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СВОБОДА

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The Shevchenko Memorial

By Clarence A. Manning

The dedication of the statue of Taras Shevchenko by the great Ukrainian sculptor, Alexander Archipenko, on June 16, 1957 at Soyuzivka was an extraordinary occasion. The officers and members of the Ukrainian National Association had decided that it was highly fitting that a monument to the memory of the greatest poet of Ukraine should be erected amid the Ukrainian surroundings of their Catskill Mountain estate and they had brought the work to a successful conclusion and invited all Ukrainians to attend the dedication. The outpouring was a surprise, even to themselves. A mass of almost 10,000 people attended. They came in 53 buses and in well over 1000 private cars. They came from nearly all the Ukrainian centres in both the United States and Canada. It was the largest Ukrainian event in the history of the whole Ukrainian emigration and in the past century outside of Kiev there have been few events of such a magnitude. They literally almost swamped the facilities at Soyuzivka in a typical American and a typical Ukrainian manner.

The remarkable feature was that there had been no attempt to give this dedication other than a family significance. There had been invited no list of prominent American speakers, no figures of national and international importance in the political and cultural spheres. The speakers were the officers of the Association and cognate groups and the musical program was devoted to the Ukrainian versions of Shevchenko's immortal works. It was well attuned to that motto of Shevchenko which was engraved upon the pedestal of the statue: "Learn from others, but do not neglect your own."

It was a modest and unassuming program which seemed to lack all of those elements which are commonly regarded as necessary to success. The very place where the monument was being erected, nearly 100 miles from New York or any other large centre, seemed to be a sufficient guarantee that large crowds could not be expected. The weather, while clear, was unusually warm for June. Yet neither the distance nor the heat discouraged the demonstration of the sympathies of the Ukrainian immigration in the New World. All these factors made it the more memorable and at the same time the very success under the conditions should make us think why it took place on the scale in which it did.

The dedication brought together Ukrainians of every school of thought except the Communists who are content to follow the banners of Moscow and twist Shevchenko to the tyrant's will. It brought members of the older emigration, the pioneers of Ukrainian life in the New World. It brought members of the second, the third and the fourth generations, those very people whose supposed lack of Ukrainian national feeling is so often criticized in the Ukrainian press

here and in Europe. It brought members of the new emigration who left their native land during and after World War II. It included American citizens, those who had applied for citizenship and those who have every hope of ultimately returning as Ukrainian citizens to a free Ukraine. Why was this? It came about for two reasons.

First is Taras Shevchenko himself. He is the Ukrainian national hero, the practical founder of the Ukrainian national idea, the man who galvanized a mass of peasants into believing in themselves and their country. It is not too much to say that under the conditions prevailing in Ukraine during his life and activity, the Ukrainians could say of him as the Continental Army said of George Washington, "He was the hoop to the barrel." His verses throughout the years have been the inspiration of all Ukrainian parties which were striving for the liberty and independence of their country. He spoke to all men regardless of their education or lack of it in their own language and they listened.

No other poet in modern times has won that proud and responsible position. When a somewhat similar Russian society some years ago, analogous to the Ukrainian National Association, set up a monument to Pushkin on its own estate, the meeting which was arranged with all pomp and ceremony, attracted about 1,000 people, the actual members of the group despite all their attempts at publicity. But Pushkin is a classic with all the laudations that a classic writer expects and the actual neglect. It would be the same with Mickiewicz.

But Shevchenko has entered into the souls of the Ukrainian people. Here they had a chance to show their own feelings and those feelings were deeper than many even of their own number dare to appraise them.

There is another reason. The Ukrainian political emigration in Europe is deeply torn into factions which argue bitterly that each alone has the key to the future of Ukraine. Each party has its adherents in the United States and Canada and they too have their organizations and their internal struggles. The early Ukrainians in America had their struggles also but with the passing of time, they have come to realize in the words attributed to Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the American Revolution, "We must hang together or hang separately." They realized that an early period that they could do little for their country or their families, if they remained isolated. They adopted the already tested role of the fraternal society with cultural purposes and the result was the Ukrainian National Association.

