

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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In USSR, the Soviet House Organ, Three New York City Dance Groups Participating in "Spring Festival of Song and Dance" May 26th

The USSR, a monthly magazine published by the Soviet Government and sold by American news dealers and bought by many Americans, mostly for curiosity sake, is but another approach of Soviet propaganda to the American public. The magazine is nicely illustrated. In return for the right to sell the USSR in this country, the United States Government is privileged to distribute a Russian-language magazine in the Soviet Union.

The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post has an arresting editorial of this — what one may call — "big deal," between the USA and the USSR.

Ostensibly, the Post editorial states, the one purpose of the USSR (magazine) is to acquaint Americans with the Soviet Union. Every article, every picture, every statistic has been chosen to serve Moscow's ends. One recurring theme is Soviet achievement in every area of life.

The history of the Soviet Union is represented in the USSR magazine as a success story from start to finish with never a hint of failure or oppression measures.

According to the magazine, Soviet cities have fine buildings, attractive parks, but no slums. People are always well dressed. Old, kerchiefed peasant women appear only in a Moscow church. Markets overflow with food and flowers. City apartments are represented as strictly modern. In one, two women are shown preparing breakfast from plentiful stocks of food. One item called for a dozen eggs.

Another theme concerns visiting American scientists and specialists. Moscow welcomes them and wants more of them. Science, says USSR, knows no frontiers. Soviet scientists receive requests from American scientific institutions for information and "all such requests are, of course, complied

with. There is no mention of the help Soviet science has received from USA — voluntarily or by espionage.

Still another recurring subject is the Soviet "willingness to trade with all the peoples." The Soviet Union is all for helping others. In fact, in 1956 it made "long term loans amounting to more than 21 million rubles to various countries on very favorable conditions," and "is helping to construct more than 500 factories and plants in Burma, India, Afghanistan, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria."

So, says Moscow, the USA is not the only country that can bolster the economy of the depressed peoples. It does not explain the onerous conditions imposed by the Kremlin on those who accept its "help."

What does all of this add up to, is a natural query. The aim is presumably to down the anti-Soviet attitude of the average American by convincing him that Soviet power is so colossal that it is safer to go along with Moscow than to oppose it.

In other words, USSR is busy trying to promote the same old aggressive Soviet Russian policy in four colors.

Yet, the USSR mentions not in the very least the well known and world notorious Soviet labor camps, in which millions are forced to work under abominable conditions to build up Soviet heavy industry and armament works, mostly designed for the purpose of Russian conquest of the world — a mad dream, to be sure, but still one capable of doing terrific damage to humankind.

Nor does the USSR allude in the least to the terrible plight of the Ukrainians, the slave laborers, the professional people, and the heroic underground fighters, all out through these many years to rid themselves of Moscow's yoke and regain their individual rights and national statehood.

Known for his brilliant directing of the dance numbers in past "Echoes of Ukraine" presentations and more recently for his authoritative articles on Ukrainian Folk Dances appearing in the "Trend," the UYUNA publication, John O. Flis, as Dance Director for the "Spring Festival of Music and Dance" gives all promise of adding to his successes on May 26th at Fashion Institute, New York City.

Three New York City Dance Groups have joined under Mr. Flis' direction for the "Vechnytsi" portion of the Spring Festival benefiting the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's Foundation, whose present project is the publication of a book on Ukrainian Folk Dances.

Besides his own group, the "Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York," where George Wasylciw is co-director, Mr. Flis is receiving the cooperation of the "Ukraine Dancers" headed by Walter Bacad, and where Ed Polewchak is co-director, and the "New Dance Ukraine" group, headed by Ted Karpluk.

Monday nites Room 2 at the Ukrainian National Home on 2nd Ave, resounds to the tape-recorded "Kolomyjka's," etc., but typically, there are no "hoop-beats" — except, of course, if the choreography calls for "raz za bat'ka!" — and then "hrym!"

Mr. Flis' fine directorial hand will be recognized in the perky "Hutsulochka," which the girls want to do in the May 26th "Vechnytsi-Party." So they will not be appearing as

real Hutzulky in costume. But does one necessarily have to wear a Hawaiian costume to do the "Hula"? So watch Anne Stec (her N. Y. swan song before Florida Honey Moon), and Stella Zacharchuk (Youth League Cultural Director now "learning the ropes" of Festival costuming and research), and Vera Kiceniuk, all as "Hutsulochky" from Elizabeth, N. J. — which solves the mystery of the whereabouts of the Elizabeth participants in this Festival. The other "Hutzulochky" are Stella Maciach and Vera Wuscenko from Jersey City, and New Yorkers Olga Skrobot, Toni Stroz, Sophie Markow, Diane Kivi, Irene Rodyk, Irene Isbey, Gloria Maruchak, Josephine Sharabura, Kathy Markovich, Evelyn Kolek, Sophie Derych, and Barbara Suchay.

What is a Festival without the famous Sword Dance? — This too, on May 26th, headed by Ed Polewchak, fresh from "training" by skiing in the Swiss Alps, and nite-clubbing in Paris, where he did not meet a single Ukrainian. Other Sword wielders will be Billy Kincheloe, Alex Ruskevich, Fred Taras, Joe Chapman — yes, the Tyrolean who likes our dancing so much he belongs to two dance groups, — Mike Fedirko and Ted Turanec.

The popular "Scissors" Dance and the smash "Finale" numbers will also serve as show case for the dancing of all these young Ukrainians who have such fun keeping up Ukrainian culture. MM

Ukrainian Easter Exhibit at Hibbing Library Evokes Considerable Press Comment

An unusual and rare exhibit on display for two weeks in the Hibbing Public Library of Hibbing, Minn., evoking considerable press comment.

The local press reported that the intricate painting of the Ukrainian Easter eggs was shown by Mrs. W. Pawluk and Mrs. Haywa of the Minneapolis. They were assisted by Mrs. Vladimir Bereziuk and Professor Yuriy Pundik of Hibbing.

George Fisher, well known columnist, writing about this exhibit, had this to say about Ukrainian Easter eggs: —

"This unique Ukrainian folk art has had a long tradition dating back more than one thousand years. The very act of their painting was accompanied by solemn rituals. At the same time it was a kind of a contest as to which family would paint the most beautiful eggs. As a result a wide variety of patterns and color combinations has developed, amazing in their intricacy, precision and colorfulness. The painting technique itself requires a great skill and imagination. The patterns are laid out by hand with molten wax on a raw egg which is being dyed successfully in different colors. At the end of the painting process, the wax is removed, revealing the colorful patterns."

