

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

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

UN Studies Ukrainian Documents On Soviet Slave Camps

United Nations officials today were studying two unusual documents, painstakingly printed on pieces of linen cloth and smuggled out of the Soviet Union, reports Journal American, July 25, 1956. The documents reveal barbaric mistreatment of Ukrainian political prisoners in Red slave labor camps. They were displayed at a special press conference at the Hotel Commodore by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on July 24. Written by two groups of prisoners in Mordovian slave labor compounds, 400 miles southeast of Moscow, the messages took almost a year to make the slow, hazardous journey via the underground to the free world. One is an open letter addressed to the United Nations Division of Human Rights and the other to the Ukrainian emigres and refugees in the free world. The documents pointed out that Ukrainians had been sentenced from 10 to 25 years in prison camps "not for arson, treason or murder; but because we, like every freedom loving people, demand our lawful rights in our own land." They called for self-determination for Ukrainians, an entirely Ukrainian army and trial by Ukrainian courts. The full text of the documents was published in the July 28, 1956 edition of the Ukrainian Weekly. The documents were also included in Congressional Record of July 24, 1956 with introductory remarks by Rep. Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut. Hon. T. J. Dodd in his remarks stated: "Mr. Speaker, I know that Members of Congress have

long been concerned about the network of concentration camps maintained by the Russian Communists. Many efforts have been made by Members of this body to expose the evils of that system and to bring about their elimination. The United Nations has been studying the problem for some years.

The International Labor Organization is presently at work to bring about an international convention outlawing slave labor and to establish an agency to enforce the guaranties of such a convention. But with all this positive effort the Communists persist in the practice of maintaining their network of concentration camps where they incarcerate and torture their political enemies. This is a matter which must concern us until it is corrected.

Recently the political prisoners of the Mordovian special camps succeeded in getting a communication out to the free world. It was laboriously compared upon light cloth and written with a dye of the indelible type. This practice made it possible for the underground to conceal it over a period of time and to bring it over a long journey to the free world. This communication has now been translated into English and was made available to me today.

It speaks the hearts of the Ukrainian political prisoners whose only crime was to love their homeland. It tells the tragic story of what has happened to the Ukrainian patriots who dared to dissent, dared to oppose the Russian occupier. This is a story which will be of interest to all Members of Congress."

Ukrainian Conference in Bonn

On July 24, 1956 a conference was held in Bonn, Germany, of the delegates of the UHVR Representation (Ukrainian Liberation Council) for the purpose of informing the German and other accredited foreign press of the text of the open letter written by Ukrainian political prisoners in the Mordovian slave labor camps of the USSR, which letter was presented to the Secretary General of the United Nations in New York.

The conference in which 40 German and other political figureheads and journalists took part was presided by W. P. Stachiv, head of the Delegation. Rev. Dr. I. Hrynolch made important comments speaking from the moral Christian viewpoint directed especially at those who propose co-existence with the Soviets.

The conference received much publicity over the German radio (Hamburg, Berlin, Stuttgart) and in the German press.

No Living With Reds

Only by a policy directed toward the liberation of captive nations inside the Communist empire, can the free world meet effectively the steady expansion of Communist influence. Prof. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown University declared in Winnipeg as reports the Winnipeg Free Press of July 3rd.

peoples are our allies, and our efforts must be directed at the peoples and their destiny, not at their power-usurping governments."

REPATRIATES KILL SELVES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Argentine sailors reported that six men and women who left Argentina to return to their homeland killed themselves in despair soon after arrival in Odessa, as reports the New York World Telegram of July 26th. The sailors were crew members of the Argentine liner Centre Rios which left Buenos Aires for the Black Sea port June 1 with 700 Ukrainians and other Slavs. It is estimated that so far about 3000 Slavs have left their homes to return to Russia, many of them selling at their belongings to pay the passage.

Eastland Bids U. N. Act to Release Ukrainians

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., called on the United Nations, Commission on Human Rights today to free Ukrainian political prisoners in Russian concentration camps.

Sen. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, made public a letter to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., United States delegate to the U. N., enclosing two letters he said were furnished by the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council. He said the council stated the letters were smuggled out by Ukrainians held in Soviet camps and were addressed to the U. N.

Built on Cemeteries

These letters charged that at least four of the prison camps were built on sites of cemeteries. Sen. Eastland said they were "literally erected upon the bones of former prisoners who were executed by the mass-murderers of the Kremlin." The letters recited a long list of brutalities suffered by the prisoners and called for an independent Ukrainian nation.

Sen. Eastland said the free world "dare not ignore" the letters. Present Soviet leaders, he said, pretend they have abandoned the "bloody methods" of Stalin and neutralist leaders like Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and President Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia "profess to believe that a real change for the better is taking place."

Sen. Eastland said if the letters, written last fall, are authentic, "they pronounce an indictment upon the present leaders of the Communist slave empire."

He urged Ambassador Lodge to bring the letters to the attention of the Human Rights Commission and to ask it "to demonstrate the truth depth of its enthusiasm for human rights by calling the Soviet Union to account for the listed crimes in the forum of world opinions."

Sen. Eastland said it is time for the Human Rights Commission to "fish or cut bait" and apply "effective countermeasures to stop these brutal murders and free these forgotten slaves."

Lawyers Demand Fair Poznan Trials

The Legal Commission for the Poznan Trials, a group of twelve eminent lawyers organized at the initiative of the Workers Defense League, sent a letter to the Communist Polish government requesting the right to send legal observers to the forthcoming trials, and to participate in the defense of those accused in connection with the Poznan strikes. The Commission is headed by John F. Finerty.

Expressing the deep concern of the American public that those charged with responsibility for the Poznan strikes be accorded due process of law, the Commission states in its letter: "... While there are understandable differences in the legal procedures of the various nations, certain elements of due process and of fair legal procedure are... common to all."

The Commission then calls upon the Communist Polish government to honor these procedures, and urges as a minimum that trials be held before regular rather than special courts that they be open to legal observers from all nations, and that the accused have the right to freely consult counsel of their own choosing.

Members of the Commission include Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel of the AFL-CIO and general counsel of the United Steelworkers of America, C. Dickerman Williams, former general counsel of the United States Department of Commerce; Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman of the privately owned New York City Transit System; William H. Pitelson, prominent lawyer in the communications field, and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., well known civil liberties lawyer.

Land of Terror

Harvard University reports that hatred, terror and fear especially of the Secret Police live side by side in the Soviet state.

The report came out of a detailed picture of what life is like under the Soviet system gained from study of former citizens in Europe and the United States.

The report said that these former citizens of Soviet Russia expressed "intense hatred" for the people in power and the

Communist party. It described a nightmare existence where citizens lived in fear of the "terror" of sudden arrest by secret police.

