

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

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

PIK LXIV 4. 114 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1957 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 114 VOL. LXIV

Cleveland Ukrainian Community Commemorates Petlura and Konovaletz

The United Ukrainian American Organizations of Cleveland held last Sunday, June 9th, at the Lincoln High School auditorium, memorial exercises for two victims of Soviet Russian Communist arranged assassinations, of the great Ukrainian leaders of modern times: Semen Petlura, generalissimo of the Ukrainian armed forces and head of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic (1917-21), and Colonel Evhen Konovaletz, head of the famed Sichovyi Striltsi corps of that army, who after the fall of the Ukrainian Republic became head of UWO (Ukrainian Military Organization) and then of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists).

Petlura was slain in Paris on May 26, 1926. Konovaletz was killed by another Communist gunman in Rotterdam on May 25, 1938.

The commemorative exercises were opened by Mr. Omér Malitsky, head of the Cleveland Ukrainian organizations.

UPA Veterans, Gen. T. Chuprynka Group, Hold 7th Annual Convention

Veterans of the UPA—Ukrainska Povstancha Armiya (Ukrainian Insurgent Army)—Post General Taras Chuprynka, held their seventh convention during the past week-end, June 8-9, at the Ukrainian National Home in Cleveland, Ohio.

The convention was opened with a prayer, led by Rev. Tymkiw. A brief opening address was then delivered by retiring commander of the Post, Mr. Hrytskivian.

Presiding officers were then elected, namely: L. Futalo, chairman; Mak, vice-chairman; Y. Burlak and M. Mostowy, secretaries.

In conjunction with the convention a musicale was held Saturday evening.

Following services in the Ukrainian churches Sunday morning, the UPA conventioners recovered for further deliberations. During their course a talk was delivered by Mr. P. Rohatynsky on the subject of "UPA and Ukraine Today," which touched upon the heroic exploits of the UPA when, in the cause of Ukrainian freedom, its forces conducted guerrilla warfare against both the Nazis and the Reds.

The following officers of the organization were elected for the coming year: M. Hrytkow, president; M. Sydor and M. Shashkevich, vice-presidents; E. Hrehostoruk, secretary; Y. Kurtsiuk, financial director; John Dilay, archives director; M. Herashibsky, M. Kultchitska, M. Michaylovich, members of the executive board; L. Futalo and M. Golaash, auditing committee.

The conventioners were greeted by messages from the UPA Brotherhood, of George the Conqueror, located in Germany, the Liberation Front of America and Canada Organization, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (Organizatsiya diya Derzhavnoho Vyvolenia Ukrainy—ODWU), the Ukrainian Scouts (Plaast), and other national and local organizations.

Following the adoption of resolutions the convention came to a close with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

Ukrainian Farmers Reported to "Back Pledge" of Khrushchev On Higher Output

The farmers of the Ukraine are determined to make good Nikita S. Khrushchev's pledge that the Soviet Union will soon produce as much meat, milk and butter as the United States," New York Times correspondent William J. Jordan reported from Kiev, Ukraine in a dispatch dated June 10.

From the milkmaids to farm managers, he writes, Ukrainian workers have promised higher production. In some cases they hope to double their 1956 output by 1960.

Whatever the reason, his report states that the Soviet Union could and would soon be producing as much meat and dairy products as the United States "has fired the imagination of Ukrainian farmers," the Times man notes.

Typical of those who have rallied behind the new program is Michael Khazan, chairman of the large collective farm named for Stalin about thirty miles from Kiev. He told the correspondent that the Stalin Farm last year produced 4.6 tons of meat for each 100 hectares of arable land (a hectare equals 2.471 acres). Of that total 3.3 tons were pork.

He said that pork production this year would be increased to 4.5 tons and in 1958 to six tons. He added that his farm was determined to supply ten tons of meat per 100 hectares in 1960, of which seven tons would be pork.

The Stalin Farm is one of the leading suppliers of meat milk and vegetables for the Ukrainian capital. More than 1,000 cooperative farmers work its 6,120 acres. Last year the farm delivered ten tons of meat to the state as its commitment.

The entire account by the Times correspondent of the Ukrainian farmers backing Khrushchev's pledge on higher output is written in such glowing terms as to suggest that before it was cabled, it must have been beautifully doctored by the censors.

Everyone knows that a collective farm in the USSR is virtually a type of a slave labor camp for which the Red

Unveiling of Monument of Taras Shevchenko Tomorrow At "Soyuzivka"

Tomorrow, June 16, on Father's Day, the monument of Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861)—the great Ukrainian poet, patriot and martyr who can aptly be called the Father of the modern Ukrainian nation—will be unveiled and dedicated at the Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association Estate near Kerhonkson, N. Y.

The monument has been erected by the UNA.

Thousands of people will flock from far and near to witness this event unprecedented and truly historic in Ukrainian American life.

The ceremony will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning, with the raising of the American and Ukrainian flags. This will be followed by the blessing of the monument by the Most Reverend Ioan Theodorovich, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States.

The dedicatory program will begin at 2:30.

It will begin with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems. A welcome address will then be delivered by Mr. Michael Piznak, Supreme Vice President of the UNA, and chairman of the UNA Central Committee of New York and New Jersey. Shevchenko's famed "Zapovit" (The Testament) will then be sung (Verbitaky composition) by the combined Dumka Male Chorus, and the N. Y. Metropolitan Ukrainian Chorus, Association.

Under the direction of Stephen Marusevich, with the solo part rendered by George Bohachevsky, and piano accompaniment by Olya Dmytriv.

This will be followed by the unveiling of the monument and an address by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the UNA. It will be done in the presence of the world famed Ukrainian sculptor, Alexander Archipenko, who created the Monument of Shevchenko.

The third part of the all-day program will consist of Shevchenko-Hayvoronsky "Learn, My Brothers," sung by the Metropolitan Area chorus, then the laying of wreaths and flowers at the foot of the monument during the singing of "Learn, My Brothers."

Next on the program will be an address given by Mr. Antin Dragan, editor-in-chief of the Svoboda, on the subject of "The Teachings of Shevchenko."

Choral numbers will follow, sung by both choruses individually. The Dumka chorus will be directed by L. Krushelnitsky. Interspersed among their offerings will be a recitation by Mr. Joseph Hirniak, noted Ukrainian stage director and actor.

It will indeed be a tremendous occasion, something to be remembered with a thrill for a long time to come.

It also is another milestone in the patriotic-cultural progress of the Ukrainian National Metropolitan Ukrainian Chorus, Association.

Brazilian Ukrainian Doctor Visits UNA and Svoboda Offices

Brazilian born Ukrainian Dr. Bohdan Kobiliansky, reputed to be one of the finest medical men in Brazil, visited last week the offices of the Ukrainian National Association and those of its Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly organs. He was accompanied by his wife, a native Brazilian who is mounting in her progress to learn the Ukrainian language.