For nearly sixty five years it has worked with modest aims and with realizable goals, through its branches, through Svoboda, through various other



Metropolitan Area Chorus of N. Y., composed mostly of American-born younger generation singing "Zapovit" (Testament) during the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko Monument at Soyuzivka on June 16th with George Bohachevsky as soloist. The chorus is under the direction of Stephen Marusevich, former student of composer Michael Hayvoronsky, a great friend of the Ukrainian youth.

To My Ukrainian Countrymen

By Alexander Archipenko

(From the Souvenir Book of the Unveiling of the T. Shevchenko Monument)

You might ask me: why did I create a bust of Taras Shevchenko and why do I want to give the Ukrainian community and the world at large likenesses of other Ukrainian people of genius?

I am doing it because I believe that likenesses of great national figures of genius are capable of evoking ideas and feelings which will help keep national conscience alive. We are well aware that the spirit of a nation always rests on two pillars, one of which is political, the other cultural. They cannot exist apart; they must grow together because one helps support the other and together they constitute national unity. In this national unity, each national figure can be compared to a stone in a great national edifice.

organizations and today through the Ukrainian Congress Committee in which many of its officers have a leading part. Amid the storms of the years it has made itself by wise leadership into an organization which can truly speak for all groups of patriotic Ukrainians without regard to political affiliations, either here in American life or in Europe. It can furnish in all fields other than politics in the narrow sense a centre for Ukrainian aspirations and ideals. That may seem strange to European methods of thinking but it is felt, perhaps more than consciously understood, even by the newest arrivals.

So at Soyuzivka the unveiling of a monument to Shevchenko by the Ukrainian National Association, the "Batko Soyuz," the senior Ukrainian organization in the New World gave the opportunity for Ukrainians of all groups and all parties to come together under its auspices to commemorate the father of the Ukrainian movement for independence in the modern world, the great Kobzar of Ukraine.

That is the significance of this unprecedented gathering and the reason why the great masses of Ukrainians from far and near came to give a testimony of their Ukrainian feelings of mutual brotherhood and of common respect for their great poet. "Learn from foreigners but do not neglect your own." The gathering was guided by the true advice of Shevchenko. It can only be judged by the remarkable adaptation of Ukrainian manners and customs, to the life prevailing here. The gathering at Soyuzivka showed the positive sides of Shevchenko's teaching and their application. It affords the best hope yet that the political difficulties can be overcome and that Ukraine can speak with a united voice and can finally secure its rightful independent place in the brotherhood of peaceful and democratic and freedom-loving peoples.

Cultural awareness is a prerequisite without which one cannot be an integral part of a country. And speaking of culture as a national force, it is essential to recognize that our national men and women of genius, such as Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, Mykola Lysenko and others were responsible for consolidating our Ukrainian culture by means of their works which represent the true spirit and soul of the Ukrainian people. Their creative minds and their bodies molded into indestructible form all that constitutes Ukraine and what every Ukrainian should keep deep in his soul and heart.

We know the works created by Ukrainian genius. But we should also have an opportunity to observe the noble genius which mirror their creative ideas and their spirit. This will encourage us to respect them even more, and in performance of this we shall ourselves feel a growth of our national conscience and of our national awareness. It is the bound duty of every Ukrainian to support this conscience.

It is with this thought in mind that I created a bust of our greatest genius, Taras Shevchenko. And with this thought in mind I also recommend to all Ukrainian organizations, societies, clubs and private homes, that they should live in the presence of images of our immortal geniuses because this will help them preserve our Ukrainian spirit, uplift our national awareness and help cement the foundations of our Ukrainian nation.

