

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UKRAINIAN PRISONERS IN SOVIET SLAVE LABOR CAMPS DEMAND THEIR "ENDOWED RIGHTS" IN A SMUGGLED LETTER TO THE UN

(Text in TOTO Appears on Page 2 and 3)

NEW YORK. — On Monday, July 23, 1956, at 3:00 P.M., the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America sponsored a special press conference in the South Room, Hotel Commodore, for the purpose of presenting to the American press and the American people at large two original and important documents dealing with the plight and persecution of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Mordovian slave labor compound in the Soviet Union by the Soviet Government.

Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the UCCA, presided at the conference and in his opening remarks he stressed the importance of these documents and the fact that after more than 3 decades of Soviet dictatorship and terror there are still in Ukraine persons who would risk their lives to inform the free world of the true conditions prevailing in Soviet Ukraine.

These documents were written by two groups of Ukrainian political prisoners and deportees at slave labor camps located in the Mordovian ASSR, about four hundred miles southeast of Moscow, and smuggled out through underground channels to Western Germany.

The original Ukrainian texts, dated September and October 1955, are painstakingly written, in "purple" that looks rather like the old-fashioned "indelible pencil" marking, on pieces of linen cloth that may have been torn from the lining of a coat or a dress. Such a method, which lends itself to concealment, is a classic underground device.

So concealed, the pieces of linen made their slow, hazardous journey westward, and by stages that cannot, of course, be revealed, the documents finally reached a representative of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHWL) in Western Europe, the governing body of the Ukrainian underground. From Europe the documents were delivered to Mr. Mykola Lebed, Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of the UHWL, who resides in the United States. The original linen cloth documents and English translations were presented at the press conference.

The first of the documents is addressed as "An Open Letter," to the United Nations, Division of Human Rights, and Mr. Lebed delivered it to the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, for action. Photostatic copies of the Ukrainian original as well as copies of the English translation were submitted to several United Nations Delegations as well.

The second document is addressed to Ukrainian emigres

and refugees in the free world. These documents reveal the continuity of slave labor practice and barbaric mistreatment and abuse of Ukrainian and other nationalities in slave labor camps. Furthermore, these documents are the first to disclose that revolts and strikes in the camps began before Stalin's death. In the autumn of 1952 they were started in the Karaganda camp system by former soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the force that fought first against the Reichswehr and then against the Bolsheviks. The 1953 strike in the Yorkuta complex, hitherto thought to be the first, was led by three hundred Ukrainian insurgents who had been transferred from Karaganda. Further strikes followed in Norilsk, Vorkuta again, the Kingir camps (in Kazakhstan), the camps at Verkhonoye-Imbat-skoye and Mirnoye, from 1953 up to the present time. The Kingir strikes lasted for two and a half months in 1954 (according to the direct testimony of the Hungarian Dr. Fedor Varkonyi, here confirmed) were suppressed finally when the MVD used tanks to crush hundred of prisoners.

The documents also reveal for the first time that the Soviet Attorney General Rudenko and MVD General Maslennikov were in charge of firing squads (At Mine 29 in Vor-

kuta and Colonies 1 and 3 in Kingir, and in the camps of Vorkuta, Norilsk in 1953 and in Karaganda in 1954). It is recalled that Attorney General Rudenko was Soviet "Judge" at the trial of Nazi war criminals at Nuernberg immediately after the last war, in company of the most prominent United States and other Western legal experts.

Another abhorrent crime of the Soviet government, the document reveals, is the construction of new cities and factories over the mass burial sites and cemeteries of the prison camps.

During the conference explanation and remarks upon the documents were made by Mr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of the Ukrainian Bulletin, and especially by Mr. Mykola Lebed and his associates, Dr. M. Prokop and Dr. L. Shankowsky.

It is noteworthy that the National Review deemed these documents so important and timely that it published them in toto in a special supplement in the August 1, 1956 issue "in order that they may become part of the historical record of our time... as remarkable in their origin as in their content."

Present at the conference were representatives of the Associated Press, International News Service, Catholic News Service, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberation, American Journal and others.

Aim to Undermine Refugee Organizations

The existence of emigre groups and governments in exile are a direct threat to Communist rule. These are groups which could win the loyalties of people under Red domination, could supply active leadership against the Red rules when opportunity arises. Thus from the Red leaders' point of view these groups must be weakened and smashed.

During recent years this tactic has been supplemented by

a drive to weaken refugee groups by inducing refugees to return to Red ruled homelands, thus trying to discredit both the living conditions in the West and the leadership of the refugee groups.

As long as refugee groups remain strong and united, the nervous men in Moscow must continue to live in fear that these groups are working toward the overthrow of the Red regime.

The Soviets' "Homeland" Siren Song

Communists in the USSR and throughout the Communist Empire are using every emotional appeal in the book to induce refugees in the United States as well as in other free countries to "return to the homeland".

Radio broadcasts from friends and relatives, sentimental chain letters and newspaper advertising are being used

and also more direct pressures from such groups as Radio Return to the Homeland, from Communist Embassy personnel, and even from secret Red agents.

Many refugees are having a difficult time resisting this siren song to rejoin families and childhood friends.

So great has the pressure on refugees in the United States become that during the past few months the U.S. State Department has warned the Soviet Union against pressure methods to induce refugees to leave this country.

(Freedom's Facts)

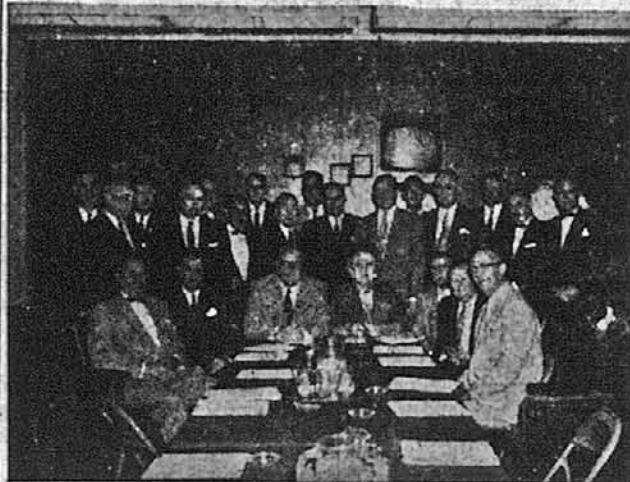
RADOSLAV ZUK WINS HIGHEST AWARD

Radoslav Zuk, born in Galicia, who arrived in Canada five years ago, received the highest award in architecture, the Pilkington Glass Travelling stipend.

Mr. Zuk, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. Zuk of Montreal studied in the McGill University.

The stipend amounting to \$1,500 was awarded to Mr. Zuk for his drawing of a plan of a Ukrainian church in the typical Ukrainian style.

