

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



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

PIK LXIV Ч. 119 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, JUNE 22 1957 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 119 VOL. LXIV

Welcome to the 10th Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans!

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO AT THE SOYUZIVKA, U.N.A. ESTATE, IS ATTENDED BY SOME TEN THOUSAND PERSONS

Engraved on the pages of Ukrainian American life there have been many very notable events, beginning with the first Ukrainian American Congress back in 1915 at the famed Cooper Union...

the UNA Branches of New York and New Jersey. Then came the singing of Shevchenko's "Testament" (Zapovit), music by M. Verbytsky and piano accompaniment by W. Matyuk...



The Taras Shevchenko Monument placed at Soyuzivka on April 27, 1957. Standing near the Monument is the sculptor Alexander Archipenko.

Tenth UAV Convention

The Ukrainian American Veterans Organization which will hold its 10th consecutive convention this week-end, June 22nd at Soyuzivka, the vacation resort of the Ukrainian National Association at Kerhonkson, N. Y. is one of those deserving our fullest support.

This support is more than justified considering the character of the organization. In its ranks are all those, who with their lives defended or were ready to defend on all battle fields of the world those high ideals of freedom, justice and democracy, which the stars and stripes symbolize.

The name and the character of this organization is bound with deeds which are inscribed with golden letters upon monumental tablets and on the pages of history. The sentiment which a nation has and reflects towards its veterans, is dictated not only because of gratitude for the efforts and sacrifices which the veterans contributed or were ready to contribute in defense and for the glory of their country but also in the hope that that Nation will have sons, who will be ever ready to make the supreme sacrifice, to lay down their lives, so that the government of the people, by the people and for the people will not perish from the earth.

With such thoughts all Ukrainian Americans welcome the 10th convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans with best wishes for a successful and pleasant gathering.

1957 U.O.L. Convention Biggest And Best



Retiring president Daniel J. Fysh, turning over gavel to incoming president, Bohdan, Hryshchshyn of Philadelphia.

Agenda For the Tenth UVA Convention Association

Program of Ukrainian American Veterans Tenth Annual Convention June 21, 22 and 23, 1957 at the Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonkson, New York. Friday, June 21: All Day Registration: 8-10 P.M. Committee Meetings: 10 P.M. Post Commanders Ball. Saturday, June 22: All Day Registration: 9-10 A.M. Committee meetings: 10:30-1 P.M. General Sessions: 2:30 P.M. 4 P.M. Softball Semifinals: 4 P.M.-5 P.M. Volleyball Semifinals: 6:30 P.M. Banquet: 9:30 P.M. National Commander's Ball. Sunday, June 23: 8 A.M. Church: 10 A.M. Volleyball Finals: 11 A.M. Softball Finals: 2:5 P.M. Sessions and Elections: 5 P.M. Adjournment.

Pres. S. Wytwysky Returns to USA

After an 8 months sojourn in Europe, Dr. Stephan Wytwysky, President in exile of the Ukrainian National Republic returned to the United States on June 12 aboard the SS. "United States."

Aptitude Tests Given 200 Thousand High School Seniors

WASHINGTON, D.C. - More than 200,000 high school seniors were given aptitude tests this past year to help them choose occupational fields in line with their potential abilities, interests, and educational qualifications, the U. S. Labor Department announced.

O'Connell Scores Red "Vampire State"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. - Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell said the productivity of a Communist worker "will not match, over the long haul, the output of a free worker." Speaking at the sixth annual convention of the Catholic War Veterans of New Jersey, Mr. O'Connell declared: "The Communist state is a vampire state. Utterly cynical, it acts in the name of the people but it has no thought for the welfare of the people. It condemns men to lives of futility; seeks to exempt them from human emotion and human aspiration; it regards them as units of production, digits of population, mounds of flesh which will produce such-and-such a quantity of goods in return for a certain portion of food and clothing and rudimentary shelter."

Ukrainians Elected to Canadian Parliament

The published results of Star and Dr. Ivan Kucherepa (conservative) for the province of Ontario; Ambrose Holowach (Soc. Cr.) for the province of Alberta; Fedir Zaplitny (Socialist) and Mykola Mandziuk (conservative) for the province of Manitoba.

St. Nicholas Parish in Chicago Observes Golden Jubilee

The Golden Jubilee of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Chicago was celebrated on June 14-16 with Holy Liturgy on Friday for the deceased clergy and parishioners. On Saturday the observance was continued with a grand scale concert in which well known artists participated.

THIRD SUSTA CONGRESS ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

The third Congress of the Ukrainian Student Ass'n of America was held June 13-16 in Cleveland's Lake Shore Hotel. The newly elected officers are following: Z. Kravetz, president; B. Pluyko, K. Sawchuk, M. Pochtar, M. Doberchak, M. Pryshlak, W. Stoyko, Ch. Karpewych, M. Holinaty, R. Pelesh, B. Rakowsky, N. Wovk, M. Bahmeta, and B. Pytla.

U.C.C.A. Chairman at Political Economy Conference in North Carolina

Educators from some twenty universities in this country and also from Cambridge, England, convened at the University of North Carolina for a week and a half conference on prominent problems of political economy. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, and also chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was one of the participants. The conference dealt with major areas of the world in terms of the nature of totalitarian economy, the relations of governments to peoples, the development of under-developed countries, and the criteria of a good society. With his background on the Soviet Union and in socio-economic philosophy generally, Dr. Dobriansky contributed ideas and dimensions of thought relevant to these various problems. One of his major points was on the relation between a free economy and political freedom. Through the exchange of ideas and their transmission at the various centers of learning represented at Chapel Hill, N. C., it is anticipated that a countless number of students and scholars will profit from this conference.