"After the conquest of Ukraine by the Russian Communists, the tradition of painting Easter eggs has been suppressed by the Communists, for it is surrounded by many Easter legends, and the Easter egg itself was a symbol for the Easter-time hope for the inevitable victory of the forces of God over the forces of the godless evil which attempts to engulf the whole world. Banished from its homeland, the Ukrainian Easter egg, together with the Ukrainian exiles

and emigrants, found a refuge in a free world. Particularly in this country the custom of painting Easter eggs is being kept alive among the Americans of Ukrainian descent along with other Ukrainian national traditions and the faith in the future liberation of Ukraine and other enslaved nations from the Russian domination.

"The tenacious vitality of the genuine Ukrainian cultural tradition of which the Easter egg is only one example led Clarence Manning, a Columbia University professor, to remark: 'The ability of Ukrainians to maintain themselves and culture, despite centuries of oppression, leads us to wonder somewhat about their past and their present, their cultural life, and their artistic abilities and tastes. Their individuality as a people stands out clearly despite the conqueror's effort to assume their past, deny their present, and alter their future.'"

The Free Press of Minneapolis reports that, "In 988 when Ukraine accepted Christianity, the decorated Easter egg became an important symbol on the rituals of the new religion... There are many beautiful stories connected with Easter eggs and their colorful designs, the most beautiful of which is that concerned with the colorful Virgin Mary, Mother of Christ. She had decorated some Pysanky to offer to Pontius Pilate when pleading for her Son's life. As she prepared them, her tears fell on the eggs, forming dots of brilliant color, and to this day, the Ukrainian incorporate dots in their designs, signifying the Blessed Mother's tears. When Mary came before Pilate, the eggs rolled from her apron across the floor and continued to roll until they were distributed around the world."

U.N.A. TO UNVEIL SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT

At its last annual meeting the Supreme Officers of the Ukrainian National Association decided to reactivate the UNA Cultural Committee. This committee, established in 1912, has a long and proud record of cultural achievement. The officers, elected a year ago, are: Dmytro Halychyn, president; Anton Dragan, secretary; Michael Piznak, Mrs. Genevieve Zepko-Zerebniak, Dr. Walter Gallan, and Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, members.

All UNA branches, which number 500, are located in all parts of the United States and Canada, and have a combined membership of 72,000, have been urged to take part in cultural activities and elect officers who can organize and promulgate such work. It was suggested that the members take part in the celebration of Ukrainian national holidays; organize and build up branch libraries; circulate Ukrainian books, papers, and periodicals, particularly the Svoboda, the Weekly, and the children's magazine, Rainbow; write reports to the Svoboda pertaining to local Ukrainian activities. The officers elected for cultural work should strive to make regular branch meetings more interesting by arranging lectures or worthwhile entertainment. Annual or special meetings should be concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem.

As a finale of this year's celebration of Shevchenko's anniversary the UNA is preparing a large-scale event, to be held on Father's Day, June 16, at the UNA Estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y., which will feature the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko Monument. Activities for the day will include an impressive musical and cultural program.

Shevchenko is not only considered the Bard of Ukraine, but Father of the Ukrainian Nation as well. That is why the UNA erected the monument. That is why the first issue of Svoboda, dated September 15, 1893, carried as its motto Shevchenko's lines: "Absorb all culture, but remember

your own." These words, in English and Ukrainian, appear at the base of the poet's bust, ciseled by the world renowned Ukrainian sculptor, Alexander Archipenko.

It was decided to turn for the funds for the monument to UNA members, whose generosity for every good Ukrainian cause is well known. The program for June 16th will be approximately as follows: (1) Opening address by Mr. Halychyn, who will introduce Mr. Archipenko; (2) Blessing of the monument by the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Most Rev. Ioan Teodorovich; (3) Grand Shevchenko Concert, featuring the Dumka Choir, Ukrainian Metropolitan Choral Group, under the direction of Stephen Marusevich, and Joseph Hirniak, bandurist-soloist, soloist.

The Cultural Committee is undertaking the preparation of a special program book, which will include material about Shevchenko's followers in the United States, Shevchenko monuments in Ukraine, and the Shevchenko monument at Soyuzivka, as well as a program of activities, the advertisements of supporters, and the names of boosters.

Soyuzivka will be prepared to accommodate many guests. Those who plan to stay two or three days should make reservations in advance. Branch cultural officers should make arrangements for bus transportation for their members.

All branches should show their support by taking space in the program book. Individual members should make sure that their names appear as boosters by contributing at least one dollar. The deadline for ads and boosters is May 15th, so act promptly.

We urge our readers to participate in this grand Shevchenko-UNA celebration by attending the unveiling and blessing of the Taras Shevchenko Monument. The date: Father's Day, June 16th. The place: UNA Estate (Soyuzivka), Kerhonkson, N.Y. Be there! BY THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Occupational Shift From Production to Services

One phase of the continuing American social and economic revolution is the occupational shift that has taken place. This country was predominantly agricultural until about 1890. Today, of a labor force of 65 million, only seven million are farm workers. Last year another important shift took place without fanfare, a change that has only just been noted by economists.

Today the number of persons employed in the production of goods is fewer than the number employed in services — trade, government, finance, utilities, transportation. This is the result of a long process, characteristic of an advanced industrial civilization. It means that fewer workers are needed to produce the quantity of goods needed.

The greatest increase in the service field has been in government. The number of public servants rose by 31 percent in ten years. The Federal Government's payroll is now on a record one billion dollars a month.

Buffalo Ukrainians Win Trophy In Loyalty Day Parade

Thousands of patriotic Americans and many Canadians lined Main Street in downtown Buffalo, N. Y. last Sunday, afternoon, May 5th, for the annual Loyalty Day Parade — this country's answer to the May Day rallies of the Communists.

The Buffalonian Ukrainians were well represented with quite a number of them dressed in the colorful Ukrainian native costumes. Among the trophies given to some of the various participating groups, some one hundred in all, was one to the Ukrainian paraders, for being "Most in Line."

He became a member of the Ukrainian National Association in 1911. In 1937, at the Washington convention of the organization, he was elected Supreme Vice-President, second to the late Supreme President of the UNA, Mr. Nicholas Muraszko, who died in 1949 as a victim of a sudden heart attack.