Dr. Kobiliansky, 37-years-old, is a son of an immigrant, one who served in the famed Ukrainian-Sichovyi Striltsi corps during the Ukrainian War for Independence, 1917-21, and who is now head of the Ukrainian Agricultural Association of Brazil ("Khiboroby").

Dr. Kobiliansky came here to attend, as an observer, last week's annual meeting of the American Medical Society, which was held in New York City.

He is a recognized cancer specialist not only in Curitiba and Parana, where he practices, but throughout Brazil as a whole as author of papers on that dread disease. He is known also among the Brazilian Ukrainians for his devotion to the cause of Ukraine's national liberation.

During his visit here, Dr. Kobiliansky visited various medical centers in the New York City area.

While visiting the UNA and Svoboda offices, he was especially impressed by the magnitude of growth of it and its publications.

Action to Halt Red Lure of Refugees Urged by Gov. Meyner

Governor Meyner of New Jersey called for vigorous community Americanization programs to combat the flood of mail Soviet refugees have been receiving from behind the Iron Curtain urging them to return home.

At the same time Senate investigators are inquiring into new cases of former displaced persons returning to the Soviet Union after receiving letters from their relatives.

Seven refugee members of the Freewood Acres community, near Farmingdale, N. J., were reported to have flown last Sunday to Stockholm, Sweden, on the first leg of a journey to Russia.

Their defections were apparently the result of a switch, about two months ago, from form letters to personal appeals from relatives in the USSR, urging the refugees to return home.

A well-planned form-letter campaign has been running about two years.

"You've got to expect that sort of a thing from a country that believes in propaganda," Governor Meyner said. "The best way to combat it is an Americanization program... to give people who came here an understanding of our country."

The Governor said that such a program would require the cooperation of groups such as a school systems and "service clubs."

Last Monday, seven new defection cases were disclosed as the Senate Internal Security subcommittee learned that Fedor F. Solomatn, second secretary to the Soviet Embassy, was on hand when two men boarded the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth May 29 for their return. One left his wife and two children in Jersey City, N. J.

The Senate Subcommittee's Chief Counsel Robert Morris, who issued last Monday a half-dozen subpoenas returnable in New York, is reported to have said of the nine cases:

"It looks as if we are witnessing a new type of Soviet defection campaign."

The committee's move followed disclosures of the mysterious defection of Igor Samoilow, 26, of Jersey City, and of Ivan Zeffof Ivan Zebbabnov, 59, of Passaic, N. J.

Last year the United States caused the recall of four members of the Soviet Union delegation in connection with repatriation activities. Mr. Solomatn figured in one incident in which Tatiana Chwastow, a two-year-old American-born daughter of a Ukrainian mother, left here with her father but was eventually returned to the United States by Britain courts.

Roland Elliot, director for the Church World Service, which has sponsored the entry of the two men who left on the Cunard liner and the other adults who were supposed to have left on Thursday, said he was "deeply concerned."

Khrushchev's speech Lured Refugees Senate Probers Told

Many Soviet refugees in this country were favorably impressed by the recent CBS-TV interview with Communist Boss Nikita Khrushchev, a witness told, last Tuesday, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee hearing into recent defections of the refugees.

Mrs. Nicholas Korokloff of Freewood Acres, Farmingdale, who is reported to have helped more than 5,000 Soviet refugees resettle in New Jersey, told Senator Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.) that, as a result of the telecast, "many of them came to me and said, 'maybe things have changed. Maybe the Americans are wrong.'"

Mrs. Korokloff and two other witnesses told the committee that "glowing come home" letters—increasing in number and effectiveness—are luring New Jersey refugees back behind the Iron Curtain.

She said that the defection begins when refugees get letters from long lost relatives.

The testimony was supported by Roland Elliot, director of immigration services for the World Church Service.

"We are particularly concerned at this time with the increasing evidence that the 'come home' appeals from relatives in the Soviet Union are increasing in number and effectiveness.

"This seems to be a new emphasis in the defection campaign. We hope your committee will be able to ascertain the extent to which these appeals constitute coercion or harassment by outside influences and will recommend effective ways in which such intervention may be countered."

The third witness, Mrs. Olga Samoilow, told the committee in private how her husband Igor, abandoned her and their two children last month after he got a "letter from home" urging him to come back.

Mrs. Samoilow, who lives at 161 Columbia Ave., Jersey City, N. J., said her husband "was working hard and happy" until he received a letter from his mother pleading with him to

Ukrainian Couple Live in U. S. Son Is Barred

Oleg Petriw, a twenty-six year-old Ukrainian refugee who is an epileptic patient at the hospital and old age refugee center run by Austrian doctors in Thalam, Austria, has been unable to enter the United States despite the fact his father and mother have been living there for several years, the New York Herald Tribune reported last Monday, June 10.

As reported by wireless by Tribune foreign correspondent, Alain de Lyrot, the case of Oleg was described in impassioned tones by Dr. Karl C. Tuchler, director of the well-organized and well-equipped medical center for refugees in Thalam.

Dr. Tuchler said Mr. Petriw's request for permission to enter the United States had been postponed year after year and that the young patient every day, sometimes several times a day, came to visit him in the hope the American visa was forthcoming.

According to the N. Y. Herald Tribune correspondent, the case of Mr. Petriw is an example of the impression acquired by many refugees—in practically every camp in Yugoslavia and Austria visited by

Awarded Corinne Menk Wahr Scholarship

Frances Feduska, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Feduska of Ambridge, Pa. is a sophomore at Indiana State Teachers College, Indiana, Pa. and is in the midst of collecting for herself a long list of honors. She and several others of her family are members of UNA Br. 161 in Ambridge, Pa. Frances, a very vivacious and intelligent young lady started off with a band in the eighth grade by winning the American Legion award given to boys and girls who exemplify honor, courage, leadership, scholarship and service. At various times she served as a class officer at Ambridge High School where she maintained a high scholastic average. In her junior years she was elected to the National Honor Society and the Pennsylvania State Historical Society of which she later became the State Secretary. By this time Frances had decided that she wanted to go to college, but her parents were already giving financial aid to an older sister in college. With a young brother and two more sisters at home there was hardly any money to spare for Frances' education. Some youngsters might've become discouraged at such a prospect but not Frances. She wasted no time brooding but instead busied herself at winning the Elk's Youth Leadership Award in her community and another scholarship from the Sewickleyites, a group of Negro women. Now she was assured an education.

At Indiana State Teachers, Frances, as you might expect, is still collecting honors. Mar-



Frances Feduska

Graduates With Honors

Mary Ann Burachok, daughter of Mr. Mrs. Nat Burachok, 328 Dock Street, Schuylkill Haven, Penna., was among the 170 seniors to receive a diploma at the commencement exercises of Nativity B.V.M. High School on June 7. She was awarded the Rt. Rev. John E. Boyle Prize of twenty-five dollars for excellence in Religion, the Edward A. Lynch Award for excellence in Biology, Physics, and Chemistry, an Honorable Mention in English, the Quill and Scroll Pin for work on the school paper, and a four year scholarship to Holy Family College.