Bishop Senyshyn Blesses Cornerstone of Proposed School Building

On June 16th over a thousand persons participated in the celebration of the blessing of the cornerstone of the planned new two million dollar St. George's school building. His Excellency Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn, Exarch of



Sophie Kochan



Anisia Kocyk

Sophie Kochan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Kochan, 423 Benton St., Joliet, Ill., received a Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Bradley University, Peoria, Ill. in the annual convocation June 9th, 1957. Miss Kochan is a member of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority. She will teach in a Peoria grade school starting in the fall term. Her older sister, Natalia Morrison graduated from the University of Illinois in 1954 in Fine Arts (music).

Anisia Kocyk, daughter of Mrs. R. Kocyk of Rochester, N. Y., graduated from Nazareth College, Rochester, N. Y., on June 3rd last, with the degree of B.A. in English. Starting next September, Miss Kocyk will teach English at Madison High School in Rochester. Anisia arrived in America in 1949 from Mittelwald Displaced Persons Camp. She is a member of the "Pinst," Ukrainian Scouts organization.



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 English Language Supplement

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.

What Is Communism

Sometimes, some of the more befuddled persons, ask, in all sincerity, what is this communism which threatens world peace and security, and the overlords of which enslave and destroy peoples throughout the world, especially the Ukrainian people, the prime target of the Kremlin mob.

Well, if one were looking for a dictionary definition of "Communism," one might find that Webster's New 20th Century offers us this one:

"Communism is the economic system which holds up of all proprietary rights in a common interest, an equitable division of labor and the formation of a common fund for the supply of all the wants of the community; it is a doctrine of a community of property or the negation of individual rights in property."

So much for Webster. But what of the impact of this communistic doctrine in action as juxtaposed with democracy in modern life? Just how much danger does communistic encroachment engender for us and for the free world at large? Here we should recall certain basic facts.

Way back in 1903, which is far before the life span of our younger Ukrainian American generation, Lenin, who is admittedly the father of Communism, had a following of exactly 17 persons and with these 17 individuals he undertook to activate the theories which Karl Marx had embodied in his book "Das Kapital." Yet because of these efforts, Lenin himself was expelled from Russia as a dangerous radical. The menace of Communism, however, was not removed from Russia with Lenin's expulsion, for in 1915 he was smuggled back to Russian territory by railroad car, by the Germans, and the ferment of communistic ideology found favorable support in Russia on the occasion of his return.

Lenin's original nucleus rapidly increased to an estimated 40,000 followers possessed with the determination to seize power. We know that with the historic October Revolution of 1917, the collapse of the Tsarist Russian Empire and the rise on January 22, 1918 of the brief-lived (about 3 years) Ukrainian National Republic, they did attain their major objective. This first major success was a heady intoxicant. Once communist forces held power, the doctrine was pushed to the extreme and with the years it gained greater and greater numbers of adherents. From 1915 to 1945 we count but 30 years, yet by 1945 Communism had enslaved more than 900 million souls.

In the face of these facts, are we today sufficiently concerned about the growth and the progress of Communism; e.g. are we alive to the troubles besetting not only Eastern and Central Europe but also the Middle East, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Lebanon? Are we disturbed, as we should be, by the developments in the Far East—India, Indonesia, Burma, Korea, Indo-China, and their neighbors in a similar plight? Do we underestimate the strength of Communism as it was evidenced in World War II, pitted against 75 million Germans and like number of Japanese?

Today's 900 million people caught behind the Iron Curtain and the Bamboo Curtain are the unhappy victims of that lethal attitude bred by an apathy of indifference regarding the evil of Communistic tenets. For Communism is in reality much more than Webster's definition would reveal; this Communism enslaving its subjects is more than a political form of government; it is more than any kind of business. This Communism is truly indeed a veritable science. It is indeed a godless bloody tyranny, scientifically worked out to the very last detail.

The leaders of Communism, be they Khrushchev, Molotov, Bulganin, et al. know exactly what they want. Their plans are blue-printed and masterminded in Moscow, and the Kremlin is the supreme and sole repository inexorably directing and controlling these 900 million people for its own ends.

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.

(2)

In addition to natives of independent countries of the Western Hemisphere, we admit under the present law, outside of the quota, all wives, husbands, and minor unmarried children of United States citizens, regardless of their place of birth. Here the numbers are by no means alarming, but it may be worth mentioning that the number of non-quota immigrants admitted from such countries as Greece, Italy, Spain, Holland, and a few others runs, about equal to the number of quota immigrants admitted from those countries.

It is also interesting to note that the first law excluding subversives from admission into the United States was passed by Congress in 1903. A subversive was then defined as an "Anarchist," but this same statute excluded "persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the United States Government." A review of that particular piece of legislation indicates the clear intent of Congress to

protect our country from the influx of ideologies and political tactics originating in the atmosphere of historic Russian despotism. It is against this background that I would like to discuss briefly with you our present immigration policy and its relation to the realities of the world in which we live.

The National Origins Formula creates a situation in which a large number of quota numbers are authorized for countries which do not need them because the record shows they do not utilize them. Specifically, I refer to Great Britain and Ireland. On the other hand, the National Origins Formula provides very small quotas for countries which today are seeking settlement opportunities for a portion of their population as a necessary step to attaining economic stability, and maintaining an equilibrium in government. I refer specifically to such countries as Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands. There is a third category of countries whose tragic situation war-

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF SHEVCHENKO

By PROF. CLARENCE A. MANNING

No Ukrainian or lover of Ukrainian culture can be content with either the number or the literary quality of the English translations of Taras Shevchenko. They are relatively few in number and the majority have appeared in the last years in either the United States or Canada, where they have been inspired by the growing appreciation of the role that Ukraine has played in the past, is playing in the present and will certainly play in the world of the future and where Ukrainian immigrants have become already an integral part of the life of the country.

In a sense this is not surprising. The first decades of the nineteenth century saw the translation of a considerable number of works of Slavic poetry, especially by Sir John Bowring and some other poets who had become more or less familiar with one of the Slavic languages. But Shevchenko had not started to write or had not attained his fame. Then this stream dried up and it is not until the very end of the 19th century that friends of the Russian Empire and Poland began to translate into English the works of the leading poets of the past and present. These were largely poetic amateurs, standing apart from the organized stream of English and American poetry and if their works found recognition in the lands of those men whom they translated, it was perhaps more as curiosities than as serious contributions to literature.