Gregory Herman, U.N.A. Supreme Secretary, Long Active in Ukrainian American Affairs, Dies at 62



Gregory Herman

The Ukrainian National Association, the fraternal benefit organization which is the bulwark of Ukrainian American organizational life, suffered a loss by the death of Gregory Herman, its Supreme Secretary.

He died last Sunday, May 5th, at about 5 p.m., a victim of apoplexy, in his hometown of Maywood, N. J.

A captain in the United States Army on overseas duty during World War I, and one who came to this country at the age of 7 with his immigrant parents from Western Ukraine, Mr. Herman devoted himself to the very outset of Ukrainian activities in this country and to the liberation movement of his kinsmen in Ukraine.

As a boy he worked in the grocery store of Mr. Kyrychiv, one of the pioneers in Ukrainian National Association organizational life. Then, with the aid of a stipend granted him by the Association, he studied at Lafayette College and Columbia University, and eventually became a High School teacher in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. His studies, interrupted by the war, were completed after it.

Mr. Herman served for a number of years (1931-36) as president of ODWU, i.e., the Organization for Rebirth of Ukraine.

Representatives of other organizations were present, including representatives of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Ukrainian Congress Committee, ODWU, "Samopomich", and other national and local organizations.

Two Scholarships Open For Ukrainian Cultural Courses

How would you like to spend the whole month of August attending the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at "Soyuzivka," the famed resort of the Ukrainian National Association, located near Kerhonkson, N. Y. in the beautiful Catskill mountains, at no cost to you whatsoever?

Some boy and girl over 16 years of age, of Ukrainian parentage will have an opportunity to obtain one of the two scholarships which are being offered by the Ukrainian Professional Association. Why can't it be you?

All you have to do is to write a letter in duplicate to

tack. He was re-elected as vice-president at the Harrisburg convention in 1941.

As Vice President, Mr. Herman continued his teaching career, but in 1950, at the Cleveland convention of the UNA, he was elected as Supreme Secretary of it, which necessitated his dropping of teaching and working in the headquarters of the U.N.A. in Jersey City. He was unanimously re-elected to that post at the Washington convention of the association in 1954.

During the time of vice-presidency, Mr. Herman directed the Ukrainian National Association Sports Program which particularly flourished on the baseball fields.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Anna Herman, son Gregory, who served as lieutenant in the U. S. Army and now is employed in private industry, daughters Anne Maria, a Lodi, N. J. high school teacher, Catherine Elen, a Bogota, N. J. high school teacher, and his father, Gregory.

Mr. Herman was buried last Wednesday, May 8th, at the Calvary Cemetery in Queens, N.Y. He was attended by an honor guard, and taps were sounded. Tuesday night and on Wednesday morning Requiem Services were held at the funeral establishment of Peter Jarema. Funeral services were held at the St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City. The Very Rev. Mark Dyrda, O.B.S.M., officiated.

The Requiem and Funeral services were attended by many friends of the deceased and by the Supreme Officers of the Ukrainian National Association: UNA president Dmytro Halychyn, vice-president Michael Piznak, vice-presidentess Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, auditors, Dr. Walter Gallan and Peter Kuchma; advisors Mrs. Maria Demydchuk, Mrs. Helen Stogryn, Dmytro Szmagala and Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, and members of the editorial and administration staffs of the Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly.

Representatives of other organizations were present, including representatives of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Ukrainian Congress Committee, ODWU, "Samopomich", and other national and local organizations.

Ukrainian Professional Association, Attention Miss Anna Chopek, Vice President, 117 Greenfield Road, Mattapan 26, Massachusetts, telling us why you think we should award the scholarship to you.

Along with the letter, will you be good enough to attach a short history of yourself, in duplicate containing the following information: your age, the school you attend, if in college, what your major is, if not, what you hope to choose as a career, and your Ukrainian affiliations. Be sure to have your letters in by May 30th! The decision of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Professional Association, as to who should be selected for this award, will be final.

You will be furnished with room and board during the period from Wednesday, July 31st, through Wednesday August 28th. The subjects will be Ukrainian, both oral and written, Ukrainian literature, history, culture, fine arts, folk arts, and the geography of Ukraine as well. There will be three grades!



Ukrainian Girls in National Costumes in the Loyalty Day Parade in Buffalo, N.Y.

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MOTHER'S DAY

Tomorrow, on May the 12th, we observe Mother's Day. The occasion is one of much and very true sentimentality. One's heart becomes surcharged with love and affection for the one who bore him, raised him, taught him all the fine God-given virtues of life, admonished him whenever he deserved it, kept after him to do his best in whatever undertaking he was engaged, and gave him inspiration, not only to be a worthy son of his very worthy parents but also to be one who dedicates himself to the high ideals and principles which our Creator has bestowed upon us.

All this has not been easy on mother. The trials and tribulations, and the heartaches she has had to suffer in helping her husband to rear their children, constitute a classic example of a mother's devotion to both him and them.

Consider the Ukrainian mother of the pre-Kozak times in Ukrainian history, when Asiatic hordes' invasions, accompanied with plundering, pillaging and burning of villages and towns the fierce and heroic defense against them by the fathers, husbands, and sons of the Ukrainian mother caused her so much heartache, and yet did not diminish in the least her courage. Its flame burned high even when she learned that her kin and brood had been slain out on the steppes, or, worse yet, taken into slavery, to gradually rot away in dungeon cells.

Let's skip to another episode. During the wild turmoil of fighting on the Eastern Front of World War I, centering in Western Ukraine, when the Russian and German armed forces were locked in a deadly struggle, when trenches and barbed wire barricades, the heavy fire of cannon and howitzers, the salvos of carbines and rifles, the savage attacks by both sides, with all the attendant bayonet work,—during all this period the Ukrainian mother kept her children in safety, through flight or other means.

Undoubtedly the most desperate plight the Ukrainian mother found herself in was in Ukraine in 1931 and 1932, during that Soviet Russian famine made famous in Ukraine, the toll of which ran into many millions of lives. Dying of hunger herself, the Ukrainian mother still managed to keep her famished children alive until the bitter end.

Then, let us remember the Ukrainian mother of the last world war, the worst in all world history. Endangered not only by all of its horrors, the bombings and the like, but also by the barbarous Nazis and the no less barbarous Reds, she managed to keep her brood intact, and together with her husband and friends bring them to safekeeping to some haven in Western Europe, and after that here in America.