Next to terror the system of collective farms is resented most, and the peasant is the "angry man" of the system.

According to the report, the people resent the "politicalization" of their lives. All complain about clothing, food and housing shortages. Today "absolutism and terror blend into each other."

Moscow Guidebook Lists Prisons And Offices of M.V.D.

A Russian refugee organization made public a new guidebook to Moscow which lists secret police installations, M.V.D. offices and Soviet prisons.

The fifty-six page book is accompanied by a special supplemental sheet of "advice to tourists going to the USSR." An edition of 4,000 to 5,000 copies has been printed for American sale.

In the supplement the tourists are advised that guides, hotel waiters and employees in the Soviet Union "will be an agent of state organs."

Tourists were also warned to watch out for hidden mi-

crophones and were told that Russians "will never speak about forbidden things" in public places.

Sufficient data are included in the guide to enable an American tourist to undertake a tour of the Soviet secret police if he so desires.

Woodrow Wilson—who was a teacher and historian as well as a statesman—showed rare prescience when he said in 1914: "Liberty does not consist... in mere general declarations of the rights of men. It consists in the translation of these declarations into definite action."

Representatives of Ethnic Groups Voice Plank on Republican Platform

Last Tuesday, July 30, a special conference was held in Washington, D. C. of the Republican representatives of 12 ethnic groups in conjunction with the Republican Party concerning the platform to be approved at the convention of the Republican Party in San Francisco, August 21st.

The representatives conferred with the Presidential Assistant Governor Howard Pyle and Senator Prescott Bush, head of the Republican Resolutions Committee consisting of 96 members who are to prepare the text of the platform.

The Ukrainian group was represented by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, head of the Ukrainian Branch of the Republican National Committee, Prof. Leo Dobriansky and Mr. S. Skubick. Mr. Halychyn proposed in

the platform the American aid in the resistance movement of Ukraine and other Moscow enslaved nations. Prof. Dobriansky proposed that the names of all nations under the Soviet-Communist imperialism be listed in the platform.

Governor Pyle who prior to the meeting had a lengthy conference with Secretary of State Dulles, assured the representatives that present Republican platform on foreign policy and liberation movements will be more forward and vigorous.

The matter of American aid in the liberation movements of the USSR enslaved nations, particularly Ukrainian liberation movement, will be defended at both conventions, the Republican in San Francisco and Democratic in Chicago by special delegations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Mr. Stephen J. Jarema to Direct Democratic Campaign Among Ukrainians

Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Governor G. Menen Williams (Mich.), Vice-Chairman, have announced the appointment of Stephen J. Jarema to direct the Presidential and Congressional campaign activities among Americans of Ukrainian descent.

Governor Williams is also Chairman of the Nationalities Division which several years ago was organized as a permanent adjunct of the Democratic National Committee with Michael Cieplinski as its executive Director.

Mr. Jarema, a native of the City of New York and a graduate of Fordham Law School,

has been active in the Democratic Party for many years and is well-known in the Ukrainian-American community. From 1936 to 1944 he was a member of the New York State Assembly. Today, in addition to his law practice he is a research counsel to the Minority Leader of the State Assembly assigned to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Jarema is also executive director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He is married and has two sons.

Assisting Mr. Jarema in carrying out his campaign responsibilities will be Anthony Batiuk as vice-chairman and Miss Eleonore Kuleyky as secretary.

A Simple Proposition

The bosses of communist Russia used to forecast that the economy of the United States—call it capitalism, call it free enterprise, or call it anything else—was due for a collapse. Then communism, having proven its superiority, would inherit the earth.

Now, according to Edwin A. Lahey of the Chicago Daily News Service, an abrupt reversal has taken place in the Kremlin. He reports that the present head man, Khrushchev, in a recent private talk with Harold Stassen, admitted that Soviet economists' analyses of the U. S. were wrong.

In making this admission, Mr. Khrushchev simply acknowledged facts. Economic progress in this country—especially as it has affected families of modest means—has been unprecedented in history. Between 1910 and 1953, accord-

ing to the Industrial Conference Board, the proportion of families in the \$5,000-\$7,500 bracket increased from 4 per cent to 25 per cent—more than four times. After making adjustment for price changes and taxes, the factory worker with a wife and two children took home 2 1/4 times as much pay in 1955 as he did in 1916. The Board also points out that most American families have automobiles, while at the beginning of this year 97 per cent owned radios, 90 per cent electric refrigerators, 80 per cent electric washers, and 72 per cent TV sets. All of these appliances are regarded as luxuries, which only the few possess, in other countries—most notably the communist countries.

Free people produce more than oppressed and driven people. It's as simple as that.

Shortage of Scientists

We definitely are losing the cold war with Russia on one front—the Soviet is turning out scientists and engineers at a much faster pace than the U.S.A.

In May, Harlow H. Curtice, General Motors, president, at the dedication of that company's new Technical Center, sounded this warning: "Today we are being put to a competitive test, a struggle for survival. We are being challenged in this one area of technologi-

cal progress that we have come to regard as the source of our greatest strength. We must see to it that a larger proportion of our young people have the opportunity and the incentive for embarking on a scientific or engineering career."

Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad, director of General Motors research staff, emphasized the warning of his Chief as follows: "Our choice is brutally clear. As a society, we can either learn mathematics and science—or Russian."

UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES OPENED AT SOYUZIVKA

On Wednesday, August 1st, the Ukrainian Cultural Courses sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association were opened at Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N. Y. for the third term.

The courses include the study of Ukrainian language, history, literature, geography and fine arts under the professorship of Dr. Wasyl Steciuk and Mr. Ivan Blyznak, and last for a term on one month, from August 1st to August 29th.

Mr. A. Dragan, Secretary of the Cultural Committee of the Ukrainian National Association welcomed the teachers and the students, and gave a short talk on the purposes and aims of the courses as sponsored by the UNA.

Other speakers were Dr. Wasyl Steciuk, Mr. Ivan Blyznak, and Daniel Slobodian, Manager of the "Soyuzivka," Mr. Yarymowych and Mr.

Julian Pawchak, guest. Miss Karen Lahowich last year's student also spoke of the value and benefit of the courses. Students registered this year for the courses are: Lidia Banach, Newberry, Michigan; Katherine Bilyk, Bayonne, N. J.; Katherine Ermolowich, LeVittown, Pa.; Orest Fedak, Welland, Ontario, Canada; Roman Kowalchuk, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geraldine Kunio, Chicago, Ill.; Vera Kuropas, Chicago, Ill.; Ihor Kuryliw, Sudbury, Ontario Canada; Wasyl Maciach, Jersey City, N. J.; Oleh Riznyk, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.; Yuriy Telepko, Philadelphia, Pa.; Karen Lahowich, Miami, Fla.; Tamara and Zoriana Wyshwany, New York City; Vicky Kurylak, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bohdan Huhlewsky, New York City; Helen Lesky, Carteret, N. J.; Wasyl Popaca, East Orange, N. J.; and Yaroslav Wynnycky, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ivan Hosh to Sing in Opera "Hrabina"

The well-known Ukrainian tenor, Ivan Hosh, is engaged to sing the part of Kazimierz in the Polish opera "Hrabina" (The Countess), which will be presented by the Polonia Opera Company under the direction of Lotus Kowalski.