Probably the first translation of Shevchenko to appear in English was by William Richard Morrill (1834-1909), the first scholarly English Slavist, who held for many years a post at Oxford University and published extensively on Slavic themes. He included in 1903 in a review of an Anthology published in Ukrainian a translation of two stanzas of the Testament and in other writings as early as 1886 he had indicated the similarity in literary position and form between Shevchenko and Robert Burns.

His was a solitary voice but in 1911 Ethel Lillian Voynich (born 1864) published Six Lyrics from the Ruthenian of Taras Shevchenko. They represent various periods of the work of the poet but two at least are among his best-known shorter poems—The Testament and the poem Meni Odnakovo. Mrs. Voynich was an English woman who had married a Pole and was well prepared to handle the difficulties of the language. Her translations are perhaps still technically and poetically the best that have appeared. Interestingly enough, Mrs. Voynich is still living at a very advanced age

in New York. She was soon followed on the eve of World War I by Percy Paul Selver who published his own version of the Testament which he named The Legacy and after the war, he published a Slav Anthology which included a few other translations of the poet. Selver soon dropped Ukrainian to busy himself almost entirely with Czech as a member of the staff of the Czechoslovak Legation in London.

The first translations in the new World were made by Florence Randal Livesay (1875-1953) who published with the aid of Rev. Paul Crath a volume entitled Song of Ukraine with Ruthenian Poems in 1916. We can hardly call these translations for they are free interpretations of Ukrainian motifs and of some of Shevchenko's Poems and they do not compare with her translation of Kvitka's Marusia which she issued in 1940. They are more tokens of the growing Ukrainian importance than contributions to the Canadian appreciation of Ukrainian poetry.

We can say even less of the translations of Shevchenko by Edna Worthley Underwood, who published A Slav Anthology in 1931 as part of her hectic literary life.

The next most striking development took place in Canada where interest in translation took root among the Presbyterian missionaries in the prairie provinces. In 1922 Rev. Alexander Jardin Hunter published in Winnipeg The Kobzar of the Ukraine, a collection of 23 poems of Shevchenko including Hamalyia, The Night of Taras, The Hired Woman, The Caucasus, and To the Living and the Dead, the Dream and Testament. Hunter was not too successful as an English poet, although he had a good knowledge of the Ukrainian original. He was far surpassed by Rev. Percival Cundy who made a translation of the Testament in 1926 but who did his great work later in connection with Ivan Franko and Lesya Ukrainka. We must feel these works as the first definite effect of the contact between educated Americans and Canadians with the growing and prospering Ukrainian colonies in the New World. The difference between the nature of the Ukrainian settlements in Canada and in the United States, between the relatively solid settlements on the prairies and the groups scattered in American industrial centres well explains why their influence was first exerted in Canada.

In 1928 Prof. Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University included the preface to the Haydamaki in a Slavic Anthology published in the pieces of the literatures of all countries. His continued and grow-

ing interest in Ukrainian culture later extended with the aid of the Ukrainian National Association to the publication of Taras Shevchenko, Selected Poems (Jersey City, 1945) which is still the most extensive collection of Shevchenko's works to appear in English in a more or less adequately close translation with some attempt to maintain the metre, if not the rhyme scheme.

Arthur P. and Marion Moore Coleman also published some poems in A Brief Survey of Ukrainian Literature (New York, 1936), a work which tries to characterize the various periods of the literature. There are a number of Ukrainian Americans and Canadians who have distinguished themselves with translations of Shevchenko's poems. Such are Andri Zaharychuk, Honore Ewach, and Volodymyr Semynyna, all of whom have done good work but on a less extensive scale. Their number is steadily increasing, especially since World War II, when many of the more distinguished younger Ukrainian authors have found homes in English-speaking countries and are seriously attempting to make the cause of Ukraine familiar to their new neighbors and friends.

There are very many difficulties in trying to acclimatize in the English-speaking world the art of Taras Shevchenko. The rules of poetry differ in English and Ukrainian and so do the natural metres of the languages and the common practices in the use of rhyme, not to speak of the differences between a highly inflected language and one in which inflections play a very small part and the order of the words determines largely the sense and the meaning. All these differences make the task of producing an adequate English version of Shevchenko very difficult for he is the very essence of Ukrainian poetry and the Ukrainian spirit.

practical the National Origins Formula is in terms of our political responsibilities in this upset world are the following:

In 1947 President Truman appealed to Congress for emergency legislation to admit a reasonable number of displaced persons into the United States. In his message to Congress urging action he noted our regular immigration laws made it impossible for us to cooperate with other free nations in bringing about a solution to a grave postwar problem. There were one and one-half million persons from Central and Eastern Europe residing in Germany, Austria, and Italy who refused to return to their homelands for fear of loss of their lives or liberties at the hands of the Communist regimes then in control of their homelands. After extensive public hearings, controversy and prolonged debate, Congress enacted emergency legislation in 1948 to admit 205,000 displaced persons. That law was amended in 1950 because the original number of admissions authorized was insufficient to cover our fair share toward resolving the displaced persons problem. The authority for admission was raised to 401,000 persons.

In 1953, President Eisenhower, during his first year in office, sent Congress a message asking for emergency legislation to help resolve the problems of over-population in Europe and provide haven for a reasonable number of the

Biographies of Soviet Figures Compiled For Forthcoming Book

NEW YORK.—A "Biographical Directory of the USSR"—containing biographical sketches of some 2,000 Soviet personalities—will be published late this year.

Announcement of this unique publication event came today from Howland H. Sargeant, president of the American Committee for Liberation. The biographical work—first of its kind ever attempted in the free world—is being compiled in Munich by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, a body of emigre scholars from the Soviet Union whose aim is to furnish reliable information regarding conditions and trends in the USSR. The Institute is supported by the American Committee for Liberation.