Think, too, about the mothers of our American born and raised younger generation Ukrainians, of whom so many today are parents.

But the memory of, and especially the love of their children, will be quite an emotional feeling, as they begin to think of how they came here, of all the privations they had to endure in travelling, in so many cases in the ship steerages, the landing on a foreign strand, helping their husbands to eke out a toil-ridden living in the coal mines or in the factories, and, at the same time, doing everything a mother is known to do, to take good care of her children.

Let such thoughts course through the minds and thoughts of the sons and daughters tomorrow, on Mother's Day.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses At the "Soyuzivka"

Our younger generation Ukrainian Americans who already have sons and daughters of high school and older age, and who are doing their best to send them through schools and college, should this summer do something more for them, namely, to encourage them and help them to take the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, to be given from August 1 to August 28 at the Soyuzivka, famed mountain resort of the Ukrainian National Association, situated near Kerhonkson, N. Y.

These courses are not of the summer school type, where the students attend classes in some city or town, and then just go home and play around in the streets. The UNA sponsored Ukrainian Cultural Courses combine education with a vacation.

Several hours a day are devoted to attending classes, an hour or so on homework, and the many other hours of lazying around, or swimming in the Soyuzivka pool, hiking up the mountain paths along the cascading "Sheremosh River," playing volleyball, tennis, softball games, taking it easy in the lounge, listening to the radio or watching the TV in it, enjoying Ukrainian folk dances, chatting with old and new friends, and, with all this, enjoying tremendously the breath-taking views of the mountain ranges ringing the Soyuzivka during the daytime, and the brilliantly star-studded and moonlit sky at night. That is the vacation part of attending the Courses.

The educational part is equally interesting. Here the student will learn to speak, read and write one of the most beautiful languages in the world, Ukrainian, one acknowledged as such by foreign scholars. He will learn quite a deal about the history of the people. All if its colorful pages will be revealed to him, beginning with the ancient times when the Ukrainian race was being formed, then about the constant wars the ancient Ukrainians had to wage in defense of their land and homes against various Asiatic invading hordes, about the knightly princes and kings of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, about the Kozaks whose fame as warriors was known throughout Europe and a good portion of Asia, about the Ukrainian Sichovyi Striltzi associated with the rise of the Ukrainian Republic at the close of World War I, about today's indomitable Ukrainian insurgents and other underground fighters out to win freedom for Ukraine.

He will be fascinated, too, by the story of such great men in Ukrainian history as Sviatoslav, Volodimir, Monomakh, Danilo, Sahaydachnyy, Khmelnytsky, Mazepa, Petlura, Konovalyts, Chuprynyka, to mention but a few.

Together with all this the story of Ukrainian culture, literature, customs, will be unfolded to the student in a fashion that will not only enlighten him but enthrall him as well.

Our young Ukrainian Americans who attended the Ukrainian Cultural Courses during the past several summers have privately, publicly and in writing testified how much they had gained from them and how they enjoyed them and the vacation with it all.

Have your sons and daughters enrolled now for the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Soyuzivka.

SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY

By PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING

The death of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin at the early age of forty eight has removed from the American political scene one of America's most energetic and controversial figures. To his friends and admirers (and they were legion) he was a statesman of the highest type, a dogged fighter for the interests of the United States especially against the Communist infiltration of American life and an ardent patriot. To his enemies he was a menace to the life of the country and the starter of what they called McCarthyism and those enemies for the most part were the very people that Senator McCarthy regarded as un-American in every sense of the word.

Senator McCarthy's influence was at its height in 1953 and 1954 when his conduct as Chairman of the Permanent Investigating Committee of un-American Activities embroiled him with various branches of the administration and led to his censure by a committee of the Senate. He naturally lost that post when the Senate was organized by the Democrats in 1955 but he remained on the Committee. During the last years he seemed less vocal and it was believed that his power was passing but his sudden death following numerous illnesses suggests that even then he was in worse physical shape than either he or his associates recognized and that this was perhaps one of the reasons for his lessened activity.

We are still too close to the conflicting emotions of the period to be able to evaluate Senator McCarthy's work objectively but even his worst enemies have to concede that he visualized for the American people the Communist menace and spoke out as did none of his colleagues against a situation which was a scandal and a disgrace to the American government for many years. There were in the thirties and forties far too many people consoling themselves with the dream that they could convert Stalin and the Soviet system to the American conceptions of democracy and human rights. Many of the intellectual leaders of the country were self-deceived but there were many who were deliberately serving the Soviets out of fear or self-interest or secret Communists by conviction and there was need of some man who would unhesitatingly denounce them and gain a public hearing. That man was Senator McCarthy.

A Great Change in American Life

The fact that the leader of the anti-Communist movement came from such a state as Wisconsin was a sign of the great change in American life and thinking in the last half century. After the Civil War, the people of the states between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains seemed to have no interest in foreign affairs. The efforts to achieve social reform colored all their thinking and such distinguished Senators from this area, as Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, were the leaders in opposing America's entrance into World War I. Indeed at that time, a distinguished physician, and one of the founders of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, remarked that the country was in danger unless it could be involved in a foreign war where the enemy would attack Chicago and leave the East and West coasts in peace. Yet the events of World War II and the danger of an attack across the North Pole have largely served to wake up areas which were previously indifferent and the people of the Central States have furnished many of the leaders in arousing the people to the Russian menace, while far too many men from the coastal areas have fallen into dangerous delusions with regard to the nature of their enemy.

In the late twenties and early thirties there was in the American Universities much sophomoric and unintelligent admiration for Communism. Life taught the majority of those infected the groundlessness of their conceptions but those who were more deeply involved profited by the rise of Hitler to work for a popular front with the Communists. The Communists used them to declare that any one who was anti-Communist was pro-Nazi, as many Ukrainians learned to their sorrow and cost. After the United States entered World War II as an ally of the USSR, this sentiment became even more pronounced and the way to advancement in public life was almost barred to persons who would not extol the men in the Kremlin as sincere democrats desiring the best for their own people. Far too many of these hidden Reds secured positions with the government and paved the way for many of the disasters in Eastern Europe and Asia.

Difference Between MVD and the F.B.I.