I trust that all our organizations and all our Ukrainian homes and families will agree with me that we should always live in the presence of the ideas of Taras Shevchenko and of his likeness.

Jaroslav Sichynsky Receives Degree of Bachelor of Architecture

On June 4th this year at Columbia University—Professional School of Architecture, Jaroslav Sichynsky was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. He was awarded the A.D.F. Hamlin Medal, "for excellence in a special competition in design." Only one such medal was awarded in the graduating class of 27 students.

Jaroslav Sichynsky, son of Prof. & Mrs. Wolodymyr Sichynsky, was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1924. He studied at the Czech Real-School and was graduated from the Ukrainian Real-Gymnasium in Modrany near Prague. In 1947 he received his so called "Half-Diploma" from the Technical University—School of Architecture in Darmstadt, West Germany.

Ukrainian Becomes Cabinet Member

Ottawa.—On June 21 Prime Minister John Diefenbaker of the Conservative Party and his Cabinet were sworn in by Governor General Vincent Massey. Mr. Diefenbaker retained the Ministry for External Affairs for himself with Maj. Gen. G. R. Pearkes, the new Minister of Defense.

Colonel Melnyk to Be Honored in New York

NEW YORK.—(P.R.) Ukrainians in America will have the opportunity to meet and honor a guest from Europe who is one of the most outstanding figures of our time. The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, Ukrainian Gold Cross, Youth of ODWU, and the United Ukrainian Students Association (Zarevo), will honor Col. Andrew Melnyk, Head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), at a Special Convention and banquet to be held at the Hotel Statler, New York City, on July 5th and 6th.

Youth of Ukraine working for Moscow in the Donbas

Moscow has ordered a grandiose increase in the production of coal in the Donbas for factories in Moscow so as to overtake America in this output. For the new rapid production they have driven the Komсомol youth from all Ukraine which is actually prison labor. The living conditions are almost unendurable there, according to the reports in the journal "Molod Ukrainy".

Independence Day Festival at Broadalbin, N. Y.

"New Dance Ukraine", one of the most active of our folk dance groups in the New York area, will present our national dances upstate this summer. They will appear during the four day Independence Day festival, to be sponsored by St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Broadalbin, N. Y. A notable exhibition will take place the evening of July 6 on the church grounds.

"Levko"—A Story About a Boy D.P.

No longer am I a frequent-er of public libraries where in my younger years I could be oft seen reading and browsing around to see what was written about Ukraine. And there wasn't much that could be found in pre-war years as most books were authored by either Poles or Russians who naturally doctored their "facts" to discredit the Ukrainian Cause for National Liberation.

And so it is very encouraging to come across these days a book written by an American who so pointedly brings out a multitude of true facts on Ukraine in a carefree story on only three pages.

I have reference to the story "Levko", by Anne MacMillan, published in 1956 by Longmans, Green & Co. It is about a lonely refugee boy who came to Saskatchewan from a D.P. camp in Germany. And on pages 16, 17 and 18 you will find favorable facts about Ukraine.

Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey Day Proclamation

On June 14, 1957 Mayor Leo P. Carlin of Newark, N. J. signed a proclamation designating this day as "Ukrainian Youth League Day."

Seated are: Mayor Carlin and Walter Bodnar, president of Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey; standing, left to right: Dr. Michael Chessel, Theodore W. Malesko and Eugene Wadiak. Approximately 5,000 people viewed this Ukrainian Nite Under the Stars and thoroughly enjoyed this presentation of Ukrainian songs and folk dances at Weequahic Park in Newark, N. J. Among the speakers were Franklin Conklin, Jr., president of the Essex County Park Commission, Jack M. Waldor, councilman at large from Newark, and Grover C. Richman, attorney-general from the state of New Jersey.