"We believe this study will fill a serious gap in information concerning the Soviet elite," said Mr. Sargeant.

"Preliminary responses from specialists in Soviet affairs indicate that the project will be greatly welcomed. The work will be of invaluable assistance to experts, journalists and others interested in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Sargeant said that the "Biographical Directory of the USSR" is being compiled by a research staff of former Soviet scholars who have at their disposal a library of 25,000 Soviet books as well as 5,000

volumes of Soviet journals and newspapers, including rare editions of Pravda.

"Emigre scholars are uniquely equipped for the job," said Mr. Sargeant, "possessing as they do first-hand insights into Soviet life."

The "Biographical Directory," which has been in preparation for nearly two years, will include biographies of all important government leaders, Communist party, Komsomol (Young Communist League), trade union, industrial and agricultural officials, and prominent Soviet figures in the military services, sciences, art, literature, sports and church circles in the USSR.

Mr. Sargeant, a former Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, said that "the cardinal principle guiding the researchers—all top-notch emigre scholars—is to be factual and objective."

"Each biography will be checked and rechecked to assure complete accuracy. The importance of the project lies in the fact that the Soviet press publishes very little about the personal lives and backgrounds of its leaders. Furthermore, what is published about the public careers of Soviet leaders often contains false or exaggerated information intended to serve political purposes."

Buffalo Civic Leaders Hit at "Soviet Propaganda" in Radio Appeal To Poland and Ukraine

Two Buffalo civic leaders, William Nezowy, Jr. member of the Brooklyn UNA branch and Walter V. Chopyk, Department of Public Works secretary, broadcast over "Radio Canada" to Poland and Ukraine, calling for "better understanding" by the people of the two nations regarding the attitude of the United States toward European countries.

In their talks, designed to counteract radio propaganda being sent out by Radio Moscow, Nezowy and Chopyk emphasized the reasons for Amer-

ican troops being stationed in the continent.

Nezowy explained: "We will endeavor to make clear that the American troops are assigned to various areas for the sole purpose of protecting freedom and assisting U.S. programs in behalf of underdeveloped countries. People of Poland and Ukraine are told by the enemies of freedom that American troops are on the continent as part of a sinister movement. We intend to do our utmost to point out that nothing could be more further from the truth."

There are a number of Ukrainian Americans and Canadians who have distinguished themselves with translations of Shevchenko's poems. Such are Andri Zaharychuk, Honore Ewach, and Volodymyr Semynyna, all of whom have done good work but on a less extensive scale. Their number is steadily increasing, especially since World War II, when many of the more distinguished younger Ukrainian authors have found homes in English-speaking countries and are seriously attempting to make the cause of Ukraine familiar to their new neighbors and friends.

There are very many difficulties in trying to acclimatize in the English-speaking world the art of Taras Shevchenko. The rules of poetry differ in English and Ukrainian and so do the natural metres of the languages and the common practices in the use of rhyme, not to speak of the differences between a highly inflected language and one in which inflections play a very small part and the order of the words determines largely the sense and the meaning. All these differences make the task of producing an adequate English version of Shevchenko very difficult for he is the very essence of Ukrainian poetry and the Ukrainian spirit.

Even before the expiration of President Eisenhower's emergency immigration program, our country was faced with still another major immigration crisis. The Hungarian freedom revolution of last October and the ruthless Russian suppression of that gallant try for freedom produced a new category of refugees. In the month of November and December 1956 well over 100,000 Hungarians had found it necessary to flee from their homeland after the Russians re-invaded, killing some 60,000 Hungarians and then putting another alien regime in charge of their affairs. That freedom revolution caught the free world by surprise as so many of the leaders had been misled in believing that total revolution against the Russian tyrants was impossible.

(To be continued)

DEAR READER

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Are you a member of the Ukrainian National Association?

Many young persons, particularly those in the Juvenile Department, do not know that they are members of a twenty-million-dollar fraternal benefit society with a membership of more than 71,000. This is because they became members through their parents, who neglected to inform them when they became older. If you are in doubt as to whether or not you are a member, ask your parents. If you find that you are one of the 71,000 Ukrainians who enjoy the benefits of UNA membership, then become UNA - conscious and take an active role in matters concerning the organization. Go in for UNA sports; if there is no UNA athletic club in your locality there is no reason why you cannot form one.

If you are a member and have talent for writing, then write articles for The Ukrainian Weekly. Send in reports on Ukrainian activities in your town. If you draw, submit some of your work for the consideration of the editor. If you can compose poetry, send poems to the Weekly.

If you have business ability, write to the UNA and learn how you can help the organization in its latest membership campaign. The UNA pays rewards to the organizers of new members.

But, if you are not a UNA member, you should take immediate steps to join. There are several youth branches in a number of States; join the one in your locality, or, if necessary, form one yourself. Youth branches enjoy many advantages which ordinary social and athletic clubs cannot equal. Write to the UNA and ask for information regarding membership. Become a UNA worker. Watch the Weekly for

news regarding the activities of UNA youth branches, clubs, teams, groups, and individuals, and send in UNA news items yourself.

Read the UNA Jubilee Books and Almanacs or any of the other books and periodicals published or subsidized by our organization. Write for these books if you do not have them.

Remember, the UNA is your organization. Help it as much as you can, and give it an opportunity to help you. Do not hesitate to ask for information, as the UNA is anxious to serve you without any obligation on your part.

The UNA has many letters in its files from people, young and old, who have thanked the organization for the numerous benefits they had received from it. There are letters from college students, ill and disabled persons who received assistance, writers who have had material published, artists, poets; there are letters from members who had received dividends, and more from young men who had participated in the sports program. All this proves that it is worthwhile being a UNA member.

As space is limited we cannot go into detail where the benefits and advantages of UNA membership are concerned, but send us a card and we will see to it that you get detailed information without delay. Write today; a postponement may result in your forgetting it entirely. We can assure you that you will not regret being a member, so why not become one of us?