Ivan Hosh, who came to this country from a DP camp in Germany several years ago, is also well-known to the American born Ukrainian generation. He sang two years ago in the Opera "Mayska Nish" at the 60th Anniversary Music and Dance UNA Jubilee Festival at Carnegie Hall.

The first presentation of "Hrabina" is scheduled for Newark, N. J. on October 28th. Other soloists in the opera are



Ivan Hosh Loda Bielicka, soprano and Marian Nowakowski, basso.

Receives A.I.A. Medal

Osyp Martyniuk, son of John Martyniuk and the late Mrs. Mary Martyniuk, 95 East 7th Street, New York City, was graduated in May, 1956, receiving the medal of the American Institute of Architects as the outstanding student with the Bachelor Degree of Architecture, from Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

He has accepted a position with an architectural firm in Fort Worth, Texas.

Osyp Martyniuk, with his father, came to the United States from a refugee center in Germany in 1949. In that time, he was working in a restaurant and in the Electro-Engraving Company in New York City, and at the same time, was attending a school which was supervised by the Correspondence Institute of the Ukrainian Free University, completing his high school work which he started in Germany in the Ukrainian Gymnasium. After completing his high school work at the institution mentioned above, he started to work for his Bachelor Degree of Architecture at Oklahoma A. and M. College.

In the period of time of attending Oklahoma A. and M. College, he won two first prizes and four honorable mentions in nationwide competitions which were sponsored by the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design in architectural problems.

He was also a member of the American Institute of Architects, Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Newman Club, and the



Osyp Martyniuk social fraternity of Theta Kappa Phi.

At present, he and his wife are living in Fort Worth, Texas. He intends to continue studies for a Masters Degree in Architecture.

TOP STUDENT

Orysia Karapinka, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Karapinka of 163 19th Avenue Irvington, New Jersey, captured top scholastic honors at Irvington High School, and was valedictorian of the Class of '56 with an average of 96.

She will continue her studies in September at Smith College where she has been awarded a scholarship.

Orysia, besides receiving the Forum Club's First Honor Medal will get the French Award, the Suburban Woman's Club English Award and the Reader's Digest First Honor Award.

She is a member of Branch 76 of the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОВОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS, MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS (SATURDAY AND MONDAY ISSUES COMBINED) BY THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC. AT 81-83 GRAND STREET, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J., on March 30, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1109 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918.

The Ukrainian Weekly

Subscription Rates for Ukrainian Weekly \$3.00 per year U. N. A. Members \$2.00 per year

Address: "SVOBODA", P. O. BOX 346 - Jersey City 3, N. J.

UNA Cultural Courses

Last Wednesday, August 1st, marked the third term of the formal opening at the "Soyuzivka" of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses for the Ukrainian American youth under the auspices of the Cultural Committee of the Ukrainian National Association.

The program of the courses, as in previous years, includes the teaching of the Ukrainian language, oral, written and printed, Ukrainian literature, history, geography, music, fine and folk arts, in other words, all the facets of the Ukrainian cultural heritage.

Naturally, studies are combined with a well rounded out vacation. After classes and homework, the students can relax and take full advantage of all the vacation facilities which "Soyuzivka" provides.

The students are divided into two classes, the advanced and the beginners. The friendly atmosphere at "Soyuzivka" and the surroundings make each and every student, the beginner and the advanced one, feel "at home" amongst friends.

The two year practice of these courses more than justified the plan of the Ukrainian National Association, speaking specifically about the courses themselves and the educational results.

This fact was asserted at the formal opening of the courses last Wednesday by the representative of the Ukrainian National Association, the professors and a student of the courses.

Naturally, it is impossible to give the students the full scope of the subjects on the program because the time for such teaching is too short. However, the courses are successful in that they have reached their goal; they teach each student the path and the root where and how one can gain from this knowledge which is very important to American born Ukrainians not only because of idealistic but very often practical motives.

Eighteen girls and boys have registered for the courses. Taking, however, into consideration the possibilities and benefits arising from the courses, this number is rather small. The Ukrainian National Association in conjunction with the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the Ukrainian American Veterans and other youth organizations, initiated these courses and continues them at a considerable expense and effort.

Our youth organizations aside from the League, the Veterans and some UNA branches could do a good deed, if in the future they conducted a more intensive action to encourage their respective young members to enroll in these cultural courses which are combined education with pleasure.

ZAKHAR BERKUT

By IVAN FRANKO

Translated from the Ukrainian

(Conclusion of Chapter I)

Here, behind the ruins of the wall, came in answer the horns of Tuhar and the other boyars. Quick as a squirrel, Myroslava scaled again the bank from which she had fallen, and from that stand, related to the entire hunting party her adventure and how Maxim saved her.

AMERICAN FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

The ethnic groups, including the Ukrainians, play a very important role in the general progress of America. The foreign language press also is directly influential, giving its readers good information service. In this connection, Governor Averell Harriman of New York at a luncheon of the Editors and Publishers of the Foreign Language Press this last June made the following address:

I am glad to meet with the Editors and Publishers of the Foreign Language Press of New York and to talk with you about our foreign policies and about the role you are playing and can play in helping our country reach wise decisions.

Arthur Hayes Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times, said at a college commencement last week that to meet the challenge of the "cold war"—which is now being waged in terms of economics and politics—the thing the citizens of this country must have is "more information." It is only by having a thoroughly alert and informed electorate that a democracy can survive in the world, and win in the contest against totalitarianism.

The American foreign language papers are such papers. They are papers that specialize in information. They are read by more individuals per copy than are the English papers.

These papers are edited by you men and women whose ties with other countries are intimate—and whose sources of information are direct and sensitive. The readers of your papers, likewise, have closer and more sensitive sources of information, and more continuing and critical interest, as to many fields of foreign policy than do many of our other citizens.

Long before the OWI, the USA, the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, or Radio Liberation, the foreign language press was performing the task of building up special informed bodies of American citizens, and carrying the news of democracy to multitudes of people abroad. You were doing this sincerely and effectively and often at real sacrifice, financially and in other ways, on the part of devoted editors.