Cadet W. D. Hrynychuk Honored



Cadet Lieutenant Wesky D. Hrynychuk of Wilson, Connecticut was recently honored by being named the Outstanding Sophomore R.O.T.C. Cadet at the University of Connecticut at Hartford. The award was presented at a military review which came near the end of the school year. Colonels Roy I. Brooks and Duncan S. Sommerville reviewed the Cadet Company and then presented the awards. Cadet Lt. Hrynychuk is shown here receiving his award from Colonel Sommerville. To the right of Hrynychuk is Cadet James P. Clarke who was named the outstanding Freshman Cadet. The Cadets also received the Superior Cadet Ribbon in accordance with Army Regulation.

Cadet Lt. Hrynychuk distinguished himself by demonstrating outstanding ability both as a student of Military Science and Tactics and as a person possessing many of the traits of leadership. He has also displayed a high degree of interest in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the United States Army.

UAV HOLD A SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION

By Walter Bodnar

The 10th Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans was held last weekend at the Ukrainian Natl. Assn. Estate resort in Kerhonkson, N. Y. with approximately 300 delegates and guests attending. The new national commander elected was Emil Senkow of Clifton Heights, Pa., with the outgoing commander being Walter Bacard of N.Y.C. Other officers elected were: Anthony Kutcher of Windsor, Conn., sr.-vice commander; George Wolynetz of N.Y.C., jr.-vice commander; Joseph Shermeta of Philadelphia, treasurer; Walter Steck of N.Y.C., judge advocate; Frank Molesky of Troy, N.Y., historian; and Walter Bodnar of Newark, N.J., chaplain.

Two special awards were presented at the banquet with John O. Flis acting as toastmaster. A certificate of merit was being sent to Jack Palance for the Ukrainian American who did the most for the Ukrainians in 1957. "A Ukrainian American, whose many dramatic accomplishments on the American stage, screen and TV have instilled great pride and honor among those of his ancestry in the United States of America."

Also, a special veteran's award was given to W. Thomas Darmopray of Philadelphia for the Ukrainian American veteran who contributed the most to the Veterans.

Following this, a few words of welcome were given by Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Assn. and Michael Piznak, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Two sports trophies were presented—one to Joseph Lesawyer for piloting the New York City volleyball entry into first place. The other trophy was given to George Wolynetz, Jr., who accepted the cup for the New York City softball team. Two bowling trophies were also presented, one to the Hartford Post No.14 team and the other to Frank Molesky of Troy, N. Y.

General convention chairman Alex D. Pronchick observed that everyone present seemed to have a good time. Immediately after the close of the convention, the new executive board held a short meeting and scheduled the first official board meeting for July 13, 2 PM at the UNA resort in Kerhonkson, N. Y.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

Many people abroad are curious about America. They want to know more about us. Those of us with friends and relatives abroad can help satisfy this natural curiosity through our letters. Let's spread the truth about America.

Unveiling of Ivan Franko Monument at Glen Spey

A monument in homage to Ivan Franko was unveiled on June 23 at Glen Spey, resort of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association in which 3,000 persons participated.

It was unveiled by Antin Batiuk, president of the UWA. Master of ceremonies was Theodore Mynyk, UWA financial secretary.

Greetings at the unveiling were delivered by Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, Michael Piznak representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Dr. Rychok, Dr. Mat-

thew Stakhiv, Edward Popil, Prof. M. Vutukhiv of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Prof. Ivan Palywoda, Wasyl Kosarenko-Kosarewycz, S. Hultay of Canada and Dr. Liehten.

In the concertal program there a declamation by Joseph Hirniak, solos by Michael Minsky, Daria Karanowych-Hordynska, St. Spiech and the Trembita Chorus of Newark, N. J.

The monument was sculptured by Serhly Lytwynenko, the well-known Ukrainian sculptor.



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Opportunity for Everyone

Undoubtedly a most happy and welcome bit of news to all Ukrainians, especially to those born in Canada or the United States was the appointment of Michael Star-Starchevsky, son of Ukrainian immigrants, as Minister of Labor in the new Conservative Government of Canada, headed by John Diefenbaker. This bit of news evoked much comment in the press, including the New York Times, for, as pointed out in their news releases, it was the first time in Canadian history that a son of Ukrainian immigrants became a Minister of the government of that great country.