Trusting that we shall have the pleasure of hearing from you in the very near future, we are,

Fraternally yours, Ukrainian National Ass'n P. O. Box 76 Jersey City 3, N. J.

THRILLS OF A LANGUAGE

Have you ever had the experience of being in the company of people who spoke in a language that you did not understand? In spite of the fact that you are an average person who possesses a higher education, you still are made to feel very insignificant. Then again if you are fortunate in knowing another language and by chance you meet up with people who speak that language and you are able to join in the conversation, have you noticed the thrill that comes from within yourself? Or, the feeling of accomplishment when you are with a friend or your better-half and you wish to say something that is not to be understood by others within hearing distance.

I am one of the so-called, fortunate ones who is able to converse in more than one language. Believe you me, I have seen the day when another language did perform miracles for me. Often has the remark been made by my friends, "It sure must be good to know more than one language." Yes, it sure is good to know more than one language. From the standpoint of more knowledge, a better understanding of conditions, a broader comprehension of the desires of people, and, a personal self pride.

Our own Ukrainian language is in reality something to be extremely proud of. Because of our alphabet, we have at our disposal two alphabets, one of the English, and the Ukrainian alphabet. By our understanding the alphabet, we read, and write in either language. I have had a lot of fun at times in writing the names of my friends in Ukrainian. They were quite pleased to see their names written in a foreign language, and they envied me because I was able to do that.

Space or time does not permit me to list all of the advantages there are in knowing a foreign language. From my own experience, I can cite hundreds of times that knowing Ukrainian has helped me overcome a situation. Frankly, I am sorry that I don't know more languages. I am sure each and every one would be an added asset to me.

However, we have a group that refuses to learn another language because they feel that they live in America and the English language is all that they require. They need not go to school or to study hours at a time to learn; speaking in the home, listening to others

speak, or browsing through a dictionary that has both meanings.

Here is an incident that floored me. After 18 years of married life, I finally found out how my wife learned to read and write in Ukrainian. I was pecking away on the Ukrainian typewriter preparing my monthly meeting notice which is to be inserted in to the SvoBoda, when my wife started to read over my shoulder. After she had finished reading the notice, she remarked that she read fairly well for not ever going to school. "Well then," I asked, "where did you learn?" Her answer was simple, "I learned to speak at home and learned to read and write when my father had me join the Church choir." By her attending rehearsals and seeing the words over and over she was able to memorize them, and eventually she was able to absorb the whole alphabet and in due time was able to form her own words.

It is indeed a sad fact that many of the opportunities that existed 10 or 20 years ago are now either gone or are on the way out. I am referring to the stage plays that were produced almost bi-weekly, various socials, etc. Each function had its bearing on the advancement of Ukrainian culture. Today, a wedge has been inserted into the Ukrainian social life. People are not as fraternal as they were 20 years ago. This has a direct bearing on the desires for the youngsters to associate and learn the language. By and large, even the parents are leaning towards the English language at home. Efforts are being made to activate the desire for learning through the cultural courses offered by the U.N.A. and other groups. However, I feel the age limit is too high to really do a thorough job. It should be lowered to the younger child, one that is still completely supervised by the parents. Many of our recently arrived brethren are at a great advantage due to the fact that they are able to converse in Ukrainian, German, and American.

It is not too late to start; give yourself a chance and you will see that as you learn you will enjoy knowing the language and will have that inner thrill. At no time will you be the aggressor in forcing our conversations in Ukrainian because the thrill of doing so will be a very soothing satisfaction.

William Popowych

### Soviet Youth's Attitude to the Communist Regime

(2)

In the summer of 1956 the Party tried to assemble in Moscow young volunteers to help with the harvest on the virgin lands. At first, exhortations were used, but it soon became obvious that this was leading nowhere. So the payment of grants to students refusing to go was postponed until the fall. This of course did not affect the children of well-to-do parents, but many of those who depended upon these grants had to yield. Naturally, such methods of "persuasion" cause dissatisfaction with the regime. This feeling constantly mounts, turning eventually into dislike and disbelief. Moreover, it is naturally felt that personal interests are in opposition to those of the regime, thereby aggravating the hostility felt towards the authorities and steps taken by them. This can be called a mood, an emotional attitude towards the regime rather than an opinion concerning it. In practice, this mood finds expression in the general striving to keep aloof as possible from official public opinion, to avoid thinking about social problems, as far as possible to escape the burdens imposed by the system, and to build up one's own private life. Thus, people set themselves up against the state and its demands that every one participate unconditionally in the building of socialism. They commit to memory the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism and master the "historic decisions of the Party and the government," which they are obliged to study at the compulsory seminars and political activities classes, but promptly forget as soon as they can. Many do not even bother to read the newspapers, arguing that if there were a war they would soon find out, while most other topics are of no interest. Such attitudes, however, have no effect on the Soviet authorities.

The need to keep a constant watch over the little world some people have been able to create for themselves and guard against attempts to encroach upon it fosters dissatisfaction with and even enmity towards officialdom. In countless hundreds of people these feelings have no connection with definite political views. Some, dissatisfied and deceived by Soviet propaganda, which has isolated Soviet citizens not only from the outside world but also from one another, at least partially believe what they are told, particularly when it concerns life abroad. The confused and undefined enmity has penetrated even the most simple, uncultured and least demanding section of the youth, and is of enormous significance. First, it indicates that the Soviet totalitarian regime has not succeeded in creating unconditionally obedient robots, entirely devoid of feeling and ideas. Second, all Party and government measures requiring initiative and sacrifice are destroyed by the indifference with which they are met. Third, dissatisfaction, albeit only half conscious and purely emotional, makes youth unresponsive to attempts at "ideological reeducation." On the contrary, it makes it extremely receptive to the ideas and system of values labeled

"bourgeois ideology" in Party jargon. Thus, on January 8, 1957 Trud wrote: "Of late we have become even more frequently witnesses of the enthusiasm of a part of the student youth for vulgar bourgeois literature, formalistic painting, and wild jazz music." Such complaints are common nowadays. They indicate that the politically indifferent majority of youths are potentially anti-Communist. Finally, this mute, long-standing enmity towards the regime feeds the conscious anti-Soviet moods of those who dare to express views which are "unhealthy from the political point of view," as Trud put it. These young people realize that what they say will fall on receptive ears.