While in high school Mary Ann was a First Honor student, the page editor of "Sky-lines," on the Student Council, president of the Senior Planning Board of Girl Scouts, secretary of both the Biology



Mary Ann Burachok

Club and Physics Club, and a Mission Monitor.

Miss Burachok as well as her parents belong to Branch 265 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Ukrainian Couple Live in U. S. Son Is Barred

While most refugees and personalities connected with the refugee problem readily recognize the enormous American contribution to refugee aid and express gratitude for this aid, the present policy of barring mass immigration of refugees to the United States is creating bitter disappointment. This was summed up by Dr. Tuchler, who said that Austria, when it let in 171,000 refugees fleeing Communist terror in Hungary, did not ask whether they were old, sick or Communists or "whether a particular epileptic case was congenital or acquired," but gave them asylum without question.

Some American consular officials told the correspondent that they dare not go into camps anymore for fear of raising unnecessary hopes. The impression they acquire is that all the tremendous effort made by the Americans, both private and official, will be psychologically wasted unless the immigration laws are liberalized.

Ukrainian Couple Live in U. S. Son Is Barred

Another defection, lured back by the promises of changes, wrote he got a "10-year contract in Siberia" shortly after his return, the witness added.

The committee hearings were resumed yesterday.

СВОВОДА SVOBODA

FOUNDED 1893

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 1130 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.

Answer to Khrushchev Would Be In Vain

There has been much hue and cry about the question of whether President Eisenhower or some other responsible USA government official should reply to Soviet Communist party chief's CBS televised interview from Moscow a week ago last Sunday.

Both Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic majority leader, and Senator William K. Knowland, the Republican leader in the Senate, have expressed support of the proposal that Soviet representatives be given united radio and television time in return for reciprocal pledges for United States spokesmen. Both would have us take Khrushchev's technique "and turn it back on him."

The proposal, we believe, is rather fantastic. For, to achieve this goal, both of the eminent Senators would not only have to obtain the cooperation of the Soviet government but they would also have to supply the Soviet peoples with millions of television receivers and, perhaps, a large number of additional TV sending stations.

Right now the USSR lacks by far the television facilities to furnish an audience equal to the estimated 10,000,000 listeners enjoyed by the "Face the Nation" program which featured Khrushchev.

A realistic appraisal of the problem would lead to the conclusion that there is no direct way to counteract the effects of this Russian propaganda. Aside from the fact that the facilities do not exist and, in any event, would not probably be granted us, there is the further virtual certainty that if the Kremlin regime were to furnish us with an audience, they would make it certain that our talk would be counteracted by the background of effective comment.

Considering the Khrushchev broadcasting objectively, one cannot help but think that that broadcast was a deceitful television show that was made possible only because its sponsors were too bowled over by the immensity of their "scoop" to weigh its sinister implication.

These sponsors overlooked the fact that Khrushchev has risen to power on the corpses of millions of his countrymen, that he is one of the toughest of the strong-arm crew that surrounded Stalin, a key criminal in the obscene blood purges, leader in the forced collectivization of Ukraine in the early 30s whose toll ran into some seven million lives of innocents, and of that horrible mass murder of over ten thousand Ukrainians in Vinnytsia in 1938. Despite all that, they gave Khrushchev radio and TV facilities. It should not be done again.

Reds Say Lent Is a Capitalistic Plot

As the late Ripley would say it, "believe it or not," but Moscow's Pravda, the mouthpiece daily of the Soviet Russian regime wrote during the Lenten Season that Lent is nothing but a capitalistic plot to glorify the starvation of the workers (Time magazine).

All citizens of the USSR were urged by their Kremlin bosses to avoid the "sinister" practice of fasting for the 40 days before Easter—especially damaging because it coincides with the time of spring sowing, and it decreases sharply the labor production of the collective farming, Pravda wrote.

How absurd and patently ridiculous "Pravda" can more be in saying that Lent is a capitalistic plot, is something beyond our comprehension. It is a wonder to us, too, that the overlords in charge don't discharge, pronto, Pravda's editorial staff, en masse, for writing such an asinine editorial.

Just bear in mind that:

(1) Lent came into being when even the very term "capitalist" was unknown. In the Christian Church Lent became the period of fasting preparations for the festival of Easter. As this fast was in the early part of the year, it became confused with the season, and gradually Lent, which originally meant spring, was confined to this use. Of the Lenten fast or Quadragesima, the first mention of it is the fifth canon of the Nicene, that is in 325 A.D.

(2) Down through the centuries Lent was observed in both the West and the East. Despite it all, the workers and the farmers everywhere were not beguiled by any capitalistic plot to starve them to observe Lent. They observed it as one of their religious practices. And yet, they went about their daily tasks, no matter how arduous they were, and produced.

(3) The foregoing applies equally to our parents when they lived in Ukraine, which though oppressed politically and despoiled economically and culturally by the foreign occupants of her was nevertheless allowed religious freedom. They and their parents observed Lent in a far more a severe fashion than their offsprings, our younger generation of Ukrainian Americans, and yet they managed to till their farms and sow the crops to keep their native land Ukraine the "breadbasket of Europe."

The silliness of Pravda's editorial anent the above is further made more prominent by the added charge made in it that another danger for the Soviet man is the practice of confession, "which transforms the church in capitalist countries into a smoothly working espionage organization against the revolutionary feelings of the people."

We suggest to our reader that the next time he goes to confession, he should also pass on to his Father Confessor information about all the diabolical plots in which he, as a member of this or that espionage organization to which, according to Moscow, he belongs. That, at least, may help the Pravda editors from being fired.

But definitely, Soviet Russian propagandists are slipping.

THE PROBLEM OF ATOMIC TESTING

By PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING

It is an old and often quoted saying that war is too serious a matter to be left to generals and this has been advanced again and again as an important reason for the ultimate civilian control of the armed forces of a country by whatever body is the best representative of the sober thought of the people. The debate that is now going on over the question of atomic warfare and unclear tests suggests a further statement that the control of the atom is too serious a subject to be left to the control of the scientists.

The explosion of the first atomic bomb at Hiroshima startled a world which was ill prepared to receive it but which eagerly grasped at any device which would end the struggle which had been going on in Europe and Asia since 1939. Human beings everywhere reacted, as it would affect their own interests and their own well-being. In the West, on sober second thought, it was realized that here was a new power that man could use for peaceful purposes to supplement other modes of energy which were being exhausted. It started an almost pathological drive to make sure that there would be no more war, lest mankind destroy itself and all that it had built up during the ages. It started discussions as to the best way in which this new power could be harnessed and prevented from being a real menace. The United States at once proposed in the United Nations a system of inspection and all the free countries welcomed it—but the Soviets refused to have anything to do with it.

Yet the public was not the only one to be unprepared. The possibilities for good and ill startled and surprised the scientists themselves, even some of those who had worked upon the bomb. Perhaps better than the public they realized the awful potentialities on the fate of the human race. Yet they were brought face to face with still another question.