REPUBLICAN NATIONALITIES DIVISION



Members of the Republican Advisory Committee (Nationalities Division) express satisfaction to Leonard B. Hall (sitting center) with which their respective nationality groups received the news of President Eisenhower's return to health and his decision to conduct an energetic election campaign. At the meeting of the members convened for the purpose of developing national election strategy among the nationality groups the Ukrainian group was represented by: Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, head of the Ukrainian Division (standing first row, fifth from left), Prof. L. Dobriansky (standing first row, third from left), A. Dachuck (sitting extreme right) and S. Skubick (last row, second from right).

RECOMMENDED PLANK ON THE POLICY OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

WASHINGTON. — The majority of the Platform Committee of various anti-Communist nationality organizations appointed by the Conference on Freedom and Peace through Liberation July 2nd 1956, prepared and submitted for approval to their respective organizations the following plank on the policy of National Liberation for the Republican and Democratic conventions:

We strongly reaffirm our rejection of all concepts which would abandon the captive nations in the Communist colonial empire.

Under our leadership the foreign policy of the Government of the United States will continue to be the positive and peaceful policy of national liberation, girded to the time-honored American principles of freedom, independence and self-government for all peoples and nations who, in their valiant struggle against Communist imperialism, seek to realize again these basic values of national existence. This policy rejects the Communist conception of peaceful co-existence, and specifically seeks the liberation and national self-determination of all captive nations and peoples in the Communist empire, including the Albanians, the Armenians, the Bulgarians, the Byelorussians, the mainland Chinese, the Croations, the Czechs, the East Germans, the Estonians, the Georgians, the Hungarians, the Latvians, the Lithuanians, the Mongols, the North Koreans, the Poles, the Rumanians, the Serbs, the Slovaks, the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Slovenes, the Tibetans, the

Azerbaijani and the Turkestanians.

We are determined to implement this peaceful policy of national liberation by generating pressures for expanded freedom, aimed at the abolition of the Communist Iron Curtain, the staging of free elections in all captive countries, the rise in the standard of living for all captive peoples, and the cessation of Moscow-centered colonialism and imperialism. The challenge of Communist competition for the hearts and minds of men everywhere can be nowhere more effectively and economically met than within the realm of the most tyrannical empire in recorded history. The courageous acceptance of this challenge on the terrain of the Communist empire would be our best insurance against the outbreak of a third World War.

The original text was proposed by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Other members of the Platform Committee were Mr. Burke, Washington Representative of the Polish-American Congress; Dr. Peters, Chairman of a conservative Czechoslovak group; Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, former head of the China Desk in the State Department, member of the Committee of One Million; Mr. Kailan, representing the Armenian nationality group; Dr. Pyp, Chinese-American businessman; a representative of the American-Latvian Association; Christopher Emmet, Chairman of the American Friends of the Captive Nations member of the Committee of One Million.

Dr. Y. Padoch UNA Organizational Promoter

Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, member of the UNA Advisory Board and former lawyer of Western Ukraine has completed his law studies in America and received this past June his degree from St. John's University in New York. He completed his law studies in three years and his name has appeared throughout this period on the honor student list. Dr. Padoch simultaneously attended Columbia University studying relative law and particularly Soviet law, which gives him possibility of appointment to university professorship.

During his period of studies, Dr. Padoch as a UNA Advisor was very active in the interests of the Ukrainian National Association, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Plast (Ukrainian Scouts' Organization).



DR. YAROSLAV PADOCH (He has now accepted the post of an Organizational Promoter with the Ukrainian National Association.

OPENING OF UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

Wednesday, August 1st will mark the formal opening of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses for the Ukrainian American youth conducted under the auspices of the Ukrainian National Association at "Soyuzivka" in Kerhonkson, New York.

Student Fund Grants Eleven Scholarships For 1956-1957

At the annual meeting held in June, the Ukrainian Student Fund, Inc., headed by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, granted eleven scholarships totalling \$1,630 to students of Ukrainian descent who are pursuing their studies in various colleges and universities in the United States. Joseph Lesawyer, treasurer of the Fund, announced that the individual grants ranging from \$100 to \$250 will be paid at the commencement of the 1956-1957 school year this September to the following students:

Miss Myra Irene Beryk, Cleveland, Ohio attending Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Yurij Buriakiwec, Trenton, N. J. attending Alliance College at Cambridge Springs, Pa.; Mr. T. Caryk, Baltimore, Maryland attending University of Maryland; Miss Nadia Ulana Haftkowsky, Hartford, Conn., attending St. Joseph College at West Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Titus D. Hewryk, Newark, N. J. attending Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Adrian Bohdan Karmazyn, Cleveland, Ohio attending John Carroll University at Cleveland; Miss Jeanette Yaroslava Kovaluk, New York City attending Columbia University, N. Y. C. Mr. Bohdan Romanenchuk, Philadelphia, Pa., attending University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Vera N. L. Sushko, Philadelphia, Pa., attending College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Theodore Trusevich, Kansas City attending College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Kansas City; and Mr. Ivan Vovk, San Francisco, Calif., attending San Francisco State College.

More than two dozen requests for aid were received from students by Vice-President Walter Petryshyn who was in charge of the applications program, and all applications were carefully considered by the Executive Board. Due to limited funds, the Board found it possible to grant assistance to only eleven students. Provisions were also made for helping a twelfth student if funds become available.

The grants awarded this year were substantially lower than the \$2,500 that was distributed the year before to fourteen students. The Executive Board expressed keen disappointment in the results of the campaign for funds in the past year inasmuch as the amount collected made it impossible to assist a number of other students who are worthy of aid.

The month of July which is

WINS U.N.A. CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP

Bohdan Huhlewych, aged 17 of 340 E. 9th Street, New York City, won the Michael Piznak, Esquire scholarship to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses to be conducted during August at "Soyuzivka" in Kerhonkson, N. Y. Bohdan is a member of UNA Branch 361.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of Branch 25 of the UNA held July 16th the stipend to the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka was awarded to Karen Lahowich, member of Br. 204, of Miami and Yurij Telepko, member of Br. 105 of Philadelphia.

Ukrainian American Veterans Support Immigration Legislation

At a meeting of the National Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans held on Friday, July 20th, at the Ukrainian Institute in New York, following a report by its National Legislative Officer, Walter Steck, concerning vari-

ous legislation now pending in Washington, Resolution HR-6888 was discussed in its entirety.

A report was made on the action taken by the Joint Ukrainian American Immigration Legislation Committee and on motion duly made and passed it was unanimously agreed that the Veterans take such action that would help bring this matter to a vote in the United States Senate.

Walter Bacad, the National Commander, suggested that the Executive Board appropriate funds to send its representative, Walter Steck, if and when necessary, to Washington to lobby for the passage of this bill which would enable our Ukrainian immigrants to clarify their status here in the United States, so that they may gain citizenship. The motion was passed unanimously.

UKRAINIAN PIONEERS HONORED

As the Winnipeg Free Press of July 16th reports, the history of the Ukrainian Canadians was unfolded past weekend in Gardenton, the first Ukrainian settlement in Manitoba and second in Canada.