Much of their plotting was known to the F.B.I. but it is often forgotten that unlike the Soviet MVD, the F.B.I. prepares cases but does not prosecute them until the evidence is prepared and the prosecution ordered in the office of the Attorney General, a political appointee, and therefore responsible to the policy of the administration. Hence the F.B.I. was helpless to bring the evidence which it had before the courts and, when public opinion revolted, in certain flagrant cases the highest authorities in the state called the popular charges a "red herring."

It was at that stage that McCarthy entered the Senate and speedily took the leading role in forcing the evidence into the open until the administration was forced to take cognizance of the facts. He was hampered at every turn by the forces of the official bureaucracy, but he insisted on airing the situation—in the Army, the State Department, and the overseas libraries, radios, and other agencies.

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Modern Ukrainian Lyrics in the English Rendering

By Volodimir Derzhavyn

Yar Slavutych: THE MUSE IN PRISON. Eleven sketches of Ukrainian poets killed by Communists and twenty-two translations of their poems. Foreword by Clarence A. Manning. Svoboda, Ukrainian Daily, Jersey City, N. J., 1956, 64 pp.

Whereas the Ukrainian poetry of the 19th century has, in the course of the past decade, to some extent been made accessible to the English-speaking reader through a fairly large number of versified (and for the most part excellent) renderings of the poetic works of the three most prominent figures of Ukrainian literature of that period—namely, Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, and Lesya Ukrainka, there was so far not even as much as a modest compilation in an English rendering (with the exception of the translations of those works of the last two above-mentioned poets which chronologically already belong to the beginning of the 20th century), which would have given English-speaking readers at least a slight idea of the brilliant phase of Ukrainian lyrics poetry during later decades. The compilation which is the subject of this review and which has recently been published by the well-known Ukrainian emigrant writer and man of letters, Yar Slavutych, thus represents the first attempt which has been made to fill the above-mentioned gap and must, therefore, be assessed as such. Incidentally, the author deals solely—that is to say, with the exception of Volody-

myr Sosyura's patriotic poem, "Love Ukraine" (1943), which is included in the "Introduction"—with those Ukrainian poets whose literary activity in the Soviet Ukraine belonged to the period from 1920 to 1935 and who were either shot or murdered in some other way under the Bolshevik terror regime, during the latter part of the 1930's (or during the early months of the Soviet German war); but what his compilation lacks in variety, it makes up for in its uniformity of ideas, since, to quote the competent opinion of Professor Clarence A. Manning as expressed in his short "Foreword," it was reasonably possible to reveal it and to show the Ukrainian contacts with the Western world of the 20th century... Yar Slavutych has sought to bring to the American public some knowledge of that great intellectual movement which burst into bloom after the revolution in Ukraine and which continued for about a decade, steadily developing and increasing, until it was ruthlessly crushed and its workers liquidated by order of red Moscow.

It must be borne in mind that Yar Slavutych's anthology is the first step in this direction and, as such, therefore has certain faults. But not, however, as regards the artistic value of the translation itself, which can definitely be described as the best work of this genre to be published in the English language so far. The variety which Yar Slavutych reveals in his translation

will succeed in impressing public sentiment with the idea that the new nuclear weapons must be destroyed on terms that will give military superiority to the men in the Kremlin and so enable them to dominate the still free world. That is the present danger when men who have had little sense of political realities find themselves the possessors of atomic knowledge and are looked up to by the general public almost as super-men.

Best Tribute to Senator MacCarthy

The search for security and freedom, for the liberty and rights of the entire world is endless, and despite any mistakes that he might have made from excessive zeal and obstinacy, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy did a great work in unmasking many branches of the Russian Communist conspiracy. For that he deserves to be remembered with gratitude by every one who is interested in seeing the traditions of civilization continue to grow and prosper here in the United States, in the free world and in the nations enslaved by the Kremlin whether within or without the Soviet Union.

A constant emphasis in this task is the best tribute to the memory of Senator McCarthy.

his mount. Their way led them through waving fields of steppe grass that lay about them for unending, undulating miles. The day was soft and warm and the spirit bubbled with the joy of being alive on such a day. In the afternoon Bosay veered to the left to come in sight of the Dnieper. Panas' eyes opened in amazement at the sight of the mighty river. He gaped, his face a study in mystifying awe.

"There it is, the fabulous Dnieper."
"It's wonderful, isn't it?"
"The Zaporozhian's best friend."
"What do you mean?"
"It's our benefactor and protector. You'll understand when you've been at the Sitch for awhile... We have enemies all around us but in our Sitch in the Dnieper we're lord and master and we fear no one, Sultan, Polish King of Muscovite Tsar. The Dnieper will not let anyone but a Zaporozhian enter."

The two men fell silent. They had drawn up to the river's edge and, climbing down off their mounts, settled themselves to simply gazing at the whirling, rushing mass of water before them. The river was moving quite swiftly at this point and ragged, juttings of polished rock emerged from the depths of the water at intervals, indicating that the extensive, dangerous rapids were not too far away.
Bosay finally came out of his contemplative mood.
"Well Panas, it won't be long now."
"How long?"
"Oh, another day or so, we're moving pretty slow."
Panas flushed. Bosay laughed.
"Don't worry, boy, you'll be standing on your head on a horse's back in a little while. Tell me Panas, just what happened between you and Chalinski?"
Panas snorted.
"I've been planning for this day for a long time but I didn't dare to move before. My old grandmother, God rest her soul, had no one but me and I couldn't leave her to those wolves. Well," Panas' voice became lower, "we buried her yesterday. We had hardly thrown the last shovelful of earth on her when Chalinski's men were there driving us back to the fields. One thing led to another and I guess I must have cracked a couple of skulls because when I lose my temper I don't know my own

U.N.A. NOTES AND COMMENTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The children's magazine, Veselka (Rainbow), is being printed in colors. It contains worthwhile material in Ukrainian and English languages. The subscription rate is \$4 annually.

Cultural officers of UNA branches have a duty to get members interested in the publications of the Ukrainian National Association. This includes the Svoboda Calendar, Veselka, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, and the books published or subsidized by the JNA.

Soyuzivka is preparing a children's camp on its premises this season, to be under the supervision of trained personnel. There will be more information about this in the near future.