This fact brings to our mind the countless possibilities and opportunities open to us in the free, democratic systems governing our two countries, both Canada and the United States. It also brings to mind the fact that relatively few of our Canadian-born or United States-born younger generation are taking advantage of these opportunities, despite the fact that other ethnic groups have long ago grasped these advantages. One need only to glance at the names of the members of the United States Congress to see how many of them are of Polish, Czech, Jewish or other ethnic origin. Up to now, however, we have not seen a Ukrainian name among them. The situation is somewhat better in Canada, but considering the fact that the Ukrainians in Canada comprise the fourth largest ethnic group, after the English, French and German, then there too, we can say that their political gains are not too great.

It might be a good idea to get to the underlying reason for this state of affairs. But first we might analyze our attitude towards politics, especially our successes or failures in taking advantage of all these great opportunities afforded us by our respective governments.

There are three principal requirements for success in the political field and for winning a leading position in the government. The first requirement is without doubt, the competence of the individual. The second is—the numerical strength, the political consciousness and tight organization of the group backing the individual. And finally the third requirement is, the political activeness of each individual in this group, which will guarantee him the proper support in his campaigning.

As to the first requirement—Ukrainians are neither better nor worse than others. And when one considers the one small fact of the numerous clippings sent to us citing the many educational laurels garnered by our young people in schools and colleges, then one is easily convinced that we do not lack competent individuals capable of successfully serving their country even on the highest rungs of the political ladder. Why, then, are they not up there? There can be only one answer — We do not have ambition enough, we do not have faith enough in our strength and do not try to grasp these opportunities which in our country are open to everyone.

Regarding these opportunities, not only do our young individualists fail to take advantage of them, but all American Ukrainians as a group fail to do so. The failure to grasp opportunities is even more marked in Ukrainians as a group, because in present circumstances, it cannot give proper organized backing for individual political leaders to appear. In this respect, the situation not only is not improving at all, but, it seems, is even steadily worsening. Once, when the Ukrainian group in America was composed mainly of laborers, when intellectuals and professionals among us could be counted on the fingers, and when our American born youth was still in school, almost all our communities boasted of Democratic or Republican Clubs. At that time our communities were far more active in general politics than they are now, with the present great number of intellectuals and professional swelling the ranks of the now grownup American-born first generation, the second and third generations.

We are sadly lacking as to the third requirement needed to boost our individual candidates up the political ladder—that is, active participation of each individual in his own group. This last requirement is just as important as the first two but we do not have enough of those willing to carry it out. Active participation in his own group makes the best schooling for a political career-man or woman. Everyone knows that the late John Hodiak began his brilliant stage and screen career on a tiny Ukrainian stage. The same rule can apply to politics. In the meantime, today there are far, far too few of those individuals who realize this and who want to take advantage of such schooling to start their political careers.

The appointment of Star-Starchevsky as Minister of Labor of Canada recalls the urgency of these problems. It is an old truth—that every soldier carries a general's mace, in his knapsack. Just so, every active civilian can become a Minister if he has the proper qualifications and if he wants to take advantage of those opportunities given to him in our free system of government.

Independence Day, Today and Yesterday

On Thursday, July 4th, we, the people of the United States, commemorate an anniversary—and a document. The anniversary, of course, is the birthday of American independence. One hundred and eighty-one years ago the original thirteen American colonies rejected the rule of a foreign king and declared themselves free and independent. And, for posterity, they explained and justified their revolutionary act in the document we know as the Declaration of Independence.