I wanted to have the pleasure of meeting you personally again and paying tribute to

the circle of huntsmen ad-

you today for these services. I had the privilege of serving our country abroad under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and I can assure you that when I speak to you in this way, I speak on the basis of my own observation and experience. What I have just said about the service of the foreign language press is a tribute which I am ever glad to pay.

The world-wide struggle against atheistic Kremlin-led communism has taken on a direction which is very difficult for many Americans to understand. It is the same menace, but with a new face. The so-called "Spirit of Geneva" created a psychological disarmament among free people. Defense efforts were slackened and the ties of NATO were loosened. This, of course, is precisely what the Kremlin wants and has been aiming at. The break-up of NATO is a principal objective of the Kremlin.

We know of the effort of the present leaders of the "Kremlin" to downgrade and repudiate Stalin and to disassociate themselves from the horrors of the Stalin era. But Stalin is being repudiated and attacked for murdering Bolsheviks, not for his betrayal of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the other countries of Eastern Europe, and the murder of their freedom-loving people. Until the present Kremlin leaders are ready to repudiate those great wrongs, we cannot put any trust in their good intentions.

Another job that you have in answering the new barrage of propaganda which the Soviets have been releasing in an attempt to persuade refugees from behind the Iron Curtain to return to these enslaved lands. For this purpose, the Communists have even developed their own foreign language papers—although fortunately, they are very few, and have so far, only an insignificant readership. There is no other group in America so qualified to deal effectively with this dangerous line of Soviet propaganda as are you editors of the foreign language press.

Finally, there is the whole problem of presenting America to the rest of the world in its real spirit.

If we are really to convince the rest of the world of the genuineness of our democracy, the discriminatory national origins quota system must be abolished. You are fighting for this, and I am fighting by your side for fair immigration laws which truly reflect our American ideals of fairness and equality.

We have been spending billions of dollars abroad in an attempt to build the mutual security of the free nations. All too often in recent years, this has been done in a way so inept, so bullying, and so regardless of the interests of other peoples that our effort has been self-defeating. Friendship is something that cannot be purchased with dollars—and security cannot be built with armaments alone. The

much he may have pleased

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

(From Report of A. Dragau at Annual Session of the Executive Board of the UNA held in May 1966)

The next oldest publication to "Svoboda" is its supplement in the English language "The Ukrainian Weekly." The editor of this weekly is Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, whose report will be given separately in order of the meeting. However, at our previous meeting, ladies and gentlemen, you expressed your trust in me and placed the responsibility for this publication in my hands. I confess that "The Ukrainian Weekly" has been our main worry, and the editing of this weekly has been our problem for some time.

The problems of the "Ukrainian Weekly"—which without doubt exist—we cannot take up without first looking into its history. What is the "Ukrainian Weekly"? Plainly, it is a weekly printed in the English language, and on its front page there appears a dedication "to the ideals and the interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent." And with such dedication this weekly first appeared 23 years ago. But, what happened during that time? 23 years is almost one generation, these "young Americans of Ukrainian descent," for whom the "Ukrainian Weekly" was meant, today, are grey-haired, if not bald, and some of them are even grandfathers. Today, the situation is such, that we cannot speak only of the "younger generation" American born Ukrainians, because there are already two such generations and the third is growing up, that is, the older generation, the youth and the children.

From amongst the American born Ukrainian generation we have today, prominent representatives in responsible positions, and hold high offices in all branches of community life: they are university professors, engineers, doctors, and in all fields of activity. Indiscriminate handing out of military equipment, indeed, may be in many cases more harmful than helpful.

In short, what we need to export—even more dollars and guns—is the true spirit of America—dedication to freedom and the dignity of the individual.

In this job, you can be our ambassadors—and your readers can be our information agents, through their letters and in their travels.

I know that we can re-establish our prestige, regain the confidence of the free peoples, and work together to guard freedom in the world and expand it. It is clear that if we stand together, strong and confident, we can protect and enlarge the areas of freedom and hasten the day when the peoples now imprisoned and enslaved behind the iron curtain can again enjoy the blessings of independence and freedom under God.

In the achievement of these noble purposes I know that you will continue to play your full part. These remarks of Governor Harriman are directed also to Svoboda and its English supplement the Ukrainian Weekly.

that whenever a time should

fessors, directors of business concerns, high military officials, and even in politics they have their representatives, and just as at this meeting, we have as vice-presidents, Michael Piznak and Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, John Evanchuk, supreme auditor, John Kokolsky, Miss Anna Chopek, Andrew Jula and Wasyl Hussar as supreme advisors. For whom is the Ukrainian Weekly meant, for them or for their children? Naturally, in the absence of other English language periodicals, the "Ukrainian Weekly" must serve all, and especially those who today take over the lead of our American Ukrainian life and that of our Ukrainian heritage. They are in need and deserving of a publication, a top one, and our organization should give them such a publication because it has the facilities and because it's to the interests of the UNA.

The "Ukrainian Weekly" today is yet far from such a publication. We often hear remarks that we lose sight of the American born Ukrainians, that they completely drop out. But, wouldn't it be worthwhile to look into the matter and find out whether we are not at fault, that not they have broken away from us, but that we have deserted them, because we have not kept in step with them, because they are stepping ahead with years of experience and responsibility, while we still consider them the youth, and edit the "Ukrainian Weekly" as though for the youth only. Pick up a copy of the "Ukrainian Weekly" of 20 years ago and compare it with today's copy. Is there any progress? If so, it is not for the better. And now consider that same reader of the "Ukrainian Weekly" of 20 years ago and today. Now then, who deserted who? Did they grow apart from us or we from them? They have progressed and that is to their credit while the Ukrainian Weekly remains at a standstill.

These are the problems of the "Ukrainian Weekly," problems that concern our organization and the entire Ukrainian community. It is not necessary for me to point out instances from past events in our social and civil life, to convince you of the difficulties and complications that face our organization and our entire Ukrainian community because of the neglected problem of the "Ukrainian Weekly," which is the problem of the American born Ukrainians.