They had accepted the principle that all scientific discoveries should be promptly made public to the world. They had felt that science the world over was one and indivisible and that what was for the scientific good of one was for the good of all. They were so sure of this that they often tended to overlook the fact that those scientists who were working in the USSR were giving them very meagre or no information about the progress that was made behind the iron curtain. With this point of view far too many revolted against the governmental demands for secrecy and either from principle or greed or even worse motives allowed Soviet agents to gain access to their laboratories.

The Humanitarians Then the humanitarians got into action. Many of them were highly respected nationally and internationally. They and

their like had rigorously protested every increase in the range and power of weapons, at least from the time of the invention of gunpowder. Now they had a gorgeous opportunity to protest against the new weapons and to point out their inhumanity and danger not only to the nation against whom they were used but against the user. And they swayed a certain part of the population.

The situation became worse when for the first time the Soviet Union exploded an atomic bomb and an armaments race started. For some years only the United States and the Soviet Union were involved, but now the British have produced their own explosions. There is still some hope that the smaller and poorer nations will not join in the race, but we can scarcely believe that any of the Soviet-dominated countries will be kept from using atomic arms in case of necessity, and when we think of such countries as Czechoslovakia with its scientists before the war, we can be sure that as atomic power becomes more plentiful and cheaper, nearly all the major and even the second rate countries will be thus equipped.

On the other hand the scientists themselves are in strong disagreement as to the potential dangers of these tests. They do not know the amount of radio-active exposure that human beings can stand without injury to themselves or their descendants, or how rapidly the effects of such exposure wear away. Geneticists, physicists and chemists all disagree and we have little or no reason to doubt the verdict of the National Academy of Sciences or the Atomic Energy Commission. Even the program of atoms for peace involves the disposition of masses of radioactive waste which threatens to become an ultimate problem even in the depths of the ocean. Yet no one ventures to call for the absolute elimination of atomic energy.

It is here that Mr. Khrushchev and his Soviet friends are playing upon the fears and the anxieties of the population of the free world. With his customary duplicity, he argues that all nuclear explosions can be detected and the West is announcing theirs only to avoid the scandal of killing some innocent people. One wonders if Soviet experimenters are so careful of the prisoners in the concentration camps of Siberia or of the slaves in the uranium mines and other subsidiary branches.

The Usual Question

This brings up the usual question. Why, for example, have the Japanese students protested to the United States and Great Britain against nuclear tests but not to the Soviet Union, despite the fact that Japanese scientists have reported heavier fall-outs from the Siberian explosions than from those in the Pacific or the

western part of the United States? Why have scientists suspected of leftist affiliations, if not Communist, taken the lead in stressing the danger point in the American tests? No one wants to accuse all of the more extreme opponents as acting under Soviet influence but it is remarkable that once again the men in the extreme party can be all too often regarded from their past as fellow travelers.

The attitude of Khrushchev and the disagreement among the scientists throws the entire question of nuclear weapons back into the governmental sphere. Military men know their value in the saving of man power, no matter what the financial cost. They furnish the West the best protection against the human masses that can be thrown against the free world by the Communist countries and form the best practicable substitute for those huge armies that have been mobilized by the east. Even if those armies are themselves equipped with nuclear weapons, the West will still for decades be able to rely upon its superior resources in technical skill and thorough education and on its ability to rally from even an apparently crushing blow. If the scientists cannot give a convincing answer to the danger of the tests, they must continue, until the tensions between the two worlds are relieved.

The West has already gone too far in indicating that it will accept as satisfactory satellite governments friendly to the Soviets instead of calling as it once did for the restoration of human liberty in those states. It may be a damaging concession but at least it has evoked no responsive answer from the Kremlin. That prefers to issue new threats, new warnings, new attacks upon the Western world and repeats its own call for absolute domination.

Under these circumstances, the West would be foolish to believe that the Soviets have even peaceful intentions. They may not want an all-out war and neither does the West. Yet the West cannot give up its goal of freedom for all the peoples included behind the iron curtain and the breaking of the Kremlin rule. It must be prepared to see Moscow storm and fume, but until it has its own, absolute proof that the limit of safety in testing weapons has been reached, it must continue them until Moscow consents to some airtight and enforceable system of inspection under the United Nations. But we can predict that will only come when Moscow is forced to its last extremity by the increasing call for liberty on the part of its subjects and before that time it will risk all on one mad throw.

Eternal vigilance is the prize of safety and the free governments must persevere in their course until they achieve final victory.

Alfred Obermeyer:—Is there any conflict between Rumania and Bulgaria?

Dr. Stercho:—Yes, over Do brudja—a province predominantly populated by Turks and Tartars. This conflict is by far not of such extent as the previously discussed. It is of a more local character. However,

NATIONALITY CONFLICTS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

(WFBG—TV, Altoona, Pa. Channel 10, May 17, 1957, 9:30-10 A.M. Educational Program, P. S.)

Presented by DR. PETER G. STERCHO, Assistant Professor of Economics and Political Science at St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa., and his students of Political Geography, namely:

Peter Sampo:—Dr. Stercho, you mentioned the conflict between the Serbs and the Croats. What is the nature of that conflict?

Dr. Stercho:—Here is a great similarity with the conflict between the Czechs and the Slovaks. The Serbs are pursuing the so-called policy of one indivisible "Yugoslav" nation. The Croats, on the other hands, do not want to be identified with the Serbs, nor the Yugoslavs. They claim to be an independent nation, with their own culture and own history, therefore their policy aims at reestablishment of an independent Croat State.

As matter of fact, the present state known as Yugoslavia was established in 1918 as Croate, and Slovenes."

The name of the state indicates clearly that it is composed out of at least three distinct nationalities whose names were included in the name of the state. However, the Serbs imposed their domination over other nationalities right from the beginning of the existence of that state, and the Croats organized the main opposition against that Serbian domination. In 1929 the Serbian leaders deliberately, and against open opposition of other nationalities under leadership of Croats, changed the name of the state into Yugoslavia, and introduced the idea of a united Yugoslavian nationality.

The tension between the Serbs and Croats lasted until the fall of Yugoslavia under the Nazi attacks in 1940. Under those conditions, the Croatian nationalist movement under leadership of Dr. Ante Pavelitch managed to establish independent Croat State which was swept away with the defeat of Axis in 1945. Dr. Pavelitch managed to escape into the Western Hemisphere, and that way avoided the fate of Msgr. Josef Tiso, the President of independent Slovakia.

For over thousand of years Serbs and Croats had gone various ways. Since the beginning of the 12th century the Croats were united with the Crown of St. Stephen, while the Serbs lost their independence in the 14th centuries and were ruled by the Turks until the 19th century. Croats were influenced by West, whereas the Turks by the Orient. So, actually, they represent various psychologies and, of course, Croats do not agree to be called Serbs or Yugoslavs. They aim at their own sovereign Croatia.

Alfred Obermeyer:—Is there any conflict between Rumania and Bulgaria?