There was wild rejoicing throughout the land that first week of July, 1776, as Americans voiced their enthusiasm for the newly declared freedom. Through the years, the Fourth of July has remained a joyous holiday. But it is also a day of dedication and rededication—to the ideals so eloquently expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

The core of these ideals is to be found in the second paragraph of the preamble. Here, in a few ringing sentences, Thomas Jefferson expressed the aspiration of the men who would be free: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And the Declaration went on: "...To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed... Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it."

Such were the basic ideas of the Declaration, as Thomas Jefferson wrote them. Behind these ideas was a philosophy of government and man which had matured through centuries of struggle: a philosophy which held that man was a creature of God; that every human soul was therefore infinitely pre-

The MAYFLOWER II Arrives

The Mayflower II, a "good tough ship of Devon oak," completed her westward passage from old England to America's New England, anchoring at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on June 13. The tiny vessel is a replica of her historic predecessor—the ship which brought the Pilgrim band of refugees who founded the first settlement in New England in 1620.

The original Mayflower registered 180 tons, which meant that the capacity of her hold was 180 "tuns", or double-hogsheads of wine. She had been in the wine trade between Bordeaux and England. Even for her times she was an indifferent vessel. Only four years after her epochal voyage to the New World her rotting hull was appraised at 128 pounds, eight shillings and four pence. No one then knew or cared that her true cargo had been history.

The old Mayflower set sail—and arrived—with 102 souls in search of freedom and a new home. There were two deaths at sea. But during the voyage a son was born to one Elizabeth Hopkins and named Oceanus. And as the ship rode at anchor off Cape Cod, Susanna White gave birth to a man child, whom she named Pere-

grine—the Pilgrim. A healthy child, since he survived to the age of 84.

The new Mayflower of today also brings a precious if intangible cargo, for she herself is a goodwill gift from the people of Great Britain to the people of the United States. But amid these similarities, there are certain significant differences in the circumstances of the voyage which just ended and that of 337 years ago.

For one thing, the ship's company of the second Mayflower was comfortably fewer than the crowded group who huddled miserably below the original ship's decks during the chill autumn gales of the North Atlantic. And the Mayflower II carried both radio and radar, and her progress was followed closely and watchfully at every stage along the way.

Yet even this is symbolic of the changes that the intervening centuries have brought with them. For in our day Pilgrims to the New World are not met—as the original ones had been—with desolation and a cruel winter. They find a helping hand to greet them today on their arrival here—these many latter-day Pilgrims to America, the refugees and seekers of freedom.

I hesitate to think about the position we will be in should the East Germans or the Poles or the people of some other oppressed nation behind the Iron Curtain erupt into total revolution against the Russian Communists. Should this happen, we will undoubtedly be faced again with a tremendous refugee problem caused by the

Why Don't We Collaborate with Ukrainians?

By Dr. Jaroslav Profous
(Former Member of Czechoslovak Parliament in Prague)

A short time ago one of our Ukrainian friends drew my attention to a matter-of-fact article appearing in the English section, The Ukrainian Weekly, of the May 19, 1956 issue of Sloboda under the title of "Ukrainians, Czechs, and Slovaks." The article in question stemmed from the pen of Dr. Václav Szedor, a graduate of the Charles University in Prague and the first and last representative of the government of autonomous Subcarpatho-Ruthenia (later known as Carpatho-Ukraine) at the central Czechoslovak Government in Prague. The subject of the article was closer cooperation among the Ukrainians, Czechs and Slovaks.

I am convinced that the matter-of-factness with which this article was written by a man who presently occupies an important post in a Ukrainian world organization calls for a matter-of-fact answer even at this belated time, particularly after the memorable events in Poland and Hungary:

Wilson's principle of self-determination will find its revolutionary fulfillment in Ukraine, which will attain her real freedom (in addition to the paper freedom she already possesses) when the other countries behind the Iron Curtain will also have regained theirs.

The disintegration of the USSR is actually the prerequisite for this new freedom of a new political and economic order, and a condition for the termination of the era of fear throughout the world. I consider this the law of capillary action with regard to the liberation from Communist rule and in it I see the principal answer to the question raised in the title of this article.