The diamond jubilee attended by over 2,000 was sponsored by the sons and daughters of the first settlers here 60 years ago. On the committee were William Onysko, Mike Hasjuk, Tony Onysko, T. Sidorak, Mrs. Margaret Onysko, A. Kolybaba and John Koniak.

The jubilee also marked the establishment of St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada, with a monument to the memory of its builders, and the unveiling of a memorial cairn at the new St. Michael's church in honor of Wasyl Zahara, first settler in Gardenton.

Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, minister of citizenship and immigration, unveiled the monument and later addressed the dinner meeting in the Ukrainian National Hall. The citizenship minister urged Ukrainian Canadians to keep alive their old tradition, art, music, folklore and above all "the spiritual heritage you brought to Canada."

He said that Ukrainians given freedom can have a happy life, something which is denied them in the old land under Communism, but that they are not going to be enslaved forever, that conditions will change, and they will have an opportunity to live a free life.

He added that he has had a long connection with Ukrainians in Manitoba and the most encouraging to him was that

in the political field the Ukrainian Canadians are trusted by all Canadians to carry on the government of our country.

J. R. Solomon, MLA for Emerson introduced Premier D. L. Campbell, who unveiled the cairn and was the principal speaker at an open air meeting outside the Ukrainian Hall. He brought greetings from the government and people of Manitoba.

Hon. M. N. Hryhorchuk, Manitoba's Attorney-General, said that the Ukrainian pioneers sought freedom and opportunity, which they got in Canada and with that freedom and opportunity they went on to accomplish great things.

Other speakers were John Panchuk, a native of Gardenton, now a lawyer at Battle Creek, Mich., and Metropolitan Ilarion Ohienko, head of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church.

The services on Saturday were conducted by Rev. Stefluk and Very Rev. G. Gorgitsa, in the old church, and on Sunday by Metropolitan Ilarion Ohienko in the new church.

The mixed choir from St. Mary's Cathedral led by Fred Rekrut, assisted in the services.

SONEVYTSKY IN MUSICAL CENTRE AT TANGLEWOOD

The Boston Symphony Orchestra as every year holds its Berkshire Festival in Tanglewood in which world famous musicians, opera singers and orchestra leaders participate.

This year in the first group of 22 musicians of the musical centre Ihor Sonevitsky of New York participated.

Prof. Yuzyk on Historical Research

As the Winnipeg Free Press of July 20th reports, Prof. Paul Yuzyk of the University of Manitoba gave an interview on discoveries in his research into the history of Ukrainian-Canadians.

Prof. Yuzyk is associated with the Slavic studies department where he lectures in Slavic literature and the history department, where he lectures in eastern European history.

Prof. Yuzyk said that up until 1947, when he began his research, the history of the Ukrainian-Canadians was a kaleidoscope of bits and pieces of information found in old Ukrainian language newspapers and reminiscences handed down from one generation to the

next. As a result of his research, Prof. Yuzyk has written many articles and books.

There was, in the past, no history book which paid specific attention to the contributions of Ukrainians, the largest ethnic group in Canada.

Prof. Yuzyk's historical books are all written in English, for it is his aim to make members of all other ethnic groups in Canada more aware of the part Ukrainian people have played in helping Canada grow to her present position as a powerful nation.

"It is not difficult to make new discoveries, since everything I write is new. I am the first historian of the Ukrainian Canadian people," Prof. Yuzyk said.

AFRAID OF THE SLAVES

Harry F. Byrd, Jr., publisher, wrote to Gen. Franco and asked his opinion on the new Soviet look.

Gen. Franco replied that he is not convinced that the new Kremlin policy is sincere and peaceable as Khrushchev and Bulganin say it is. If all had been serene in Soviet Russia, they needn't have cut loose with their campaign to make a devil of Stalin, whom they made a demigod while he lived. They could have gone along doing reverence to his memory keeping the Communists on the inside and the outside of Russia quiet and happy.

Instead, the Kremlin bosses have denounced Stalin thereby causing a frenzy everywhere. They were forced to it, says Franco, because "somebody is attacking and attacking strongly." No one is attacking Russia from the outside, therefore, the attack must be coming from inside the Soviet Russian Slave Empire.

The recent uprisings bear out this theory.

Here is a golden opportunity for the West to score heavily in the cold war. The West should use every device to let the outraged human nature take its course inside the Red Empire and in this way free the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.



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**Our Special Assignment**

The Ukrainians in America know that one of their main purposes is to spread in this country the truth about the Ukrainian Nation and its aspirations. They also have another purpose and that is to spread and broadcast to their kinsmen abroad and behind the Iron Curtain the truth about America, its ideals and the American way of life. Both are truly great and noble purposes because every nation can learn much from another, and a mutual understanding and knowledge can be a basis for peaceable relations and co-operation.

In speaking of this two-sided spreading of the truth, the Ukrainian National Association without a doubt holds the first place. Only for the past two decades the Ukrainian National Association has published ten books in the English language which contain information about Ukraine and the Ukrainian nation, its history and culture and particularly its great ideals of freedom, which are so similar to the American principles. During its 65-year history, the Ukrainian National Association has also published much about America, and today these publications are an important and indispensable source of material to every Ukrainian desiring to learn and acquaint himself with the great and glorious progress of the New World. A great source of information are the periodicals published by the Ukrainian National Association, and in the first place, the Ukrainian Daily SVOBODA and its English language supplement THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY.

In this never ending action, the spreading of truth about Ukraine among the Americans and about America among the Ukrainians, a special duty is assigned to us, American born Ukrainian generation. We have the best opportunities to perceive and know that truth and to spread it among our fellow Americans. Most of us never saw Ukraine, but we know of and about Ukraine from the most reliable sources, namely, from our fathers and mothers. Besides, we can more readily know and understand this truth, because we have Ukrainian blood in us, because our background is Ukrainian. Naturally, we should deem it our duty to know this truth. We should supplement and increase our activity in our Ukrainian life, and work for the Ukrainian Cause—an independent and free Ukraine.

Knowing the Ukrainian truth we should not in any event retain this knowledge exclusively for ourselves. On the contrary, we should make every effort to have this truth made known and this can be attained by the constant spreading of it among our fellow Americans.

There is no limit to the opportunities that come our way to spread the truth about Ukraine which conforms to the American truth. We have the opportunity to speak the truth about Ukraine amongst our co-workers, with our friends at home, in public forums, clubs, professional associations and organizations of which we are members. There are numerous such occasions and opportunities to say a few words about Ukraine, the land of our forefathers.

We should take a firm stand and protest any public declarations which do not conform to the real truth about Ukraine. We should be ever ready to correct all those distortions appearing in the American press and books concerning Ukraine and its aspirations. We should vigorously protest and demand retractions of malicious lies submitting instead reliable and truthful information based on actual facts and contentions. And editors and publishers will deeply appreciate such corrections and truthful information.