Dr. Stercho:—Yes, over Do brudja—a province predominantly populated by Turks and Tartars. This conflict is by far not of such extent as the previously discussed. It is of a more local character. However,

it is interesting that both nations want to rule over others, ignoring the will of the inhabitants themselves.

Edwin Belz:—Dr. Stercho, we did not touch the problems of the USSR. Is there any difference in between the USSR and Russia?

Dr. Stercho:—Yes, we did not touch those problems directly. Unfortunately, our time is almost out, and we cannot discuss them at necessary length. Certainly, there is a difference between the USSR and Russia. The USSR is a union of 15 Union Republics, 17 autonomous republics, several autonomous regions, as well as several national areas. These units are based upon the various nationalities inhabiting compactly their territories. Russia, on the other hand, is only one of these 15 apparently equal republics. Of course, the whole system of the USSR is actually dominated by the Russians who pursue a kind of colonial policy in other republics.

John Weber:—I understand that the Ukrainian Republic is the second most important constituent part of the USSR, following Russia itself. I understood, too, that the Ukrainians are leading the oppressed peoples of the USSR in their fight for freedom. To what extent the forces of Russian imperialism would be weakened by the separation of Ukraine in a truly sovereign state?

Dr. Stercho:—Mr. Weber, your question is of great importance for clarification of some basic difficulties in the Eastern Europe. However, our time does not permit for a thorough discussion. Briefly: If you take in consideration the quantities of population of various Soviet Republics on the European continent, than you will find out that indeed Uk-

raine is the largest. Her population is over 40 millions, while White Ruthenia has some 11 millions, and the Baltic states, actually, all together are smaller than White Ruthenia. Ukraine has a long history of anti-Russian struggle marking it by the famous Battle of Poltava, 1709, which resulted in Ukrainian tragedy. Ukraine was one of the first non-Russian countries which took the fate of her people in her own hands after the fall of the Russian Empire in 1917. The Ukrainians were first to resist Russian Bolshevik attacks, actually since early days of January 1918, and were engaged in an open war against Russian bolsheviks until 1921. Since that time, only the Ukrainian underground was and still is active.

Time is out... The loss of Ukrainian coal, iron ore, manganese, and the famous "chornozem" so important for agriculture would deprive Russians of many things they enjoy today. It certainly would have weakened them economically as well as strategically. Especially their imperialism against Europe would be checked by the Ukrainian State...

Thank you, Gentlemen, for your co-operation in this program and my sincere thanks to the management of this TV-station for giving us an opportunity to present this TV-station for giving us an opportunity to present this program.

(NOTE: The presentation will be illustrated extensively by the use geographic maps, especially by the comparison of ethnographic maps with the maps of political boundaries of various states in various times). The End

THE FRATERNALIST

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

There are many fraternal benefit societies in the United States, large and small. The millions of members of these organizations enjoy the benefits of fraternalism, whether they belong to religious groups or nationality groups. Fraternity is another word for brotherhood. Brotherhood implies a sympathetic understanding of another's position and problems, a desire to share another's burdens and render assistance as occasions arise.

Some members of the societies are content with their insurance certificates; they do not attend the meetings of their lodges and pay their dues by mail. But other members meet in their lodge rooms and through close association the ties of friendship are strengthened and people are brought happily together who would never have known each other by any other means. People of all nationalistic origins, of all religious faiths, of all political creeds, and various occupations, are thus brought together in our fraternal benefit societies and see there exemplified the principles, which are taught in every society in our system, of—God, home and country. Beginning with our juvenile branches these principles are taught, and continued in our senior lodges—thus making better citizens of our country and better homes for the future.

Another word for member is fraternalist. Some fraternalists are not satisfied merely to attend lodge meetings and participate in lodge affairs. They have a desire to promote fraternalism, to do something useful, to be a help to their people, their lodges, and their organizations. They organize new members, they become officers of their lodges; they write promotional material for the official organs of their societies; they get elected as delegates to conventions and become officers of the parent organizations. They take a genuine interest in the Fraternal Benefit System and keep in touch with the doings of the various societies, either personally or by reading magazines devoted to the fraternal field.

The UNA is worth working for. Since 1894 it has accomplished a great deal through the Fraternal Benefit System in organizing the Ukrainian people, and, protecting and helping them. Many old-time members have died and many are old and sick. That is the main reason why the UNA needs new members. The work must go on. Young members and new-comers are needed to continue where others were forced to yield to old age. Be a fraternalist. Do something useful. Be a help to all concerned. Support the Ukrainian National Association by word and deed, and do everything you can to promote fraternalism.

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit society. It has 500 branches, 71,500 members, and an official organ. This organization is striving hard to increase its membership; its fraternalists realize that the membership could and should be considerably higher. The conscientious members of the UNA are doing what they can to bring new members into the UNA family, but they need a great deal of help. There must be UNA members in every Branch who have desires to promote fraternalism, to do something useful, to be a help to the Ukrainian people, their branches, and the UNA. Here is their opportunity to become real fraternalists. The UNA needs new members, yes—but it must have genuinely interested fraternalists to do the promotional work and organizing.

The fraternalist is a very important person, particularly if he or she has the desire to promote fraternalism. Whom do the members of the lodges elect to office? Whom do they elect to represent them at conventions? Whom do convention delegates elect for high positions in the organizations. The answer is: those fraternalists who have shown real interest in the society and its affairs, those who have given time and effort to the promotion of fraternalism and enrollment of new members.

The UNA is worth working for. Since 1894 it has accomplished a great deal through the Fraternal Benefit System in organizing the Ukrainian people, and, protecting and helping them. Many old-time members have died and many are old and sick. That is the main reason why the UNA needs new members. The work must go on. Young members and new-comers are needed to continue where others were forced to yield to old age. Be a fraternalist. Do something useful. Be a help to all concerned. Support the Ukrainian National Association by word and deed, and do everything you can to promote fraternalism.

DO WE HAVE AN IMMIGRATION POLICY IN CONCERT WITH THE DEMAND OF OUR TIME

Address of Honorable Michael A. Feighan, United States Representative, 20th Ohio District, before the Westmoreland County (Penna) Bar Association Luncheon at Greensburg, Pa. on Friday, May 24, 1957.

For the greater part of our history we have encouraged immigration into our country. During colonial days the attractive opportunities offered by the new world caused many European rulers to impose regulations in order to prevent people from emigrating to the new world. The American colonists resented the restrictions imposed on emigration to the new world by the European monarchs because our declaration of independence, in the lists of indictments against the King of Great Britain, lists among the "injuries and usurpations" that "he has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither..."

wise regulate immigration into the United States. The Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 were the first. Those laws required fourteen years of residence as a requisite to citizenship rather than the five years residence required today. The President was authorized by these laws to expel forthwith "dangerous aliens" and to imprison those who resisted expulsion. Since the Alien and Sedition Laws were first enacted for a two year period, they lapsed by default because Congress would not re-enact them.

Other exclusion laws were then enacted refusing admission to prostitutes and procurers. Shortly thereafter laws excluding mentally deficient persons, stowaways, chronic alcoholics and vagrants were enacted.