Naturally, such condition cannot be prolonged, but to make the necessary changes, it will take double effort. We must not only catch up with this generation, but we must lead ahead of it, and take the lead. This is not a recent matter but one of long standing. We have discussed it at our recent annual sessions. Perhaps you have already noticed some changes in the "Ukrainian Weekly" which have taken place since the last annual session. I would like to stress that we made every effort to

at least make a start for progress in the right direction. In this we were confronted with many important inside difficulties. Specifically: what is our aim and plan for the "Ukrainian Weekly"? Today, after one year's active work with this publication, I am not as yet ready to present to you all the plans and all the possibilities and needs. I can say only one thing, the "Ukrainian Weekly" must become a representative publication in the English language of the Ukrainian National Association and an English language publication for the American born and raised Ukrainians. It should and must express this generation's opinion and desires, and it must become its inspiring leader. Outstanding representatives of the American born Ukrainian generation should contribute articles to the "Ukrainian Weekly" and it should become as dignified and authoritative publication of this generation as our Ukrainian daily is for those who write, read and speak Ukrainian. This, naturally, does not mean that the "Ukrainian Weekly" must all at once become "heavy reading." On the contrary, it must and should retain its youthful features and dynamics, it must take into consideration the young readers too, and above all it must be a representative English language publication of the Ukrainian National Association in its fullest meaning. When we make the "Ukrainian Weekly" such, we will be on the best path to solve one of the main, if not the most important problems. This will require much work, effort and organizational ability and above all diligent, daily work.

the "Ukrainian Weekly" must all at once become "heavy reading." On the contrary, it must and should retain its youthful features and dynamics, it must take into consideration the young readers too, and above all it must be a representative English language publication of the Ukrainian National Association in its fullest meaning. When we make the "Ukrainian Weekly" such, we will be on the best path to solve one of the main, if not the most important problems. This will require much work, effort and organizational ability and above all diligent, daily work.

vised stretcher the already stiff and bloodied body of the unfortunate boyar who perished in the clutches of the bear. Quickly under Maxim's guidance, the hunting party reached their encampment. The hunt was over. The entire group wanted yet today to return home, immediately after dinner. It was a long distance from home, but Maxim promised to lead the hunters through a shorter wooded road to Tuholia and from there to the home of Tuhar Vovk. The Tuholian lads left for their homes right after dinner; Maxim remained with the boyars until the servants broke camp, took down the tents, cleaned and packed away all cooking utensils and hunting supplies; The boyar hunters set upon the road for home.

WAYWARD YOUTH

"The most precious thing that man possesses is life. It is only granted to him once and he should therefore spend it wisely, so that he will not have to regret wasted years." These words, by a Russian writer, are at present extremely popular among the Soviet youth. The young people of the Soviet Union are well aware of the mendacity of the Soviet regime; they are tired of the fine phrases of Bolshevism, and they are turning away from the Soviet System en masse, so that they "will not have to regret wasted years." This fact is so alarming that the entire Soviet press has felt it to be its duty to utter some words of warning.

One of the chief phenomena in the life of modern Soviet youth is its mass-inclination to favour a "petty bourgeois" mode of living, to use the Bolshevik terminology. The paper "Sovetskaya Kultura" in its edition of January 18, 1955, deals with the problem of the so-called "Stilyagi." The name is derived from the word "style," and is used to designate a young person who tries—often very clumsily—to imitate the people of the West in his mode of living. One cannot imagine anything more objectionable, writes the "Sovetskaya Kultura," than the life of the young persons who are designated as a "Stilyagi." You can recognize them at once by the special "style" they

adopt in conversation, by their behaviour by their peculiar dress and their defiant look. If you meet a "Stilyagi," he promptly adjusts his tie with an elegant gesture, and in doing so displays his strange ring, apparently unintentionally. In order to impress you even more, he then takes a cigarette-case of foreign make out of his pocket, and lights a cigarette, inclining his head with its long hair well pomaded with brilliantine. These "Stilyagi" dress according to "foreign" pattern; they wear narrow trousers and long jackets. The "Stilyagi-girls" try to copy foreign film-stars in all that they do and wear.

According to the "Sovetskaya Kultura," the interests of these young persons are confined to modern dances, "boogie-woogie," night-clubs, drinking, trashy literature, sentimental songs, and Western films, which strange to say manage to get into the Soviet Union somehow or other. The strangest and worst of it all is, so the "Sovetskaya Kultura" complains, that the young people of the working class are adopting this Bohemian way of living en masse, and what is even stranger is that the Komsomol Organization (the Communist Youth Movement) approve of all this.

But there are even more menacing phenomena in the way of living of the Soviet youth of today. These phenomena are the direct result of the negative influence of the entire Soviet system, and include an increased addiction to drink and an inclination to behave in a disorderly manner. In the court files on the case of the murder of a schoolboy, things are explained most simply,—says the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" of January 28, 1955. At a dance one schoolboy trod on another schoolboy's foot. Thereupon the "one who had been insulted" hit the other boy in the face, and then they proceeded to the nearest dark alley and started fighting with knives. One was killed and the other was seriously injured. Such cases must be a mass-phenomenon to judge from the attention which the Soviet press devotes to this problem.

The "Komsomolskaya Pravda" goes on to say that young people loiter about in the streets of the towns, in large groups, swearing at and insulting other pedestrians. The paper "Molodoy Kommunist," in its first edition this year, affirms that it is not safe to walk through the streets of Tiflis, for instance, because of the constant brawls and the disorderly behaviour of the young people. The extent of this rowdiness can be judged from the fact that the militia has now formed special auxiliary groups, in the Komsomol organizations, in order to cope with it. But there are very few persons who are willing to join these groups.

The Soviet press tries to blame wrong training at home and at school for the ever-increasing demoralization of Soviet youth. In doing so, the Bolsheviks, however, overlook the fact that they themselves are most to blame for having destroyed healthy family and the influence of parents on their children. The monument to Morosov, the boy who denounced his parents, is probably still standing in Moscow! Soviet propaganda ridiculed the conception of the family and described it as a "bourgeois prejudice." The Bolsheviks sought to substitute a new "Communist" idea for the family idea, but their idea has proved a miserable failure. It is hardly surprising that boys brutally stab each other with knives, for they know only too well that life has no value in the Soviet Union. Nor is it surprising that they engage in brawls, for the entire Soviet system is based on violence and atrocities. And why should the youth of the Soviet Union not be addicted to drink, since, as the saying goes, everybody drinks in the Soviet Union except the telegraph-poles! Moral principles and training must always be based on sound and just principles and not on injustice and violence.

adopt in conversation, by their behaviour by their peculiar dress and their defiant look. If you meet a "Stilyagi," he promptly adjusts his tie with an elegant gesture, and in doing so displays his strange ring, apparently unintentionally. In order to impress you even more, he then takes a cigarette-case of foreign make out of his pocket, and lights a cigarette, inclining his head with its long hair well pomaded with brilliantine. These "Stilyagi" dress according to "foreign" pattern; they wear narrow trousers and long jackets. The "Stilyagi-girls" try to copy foreign film-stars in all that they do and wear.

According to the "Sovetskaya Kultura," the interests of these young persons are confined to modern dances, "boogie-woogie," night-clubs, drinking, trashy literature, sentimental songs, and Western films, which strange to say manage to get into the Soviet Union somehow or other. The strangest and worst of it all is, so the "Sovetskaya Kultura" complains, that the young people of the working class are adopting this Bohemian way of living en masse, and what is even stranger is that the Komsomol Organization (the Communist Youth Movement) approve of all this.