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine, in English, Vol. 1, will be published soon. It will be the most complete and valuable collection of information on Ukraine ever written in English. The UNA is proud to be the publisher of this important work, which should be supported by all members and all Ukrainians.

art is truly amazing, for he succeeds in rendering the works of poets of entirely different stylistic trends in melodious English verse and, at the same time, preserves their literary characteristics as closely as possible—not only in the case of the so-called "Kievan neo-classicists" (M. Zerov, P. Fylypovych, and M. Dray-Khmara), for whom he appears to have a special preference, and representatives of similar poetic styles (as for instance Y. Pluzhnyk or V. Svidzinsky), but also in rendering of poems of an entirely different style, namely those of the "neo-romanticists" (D. Falkivsky and M. Antioch) and of certain poets who reveal a more or less obvious "futurist" or "expressionist" tendency (M. Semenko, O. Vlyzko, and M. Yohansen). Nor can any fault be found with the selection of the individual poems, for they are characteristic and to a certain extent typical of the poets in question. In dealing with the poetic works of Mykola Zerov, the founder of the Ukrainian neo-classicist school, the author might perhaps have done better to choose poems which are of more interest to English and American readers than the historical and topographical sonnet, "To Kiev," or the semi-allegorical alexandrines, "Aristarchus" (for it is precisely in Zerov's works that we find a number of sonnets with English and American themes, as, for example, "The Story of Henry Esmond," "Domy and Son," "Life on the Mississippi," "Poor Yorick," "The Door in the Wall," "Gulliver," and "The Mysterious Island"). But of course, twenty-two translations of the poems of eleven gifted or highly gifted poets is only a very small proportion, and in this respect no doubt the "best is always the enemy of the good."

A Week in American History

On May 10, 1807—150 years ago—Jean Baptiste, Comte de Rochambeau, died in France at the age of 82. In 1780, he was dispatched at the head of an army of 6,000 men to cooperate with the American forces in the War of Independence. In July of that year he landed at Rhode Island and, intrenching himself at Newport, held his position until June of the following year. Then carrying out a plan of campaign arranged between Rochambeau and Washington, the French troops, reinforced by 3,000 men, marched across Connecticut and joined the American army on the Hudson near Dobbs Ferry, New York, whence was begun the southward march toward Yorktown, Virginia. After two brilliant assaults by the French troops, and the defeat of the English fleet by the French under De Grasse, Cornwallis surrendered. Rochambeau's services to the American cause were enhanced by his utter absence of jealousy or self-assertion. Congress voted its thanks to the French commander and presented him with two guns taken at Yorktown. A replica of Rochambeau's statue, which was erected at Vendome, his birthplace, was presented by the French republic to the United States and stands in Lafayette Square in Washington.

On May 13, 1607—370 years ago—the first permanent English colony on American soil was founded at Jamestown, in the present state of Virginia. The first settlers sent by the London Company, a colonizing organization, were mostly city people. They suffered greatly because they did not know how to adjust themselves to conditions of living in a wilderness. There were some Poles among them, however, who understood farming and could work with their hands. With the arrival of fresh supplies and the cultivation of tobacco, the colony began to take root. Its labor needs were eased by indentured servants from England and by Negro slaves from Africa. Seventy years after its settlement, Jamestown was largely destroyed during Bacon's Rebellion, but was later restored. In observance of the 350th anniversary of this settlement, the Jamestown Festival of 1957 has been authorized.

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BOSAY FINDS A RECRUIT

By MEROS LECKOW

The figure on the ground stirred again and tried to sit up.

"I think we'd better get moving. Their two comrades have probably returned to Chalinski by this time. I wouldn't be surprised if they won't return with more men than even you and I can handle."

They mounted and, waving a cheery farewell to the cursing lackey who had now regained his senses, headed into the open area to one side of the forest. Bosay led the extra mount as it became obvious in very little time that Panas was not an expert horseman. He, in fact, seemed to be suffering acute agony.

"I guess it's a good idea to bring this extra mount along. From all appearances that horse you're on will be dead tired in a couple of hours. I'll bet it's wondering where I found an elephant as big as you."

All attempts at conversation by Bosay were in vain. Panas nodded all his faculties to man-

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TERMINOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF EASTERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

By DR. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI
Slavic Institute, Marquette University

This is a Memorandum prepared by Professor Roman Smal-Stocki to initiate a scholarly, broad discussion on the English terminology of Eastern European history with hope that it will lead to a conference in this matter of American scholars concerned in a scientifically elaborated terminology. This conference will finally agree upon an elaborated system of an American-English terminology for Eastern European history, political science and Slavic philology.)

Before elaborating upon a project of our terminology, it is necessary to discuss the principles upon which such terminology for American history, partly also for Slavic philology and political sciences, should be based:

(1) Any terminology, as a part of a language, has the function in society of creating mutual "Understanding," not "misunderstanding." As there is in the American nation only a very small percentage who understand Slavic languages, common sense demands (with the exception of names of nations, states, and geographical terms) an English terminology material.

Such a "purist" terminology will (1) facilitate the understanding of historical process and institutions; (2) such a home-grown terminology urgently demands modern democracy, which requires the participation of the masses in the political and cultural life of the whole nation. A real understanding of the historical and political science terminology by the students and the common man is also a (3) condition of their education to responsible citizens. As a matter of fact, a Frenchman, an Italian, a German or Czech, etc. does not constantly need encyclopedias or dictionaries in order to understand articles about Eastern European matters printed in his mother tongue.

But the richest language of the world, English, apparently has proven itself incapable of expressing the meanings of Russian and Soviet history terms and the American scholars of Eastern European history and political science litter their American terminology in their writings with: (here is a list of only the more frequently used terms):

Apparatchik, artel; Batrak, bedniak, bezprizornye, brank; Chernyi peredel, chystika, chvostism; Gosarbitrazh, gosplan, gossnab, bulag; Isolat, ispolkom; Katiusha, kolkhoz, komitetchik, komsorg, krai, kraikom, kosovorotka; Lisheec; Muzhik; Nep; Obkom, oblast, obshchina, oktyabrata, okrug, orgburo, ostrog, otrabotki; Peredyshka, payok, prosloika, poputchik, politruk, politdel, pyatiletka; Raion raikom; Samokritika, seksot, seredniak, skop, smychka, soldat, soviet, sovkhoz, sovnar-

kom, stanitsa; Udarnik, uravnilovka; Zampolit, zemstvo, vozhd; Yacheyka; Zveno, etc., etc.

All such terms are, for native Americans, "fog words" which have no justification for their use in English. The historians of Russian descent and American fellow travelers made in the 1930's of these Russian terms a real jargon in English for the Soviet Union and Russian history, especially for political sciences, a professional "gobbledygook" which constitutes a real obstacle for study. The students who do not know Russian, have simply to memorize these words which are without any association in their English vocabulary.