We should react accordingly when we read news items favorable to Ukraine and the Ukrainian Cause. We know from experience that many American correspondents, who write the real truth about Ukraine are flooded with letters and propaganda material from well-known Russian and other nationality individuals, who fear the truth because it does not conform with their imperialistic ideas or ambitions.

We know that amongst our American born Ukrainian generation there are persons who fulfill their obligation in that they give much of their time to spread the truth about Ukraine. But they number very little. Within this generation we have many persons who hold important public offices and if we together with them assign to ourselves this particular obligation of spreading the truth about Ukraine we will be instrumental in helping this truth to prevail and with it a lasting and just peace.

**ZAKHAR BERKUT**

By IVAN FRANKO

Translated from the Ukrainian

(6)

The she-bear bellowed horribly and fell on her back, covered with blood. But the wound was not mortal and the beast was up on its legs in a moment. Bleeding, and without heeding the pain, the bear again lunged towards Myroslava, who now fully realized the great danger. The infuriated bear, its fangs bared, made straight for the girl. There was only one way of escape for Myroslava, to climb upon the ledge of the rock against which her shoulders pressed. In one swift movement and she was upon the ledge. The beating of her heart slowed down, now her position was safer, for if attacked, she could more easily ward off the beast. Hardly had Myroslava time to see what the bear was up to, when the bear was already close to her on another rock, snarling ferociously baring blood-smearred fangs. A cold sweat broke out upon her forehead; she now realized that a fateful moment had arrived, that upon this narrow stone ledge would be enacted a life and death battle and the victor would be the one who could manage to keep his position on the rock. The she-bear was already close by, Myroslava tried to fend off the

**AN OPEN LETTER**  
**To the United Nations, Division on Human Rights, and to the Entire Civilized World**

FROM THE PRISONERS IN CAMPS IN THE U.S.S.R.

We, the prisoners in Mordovian special camps, wish to bring the following statement to the attention of the entire civilized world. We, Ukrainians are in favor of any movement whose aims are freedom and truth; we advocate cultural progress in all walks of life, and we stand behind self-determination for all nations, including the United Ukrainian State.

We have no desire to exaggerate the facts of the situation that has existed in Ukraine for a long time. We do not ask for mercy or for pardon. We demand our right to live under laws that should be recognized by the entire civilized world—the world of twentieth-century civilization. This century has been spearheaded by a number of humanitarian organizations, from small groups on up through national leaders. They include the great world-wide organization, the United Nations. Our Ukrainian nation, like a number of other nations, has come under the conquering heel of Red Russia. We have been deprived of the basic rights of existence. We have been driven into camps, with severe sentences from ten to twenty-five years—not for criminal acts, as the Bolsheviks maintain before the rest of the world; not for arson, treason, or murder; but because we, like every freedom-loving people, demand our lawful rights in our own land.

The question therefore arises: Does the civilized world know about the conditions prevailing not only among us, prisoners, but throughout our country? Does the civilized world know that, when we have served our sentences, we are exiled to the so-called virgin lands of Kazakhstan, Krasnoyarsk, and the Far North—while they proclaim that it is the volunteers and members of the Komsomol who go out to those areas.

Can the civilized world conceive of Ukrainian sovereignty without a Ukrainian government, without a Ukrainian army, and without the Ukrainian people? If Ukraine is sovereign—and she should be—why is there no army composed exclusively of Ukrainians? Why do Ukrainians serve their terms in the army beyond the borders of their country? Why are military units, composed of Russians and other nationalities to whom the interests of the Ukrainian people are alien, if not directly hostile, stationed in our country? If we are traitors and if our punishment is just, why were we tried by "peoples" or military courts, whose composition is certainly not Ukrainian? Why do we not serve our terms on Ukrainian territory, which was ravaged by the last war and is in need of reconstruction? Why do we have to work at the cultivation of wild, remote lands and forests, when there is such a need for our forces at home?

Does the civilized world know that, over the mass burial sites of the prison camps, new camps and cities are built, canals are dug, and stadiums are erected, in order to obliterate the traces of these crimes? In Abez' (Komi ASSR), Camps 1, 4 and 5 stand on former cemeteries. At Zavod 5 in Leplya (Mordovskaya ASSR), the first and second polishing shops, the technical laboratory, and the forge were erected on human bones. Does the world know about the mass executions of prisoners who only demanded their rights as political internees (at Mine 29 in Vorkuta, Attorney-General Rudenko was in charge of the firing squads)? Is it known that, in Kingir (Post Office Box 392, Colonies 1 and 3, Kazakhstan), men and women demanding their lawful rights were charged by four tanks and crushed by them?

Does the civilized world know that Ukraine has suffered starvation for thirty-eight years, in addition to the artificial famine of 1933; that Western Ukraine has been inundated by floods, and that the people have been condemned to death by starvation, with no hope of aid from "humanitarian, peace-loving" Communist Russia? This, at a time when millions of tons of grain are exported abroad for propaganda purposes, when all sorts of foreign delegations visit model collective farms (special display models) and factories in the USSR.

In the postwar period (1945-55), Russia has raised the level of light and heavy industry beyond the prewar level. This was accomplished by the toll of millions of prisoners. Those prisoners raised the issue of improved living conditions—an improvement essential for any creature that breathes air (after between nine and eleven hours of work in the mines, the prisoners were shut up like cattle in close, smelly barracks furnished with the well-known "slop buckets"). Some of these prisoners were shot, others were crushed by tanks. Many of them received additional sentences of from ten to twenty-five years and were put in jail, where they are to this day.

This is addressed to the Civilized world of the 20th Century—a century of education and progress. We feel certain that anyone who reads these lines will experience revolt and contempt for the "just and humanitarian" Communist Party of Russia and crimes committed against the nations she has enslaved.

We are not discouraged, because we know that our will for freedom is founded on natural law, and we believe that the entire civilized world will uphold us in our course. Bearing in mind the foregoing points, we—the prisoners in Mordovian special camps—have

adopted the following resolution:

**Resolution**

I

1. A commission is to be appointed for precise verification of the facts as we have stated them: That Attorney-General Rudenko and Deputy Minister of the MVD Maslennikov, were distinguished by the cruelty of their conduct in Vorkuta and Norilsk in 1953, and Karaganda in 1954.

2. The fact that Camps 1, 4 and 5 in Abez' (Komi ASSR) and Zavod 5 (Mordovskaya ASSR) were built on cemetery grounds is to be verified. Similar cases are not hard to find—there are forty-four such camps in this area.

3. We demand that the cemeteries be put in order, that the buildings and plants on them be razed, and that memorials be erected to the dead, as a symbol of perpetual shame to Red slaveholders. Since members of all nationalities of the world are numbered among the dead, a special international organization is to be established for the purpose of erecting these memorials.