It was not until 1921 that we began to limit the number of immigrants to be admitted each year. The first quota statute was signed into law by President Warren G. Harding on May 19, 1921. Under that law the number of immigrants permitted to enter the United States was fixed at 357,803 annually. That figure being based on the number of foreign born persons who lived in the United States, according to the census of 1910.

There have also been sporadic efforts in Congress since 1798 to restrict and other-

the population of the original colonies and later the United States, the opportunities of the free world were so appealing that immigrants flowed into the United States at such a rate that by 1820 the population had jumped to about ten million people from a population of four million in 1790. Congress then concerned itself with the conditions of travel confronting prospective immigrants as they faced the long journey to the promised land. There were many disturbing reports in Europe and here at home of the appalling conditions in which immigrants were carried across the Atlantic Ocean. Descriptions of the "horrors of steerage space" prompted Congress to enact a series of laws limiting the number of passengers on each vessel, forcing the shipping lines to provide sufficient water and food for the jour-

ney and to keep complete lists of all passengers on board including such data as age, occupation, country of which they were citizens, and place of their destination. From this it should be clear that Congress in the year 1820 took steps to encourage full scale immigration to the United States.

In 1863 Congress enacted the Homestead Act which permitted aliens who had fled their declaration of intention to become citizens to then acquire homesteads. This was another specific measure enacted by Congress to encourage immigration from Europe to our shores.

Congress also passed the Chinese Exclusion Act known as the "Coolie" Act Discovery of gold in California brought large numbers of Chinese to that state, which apparently caused great concern that our West Coast would soon be over-run by unlimited numbers of Chinese. This Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed in 1943. These developments in large measure account for our growth as a sparsely settled country of four million people in 1790 to a great world power of more than 170 million people today.

(Continued on page 3)

SOVIET YOUTH'S ATTITUDE TO THE COMMUNIST REGIME

Konstantin Simonov once wrote a play entitled *A Lad From Our Town*, whose young hero dreamt of raising the red banner of Communism over the whole world. This type of formula, propounded at the command of the Soviet propaganda experts, was, until quite recently, the basis on which some people in the West, particularly the leftist intelligentsia, formed their judgements on the moods prevailing among Soviet youth. They argued that Soviet youth, from the kindergarten to the university, is molded in a distinct fashion, and is taught quite definitely that everything favorable to the Communist regime is moral while anything hostile to it is immoral. To the question of whether many youths rebel strongly against the moral principles of the society in which they have to live, by projecting onto Soviet youth the psychology of their counterparts in a democratic society, they arrive at the answer, No!

Many Secretly Turn Off the Path of Communism

However, in totalitarian countries the general susceptibility to education and upbringing is not the same as it is in a democratic country. Personal freedom, the opportunity to realize one's own hopes, and the choice of a way of living are so limited that in even the most insensitive person there begins to develop a painful, almost physical feeling of constraint. Many secretly turn off the path of Communism, which they are obliged to follow, into the unknown. Non-conformity, rebellion, and encroachment on the social tenets become, in a totalitarian state, the lot of many persons, who, had they been in a democratic society, would most probably have remained decent, law-abiding citizens. However, the framework of totalitarian conformity is too narrow and the sacrifices demanded are too great. A great strain is built up, and a rupture must occur somewhere.

The demands made by the Soviet leaders on the youth of the country are clearly expressed in the slogan "Sacrifice the Private for the Communal." By "communal" the authorities mean all that is covered by the regime's current demands. The slogan is repeated scores of times at innumerable meetings everywhere in the Soviet Union and the Party administration does its utmost to compel people to live up to it. In practice the phrase means among other things the renunciation of personal choice of profession. The conscientious Soviet citizen must choose his profession not according to his inclinations but in accordance with the needs of the state. It means renunciation of the choice of the place of work. The "young builder of Communism" must be prepared enthusiastically to leave his wife and family, his friends and the amenities to which he is accustomed and go to the virgin lands or to the wastes of Siberia. Every specialist completing his course of studies is compelled, if he wants to avoid unpleasant consequences, to work for three years at an appointed place. The slogan also means the sacrifice of leisure time. The ideal young

Communist must be prepared to spend his free time on so-called community work, which frequently consists of such tasks as explaining to underfed workers living in barracks why it is such a great fortune to be a citizen of the first proletarian state in the world. Even as far as relations between the sexes are concerned Soviet youth is not free of interference from the Komsomol and the Party, which have the authority to direct the personal affairs of their members.

Today a Komsomol Member is a Calculating Careerist

Who are these Komsomol members, the "activists," who fuse, organize, and lead the masses? At least they appear to be conformists. However, the appearance of conformity is only superficial; they preach conformity, but do not practice it. The ideal Komsomol prepared to sacrifice himself and others for the triumph of Communism is a thing of the past. The modern Komsomol leader is first and foremost a calculating careerist. He is prepared to go to the virgin lands, but not for more than a few months, and only in order to make political capital from his visit. There he can direct the masses for a while, and then return under some pretext or other, such as the need to attend a study course. Such people depend upon the regime, and they support it, but it remains for them only a provider. While acclaiming the virtues of ideals they themselves are completely without them and are indifferent to everything that does not affect their careers. This becomes particularly clear from contact with their private lives. Whereas among people who are not completely in agreement with the regime discussions on politics and other burning questions are normal, such discussions, even in the most orthodox spirit, would greatly alarm the activists. Wages, jobs, clothing, sports, fishing, anecdotes designed not to compromise the teller, and women are the usual topics of their conversation. If an ideological theme were to come up in the course of conversation it would probably be squelched by a suggestion that it would be better not to talk shop. On the whole, the activists are people with a great desire to reach the top via the shortest possible route, unburdened by superfluous moral prejudices, and, although perhaps not disbelieving what they say, at least not fully connecting it with their actions. Frank cynics, people who in the company of their intimate friends saw that they were collaborating only for their piece of the public pie, are rare. So, too, are persons genuinely prepared to sacrifice themselves for what in their opinion is the common good. Such idealists are to be found only among youths from 15 to 17 years old, who do not know life and have been taken in by official propaganda.

"The Private Lifers"
In theory the call to make these sacrifices applies to everyone, but in practice people with influence or privileged positions can always make sure that their children are

not called upon. The vast majority of the younger generation, however, can only struggle to escape the excessive demands made by the Soviet system, and, if unsuccessful, submit. Such a state of affairs causes wide-spread dissatisfaction. The authorities' constant interference in the private lives of the younger generation and their constant efforts to keep youth under their supervision means that passive dislike of the regime has spread among those people whom Aldous Huxley called private-lifers. This dissatisfaction unites youths of completely different cultural and social levels. It is the chief but by no means the only reason for the hostility shown by youth to the regime. There is also dissatisfaction with the material state of affairs, a strong feeling of moral indignation at the government's monstrous crimes, and a general desire for political and spiritual freedom.