Therefore in the press articles and public lectures these terms should be eliminated; the Russian or other Slavic terms can be given in parenthesis, in scholarly articles behind the English term: Time of trouble (Smutnoye Vremia); village commune (Mir); total land re-arrangement (chernyi peredel).

(2) From American terminology should be eliminated such official Russian Tsarist and Soviet terms which include Russian imperialist conceptions. These terms were not created by free and objective scholarship but the imperialist governments through their official propaganda and not for scientific research.

(3) The duty of the historian is the separation of history from myth and political propaganda. Therefore the American terminology must be a mirror of historical facts and give an exact and truthful picture of the historical processes in states and nationalities in Eastern Europe.

(4) All presently used "umbrella" words have to be either eliminated or adjectives, eventually by hyphenated substantives, interpreted for the American students in order to facilitate for them the understanding of historical processes and events and to elucidate the present by showing its problems in perspective.

(5) Good old English terms which were eliminated in English by the political propaganda-terms of official Russian history from American terminology should be reintroduced.

(To be continued)

BOOK REVIEW

Istoriya Ukrainskoyi Literatury vid Pochatku do Doby Realizmu. (History of Ukrainian Literature from its Origin to the Realistic Period.) By Dmytro Chyzhevsky. New York: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1956. 511 p.

This volume, published by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S. and the Shevchenko Scientific Society, with the aid of the East European Fund, is one of the most important of the series of Ukrainian volumes appearing under these auspices. It deserves to be in every library of Slavic materials; for it is by far the best history of Ukrainian literature that has thus far appeared and is almost the only book that treats the literature with due appreciation of its artistic and literary values. In this it differs from most of its predecessors, which have stressed instead the sociological and historical aspects of the works with scant regard for their literary merit.

The book is marked throughout by sanity and careful scholarship. In dealing with the oldest period and with the pagan origin of many of the early tales recounted in the Chronicles and the folklore, the author has made a careful effort to avoid the often tried but always fruitless attempts to trace into the dim past many motifs which can be found not only in Ukrainian but also in other Indo-European languages; he treats the vague references of the early princely period with true scientific objectivity. Needless to say, he follows the conceptions of Professor Michael Hrushevsky and the majority of the Ukrainian scholars in considering the early literature as definitely Old Ukrainian, despite the efforts of the Great Russian scholars to claim that all the literature of Kiev was "Old Russian," and that the Ukrainian language only began somewhere in the twelfth century or even later—as is now held by the Soviet scholars. His treatment of the various genres of the early period and especially of the Tale of Ihor's Armament is specially good: So are his studies of the Chronicles and the other works of this period.

Undoubtedly the best part of the book is that which deals with the Renaissance and the Ukrainian baroque. This was a period of religious tension between the Ukrainian Orthodox and those groups which acknowledged Papal supremacy (the so-called Uniates); it was at this time that Polish influence was at its height, while the greater Ukrainian scholars were being called to Moscow. Much of the writing of the period seems artificial by our standards and tastes; but Professor Chyzhevsky brings out very well the literary devices and images of the writers. In fact he is perhaps the first au-

thor to lay adequate stress upon these literary matters, and to study the literature as literature rather than merely as religious propaganda for one side or the other.

His third great period, the revival of modern Ukrainian literature through classicism and romanticism, is far better known. Here he lays much stress upon the formal qualities of the language, the verse, and the prose. His treatment of such men as Kotlyarevsky, Kvitka, and Shashkevych contains much that is thought provoking and interesting. It is perhaps unfortunate that he does not give brief summaries of the lives and careers of the various authors; for their personalities and social and political position did influence to a considerable extent their viewpoint and the influences exerted upon them from abroad.

His treatment of Taras Shevchenko is perhaps the most unsatisfactory section. Shevchenko, the greatest poet of Ukraine, was a very distinct personality, with an unusual fate. He rose in a few years from a serf to a member of fashionable society, only to be arrested and put in a Russian disciplinary battalion. The author's emphasis on the formal aspects of Shevchenko's poetry somewhat obscures the real greatness of the man and his work. It is perhaps also unfair to group him with Kiev romanticism, for he commenced to write in St. Petersburg and his greatest poems were written before he ever visited Kiev. Yet his closest friends were in the Kievian circle, and to that extent the classification is correct; but we would like to see a clearer exposition of the thought and ideals of the poet.

Another very valuable feature of the work is the summary of each individual period of Ukrainian literature and its relationship to similar movements elsewhere. These short sketches give a good picture of Ukrainian culture and the peculiarities of the Ukrainian development, and of Ukrainian life in each of its separate phases.

This is an admirable piece of work and it will be a standard work of reference for a long while. We can only congratulate the author and express the hope that he will continue his history down through the modern period, including the brilliant flowering of the DP's in Germany and the work that writers are doing in the emigration, as compared with the conventional clichés that are passing for literature under Soviet rule. Professor Chyzhevsky has filled a real need in Slavic scholarship, for which we must be grateful.

CLARENCE A. MANNING
Columbia University
(Comparative Literature)
Winter issue, 1957, published by the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.)

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Auburn, N. Y. The UYL-NA held its annual Sports Rally last weekend at the fine Ukrainian locality of Auburn, N. Y. and a fine weekend of sports and social was the result. Sports Rally chairman Helen Dudek and her fine hardworking committee are to be congratulated for taking this affair on such short notice and making it such a nice all-around success.

In basketball, the crack Johnson City, N. Y. St. John's Ukrainians showed their class by winning the UYL-NA basketball title, overcoming three good teams. In the first game, Johnson City beat Syracuse 81-61, to earn the right to represent the Central section in the tourney.

In the second game, the Bayonne, N. J. Ukrainians romped over the young but green Toronto Ukrainians, 65-39. This Toronto club is about 2 or 3 seasons away. In the third game, Johnson City took Sayre, Pa. by a score of 61-31.

In the final game, Bayonne did everything but win. Holding a lead of 10 points at the end of the first quarter, and 8 point leads at the half and 3rd quarter, with as much as an 18 point lead late in the 3rd period, Bayonne suddenly ran out of gas and was outscored 17-7 in the final quarter to lose out by 2 foul shots. Johnson City retired the big basketball trophy as it was their 3rd win in the past 4 years. Johnson City thus reversed the tables on their Bayonne opponents, as the latter won by 8 points

in the New Jersey basketball jamboree 6 weeks ago. Thus the rubber match between these two quintets will be played at the dedication ceremonies of the fully-equipped Ukrainian Community Center in Scranton, Pa. next weekend, and should again be an exciting spectacle to view.