4. We demand comprehensive social security for the orphans, widows, and parents (if they are not fit for work) of these victims of cruel injustice; also for those persons and their families who incurred complete physical disability in camps and are unable to provide for themselves and their families.

5. Since an entire family is held responsible for an offense committed by one member (they are all subject to exile, deportation, confiscation of property) and a man's grandson as well as his son may suffer because of an act he himself has committed, there have appeared castes of "reliable" and "unreliable." The "unreliables" live under constant oppression, persecution and misery. We therefore demand that these people be given back their rights as human beings, that they receive social security, and that they be permitted to return to their countries.

6. We demand that all persons who have served out their sentences be permitted to return to their native lands. We protest the passing of sentences to twenty-five years on a mass basis, because such a sentence is a sentence for life.

7. All persons who underwent a second trial and were then transferred from camp to jail because of their participation in camp strikes or in any other form of mass or individual protest against the violation of their rights as political prisoners are to be released from jail and to have their sentence annulled.

8. All desert lands, pits, mines, and forests that became part of the USSR after their discovery or cultivation are to belong to the nations whose sons and daughters worked on them and strewed them with their bones.

II

1. We demand the establishment of an international control commission charged with the fair distribution of aid earmarked for underdeveloped countries and for disaster areas including the USSR.

2. We are wholeheartedly in favor of extending aid to all those who need it—regardless of their nationality, religion, race, or political convictions. But we cannot agree that bread should be torn from the mouths of the starving and sent abroad as aid, when it is really for purposes of propaganda. This is done in the Soviet Union, at a time when millions of people are starving.

III

1. Whereas every criminal act against the enslaved nations is perpetrated with the knowledge of the Politburo and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we demand that the entire ruling class of the Soviet Union be brought before international justice.

2. Yezhov, Beria, Abakumov and others, whose execution was ordered by the security organs in order to deceive people at home and abroad, cannot be made to hold full responsibility for everything, because crimes against the enslaved nations continue to be perpetrated.

IV

We, Ukrainians, make the following demands on purely nationalist grounds:

1. All Russian nationals shall be required to leave Ukrainian territory. They will not be permitted to return until such time as Russia abandons her dream of denationalization, assimilation, and of eventually devouring Ukraine—until she ceases to regard herself as Big Brother. It is a distortion of reality and of historical fact to speak of "the union of Ukraine with Russia." Ukraine has always been cruelly enslaved by Russia.

2. We concede the right of other nationals—unless they have been sent by the Russian government for aggressive purposes—to live on Ukrainian territory, enjoying equal rights with the Ukrainian people. Russians may live there only when they begin to be governed by general standards of morality.

3. As long as there are armed forces in the world, the only units stationed in Ukraine are to be composed exclusively of Ukrainians and under the command of Ukrainians; all soldiers and commanders not of Ukrainian extraction are to be withdrawn beyond the borders of our country. This also applies to the administrative and security organs of the MVD.

4. Anyone who violates the laws of Ukraine is to be tried before a Ukrainian people's or military court; if convicted, his sentence will be served within the national borders.

NOTE: We request that the citizens of the world be informed of this letter by the United Nations, Division on Human Rights.

We save signed with initials and pseudonyms, so as to forestall any possible consequences.

30, IX, 1955.

NOTE: On the original, here follow signatures, by initials and pseudonyms, of five deputies from the women's column and eight deputies from the men's column of prisoners.

**A STORY OF UKRAINIAN CANADIANS**

By JOHN PANCHUK, (Battle Creek, Mich.)

(6)

Knocking at the door, the leader of the group, called "bereza", would inquire of the master of the house for whom the door with a loaf of bread and invites them with coins and pastry called "kolochiki" and thanks them for honoring his home by their visit. The group responds by wishing him a merry Christmas in the following traditional form: "We wish you good health and good fortune. We bring you tidings of Holy Christmas Day and of Jesus Christ. May you enjoy the good health and good fortune you now possess for many, many years to come, even unto a hundred years and as long as the Good Lord has ordained your span of life."

If the daughter or daughters of the house have other girls as guests, the carollers are invited to stay for entertainment. Following an old custom, the girls sit down on the benches drawn against the wall and jingle flatfuls of coins. The youngmen line up facing the girls, and proceed to sing and solo dance to and fro to the accompaniment of the tunes played by the two musicians. When the music stops the girls drop the coins in the sheepskin caps held out by the boys in front of them. The following sample of the ancient songs which are part of this Christmas entertainment may have some even older ritualistic meaning:

"Oh, hilya, hilya, white swans Good day is here Good evening, fair maiden I am still awake." The girls respond: "Oh dance, dance, (plisani) You have someone to dance for! And the girl you dance for Has a half-gulden." As the boys hold out their caps for coins, the girls provocatively refuse to drop coins in them, compelling the boys to resume their dancing and toil some more before they are favored with rewards. The boys then dance and sing: "Give, oh give, whatever you intend to, Or bid us to leave the house. Give, oh give and do not tease us, Or we will wear our moccasins out Dancing so before you."

Finally, when the boys begin to tire, the girls reward them by each girl dropping several coins in the cap of the boy in front of her.

New Year Serenades — Malanka On New Year's eve, the ban 1 of young men serenaded the

homes of the settlers with traditional New Year songs. The leader of the band, called "bereza," was skilled in the knowledge of the merry songs and the accompanying pranks of the masqueraded performers. One of the group was dressed up as an old hunchbacked hag called Malanka, the principal character of the strolling masquerade party, which also included an old beggar, a Jewish merchant, an officer of the law and others. According to my father, it was customary in his village, Onuth, for the band to take along a goat.

The group was usually invited in for refreshments and to receive their reward of coins at the conclusion of each serenade. Occasionally, a householder would politely decline the offer of the group to carol for him. He thereby risked Malanka being affronted. Displeased, she would vigorously brush the outside wall near the doorway with colored clay which she carried in a small bucket as part of her merry pranks.

Epiphany Epiphany was called Jordan. It came a week after New Year. On epiphany Sunday people went to church carrying specially decorated candles. A bouquet made up of strawflowers and herbs, such as mint, cranberry was wrapped around the upper half of the candle. A linen scarf, called "kriza" was wrapped around the lower part of the candle. The candle so decorated was called "streetza."

After the church services, the congregation and the priest went to the river and assembled at a place where a cross had been cut out from ice blocks and erected near the opening in the ice. The congregation, some holding the church banners, gathered around and the priest blessed the cross, the "streetzas", and the water in the opening. The people filled their jugs and bottles with the "holy water" and carried it home together with the "streetzas." Some firearms were fired into the air, shouts of "Kerieleison" reverberated along the banks of the river.

The merry-making Malanka would also show up at the blessing of the water ceremony on the river. At the conclusion of the ceremony Malanka would sometimes jump into the cold water and jump out again quickly. To the merriment of everyone she would dash to the nearest house to change clothes. Such escapades ended Malanka's adventures until the following New Year.

**THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY**  
On July 24, 1696—260 years ago today — Benning Wentworth, for whom the town of Bennington, Vermont, is named, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. A graduate of Harvard, he became a merchant at Portsmouth, frequently representing his native town in the provincial assembly. When New Hampshire was made a separate colony in 1741, Wentworth was appointed colonial governor and remained in that office for over 20 years. Shortly after taking office, Governor Wentworth began making grants of land west of the Connecticut River, in what is now southern Vermont. These lands, known as the "New Hampshire Grants," were a much disputed area, claimed by New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. They were finally admitted to the Union as a separate state, Vermont in 1791, the first state to be admitted after the adoption of the Constitution by the thirteen original states. Accused of nepotism, Wentworth was allowed to retire as go-

vernor in 1765, five years before his death in 1770. On July 29, 1899, the United States signed a convention providing for the peaceful settlement of international disputes by mediation and the Permanent Court of Arbitration or the Hague Tribunal. Fifteen nations were party to the convention—out of 26 which had attended the conference at The Hague, called at the invitation of Czar Nicholas II of Russia, to consider disarmament, the limitation of methods of warfare, and the creation of a Permanent Court of International Arbitration. In signing the convention, it was stipulated that arbitration was not to be compulsory and was not to extend to any question involving national honor or integrity. In addition, the United States insisted on a reservation concerning disputes involving application of the Monroe Doctrine. The first American representatives at the Permanent Court of Arbitration included ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court.

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(To be continued)

### Message to Ukrainian Emigrants From Their Kinsmen in Soviet Slavery

Together with an Open Letter to UN, the Ukrainian Prisoners in the Soviet Slave Camps managed to smuggle their appeal to Ukrainian emigrants. It reads:

Dear Friends: We want to take advantage of this opportunity to tell you in brief what the Bolsheviks say about you—our political emigrants of the last decade—in their so-called lectures and in recent articles in the press. We would also like to give the Ukrainians abroad who are not indifferent to our fate some idea of the conditions prevailing among political prisoners in special Soviet camps since the war.

Lectures on Ukrainian affairs are delivered by important officials in the Mordovian Party, and not by members of the administration of local special camps. The main point in what they have been saying about you is roughly as follows: Although the number of Ukrainian political emigrants in the last decade has been small, the group is torn by dissension and split into many parties. They are politically shortsighted, and they no longer enjoy popularity among their people, whose support they have lost. They are not fighting for anything real—just for the capital letter "U." The Bolsheviks cite the names of our most prominent political leaders abroad, calling them "the most despicable betrayers of the Ukrainian people."

Lectures on Ukrainian affairs were discontinued recently. The reason may lie in the prisoners' dignified reaction to the Bolsheviks' tendentious distortion of historical facts. These lectures, held at unexpected times, caused us spiritual anguish. But at the same time, they were a welcome event because they allowed us to think (correctly, we hope) that our position in international politics had improved and that the Bolsheviks were therefore intensifying their propaganda efforts in the pertinent direction. Political prisoners of other nationalities in the Soviet Union envy us without rancor, and they hope that we did not rejoice in vain.

Among recent printed works attacking us, first place is occupied in the libraries of Mordovian special camps by the brochures of Halan (Selected Works, 1954), of Belyayev, and of M. Rudnitsky (Under Alien Banners). They are permeated with monstrous, unparalleled venom, bigotry, and hatred for everything Ukrainian and non-Communist.

Entire chapters in these libelous sheets are devoted to you, our political emigrants of today. Emphasis is placed on internal disorder, dissensions, the struggle for power, the lust for gain, and political immaturity. Our attitude toward all forms of Bolshevik propaganda is the same. We are convinced that the written and the spoken word in the Soviet "prison of nations" is hopelessly slanted. We firmly believe that, with the benefit of past experience, you will do your duty with honor—a moral duty imposed by the nation upon its political emigrants; that your years in the emigration will not prove to be time lost; that you are using this time to good advantage; and that you will return to Ukraine with your forces un-

diminished and with an awareness of all important theories successfully practiced in Europe and the rest of the world, so that our nation may benefit from them. We believe that your long sojourn abroad will not diminish your longing for your country and that it will not make you want to live abroad for the rest of your lives.

And now a few words about living conditions among political prisoners in Soviet special camps during the postwar years. The basic features of the Bolshevik prison-camp system have not changed. Almost all of the special camps are located in areas where the climate is severe (Kolyma, Taymyr, Siberia, Komi, Kazakhstan). Sentences for political crimes vary in length from five years (for a single attempt, as they say in jest, at "suspect" thought) to twenty-five years in so-called corrective labor camps, and from fifteen to twenty years of penal servitude. In the immediate postwar period, famine, unendurably hard labor, and appalling sanitary conditions took a toll of thousands of political prisoners. Again in 1948, a so-called strict regime was introduced in the special camps; the iron-barred barracks were locked at night, correspondence was restricted to two letters per year, one was not permitted to keep cash, there were penal barracks, prisoners were not allowed to wear their own clothes and had to wear prison uniforms with numbers on the back, they were not allowed to take notes from books, to engage in handicraft, to assemble in large groups, and so forth. This was coupled with twelve hours at hard labor and a deliberate increase in the work norms. The unbearable living conditions brought about uprisings in certain camp centers—Vorkuta. In 1952, Norilsk in the spring and summer of 1953, and Kengir (Kazakhstan) in 1954. Over forty thousand prisoners of different nationalities took part in the uprisings. The enemy used all kinds of weapons, including tanks, in suppressing the uprisings. At the cost of several thousand comrades killed or wounded, we brought about the abolition of the stricter regime and the introduction of an eight-hour day.

In the last few years the Bolsheviks have paraded their humanitarianism before the world. They issued decrees that also pertained to political prisoners, but most of them were not put into effect on a comprehensive scale (the decree releasing invalids from special camps, the "probationary" release of political prisoners who had served two-thirds of their terms). Following their release from special camps, prisoners can usually expect to be exiled to Siberia for an indefinite period. In September of this year, an amnesty was declared for political prisoners who had collaborated with the Germans during the war. The official Bolshevik term for our nationalist prisoners is "Bandervitsi" or "Ukraino-German Nationalists," and the amnesty does not apply to us. Another proof of the perfidy of the Bolshevik system.

For the sake of the truth, we want to say in conclusion that we hold the name of Ukrainian political prisoners in deep respect and that we have, generally speaking, gained favor and recognition from political prisoners of other nationalities. God bless you, dear friends. Do not forget us, and keep in mind your return to Ukraine.

Ukrainian Women Political Prisoners in Mordovian Special Camps Mordavia, October 5, 1955

### JOIN THE U.N.A.!

There are quite a few people who are not members of the Ukrainian National Association because they do not wish to submit themselves to examinations by physicians. We know of some such doctor-shy persons who purchased insurance in commercial companies which did not require examinations.