The feeling of not being able to control one's own fate or dispose of one's own leisure time begets passivity and lack of faith in future on the one hand, and a desire to escape, to save one's private life from oblivion and to protect at any price one's family from needless suffering on the other. All the measures taken by the Soviet leaders founder on the shoal of passivity. A stubborn but mute refusal to lead the whole of one's life in accordance with directives and to sacrifice it in the interests of the rule of the masses disrupts the Party's plans. Party and Komsomol activists do their utmost to overcome this type of inert opposition and constant appeals to enthusiasm, Soviet patriotism, and socialist consciousness are made. These appeals usually go unheeded. People leave the virgin lands, refuse to go to Siberia as "volunteers," dodge community work, feign illness, and under various pretexts get out of the interminable meetings. The ultimate result is that people with criminal records have to be sent to the virgin lands, resulting in extremely poor labor discipline, drunkenness, and brawling. Attempts made at the Siberian projects to replace released prisoners with young volunteers, about whom the Soviet press had so much to say in the spring of last year, have clearly not been a success. Every year thousands of young specialists who have completed their studies at universities or technical institutions refuse to leave the cities and their families to spend the prescribed three years in the remote provinces. Although in many cases the authorities manage to overcome this resistance by threats or pressure, such methods are hardly likely to win new sympathizers. (Institute for the Study of the USSR Bulletin) (To be concluded)

Voyage of Mayflower II Confounds The Skeptics

The voyage of the *Mayflower II*—which left Plymouth, England, for Plymouth, Massachusetts, on April 20—confounds a host of skeptics who predicted the vessel could never be built, much less sailed.

But the skeptics had a point, *Mayflower* captain Alan Villiers, who has handled many a sailing ship, admits in an article in the May issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. The builders spared no effort to make the ship as authentic a reproduction of the Pilgrim vessel as possible, but it was not easy to assemble an experienced crew.

"None of us knew anything of spiritsails," Captain Villiers writes. "None of us had ever handled a jeer, or steered with a whipstaff, or maneuvered a high-sterned ship with masts so strangely placed."

Captain Villiers records the chorus of pessimism that greeted plans for the voyage. "You can't get the wood; you can't get the shipwrights; you can't get the shipyard; you can't get the hope; you can't get the captain; and you can't get the mates; and you can't get the sailors, wither."

But all were found. Master craftsmen worked two years shaping the best timber: Douglas fir for decks and spars, though Devon oak for everything else.

Eight tons of rigging were made by a Scots firm whose records go back to the early 18th century. The skills of aged men who remembered early ways of sewing sail, salt-

ing beef for the ship's stores, and other disappearing techniques, were called into action. Old records were consulted.

Copies of 17th century navigation instruments—wooden binnacle with candlelit compass card, cross-staff for shooting the sun, traverse board to record course and progress—help guide the ship. But Captain Villiers writes: "I'm taking a good modern sextant, too, and a chronometer, the best of modern charts, and an oil lamp for the binnacle."

"After all, I am bringing a mighty important little ship across the North Atlantic, not taking part in a pageant. It's my job to see that the ship arrives." The *Mayflower II* also carries radio, proper running lights, fog signals and similar safety devices.

All in all, the new *Mayflower* is a better ship than the original. By the time the Pilgrims chartered her for their perilous voyage, she was rotten in places. One of her main beams collapsed on the 1620 trip.

One danger facing the *Mayflower II* stems from the success of the Pilgrims and pioneers in establishing a great nation in North America. The sea lanes across the Atlantic now are crowded with ships steaming back and forth over the *Mayflower's* path.

Sailing ships are so rare on the seas now that steamers no longer look for them. If any threaten to run down the little ship, Captain Villiers is ready with a lot of flares to "let off in their noses."

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: My brother was born in the United States. When he was about 15 years old, my mother and father went back to live in their native country and took by brother with them. He's been there for more than 20 years. Now he wants to return to the United States. I've read that people lose their citizenship by living abroad for long periods of time. Has my brother lost his citizenship by living abroad all these years?

Answer: Native born American citizens like your brother do not lose their citizenship by living abroad, no matter for how long. However, a native-born citizen can expatriate himself by certain positive acts, such as voting in a foreign election, serving voluntarily in the armed forces of a foreign state, taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign state, etc. Any determination of the

American citizenship status of your brother would be dependent on knowing whether he has done these or other acts which would forfeit his United States citizenship. If your brother wants to come to the United States, he should apply to the nearest American Consul for an American passport.

Loss of citizenship as a result of continuous residence abroad applies only to a naturalized American citizen—three years in the state in which he was born or was once a citizen, or five years in any other foreign state or states. There are, however, various exceptions to this general rule, such as naturalized citizens employed by American firms, those over 60 who have lived in the United States 25 years after their naturalization, persons delayed by illness, etc.

WORTH REPEATING

One of the requirements for eligibility to vote, or to hold office or do many other things in this country is citizenship. We who were born here and thus automatically became citizens give but little thought to the matter, taking it for granted. But that is not the case with thousands of European refugees, many of whom are seeking entrance into and eventual citizenship in the

United States. They know from bitter experience what may happen to them in the countries under the domination of the communists. They have seen their friends and relatives shipped off to Siberian slave labor camps. They know what persecution is. Therefore thousands of them have fled their homeland.

"...Some of the responsibilities (which go with citizenship) are voting, acting on juries, work on committees, and the like, not to mention doing everything possible to keep one's home surroundings neat, the schools properly manned and equipped, the streets free from litter, and aiding with work with boys and girls, and citizen groups in general. "Citizenship means much, but its true worth is appreciated most by those to whom it is denied. As yourself if you are doing what you should to make citizenship in the U.S.A. worthy of the high esteem in which it is held by thousands of refugees from other countries."—The Dundee Observer, Dundee, N. Y.

THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

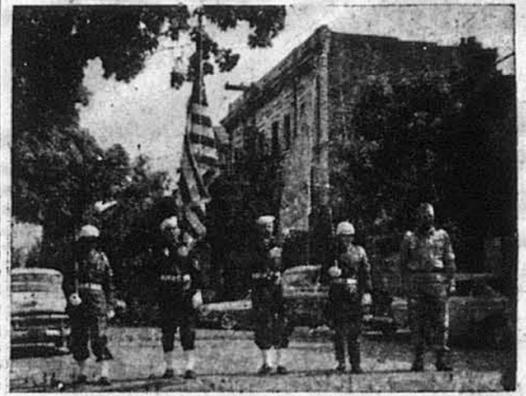
On June 14, 1777—180 years ago—the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia adopted a resolution which declared: "That the flag of the United States shall be of thirteen stars of alternate red and white, with a union of thirteen stars of white in a blue field." June 14th was officially made Flag Day by the National Flag Day Act of Congress in 1949. Although it is a legal holiday only in Pennsylvania, its observance each year is proclaimed by the President. The popular observance of Flag Day began in New York City's public schools in 1889, when George Bolch, principal of a free kindergarten for poor children, held patriotic exercises honoring the flag on June 14th. On June 14, 1923, representatives from many patriotic organizations met in Washington to draft a nationwide code of flag etiquette. This resulted in the adoption in a number of states of legislation, known as the Uniform Flag, designed to give proper honor to our country's flag.