Yet before any Czech member of the current exile society undertakes to ponder the reasons calling for closer cooperation with various peoples with whom cooperation heretofore was nonexistent—such as the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, in particular, with the 45 million-strong Ukrainians, who have reached considerable economic, cultural, and political maturity—he must straighten out the question of Carpatho-Ukraine vis-a-vis the Czechoslovak exile society. We all know, provided we are not deliberately blind and deaf, that the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians, political figures of whatever grouping, writers, artists, and ordinary citizens, are unanimously resolved for the incorporation of this once autonomous part of our state into the great, democratic Ukrainian Republic.

Aside from the indisputably forcible form applied in the integration of this territory into the Ukrainian SSR, the Ukrainians call for other political and psychological phenomena that those arranged by the Communists. They stress that, first and foremost, this act was implemented as something that their fathers and grandfathers had fought for and aspired to. Certain segments of our public—all adherents of this political concept and, in so doing, they do not shy from using such expressions as traitors, high-treason, etc. in allusion to these Ukrainian friends who were and are protagonists of the greatest possible cooperation with us, but, of course, on the basis of complete equality. The Ukrainians declare that they are grateful to us for what we

had done in Carpatho-Ukraine and outside her borders.

It is necessary for us to assiduously follow the development of Ukraine, of this powerful and great country, and to cultivate relations with the Ukrainian people, which have shown so much energy and made so many sacrifices in their struggle for freedom. This would immensely benefit both partners.

And why, why should this benefit us-Czechs and Slovaks? In the past we based our policy, i.e. a policy of moderate political and economic independence, on the security of military and friendly agreements with powers geographically distant from us, as, for instance, France, England, (with the latter indirectly) and Russia. These countries used us as pawns which they could remorselessly sacrifice on the political chess board. This had led to Munich, Kosice, and to February 1948. We had not lived in best relations with our neighbors, although for the most part for no fault of our own. In the future, we will have to live with neighbors who at present are experiencing the same sufferings or, at times, even tragedy that eventually will lead to greater sobriety. Yet none of us can lull himself into the belief that our Hungarian neighbor will never again covet at least part of Slovakia, (see the revolutionary program of the Hungarian people from 1956) that our Polish neighbor will keep mum about Tesin, or that our German neighbor will ever renounce his claim to some parts of Czechoslovak territory whence they had been evicted on the ground of the Potsdam Agreement. I hereby do not wish to delve into the vital problem of Czechoslovakia and particularly that of the Czech people, i.e. the problem regarding relations between the Czechs and Germans and the solution to the Sudeten German problem. The issue is of such tremendous scope and so complex as to require extensive studies.

Although I believe in the need of a European federation, whose aim it will be to transcend regionalism and nationalism, to further close cooperation between peoples and states both in the political, cultural, and notably economic fields on the basis of planning, I still hold that at least during the initial period, of at least 50 years of this new political structure, it will be necessary to seek friends and allies. We will need such allies who, with a prudent handling of nationalism as the only force capable of precipitating the dismembering of the USSR, would have the same or complementary political and economic interests so as to ensure peace, friendship, and tranquility for both of us.

Let us take a glance at our neighbors. Our biggest neighbor has always been and will be Germany. Millions of Sudeten and Silesian Germans live in this Germany who, regretfully to say, do not recognize their own faults but continue to disseminate hatred toward us and the Poles. (See the program of the Allgerman Bloc and the League of the Refugees.) Of course, this is not a permanent and positive program, but it must be overcome if we are to live in peace and friendship, even if in a formal one at the beginning. On our part, i.e. Czechoslo-

The UNA Needs All of Us

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We personally know quite a few Ukrainian-Americans who are not and never have been members of the Ukrainian National Association. These people know about the UNA, read the Weekly with keen interest whenever they obtain copies, but they just will not join the organization. We know this because we made several efforts to enroll them into membership.