Since there may be some misunderstanding, we wish to emphasize that the UNA does not require all applicants for membership to be examined. Any non-member may apply for \$1000 insurance without examination up to age 35; any non-member may apply for \$500 insurance up to age 40. Any person who is already a member and has \$500 insurance may apply for an additional \$500 without examination up to age 35. This makes it possible for many of our younger people to become UNA members without being examined. It would be nice to see more of them take advantage of this. The no-exam-required setup for certain age groups was adopted to encourage the young people to become members in larger numbers, but the results have not met expectations. And that is why we're discussing this subject. Now that you know you can become a UNA member without examination (up to age 40) we hope you'll take early advantage of the opportunity.

But suppose you're past 40? Or suppose you're already a member and cannot apply for additional insurance without examination? Must the UNA lose your business because you're doctor shy? There is nothing degrading or nerve-racking about an examination. Most doctors go out of

their way to be as pleasant and cooperative as possible; they know all about nervousness and do all they can to make the examinee feel at ease. Who pays the doctor? If the examinee pays and obtains a receipt the UNA will reimburse him up to a reasonable amount. The examinee may request that the doctor send his bill to the UNA instead of paying cash.

All right, then... you get your examination free of charge. Is that bad? Don't we all have to be examined from time to time? No one should go through life without seeing the doctor for general health checkups; those who do usually regret it, for one's health can break down slowly and reach a point where no doctor can help. And suppose, as you feared all along, the doctor found something wrong with you? That doesn't mean the end of the world. As a matter of fact, you can thank your lucky stars your ailment was discovered, for early discovery usually leads to complete recovery.

So if you are not a UNA member because you're doctor-shy, forget it. Its not as bad as you think... as a matter of fact, its good for you. Once you get over being nervous in the presence of doctors, you'll develop the habit of getting regular checkups.

The Ukrainian National Association needs new members. Join the UNA! Write to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., state your birthday and amount of insurance desired. You'll receive the proper application and complete information by return mail. Write right now!

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

### PIANO RECITAL PRESENTED

On Sunday evening, June 24th, 1956, Natalia Kotowych presented her piano pupils in their annual recital in the Ukrainian Hall, 347 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia, before a receptive audience.

The program included a well chosen, varied selection of compositions from the Classic, Romantic and Modern Schools. But the most noteworthy features of this recital was the impression given that Miss Kotowych, as a teacher, keeps always in mind both the technical demands and the musical content of what she teaches.

A few pupils may be singled out to illustrate the balanced type of teaching all of Miss Kotowych's pupils receive.

Danusia Kazaniwska played Mozart's Fantasia in D minor and Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith", variations in the authentic classical style—with delicacy and precision.

As a pleasing foil to the weightier, more brilliant numbers on the program, Tania Diakiw contributed an appealingly sensitive interpretation of Debussy's "Clair de Lune," Chopin's posthumous Waltz in E minor.

The ever-popular "Fantasia" Ukrainian political prisoners in deep respect and that we have, generally speaking, gained favor and recognition from political prisoners of other nationalities.

God bless you, dear friends. Do not forget us, and keep in mind your return to Ukraine.

Ukrainian Women Political Prisoners in Mordovian Special Camps Mordavia, October 5, 1955

Impromptu of Chopin received at the hands of Olga Jaremenko a clearly-projected and well-controlled reading in its demanding fast sections; the middle part was done with a warm-felt singing tone.

Lesia Mychajliw brought to the first movement of Mozart's Concerto in C major (K 467), and later to Khatchaturian's Toccata brilliance, rhythmic incisiveness and telling accent.

To the first movement of the Grieg Concerto in A minor and to Chopin's Etude in C minor (Revolutionary) op. 10, No. 12. Oleh Nahajewsky brought great temperament, big, ringing sonorous deep tone, especially in the forte passages, and a vivid sense of climax.

Petro Szyprykewych disclosed a facile, brilliant technic demanded by the faster sections of Von Weber's "Konzertstuck" and an expressive, sensitive singing tone in the opening Larghetto section of the same work.

Other pupils who appeared on the program and who acquitted themselves well were: Lala Mysko, Oksana Pawlyzycz, Oksana Stulkowska, Hanna Fuchko, Miriam Reali, Lesia Czornobrywa, Irena Woloszczuk, Jurko Luciw, Daria Stulkowska, Lidia Dymicka and Oksana Romaniak.

Arthur Hice



Hillside, N. J. Mayor William Gural, A Kreszi, A. Winston and Col. J. B. Dunn at "Flame of Democracy" program sponsored by the Hillside Branch of Governor's Committee on Refugee Relief.

### THE FLAME OF DEMOCRACY

A program of great implications for the refugee program was held at the Hillside, N. J. War Memorial Building on June 23, 1956 before a capacity audience of 500 people, as reports Walter Bodnar of Newark, N. J. This "Flame of Democracy" program was sponsored by the Hillside branch of the Governor's Committee on Refugee Relief. The purpose of this committee is to assist the program authorized by the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

Since this act expires at the end of this current year, an effort has been made by the Hillside branch of the Governor's Committee on Refugee Relief together with the support of Mayor William Gural and the Hillside Township Committee to extend this act. Program chairman A. I. Eddy stated the importance of extending this act by showing how the continuing of this program would act as a tactical weapon for our foreign policy.

Coblen J. B. Dunn lauded the Hillside Township committee for their public spirited efforts, especially in sponsoring an unknown refugee, a progressive step at this governmental level. Col. Dunn related his own experiences while viewing the hopeless plight of this movement to promote the cause of the refugees and urged all people to counteract these obstructions by lending active support to the program.

Congressman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. noted the incon-

sistency of our own foreign policy where moral assent is given to those running away from Communist tyranny on the one hand while imposing rigid quotas on the other hand. He urged the transferring of the refugees who are on the waiting lists to the unused quotas lists of other nations. He also urged a liberalizing of the medical history required for each refugee.

At the pageant Mayor William Gural received the symbolic torch of democracy. This flaming torch was carried to the War Memorial Building by high school athletes. Many nationalities presented their songs and dances to the audience. It should be noted that the Ukrainian dance group gave a fine account of itself as attested by the greatest amount of applause from the audience.

This dance group of youngsters from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Holy Ascension in Newark was under the direction of Peter Szkwarko and was ably assisted in the musical portion by Stella Oncaavage at the piano and Peter Kolodich on the accordion. Assisting on program arrangements was Victor Romanyshyn of Hillside.

### UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

#### Hollywood

JACK (Walter Palahniuk) PALANCE recently appeared on the Steve Allen TV show and is set to record "folk songs" of the Pennsylvania coal mining region, according to a newspaper clipping sent us by good friend MIKE OLEJNIK of Hazleton, Pa. Palance is also one of the leading candidates to portray Jack Dempsey in the latter's life story on film... MIKE (Mazurkiewicz) MAZURKI, who apparently has retired as an active wrestler, recently appeared in several TV films as—yep you guessed it—a wrestler...

