simply as guests (get your \$13.50 registration fee to Registration chairman—Miss Jean Lisko, 255 Indian Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada) to partake in the weekend's giant social, organizational and cultural program.

With the very active participation of all these young people from all walks of life—students, doctors, factory workers, engineers, clerks, teachers, skilled technicians, lawyers, and so on—it is quite apparent that the discussions precipitating at the scheduled confabs of the 4 commissions (policy and procedure, finance, culture, sports) will really prove provocative, enlightening, and educational. And in the long run, the participating clubs will benefit for many valuable and constructive ideas will be presented on the convention floor.

Furthermore, your club's active support and participation in the UYL-NA will enable this international organization to increase its scope of activity tremendously in culture, sports, organization, socials, and very significantly in politics, especially the battle to acquaint our fellow Americans and Canadians with the centuries-old

### THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Before dawn on July 21, 1861—95 years ago today—General Irvin McDowell, in command of a force of 30,000 Union troops, engaged the Confederate forces in the first great battle of the Civil War, at Bull Run, Virginia. By afternoon of that day the victory seemed to be on the side of the North, but the arrival of Confederate reinforcements and General Thomas J. Jackson's magnificent stand, which earned him the nickname of "Stonewall" Jackson, turned the balance. General McDowell's men began an orderly retreat toward Washington which ended in a confused, panicky stampede. A year later, on August 29-30, 1862, a second battle was fought at Bull Run when a Union army of 40,000 men, commanded by General Pope, attacked Jackson's 23,000 troops who were awaiting reinforcements from General Lee. The Confederates made a brilliant charge, forcing the Northern forces again to retreat from the field. Both sides suffered very heavy losses in the battles of Bull Run.

#### FIRE DAMAGES UKRAINIAN CHURCH

On Saturday, July 14th a fire burst out in the chapel of the SS Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City. The fire was caused when a strong wind blew one of the church banners over a lit lamp. Damage is estimated at \$15,000.

**GALA PICNIC and DANCE** RAIN OR SHINE SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1956 3 p.m. to midnight TWO HALLS—TWO BANDS

**K-Dets ORCHESTRA** from 3 p.m. **Frank Wojnarowski** and HIS ORCHESTRA from 5 p.m. Admission \$1.50 ST. DEMETRIUS UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY CENTER PICNIC GROUNDS 681 Roosevelt Avenue Carteret, N. J.

### ATTEND U.N.A. BRANCH MEETINGS

Many members of the Ukrainian National Association do not attend the regular monthly meetings of their branches. They pay their dues as much as a full year in advance, usually by mail, and their branch officers and fellow members never see them at the meetings.

This trend, paying dues in advance and skipping meetings, has been on the increase during the past several years. The result is that today some of the branches, including several which have many members, have "trouble holding successful meetings." There are almost 200 members in my branch," a branch secretary told us recently, "and only 16 attended our last meeting."

The poor attendance at meetings means additional work for the branch officers, especially the secretary. Take dividend checks, for instance. The secretary had high hopes of distributing them to the members at the meeting, but only a handful showed up. So the secretary had to go to the trouble of mailing the checks. When members who have to sign papers fail to come to the meeting the secretary has to go to their homes to get the signatures. And the same is true in cases where members who have to pay their dues skip the meeting.

Well-attended meetings are necessary for planning activities and electing officers. A branch cannot sponsor a dance or picnic or bus ride or anything else if members show their interest by staying away from meetings. The branches have elections of officers only once a year, but even some of these important meetings are poorly attended. A branch secretary, old and tired, would like to pass his duties to a younger man, but cannot do so because (1) not enough members attend the annual meetings or (2) of those who did attend no one wanted the job! It is a fact that UNA branch officers have died (while still in office) from complications resulting from old age. Right now there are branch secretaries who are so old they shouldn't be doing any kind of work at all.

There are other reasons why members should attend branch meetings. An important one has to do with the spirit of fraternalism. Where but at a branch meeting of affair can members get together and meet each other? The members of a branch should get to know each other because that is what the branch is for; if the members do not attend the meetings and affairs they will become strangers to each other and doesn't help the branch, the UNA, or the spirit of fraternalism itself.

Of course there are some branches that have successful meetings month after month. These branches sponsor dances, organization meetings, picnics, busrides, bowling tournaments, and other affairs. Such active branches attract new members, and it is a pleasure to read their activity reports in the SVOBODA and the Weekly. The members of these progressive branches are undoubtedly happy to be members and pleased to attend meetings and have something to say about future plans.

All UNA branches could and should be active. All it takes a good attendance at meetings. The next time you get a meeting notification card from your branch, or read about a forthcoming branch meeting in the SVOBODA, be sure to attend. Meet your fellow members! Become active! THEODORE LUTWINIAK

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### Immigration and Naturalization

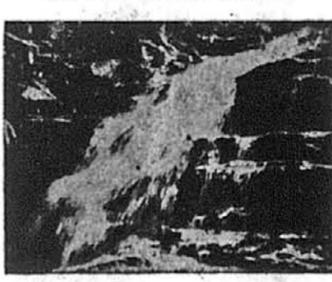
Question: I am planning to give up work and return to my native country abroad when I reach the age of 65. I have never become a citizen of the United States, and I would like to know whether I will be eligible to receive social security benefits if I live abroad.

Answer: Everyone, whether he is an alien or a citizen, is eligible for social security benefits when he reaches 65 if he has worked a sufficient length of time on a job covered by the social security law (for information concerning job coverage and the length of time you must work to be eligible for social security benefits write to Social Security Administration, 330 Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C.) In general, these benefits will be paid whether a person is living "inside" or "outside" the United States. It should be noted, however, that social security payments are not being sent to persons residing in countries behind the Iron Curtain.

#### LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Many people abroad are curious about America. They want to know more about us. Those of us with friends and relatives abroad can help satisfy this natural curiosity through our letters.

**PLAN YOUR VACATION AT THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE SOYUZIVKA!** in the heart of the Catskill Mountains in KERHONKSON, N. Y. Newly renovated rooms Excellent cuisine BATHING and other vacation facilities



Make your reservations now! Mail the below reservation blank with deposit to: **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE** Kerhonkson, N. Y.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE Kerhonkson, N. Y. — Telephone 5641

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

**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.)