Passivity, lack of faith in the future, and attempts to ward off Party pressure at any price frequently give rise to blatant egoism, amorality, indifference to the sufferings of others (sometimes turning into criminally anti-social moods which penetrate the consciousness even of honest people), and a feeling of being lost. In spite of the constant praising of collectivism, Soviet life with its atmosphere of denunciation and terror frequently gives rise to introspection, unsociality, and even animal individualism.

These feelings and moods also help determine the psychological reaction of Soviet youth to the regime. Although youth is united in its passivity and its dislike of the demand for personal sacrifice for the sake of the whole, there are great differences in the further reaction to Party and administrative pressure. After refusing to follow the path laid down for them, many become lost, not knowing what to do. In this respect a poem written by a student and attacked by Komsomolskaya Pravda is interesting. One verse runs: "I do not know where to go, or which path to choose whither. My voice is soft and meant for my friends. Oh! please lead a blind girl." The reference to which path to choose implies that the point in question is not merely the choice of the way to take but also the loss of definite moral values which should serve as milestones on this path. The authorities are 'loud in their advocacy of "Communist morality," which in essence is nothing more than unquestioning obedience to the Party's commands. The majority of youth rejects them, but as a result often finds itself in a moral vacuum from which the only outlet is an idyllization of destruction (as opposed to building Communism which appears senseless to them) and criminal orgies (a reaction to the rigidity of the socialist state).

#### TO APPEAR ON ARTHUR MURRAY SHOW

Andrea Buska, 5, and Paul Barna, 7, of the Junior Ukraine group under the direction of Nina Bacad will appear on the Arthur Murray TV show, Tuesday, June 25 at 8 o'clock, Channel 4.

### IN THE RYE FIELDS

By YOSYP POZYCHANYUK  
Translated by John W. Vess, Jr.

The peasant woman made a futile search for her brother in each of the still terrified, litter-strewn villages, which stood silent in the dull void of suspended battle. Around her, people crept cautiously from cellars and other places of hiding, to gaze mutely at smoke-blackened cottages, bullet-marked walls and scattered fragments of thatched roofing. Each person had his own sorrow. Here and there, sisters inquired after brothers, an anguished wife asked about a husband, or a grieving young girl searched silently for her betrothed.

From the last of the villages, the woman turned toward the nearby town. There she stationed herself near a group of old brick and plaster barracks, whose peeling walls seemed to represent the unhappy, flayed condition of the land. She stood at the edge of a field and kept an anxious watch over the wide, unpaved approaches to the town center.

Drab, battle-scarred trucks pulling recently-used cannons sped by in swirling clouds of dust, which swept over her and made it difficult for her to breathe. Behind the trucks came men on foot who only a short time before had been prisoners of the enemy. With her shawl, she wiped the fine, powder-like dust from dry lips and began to speak to the weary soldiers.

"Have you seen my brother, Yurko Hubenko?" she asked again and again.

Finally a certain man recognized the name.

"In the same battalion," he said. "It was your brother who told me: 'United, we'll destroy the enemy horde. With the men of Karmeluk and those of Dov, we'll form a Kozak regiment which cannot be defeated.'"

She looked at the man with great despair and grasped his sleeve.

"But my brother... Is he dead?"

"Then taken prisoner? Tell me."

"Is it possible to know? One goes forth into the living hell of battle with a gun in his back as well as before him... Who is able to say what happens to his comrades?"

As the soldier turned away from her, the peasant woman fell upon the edge of the field.

"How am I to tell you, Dear Lord, how great is my misfortune? ... And how am I to find you, my brother? I know not where you lie, whether in a far cold forest, or upon some dark beach I have never seen."

Still speaking, she arose and

went away from the town, into the fields. There she saw upon the ripe grain the marks of recent battle. The patterns left by tanks resembled fancy needlework upon a piece of bright cloth. Adding to this were fresh patches of dark earth turned by the explosion of bombs and artillery shells. Then in places entire fields had been trampled by fighters. As the sun beat down upon her, she was faced with the trembling silver threads of an elusive mirage which hung above the stalks of grain still standing. On broken telegraph wires, she saw unconcerned grey honey buzzards, gaily preening their feathers.

She wandered on and on through the battlefields. Among the stalks of grain she saw already rusting rifles and bent bayonets partially buried in the soft earth. Near the open mouth of a damaged cannon, a Kozak lay among gleaming brass shell casings, as if sleeping. His body contorted, he rested his head upon his left hand.

Here, she thought, is our national cemetery... Among the stalks of rye, our men grow up, and in the same rye fields they are killed.

Before her, the rows of grain rippled toward a distant meadow as the waters of a bay toward shore under gentle wind. On a small hill among weeds and grain, she saw a wild pear tree. The footpaths to this tree were many and winding, and along the paths were the bodies of fallen soldiers. Yet she noticed the farthest soldier almost immediately. He had fallen upon his face, but his outstretched hand, clenched tightly around a yellow spike of grain and a blue corn flower, seemed to defy the enemy even in death.

She stood and became almost insensible. Then she ran to the fallen soldier and threw herself down beside him. As she turned his head, she saw that her brother seemed to be smiling at her. She lifted his head gently and placed it upon her lap.

She looked at the dead face and, thinking of a proverb, said:

"You never again will lead the men of Podolia. Arise, my brother. Arise, my martyr. The men of Karmeluk await you, and mother places remembrances of you upon the shelf in the place of icons."

She combed his disordered, blood-matted hair from his forehead. Then she sat looking at him with dry eyes, for already there were no tears left within her.