On June 15, 1842—115 years ago—John Charles Fremont, American explorer and soldier, with a handful of picked men started on the first of a series of explorations of what is now the western part of the United States. Fremont reached and explored the South Pass of the Rockies, studied the terrain, and designated the points upon which a line of United States forts were subsequently erected. Fremont conducted a second expedition in 1843, pushing further west and north to the Columbia River in Oregon, then claimed by Great Britain, and to Fort Vancouver. Turning eastward across the wilderness and the Rocky Mountains, he finally came back to St. Louis. Fremont's report of these expeditions, published in 1844, created a sensation. Ten thousand copies were issued and sold by private publishers. Made captain, Fremont headed a third expedition in 1845 to California. This third expedition played an important part in the acquisition by the United States of the Southwest, then under the domain of Mexico.

DO WE HAVE ON IMMIGRATION POLICY IN CONCERT WITH THE DEMAND OF OUR TIME

(Continued from page 2)
The second quota law was enacted in 1924 and contained a feature which has become known as the "National Origins Formula." Under the law of 1924, 154,657 immigrants are admitted each year. This formula provides that the annual quota for each country is 1/6th of 1 per cent of the number of inhabitants in the continental United States as determined by the census of 1920, whose ancestry has been traced to the country for which a quota was determined. Some countries were assigned no quota whatever. All orientals were excluded. That same quota system arrived at in 1924 remains as the cornerstone or control factors governing our entire immigration system today. Some minor alterations have been made in it, such as assigning a minimum of 100 quota to countries of the world which hitherto had no quota whatever. No basic changes have been made which would reflect an alteration in the 1924 policy. Our non-quota intake of immigrants is not based solely on geographical factors.

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERANS POST No. 6 OF NEWARK, N. J.



Color guard as they appeared in the Newark Memorial Day Parade May 30, and also at the New Jersey Ukrainian Festival, June 14th at Weequahic Park, Newark. Left to right: Peter Ewaskiw, Leo Koropatnick, Walter Bodnar, George Rosynsky and Yaroslav Turiansky. The Post No. 6 Veterans will also send up a contingent to the convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans at Soyuzivka, which will be held on June 21-22-23.

Vets Hold Bowling Tournament

First Annual Ukrainian American Veterans Post Bowling Competition was held Saturday, June 8, 1957 at Mickey Hamajak's, Queen's Bowling Center, Queens, New York City.

The bowling competition marked the first endeavor of the "Pennsylvania State Department: Post No. 6, Newark, N. J. (two teams); Post No. 14, Hartford, Conn.; Post No. 16, Troy, N. Y.

The highlight of this very exciting tournament pitted the 1957 U.N.A. Champions (Post No. 6, Newark, N. J.) captained by Vic Romanyshyn against the UYLA 1957 Champions (Post No. 16, Troy, N. Y.) captained by Tim Paslow.

The hilarity of this occasion was highlighted by Post No. 14 captained by Tony Kutcher, U.A.V. National Junior Vice Commander. It appears that all they bowl in Hartford is "duck pins." Nevertheless this team fared very well. The amazing results of the tournament are as follows: National U.A.V. Champions—Post No. 14, Hartford, Conn. with a handicap total of 2538 pins.

Second place was taken by their team opponents, Post No. 16, Troy, N. Y. with a handicap total of 2518 pins. This marks the first time that we have ever heard of duck pin bowlers beating regular bowlers at their own game.

The "best" team emerged victorious and they placed the first trophy. Their trophy will be presented at the Ukrainian Ukrainian American Veterans Convention Banquet at Soyuzivka, June 22, 1957.

The Individual Three Game High (Handicap) was taken by

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

The fight for freedom, our American way of life and world peace must be won in the minds of men. The United States is too often misunderstood abroad and its aims and policies distorted by hostile propaganda. It's essential, therefore, that the truth about our country and its way of life be made known. Let's use our letters to spread the truth about America, overcome hostile propaganda, and promote understanding and good-will.

Frank Molesky of Post No. 16, Troy, N. Y. with the total of 550 pins. His trophy will be given him at the Banquet also. A close second was Charles Hnatuk of Post No. 14, Hartford, Conn. with 547 and Vic Romanyshyn placed 3rd with 543.

All in all, the competition was keen. All future events will take place at our 1957 Tenth Annual U.A.V. Convention at Soyuzivka June 21, 22 and 23. All veterans and Friends are most cordially invited to witness Softball and Volleyball post competition.

Alex Fronchick, U.A.V. Conv. Chairman

Poet's Corner

FIFTH DIMENSION

The atomic weight of anguish is not known, No book describes the arc of disbelief Or calculates a formula for grief That turns the spirit gradually to stone. There are no soundings plotted on a chart To show the depths and currents of distress. No scientific tables to assess The grim equations of the human heart. We measure stars, their distance, energy, This age of oceans, pressures of the air, All elements of earth, we even dare To solve the quotient of eternity. And yet when loss is ours cannot explain The inverse ratio of love to pain.

Ruth Douglas Keener

IVAN FRANKO'S

"MOSES"

Translation: by WALTER SEMENYNA With a biographical sketch of IVAN FRANKO by STEFEN SHUMEYKO Price 50 cents. "SVOBODA" 83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX LEAGUE N. J. — N. Y. C. REGENT

PICNIC

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1957.

1:00 P. M.

UKRAINIAN VILLAGE

South Bound Brook, N. J.

JOHNNY STAVINS Orchestra.

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.)

PLAN YOUR VACATION
AT THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE
SOYUZIVKA!
in the heart of the Catskill Mountains
in KERHONKSON, N. Y.
SEASON OPENS MAY 30th
Newly renovated rooms Excellent cuisine
BATHING
and other vacation facilities
Special Rates to June 30th
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

AN ENGLISH HANDBOOK WITH MAPS,
STATISTICAL TABLES AND DIAGRAMS
"UKRAINE AND ITS PEOPLE"
Edited by I. MIRCHUK
This is a collaborative work and the book might be termed a Ukrainian Encyclopedia in miniature
PRICE \$3.00
Svoboda Book Store
P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

THE UKRAINE:
A Submerged Nation
By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN
Published by
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
The story of a courageous people with a fierce desire for freedom, and their political prospects under Soviet domination
PRICE: \$1.75
Svoboda Book Store
P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

FROM TOTS TO TEENS ... there's delightful enjoyment in this exciting, colorful picture-story book.
BOHUTA THE HERO
by ROMAN ZAWADOWYCZ
Translated into English by JOSEPHINE GIBALO GIBBONS
Price \$1.00.
Reading the adventures of Bohuta, children are offered breathtaking thrills and valuable knowledge. This is a splendid low-priced gift book for all the children you know.
Order your copies from "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Application For Admission
TO THE
Ukrainian Cultural Courses,
U.N.A. ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.
August 1 to August 28, 1957
Name