But there are even more menacing phenomena in the way of living of the Soviet youth of today. These phenomena are the direct result of the negative influence of the entire Soviet system, and include an increased addiction to drink and an inclination to behave in a disorderly manner. In the court files on the case of the murder of a schoolboy, things are explained most simply,—says the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" of January 28, 1955. At a dance one schoolboy trod on another schoolboy's foot. Thereupon the "one who had been insulted" hit the other boy in the face, and then they proceeded to the nearest dark alley and started fighting with knives. One was killed and the other was seriously injured. Such cases must be a mass-phenomenon to judge from the attention which the Soviet press devotes to this problem.

The "Komsomolskaya Pravda" goes on to say that young people loiter about in the streets of the towns, in large groups, swearing at and insulting other pedestrians. The paper "Molodoy Kommunist," in its first edition this year, affirms that it is not safe to walk through the streets of Tiflis, for instance, because of the constant brawls and the disorderly behaviour of the young people. The extent of this rowdiness can be judged from the fact that the militia has now formed special auxiliary groups, in the Komsomol organizations, in order to cope with it. But there are very few persons who are willing to join these groups.

The Soviet press tries to blame wrong training at home and at school for the ever-increasing demoralization of Soviet youth. In doing so, the Bolsheviks, however, overlook the fact that they themselves are most to blame for having destroyed healthy family and the influence of parents on their children. The monument to Morosov, the boy who denounced his parents, is probably still standing in Moscow! Soviet propaganda ridiculed the conception of the family and described it as a "bourgeois prejudice." The Bolsheviks sought to substitute a new "Communist" idea for the family idea, but their idea has proved a miserable failure. It is hardly surprising that boys brutally stab each other with knives, for they know only too well that life has no value in the Soviet Union. Nor is it surprising that they engage in brawls, for the entire Soviet system is based on violence and atrocities. And why should the youth of the Soviet Union not be addicted to drink, since, as the saying goes, everybody drinks in the Soviet Union except the telegraph-poles! Moral principles and training must always be based on sound and just principles and not on injustice and violence.

The Soviet press tries to blame wrong training at home and at school for the ever-increasing demoralization of Soviet youth. In doing so, the Bolsheviks, however, overlook the fact that they themselves are most to blame for having destroyed healthy family and the influence of parents on their children. The monument to Morosov, the boy who denounced his parents, is probably still standing in Moscow! Soviet propaganda ridiculed the conception of the family and described it as a "bourgeois prejudice." The Bolsheviks sought to substitute a new "Communist" idea for the family idea, but their idea has proved a miserable failure. It is hardly surprising that boys brutally stab each other with knives, for they know only too well that life has no value in the Soviet Union. Nor is it surprising that they engage in brawls, for the entire Soviet system is based on violence and atrocities. And why should the youth of the Soviet Union not be addicted to drink, since, as the saying goes, everybody drinks in the Soviet Union except the telegraph-poles! Moral principles and training must always be based on sound and just principles and not on injustice and violence.

The Soviet press tries to blame wrong training at home and at school for the ever-increasing demoralization of Soviet youth. In doing so, the Bolsheviks, however, overlook the fact that they themselves are most to blame for having destroyed healthy family and the influence of parents on their children. The monument to Morosov, the boy who denounced his parents, is probably still standing in Moscow! Soviet propaganda ridiculed the conception of the family and described it as a "bourgeois prejudice." The Bolsheviks sought to substitute a new "Communist" idea for the family idea, but their idea has proved a miserable failure. It is hardly surprising that boys brutally stab each other with knives, for they know only too well that life has no value in the Soviet Union. Nor is it surprising that they engage in brawls, for the entire Soviet system is based on violence and atrocities. And why should the youth of the Soviet Union not be addicted to drink, since, as the saying goes, everybody drinks in the Soviet Union except the telegraph-poles! Moral principles and training must always be based on sound and just principles and not on injustice and violence.

A Story of Ukrainian Canadians

By JOHN PANCHUK, (Battle Creek, Mich.)

(7)

Easter Traditions

In Gardenton, Easter Sunday service in church was celebrated long before dawn. Traditional Easter delicacies and "paska" and Easter eggs were blessed at the church on Easter morning. The women prepared different items of food for the ceremonial blessing and packed it in a woven bag of multi-colored yarn. These bags were called "tastras". After the service was over, the women placed their bags on the ground in a large circle in the church yard and the priest would walk around the circle blessing each bag of food. The first food eaten on Easter was the blessed food brought home by each family from the church.

Monday after Easter was sometimes called the water-pouring Monday. Boys and young men visited in pairs the homes of young girls. When the callers arrived, the girl of the house met them outside at a place where a bucket of water was resting on a stool or on the ledge of a water wall casing. Gathering her hair over her head so as to bare her neck, she bent her head down. The male caller scooped a cup or tumbler of water from the bucket and poured it on the girl's neck saying as he did so, "Christ is Risen." She responded, "Verily, He is Risen." After drying her neck and face with a towel, the girl handed each one of the pourers a beautiful Easter egg.

Sometimes, the water-pourings were accomplished by preliminary teasing tactics or forceful compliance and a show of reluctant defiance upon the part of the young damsel. However, the entire performance was done in good natured fun.

On Sunday and Monday afternoons of the Easter holidays, the entire parish gathered at the church yard in their finest holiday garb. The young people played games which included singing and semi-dancing formations symbolic of dim historic events. The older people sat around and chatted. Children played games. The boys exchanged Easter eggs and engaged in a game of "knocking" to see which could break the other Easter egg by deft knocking of one egg against the other.

Gifts of Easter food were distributed to the poor and the aged. Among some of the traditions associated with Easter was the bringing by the church guild women of small loaves of bread on Sunday morning. The priest blessed the small loaves and they were then cut up into small morsels and placed on a table near the exit. Each church member, beginning with the oldest in age took a piece and ate it as he left the church. This was called the distribution of "dora."

A custom not practiced in Gardenton, but which my parents said was observed in Onuth and Breedock had to do with the disposal of Easter egg shells. These were gathered up and thrown in the river Dniester to be carried downstream by the current. The purpose of this practice was to send the Easter egg shells far south to the land of the mysterious "Rachmans," who upon seeing the egg shells afloat would know that Easter had been celebrated.

(To be continued.)

Soccer Team Ukraina First in National Soccer League

The Ukrainian youth who arrived in the United States and Canada after World War II have shown great achievements in the field of sports.

Well-known amongst the general American and Canadian public, Soccer Team Ukraina in their play with local and national teams scored a hat-trick as they beat the previously unbeaten Spartans. This team is a great credit to the Ukrainian name.

We reprint a report of the Montreal Herald of June 11th concerning the "Ukes."