### Immigration and Naturalization

Question: Having lived in the United States for a period of five years, I would like to file my application for naturalization as soon as possible. However, I have this problem. Shortly after I arrived here I fell in love and proposed marriage to a girl who refused to marry me, but we started living together. Later I found out that she was married to another man. I insisted that she divorce him, which she did and we are now married. Will this prevent me from being naturalized?

Answer: The Immigration and Nationality Act provides that persons who have committed adultery shall not be re-

garded as having good moral character, a necessary requirement for naturalization. Various courts and administrative decisions have taken into consideration situations such as yours, and according to them, persons who commit adultery, not knowing the other party is married, who have a faithful, stable and long-continuing relationship, and who enter into marriage as soon as possible, can be considered persons of good moral character. You may have some difficulty with your naturalization, and probably should have a representative who can adequately explain your side of the case, but you should be able to succeed with your naturalization.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "SVOBODA" AND THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!"

**У ФІНЕКСІ В ПІДМІСЬКІЙ ЛІТНІСЬКОВІЙ ДІЛЬНИЦІ:**



Коло 900 родин закупили парцели вартості понад 1,500,000 дол. Багато із них відмовилися продати ті парцели за подвійну ціну за купу.

Уявіть собі скільки вартості принесе Вам парцеля із 10-ти акрів, яку Ви можете сьогодні закупити лише за 4,950.00 дол.?

Місто Фінекс є майже одиноким містом в світі, яке розбудовується скорим темпом. Одні із найбільших індустрій, як: General Electric & Sperry Rand та інші, вже будують тут свої фабрики. Крім того Фінекс, із своїм гарним повітрям, вже сьогодні є найкращим місцем для літників, та незаступним для людей хворих на астму, легені і т. п.

Коли бажате дещо більше знати, прошу писати до:

**ARIZONA INVESTMENT & REALTY CORPORATION**  
4117 E. Bell Rd. R. R. 2, Box 988,  
PHOENIX, Arizona.

New Subdivision with 5 & 10 acres parcels could be purchased still at: Total Price only \$5,950.00 per 10 acres with 10% down & \$50.00 Monthly incl. 6%.

We also have other good investments from 1 up to 1,000 acres of land, for \$35.00 per acre.

Your Broker  
of Paradise Valley  
in Phoenix, Arizona.  
Tel.: WHitney 5-6974

### Miss Burbella to Have Audience With Pope

Under above two column headline, the Bayonne Times of Bayonne, N. J., carried the following story on June 11th about a graduate of the Manor College, a Ukrainian Catholic Institution:

Miss Marion Claire Burbella, daughter of Fire Captain and Mrs. John R. Burbella of 135 West 24th Street, will leave for Canada tonight on the first part of a three-and-half month tour which will take her to Europe for an audience with Pope Pius XII on August 15.

#### Highest Average

Miss Burbella, who was graduated June 2 from Manor College, Fox Chase Manor, Philadelphia, Pa., led the graduating class with the highest average and won three awards: the Manor emblem for outstanding service to the college, the "Apostle of the Word," journalism award; and the class activities award for dependability and sportsmanship.

Miss Burbella will leave with a group of 30 college girls for Montreal, their port of embarkation. Five other girls from New Jersey are in the group that will tour eleven countries, going east as far as Vienna. The trip is arranged by Beaver College.

The highlight of the tour will be an audience with the Pope on August 15, the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Miss Burbella will return the latter part of September.

#### First Party

Following her graduation, her parents gave a dinner for her in the Stacy-Trent Hotel in Trenton. Guests of the day were the Rev. Joseph J. Fedorek, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fedorek of Bayonne; Professor Eugene Kruk, choir director of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Philadelphia; and Dr. and Mrs. William J. Lytwyn and daughter, Paula Marie, of Bound Brook. Dr. Lytwyn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lytwyn of Bayonne. Father Fedorek and Dr. Lytwyn, cousins of the honored guests, are both award winners from St. Basil's College, Stamford, Conn. Father Fedorek was a member of the Bishop's escort in the processional.

The Burbella family was



Miss Marion Claire Burbella present at the baccalaureate mass celebrated Sunday morning in the college chapel.

Miss Burbella, an alumna of St. Basil Academy in Fox Chase, was a consistent Dean's List student. She received a business administration diploma in addition to the three awards. For the past year she was vice-president of the Senior Class. She was a two-time editor of the year book "Macrinian," which received honors at the Marquette University College of Journalism, and an active member of the college's Dramatic Arts Club, the Ukrainian Cultural Club, Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Choral Club.

#### YOUNG RUDNITSKY WINS NEW LAURELS

Roman Rudnitsky, 14, freshman of the Toms River high school and well known piano prodigy, won new honors by being chosen one of a small group selected from among hundreds of applicants from all over the United States for acceptance to the "Master course in Art of Piano Playing" at Mills College, Oakland, California.

It is a regular college course for concert pianists with a college degree, conducted by Dr. Egon Petri.

Roman, left for California with his parents Dr. and Mrs. Antin Rudnitsky. While in the West, he will give several piano recitals, the first one at the University of Denver on August 6th.

### This Week in American History

On June 18, 1928, the first trans-Atlantic flight ever made by a woman came to a successful end when Amelia Earhart landed at Burry Estuary, Wales. Her companions on this flight were Wilmer Stultz, copilot, and Louis Gordon, a mechanic. Four years later, Amelia Earhart was the first woman pilot to make a solo flight across the Atlantic. She was also the first woman to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross, the highest award for flyers. A teacher and social worker before her interest turned to flying Amelia Earhart later became aviation editor of Cosmopolitan Magazine and was author of two books. She married George Palmer Putnam in 1931. In 1935 she flew across the Pacific alone from Honolulu to California. While on a flight around the world, in July, 1937, Amelia Earhart disappeared over the Pacific and was never heard from again. Though famous flyers of many nations searched for her, no trace of her or of her plane was ever found.