NATALIE (Horodenko) WOODS celebrated her 18th birthday last Saturday. Natalie who has been in movies since she was 4 years old, has a younger sister who made her film debut appearing with her renowned sister in "The Searchers," a John Wayne "epic"...

Incidentally, one of Natalie's many admirers is NICK (Adamchuk) ADAMS, a rising youngster in film. Jack Palance is the authority that both Miss Woods and Adams are Ukrainian... LIZABETH (Emma Matzo) SCOTT is preparing a song and dance act that she'll do in various nite-spots... ANNA STEN, the "kid from Ukraine," is in England acting with producer-husband Eugene Franko... GEORGE (Lutz) MONTGOMERY, said to be Ukrainian, and husband of Dinah Shore, is one of Hollywood's top-drawing Western stars and runs a very successful furniture factory, which started from his hobby of making hand-made furniture.

Mrs. Robert Merrill recently presented her famous opera singer and actor-husband with a baby girl, their first, which they named Lizanne. Mrs. Merrill is the former MARIAN MACHINO of Detroit, who played piano at the 1952 UYL-NA Convention Concert in Cleveland... NITA (Sokol) TALOR, who appeared at the 1st UYL-NA Testimonial at the BOB MISCHAK and CHAT HANULAK in January 1954, is in a summer TV series called "Joe and Mabel" and was recently signed to a 7 year film contract.

ALEXANDRA BOYCUN KORDA, the 26 year old former film player from Ft. William, Ontario in Canada, stands to inherit a good share of her late husband's (Sir Alexander Korda) estimated 12 million dollar estate. Alexandra was the late director-producer's 3rd wife. His first wife, after some 20 years of separation and several marriages later, now

### THIS IS THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA

This article is intended primarily for the readers of this Ukrainian publication who are as yet unfamiliar with the Ukrainian youth life here in the U.S.A. and Canada, along with reaffirming the many ideas and theories of those who are familiar with UYL-NA in various degrees.

The UYL-NA, a strong anti-Communist organization, was organized in August, 1933 at the Chicago World's Fair by a group of progressive-minded Ukrainian youth from all parts of North America. The UYL-NA was established and so designed as to unite into one single national force or unit all Ukrainian youth in North America, irrespective of their religious or political beliefs (with the natural and never-ending exclusion of communists or other despotic totalitarian "isms."

The purposes of the UYL-NA since its inception 23 years ago have been:

- 1.—To provide a common meeting ground for all American and Canadian Ukrainian youth so that they could better understand each other, their background and problems.
2.—To foster all cultural interests, to promote athletic activities, social life and other interests among the members of the League.
3.—To take the initiative and leadership in the organization of American and Canadian Ukrainian youth and subsequently to take joint action when such action is deemed necessary.
4.—To disseminate a knowledge of Ukraine, the Ukrainian people and of their aspirations for a free and independent Ukraine.
5.—To advance the cause of Ukrainian Brotherhood.

While all 5 points listed above are important, we particularly wish to stress the latter two points.

#### Membership (UYL-NA)

As for membership, the UYL-NA has its doors wide open at all times to Ukrainian individuals (\$2 per year) and organizations (\$5 per year). Membership in the Ukrainian Youth League of North America is open to any youth organization comprised of Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent, independent or otherwise, be they a cultural, athletic, social, fraternal, religious, etc. group. Any organization fostering or advancing Communism or any other foreign ideologies (as they know them) are forever excluded from UYL-NA membership.

#### Membership Advantages

To a member club the UYL-NA offers:

- 1.—participation in all League activities—sports programs, cultural events, rallies, conventions, etc.
2.—Representation at the convention by 2 delegates each with voting power.
3.—Organization. A stepping stone for you and your club to greater accomplishments.
4.—An opportunity to broaden your activities through its program.
5.—Subscription to the League publications, the Ukrainian Trend and Trendette.
6.—Individual participation in all Ukrainian youth matters and discussions.

The UYL-NA, with member clubs which are welded into State Leagues and District Councils in the main Ukrainian-populated areas in the U.S.A. and Canada, has conducted annual conventions each Labor Day Weekend since its inception (except during World War II—1942 through 1946), such as the one scheduled for Buffalo's Hotel Statler come August 31, 1956. UYL-NA has also conducted sectional rallies and pre-convention dances, annual sports rallies (including bowling, basketball, softball, track and field, golf, etc.), cultural events, testimonial dinners, concerts, published books and periodicals, etc. that have all propagated the Ukrainian name among the general American and Canadian public as no other Ukrainian youth organization has.

UYL-NA has also built many friendships and even marriages for many of our Ukrainian youth.

This then, somewhat in brief, is the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. To be sure, the UYL-NA still has not reached its fullest potential as yet. However, as one can glean from the above account of its many past activities, much good has been accomplished for Ukrainians.

Using the past activities as a basis or springboard, we hope that the UYL-NA will continue to grow and gain in stature, which in turn will bring nearer that inevitable day when a free and independent Ukraine will take her rightful place in a world community of free and independent nations, after we help to throttle for all time—Russian Imperialism disguised as Communism.

With the full support of all Ukrainian youth clubs everywhere, the Ukrainian Youth League's worthwhile endeavors can be increased manifold to benefit all member clubs and individuals.

For all Ukrainian youth clubs, the word is—join the UYL-NA today. Send your \$5 membership fee to the League's financial secretary: Myroslaw Surmach, 11 East 7th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Then plan to send at least two delegates, who'll have 1 vote each to represent your club at the UYL-NA's 23rd Anniversary Convention to be held this Labor Day weekend (August 31-September 3, 1956) at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, N. Y.

Incidentally, all your club members can and should attend the Buffalo convention as guests. All that is required is that they register.

For all individuals, the word is—Register now for UYL-NA's 23rd Anniversary Convention at Buffalo, N. Y. Attend the UYL-NA Convention as guests. Send your \$13.50 registration fee to MISS JEAN LISKO, 255 Indian Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Let's all do our bit for freedom and peace for the entire world.

ALEXANDER F. DANKO UYL-NA Publicity Director

#### WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

#### 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.

DANCE under the open skies to the strains of the AMOR QUARTET Every Saturday at SOYUZIVKA KERHONKSON, N. Y. (Includes illustration of a couple dancing)

Fifth Annual PICNIC sponsored by ST. JOHN'S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH NEWARK, N. J. to be held at the ROYAL GARDENS, 990 E. HAZELWOOD AVENUE, RAHWAY, N. J. Sunday, August 5th, 1956 COMMENCING AT 12 NOON. FREE TRANSPORTATION from Ukrainian Center, Newark, N. J., starting at 10:30 A.M. Music by B. Hirniak & His Orchestra. — Donation \$1.25. Direction: From Newark on U.S. # 1 to Hancock St., Rahway, N. J., bear left on Lawrence St. — cross bridge and make left turn at light (Hazelwood Avenue) to Picnic Grove.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS (Continuation of text from previous page)