In bowling, our report is incomplete but complete results will be published as soon as we receive them. However, we do know that the Troy, N. Y. Ukrainian Vets team scored in the male team event, while Auburn, N. Y. was the top female team. Ann Kawoczka, and Stella Maciach were the top female doubles team while John Mazycko and Bob McDonald were the top male duo. Mazycko also won the singles with McDonald just behind him. In the female singles, a pair of Auburn sisters, Mrs. Helen Dudek and Mrs. Ann McDonald played 1-2. In the bowling events, scores were fairly close and many teams and individuals were in contention for the top prizes. Thus the sports events as listed above had their share of spills and thrills.

Big Mike Lepak, a veteran Ukrainian Youth League and president of the Ukrainian National Club where the bowling, basketball and dances took place, really was up to his ears in work all weekend but never lost his aplomb or suave manner. Incidentally, we appreciated Mike's "little extra" as a perfect host.

How an Editor Would Vote if He Were a Congressman

A big majority, 70 per cent, prefers to the debt, as against 25 per cent favoring tax cuts.

Should the bill authorizing a minimum of \$600 million a year of federal money for school construction be approved? Here is another close one—45 percent of the editors say "Yes," and 53 percent "No."

Should bills requiring that cooperatives and savings and loan associations be subject to the same taxation as other businesses be approved? The "Ayes" have it, overwhelmingly—88 percent to 12 percent.

Should first-class postage rates be raised to 5 cents, along with the provision that airmail would be used when possible? This proposition received a "No" majority of 60 percent, as against 39 percent saying "Yes."

Should the Vice-President be relieved of his job of presiding over the Senate, and given specific executive duties? The editors strongly favor this much-discussed possibility by a margin of 63 percent to 33 percent.

The American Press prints pages of comment from country editors on these and other issues. One thing is clear—whatever side or solution they favor, most of them have definite ideas and they don't hesitate to express them vigorously.

Should foreign aid (which has been running at about a \$4 billion annual rate) be increased, decreased, or maintained at the same amount? Only 6 per cent of the editors say more, while 63 per cent say less and 26 percent favor the same amount.

Should John Foster Dulles continue as Secretary of State? Mr. Dulles is given a vote of confidence—57 per cent to 38 percent.

Should farm price supports be returned to the old 90 percent of parity level? Only 22 per cent favor this, as against 74 percent opposed.

Should corporation taxes be moderately reduced, by returning to the rates of some years ago? This is a very close one, with 32 percent favoring reduction, 35 percent favoring continuation of and 29 percent endorsing reductions on the first \$25,000 of profit.

Should corporations be exempt from taxation on that portion of earnings they distribute as dividends and upon which individuals pay taxes—that is, should this form of double taxation be eliminated? The vote is 69 percent "Yes" to 28 percent "No."

Should any budget surplus be applied to reducing taxes or to reducing the national debt?

A WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY
(Concluded from page 2)
by President Eisenhower, Congress, and Governor Stanley of Virginia. Jamestown Festival Park, built on the site, will contain replicas of James Fort, the three ships which brought the first settlers, and dwellings of the period. An estimated 2½ million visitors are expected to attend the day-to-day pagentry of the festival between April 1st and November 30th.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN CENTER FINISHES SECOND, SENIOR ST. JOHNSMEN THIRD

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Friday evening, May 3rd last, marked the end of the 33-week long schedule of the U.N.A. Bowling League of Newark, and out of this final tourney the senior St. John's C.W.V. keglers emerged as the third highest in the team standings.

The St. Johnsmen, who were tied for third place with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church five the week before, beat their rivals in two games out of three, and finished just one game ahead of them. To show that they still packed a powerful punch right up to the end of the season, the St. Johnsmen rolled the night's second-highest single game total of 2,481 pins.

The Ukrainian Center quintet, which had already clinched the second-place position in the previous week's tourney, also proved that it had it what it takes by winning two games out of three from the champion Ukrainian American Veterans. The best team performance that night was a 2,579-pin series scored by the Penn-Jersey Social Club, which also registered the third highest single game total with a pinfall of 909 pins. Outstanding,

too, was the high single game of 961 pins rolled by the Ukrainian American Veterans.

The Ukrainian Stitch team, which at one time was among the top teams, lost two games out of three to the First Ukrainian P.M.O. five via the "handicap route," but their ace bowler, Ed Komon, excelled that evening with the highest individual series totalling 608 pins, which included the highest single game of 246 pins.

Other exceptional individual scores for the night were the second-highest series of 584 pins registered by M. Sabutsky of the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension quintet, which won two out of three from the junior St. Johnsmen, and the second highest single game of 241 pins rolled by Steve Hrychshyn.

Trophies from the Ukrainian National Association for the first three teams will be presented by its Supreme Treasurer, Mr. Roman Slobodian dian, at the end-of-season banquet to be held tonight at the Ukrainian Stitch Hall in Newark. More about the banquet will appear in a forthcoming issue of this newspaper.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game	High	3 G'me	Total	Pins	Avg.
1. Ukrainian American Vets	69	30	980	2714	82516	833		
2. Ukrainian Center	61½	37½	994	2819	84616	854		
3. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	58½	40½	932	2580	77432	782		
4. Ukr. Orthodox Church	57½	41½	991	2686	80291	811		
5. Ukrainian Stich A.A.	51½	47½	949	2658	82262	831		
6. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	41	48	878	2539	76413	771		
7. Penn Jersey S.C.	48	51	926	2586	80487	813		
8. Ukrainian Y.W.C.	47	52	860	2428	75189	759		
9. Broth. of Holy Ascension	40	59	942	2513	75928	766		
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	11	88	799	2214	66320	669		

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3. 4.

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ПЕТРО ПУЦИЛО, Голокупитивний Директор

АРТРЕТИЗМ

Нормальна рука Дослід в SPEARS Артритична рука

Спеарс Chiropractic Hospital, Dept. B-102, Denver 20, Colo.

Application For Admission TO THE Ukrainian Cultural Courses, U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.

August 1 to August 28, 1957

Name

Address

Age Member of U.N.A. Branch

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

Enclosing deposit of \$.....

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