On June 19, 1812—145 years ago—President James Madison proclaimed a state of war with

Great Britain. In his message to Congress, delivered on the 1st of June, President Madison had listed four major grounds for war: 1) impressment of American seamen, 2) violation of United States' neutral rights and territorial waters, 3) the blockade of United States ports and 4) prohibition of American commerce with European ports from which the British flag was excluded. The first naval engagement of the war occurred four days after it was proclaimed, when the U.S.S. President a 44-ton frigate, fired a broadside at the H.M.S. Belvidera. The United States navy, although numerically inferior to the British (it had but 16 seagoing craft) was manned by efficient and well-trained officers and crews. In a series of heroic and memorable battles, on the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and in coastal waters, it won victories which balanced the defeats suffered by our land forces. Although the fighting ended with Andrew Jackson's defeat of the British at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, the War of 1812 was marked by few decisive military gains for either side. It was the last war which the United States and Great Britain have fought against each other.

### UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

N.J.-U.Y.L. Festival  
Last Friday, June 14, the New Jersey UYL, the leading Ukrainian Youth organization in the U.S.A., sponsored their 3rd annual "Ukrainian Festival Nite Under the Stars" at Weequahic Park in Newark, N. J. and scored a terrific smash hit.

With over 2,500 spectators in the covered grandstand and at least 2,500 spectators parked all around the track that is used for horse-trotter races, a great program was presented for all and sundry.

What made this great feat all the more satisfying is the fact that the weather was quite humid and rain threatened for over a week. Then on Friday, the day of the event, dark somber clouds hovered above the Metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. area and finally the rains came!—pardon me—the rains came!

From shortly after 5 P.M. till about 6:30 P.M. or so, the heavens poured forth with just about every last drop of rain they could muster.

On our way home from our daily toil, we really cursed our apparent ill luck, as I'm certain that for intensity this rainfall must have been near record proportions. Mentally we had actually written off staging the show that evening.

Yet at 6:30 P. M. or so, the rain subsided for the most part and the Festival Committee decided to risk running the program. Thus, the large crowd that came out did so under conditions that were far from the best. They were not disappointed as they saw a tremendous all-around show featuring the finest in Ukrainian American talent. As a matter of fact, every featured group was predominated by American-born Ukrainians who thrilled the elder foreign born Ukrainians in the audience as they haven't been thrilled in a long time.

The N.J.-UYL Festival Committee included chairman, Dot Hilla, Ann Kawczka, Kay March, Mike Fedirko, Walt Bodnar, Gene Wadiak, Joe Lesky and yours truly.

On behalf of the entire Committee I wish to thank all those who contributed to make this evening a memorable one: the entertainers; and the speakers who were all so great; the Essex County Park Commissioners who were so understanding and cooperative in their first festival venture; the Newark U.A.V. Post Color Guard which was so impressive; the "Honor" or Welcoming Committee... of Ukrainian political figures and professional people; the businessmen and professionals who contributed ads and boosters to our Festival Journal that helped to defray the cost of staging this fine and worthy program; and all other contributors in every shape and form, including the many viewers.

We especially wish to thank Steve Sofka (of Irvington, N. J.) and his Dominoes TV orchestra for playing from 7:30 P.M. till the program's start at 8:30 P.M. (the buses from

N.Y.C. and Philly carrying entertainers were held up a bit late to the rainstorm).

An unusual feature for us Ukrainians was the show put on by 4 "trotters" (horses) moving in regular race fashion around the track, just before the festival got under way. No folks the trotters were not part of the N.J.-UYL Festival, but just an added supplementary but welcome attraction.

After the festival all the entertainers, committee and many spectators went to the Newark Sitch Hime for a party given by the N.J.-UYL. The Sitch was jammed to capacity and business was great. The entire evening sure did a lot to boost the morale of the Newark area Ukrainians. Quoting our good friend John Atamanec, president of the Sitch—"It's wonderful, wonderful."

We would like to hear of other area Ukrainian Youth groups sponsoring a Ukrainian Cultural show of this type—which is a big boost for the Ukrainian people and results in fine publicity for Ukrainians in American publications.

The prominent speakers at these crowd-drawing festivals (N. J. has drawn over 11,000 people in 3 years) also talk of Ukrainian freedom and independence and that is an idea that should be repeated over and over again by Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike, until that happy event will occur one day in the not too distant future.

P.S.—The New Jersey UYL is already planning to hold their 4th annual Festival next year.

#### U.O.L. Convention

We were quite pleased with the fine reports emanating from Pittsburgh, Pa. where the U. O. L. Convention was held 3 weeks ago. We're also quite pleased that the UOL resolved to cooperate fully with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (U.C.C.A.) and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYL-NA). The UOL also received headline space in bold type on the front page of the Pittsburgh newspapers. Nice work.

We are sorry that we could not attend although all arrangements for attending were completed. My good friend and co-worker in New Jersey, Walt Bodnar, and I have made just about every type affair in the East in the past year and a half yet ironically could not make our own church group's convention. Unfortunately, the Festival business mentioned above had come a cropper, and a log jam had to be dissolved. We're happy to relate that success crowned our efforts on behalf of the festival, thus our weekend's work ended up on the plus side of the ledger.

Now we're looking forward to going to Johnson City, N.Y. for the 1958 U.O.L. Convention.

FROM TOTS TO TEENS... there's delightful enjoyment in this exciting, colorful picture-story book.

## BOHUTA THE HERO

by ROMAN ZAWADOWYCZ in Ukrainian.

Translated into English by JOSEPHINE GIBAJLO 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.

**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 .....

Address .....

Enclosed is reservation deposit \$..... for ..... persons,

1. .... 2. ....

3. .... 4. ....

Date of arrival ..... Time .....

for ..... weeks.

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

August 1 to 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.)

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

President Eisenhower has said that achieving a just peace is "the urgent task of all thinking people everywhere. ... There will never be enough diplomats and information officers at work in the world to get the job done without help from the rest of us." You can take part in this People-to-People Program. Your letters to friends and relatives abroad are one of the simplest and most effective means of winning the fight for peace and a free world.