Since soccer is essentially a team sport, individualism is usually embodied in the network of precision passing. The great players are a product of this network and their individual achievements are a result of the assistance they receive. But some players have the ability to rise to their greatest heights in crucial contests. In such cases, they rise above the network and stand alone.

Such is the case of Pete Waskiw, a spindly-legged Ukrainian boy who has applied the same psychology to the game of the foot as Maurice Richard has to hockey.

Scoring goals is an obsession with him. Yesterday he was the whole show as Ukraina moved into first place in the Eastern Section of the National Soccer League by scoring a hat-trick as the Ukes set down the previously-unbeaten Spartans, 3-2, at Fallon Field in the rain.

Waskiw's ability to hit the headlines when the pressure is greatest is nothing new. He scored the goals last year for Vickers when they eliminated unbeaten Cantalia from the Dominion championship ranks. He was the big producer when Ukraina fought new Westminster down to the wire in the Dominion finals. When the Ukes win going away, his name is usually lost in the shuffle. When they take the big ones, Waskiw rates a four-star call.

The Ukes had to come from behind twice yesterday to set down Henry Horiky's streamliners. Vince DiLalla rattled home the first goal of the game after picking up one of Ota Kratochvil's perfect passes. Before the half ended, Cameron Buchanan glued a pass to Waskiw's toe and caught the

short side from a sharp angle with a bullet drive.

If Sparta entertained any hopes of winning, they found themselves fighting both the Ukes and that fickle lady who sometimes aligns herself with spirited teams. Kratochvil caught Ukraina's goalie, Jimmy McAuley, out of the nets shortly after the final half got underway. As he was pondering which corner of the open net to shoot into, fullback Walter Kolash manoeuvred in to position and stopped the drive with his hands, calling for a penalty.

At this point Sparta was caught with their ace penalty shooter, Henry Horiky Jr., on the bench. And since the rule-book says he can't come on the field unless there's an injury or an ejection, he was stranded. Frankie Wadauer took the penalty and boomed an erratic shot past the post.

This gave the Ukes the lift they needed and Waskiw made it 2-1 with Captain Steve Szlyo setting him up. Frankie Doyle, the loop's leading scorer, tied it up on a setup by Horiky, who finally got into the game.

That set the stage for Waskiw's climactic finish. "Prancing Pete" took advantage of a Sparta defensive lapse and made like Citation towards the Sparta goal. When he got within range he almost tore the cover off the ball, blasting it home for the winner.

His individual effort was certainly the deciding factor, although the Ukes were full value. The played magnificent football and their superb condition was undoubtedly a contributing factor. Bill Drake was again Horatio at the centre half bridge for the Ukes. Sparta's Bill O'Brien was equally effective at the same position.

Saturday's game saw Vienna and Athens play a 2-2 stalemate in what could be termed "Centre-Forward Day," since both centre-forwards scored all the goals. Roy Coxon, newly-acquired by Vienna from Swiss, popped home a pair, and Joe Landot matched the feat for Athens. Coxon was a former reserve player with Chelsea.

The draw moved both clubs into a three-way tie with Cantalia with a victory and a tie.

THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

On August 2, 1921—thirty five years ago today—Enrico Caruso, most famous of operatic tenors, died in his native Naples. After his triumph in the world-premiere of Fedora at the Teatro Lirico in Milan, Caruso received offers to sing in all the chief cities of Europe and America. The following year, in 1899, he conquered the critical audience of Milan's Scala, opening with Puccini's La Boheme. From 1903, when he sang in Rigoletto at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, Caruso was the idol of American opera-lovers. His repertoire contained no less than 43 operas. With a gift for drawing and comedy, Caruso was kind, impetuous, lavish and generous. During World War I he gave five million dollars to the Italian Red Cross and raised 21 million dollars for the Allied armies by his concerts. In 1918 he married an American girl, Dorothy Benjamin. Caruso was the first of the great singers whose voice is preserved for posterity on phonograph records.

On August 5, 1912, one of the most famous "third party" conventions met at Chicago, to draft a platform they called "A Contract with the People." At the end of his term in 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt had stated he would not seek re-election and gave his support to the Republican candidate, William H. Taft. But four years later, convinced that Taft's administration was opposed to liberal policies, Roosevelt again sought the Republican nomination. Failing in this, he organized the Progressive Party, also known as the "Bull Moose" party. In an atmosphere of almost religious fervor, the delegates nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President and Hiram W. Johnson of California for Vice-President. The Progressive Party supported many

reforms and counted among its members many leading liberals of the time. In the election the Progressive Party received a larger vote than the regular Republican ticket headed by Taft, but the victory in the three-cornered election campaign went to Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate.

WHAT MAKES AMERICA

There's no doubt that in the last generation or so more and more persons have developed the habit of looking to government to do things for them and to solve their problems.

So this statement by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey is highly timely: "The success of our economy depends not upon government, but upon the efforts of all the people all trying to do a little more for themselves, trying to better themselves and their loved one. It is the cumulative effect of all this individual effort... that makes our system superior to anything ever known in this world before. That's what makes America."

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association today and read the "Ukrainian Weekly."

The Ukrainian Catholic Youth League Annual Scholarship Awards

(IN MEMORY OF MICHAEL AND ANTONINA DOODAN)

Four (4) Annual Scholarship Awards of \$200.00 each are open to candidates studying for the Priesthood and/or for College or University study.

- Candidates must:
1. Be of Ukrainian Ancestry;
2. Be of good character and reputation;
3. Be a College or University student or accepted for study in an accredited College or University;
4. Show need of financial assistance;
5. Be a Seminarian or validly accepted for study in a Seminary.

Application blanks may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Committee: Mrs. David Hodowanetz, P.O. Box 175, Lincoln, N. J. and filled out and returned on or before October 1, 1956.

The successful candidates will be notified by mail. Awards will be officially presented at the Annual National Convention of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League of the U.S.A.

Committee: Very Rev. Orest Zaseybida, OSBM; John M. Doodan, Esq.; Bohdan Kociubinsky; Michael Kaczmarczyk; Mrs. David Hodowanetz, Secretary.

10th ANNIVERSARY OF ARTS CLUB IN CHICAGO

One of the best social functions of the year in Chicago was the Ukrainian Arts Club Tenth Anniversary dinner dance held on Saturday evening, July 7th, in the All-gauer's Fireside Restaurant on the North Side.

The Arts Club of Chicago, composed of the younger generation, did a splendid job of making this an event of dignity and culture. The Ukrainian community was well represented by all groups and organizations, both newly arrived and old, such as the Business and Professional Men's Association, Ukrainian National Association, the Youth League, the students, SUMA, the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, whose president Mr. John Duzansky has been a very good friend of the Arts Club for many years, and others.

It was heartening to see the young and the old of different political and religious convictions mingling together in an atmosphere of friendship and kinship. Mr. Mitchell Zadrozny, president of the Arts Club in his welcoming remarks said, "It gives us great pleasure to welcome you as our guests on this occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Arts Club. For us it is a time of reaffirming old friendships and making new acquaintances... and we feel, too, that it is a time particularly appropriate for a brief evaluation of the organization and its activities... During the ten years of its existence the club has achieved some of its purposes, but it still has much to accomplish. We know that many of our activities were made possible only through your generous support, therefore, we also acknowledge this occasion as a most fitting time to pay our respects to the community which has provided the approval and support of our projects. Through your generosity more than \$2000 has been made available in Scholarships to needy Ukrainian students and we hope to be able to continue this program."

Then the president outlined the different activities which the club has carried on in line with its purpose of promoting Ukrainian culture. He concluded by inviting those who like their program to join them. Miss Olga Lubezny, chairman of the Anniversary Committee, spoke briefly welcoming and thanking all for com-

ing. Rev. Father W. Gavlich, pastor of St. Nicholas Greek Catholic Church, led the assembled in prayer.

After the delicious dinner Mr. John Gawaluck m.c., introduced the guest speaker of the evening Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, professor at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Prof. Smal-Stocki is a dynamic speaker with a keen sense of humor and his speech on "New Horizons For Ukrainian Youth" was very interesting, invigorating, and inspiring. He spoke of the responsibility of the Ukrainian American youth in being well informed in Ukrainian history and its language so that they can act as a strong bridge between the Ukrainians and the Americans in the political crusade for Ukrainian freedom.

The Ukrainian Arts Club was formed by the persistent instigation of Mr. John H. Barabash and a group of young people who felt a need for an organization of this kind. Mr. Gawaluck read the names of the charter members and asked those present to stand. They were Mr. John H. Barabash and Mrs. Barabash, Mrs. Marian Lubezny, Mrs. Wanda Jancula, Mr. Walter Dubyk, Mrs. Leyka Pankow, Mrs. Ann Polow-Wenneberg, Mr. William Didyk, Mrs. Kay Jacula, Mrs. Maria Melnyk, Mr. Peter Melnyk and Mr. Walter Melnyk. The members of the club and their guests danced until late to the music of John Hrymak and his combo.

The newly elected officers of the Arts Club of Chicago are: Mitchell G. Zadrozny, president; Rose Faryna, Vice president; Joan Panko, secretary; Eugene Chornobil, treasurer. The proceeds of the dinner dance have been designated for the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

TENNIS MATCH AT SOYUZIVKA

The Carpathian Ski Club has made arrangements to hold a tennis match at "Soyuzivka" on August 25 and 26 under the auspices of the SU-STA.

Tennis players, who wish to compete should send their applications not later than August 11th to the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

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.

DANCE under the open skies

to the strains of the AMOR QUARTET Every Saturday at SOYUZIVKA KERHONKSON, N. Y.



UYL-NA "GOOD NEIGHBOR" CONVENTION ADVANCE REGISTRATIONS STARTING TO ROLL

The advance registrations drive of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America's 23rd Anniversary Convention to be held this Labor Day Weekend (Aug. 31-Sept. 3, 1956) at the Hotel Statler, in Buffalo, N. Y. is beginning to roll, according to the list of advance registrants sent me recently by Miss Jean Lisko, Registrations and Housing chairman for this year's national UYL-NA Convention.

Jean reports 50 paid registrations have been received to date from the fine states of Florida (nice going, Maksymovich's), Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Ontario province in Canada.

Since this year's UYL-NA Convention in Buffalo, N. Y. is being run by the UYL-NA Executive Board, headed by Convention Chairman Walter Warwick of Toronto and his tremendous Canadian Convention Committee, it behooves the several members of the present Executive Board who are lagging in their own registrations to send them in at once. The UYL-NA Executive Board is charged with leading the way in this 1956 Buffalo, N.Y. Ukrainian Youth League Convention (in their own advance registrations and those of their respective areas).

Fully realizing that our Ukrainian youth prefer—to wait till the last minute (if not later—you know, so-called "Ukrainian time") to register

the Canadian Convention Committee has decided to intensify all efforts so that prior to convention time at Labor Day weekend, which is only four weeks away, a goodly portion of the 1,500 advance registrations goal will have been attained. Wouldn't it be great if all 1,500 were registered before the convention?

To register is a simple matter. All that any Ukrainian boy and girl has to do is send \$13.50 to Miss Jean Lisko, 255 Indian Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. For this small sum all registrants will receive a booklet of tickets for the following: Welcome Dance, Banquet and Ball, Cultural Concert, full year's subscription to UYL-NA publications "Trend" (quarterly) and "Trendette" (monthly), convention badge and journal plus a full year's membership in UYL-NA.

Since the Niagara Frontier area of Buffalo and vicinity is a mecca for travelling tourists from all parts of North America (especially during the four day Labor Day Weekend holiday) thus putting hotel space at a premium shortly, it behooves all Ukrainian youth to wake up and get out of their rut of procrastination. Hence if you're planning to attend this year's UYL-NA Convention at Buffalo's Hotel Statler, your best possible move is—register now—with Miss Lisko at the address listed above, and automatically, reserve your hotel room.

Let's go, Ukrainian youth everywhere!

"QUOTA CHART"—1956 UYL-NA CONVENTION REGISTRATIONS

Table with 5 columns: Area, Miles, Quota, Registrants, Percent. Lists areas like Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, etc.

* Approximate mileage from the center of the listed area to the convention city of Buffalo, N. Y.

The above "Quota Chart" has been worked out from Ukrainian population figures, past and present Ukrainian youth activities, proximity of respective areas to the convention headquarters at Buffalo's Hotel Statler, and hoped for future UYL-NA activity in each area listed.

ALEXANDER F. DANKO, UYL-NA Publicity Director



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.

Zakhar BERKUT

by IVAN FRANKO

FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDITION Translated by Theodosia Borecky

"ZAKHAR BERKUT" is the story of a mountain sage and his democratic idealism; the last free Ukrainian Communities in the Carpathian region during the thirteenth century; their struggle against the greed of the privileged class of Boyars and against the dreaded Mongol horde.

INCLUDED IN THE VOLUME IS A BRIEF SURVEY OF UKRAINIAN HISTORY.

SPECIAL OFFER:

To parishes, Ukrainian organizations (or individuals) ordering ten (10) or more books at a time, \$2.30 per copy (23.00 for 10 books). Individual copies \$2.75. Sent prepaid. Write name, address and number of books wanted on a post-card and send to:

THEODOSIA BORESKY, 390 Ferry St., New Haven 13, Conn.