Why do these people balk at joining the UNA? The answer is simple: they already have insurance elsewhere and do not desire additional protection. They listened attentively to our argument that the UNA is more than an insurance company and that it offers special privileges and benefits, but they always had the last word—"No." It is not difficult to understand that these non-members actually feel that they have enough insurance. If we were in their position we would probably feel as they do. It is rather unfortunate situation because there must be thousands of persons who would join the UNA if they were not already insured elsewhere.

One may ask why the non-members did not join the UNA before taking out insurance elsewhere. In most cases they purchased their policies through agents who called at their homes, and in other cases they did not become familiar with the facts concerning the UNA until after they became insured elsewhere. It is natural for them to hold on to their policies; to cancel them now, after having paid premiums for years, would result in financial losses. Some people actually did cancel some of their policies so that they would be in a position to join the UNA, but

they did so on their own initiative and not through any pressure from the UNA. The UNA does not involve itself where insurance companies and their policy holders are concerned. As a matter of fact, the UNA refrains from encouraging or suggesting that people cancel any of their policies.

How are we to get these non-members into the UNA? We have found that one good way is to keep after them. Sooner or later some of them will decide to take additional insurance. Some of them will have matured policies which will put them in a position to join the UNA. By keeping after them the UNA worker will be first in their minds when additional insurance is considered. Also, the UNA worker will be first in event of a new arrivals in the families of the non-members.

Another good way is to keep urging non-members to join the UNA through the medium of this Weekly. We have captioned this article "The UNA Needs All of Us", and that is appropriate because it is true. The UNA must have new members in increasing numbers if it is to offset losses due to matured certificates, deaths, suspensions and cash surrenders. So, once again, we urge the non-members to join the UNA. And, if they cannot join the UNA at this time because of the policies they already hold, we urge them to keep our organization in mind; some day they will want additional protection and the UNA is patiently waiting to be of service.

Literature about the UNA will be sent to all interested persons without obligation. The address is: P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

with him who knows that he too would benefit therefrom in the best guarantee for a peaceful neighborly relationship. Our industry, our highly-developed technical achievements, our organizational skill could be of effective help to the new, great, wealthy in natural resources, numerically powerful Ukraine.

And on our part, we could use this new political-economic relation to check the German trust into the East which has manifested itself rather brutally many times in the past. In this fact I also see another aspect of tremendous importance, namely the political aspect of a prudent Ukrainian-Czechoslovak cooperation, a cooperation of reason and sentiments. All other peoples east of the Oder-Neisse River or of Bavaria are certain to have an interest in such an arrangement. There is no doubt that Ukraine historically—to which more than enough documents can testify—belongs to the European political set-up. The sooner she is accepted as such, the better for us, for all the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, and for the whole democratic world.

This arrangement will be in the interest of European—a real European equilibrium, only if the Soviet empire is partitioned with the help of the peoples of the USSR and if a new federalized Europe is created, where Germany would undoubtedly play an important part. And should, God forbid, Berlin and Moscow ever come to an agreement—as Bismarck and Lenin dreamed of—then we and the Poles, as well as all other small peoples of Europe, would even more so need the help of a powerful and independent Ukraine in this midst of a new political concoction.

VATICAN DOCUMENTS ON HISTORY OF UKRAINE PUBLISHED

Through the efforts of the present administration of the Order of St. Basil the Great in Rome there have been published during the past years in Rome previously unpublished documents on the history of Ukraine in the Vatican Archives.

The editing of these volumes is being done by Rev. Atanasi Velyky, Vice-Director of the Papal Seminary of St. Josafat in Rome.

DIEFENBAKER SPEAKS UKRAINIAN

John Diefenbaker, the new Prime Minister of Canada who looks and acts like Lincoln spoke a few sentences in Ukrainian on the prairies during his recent election campaign.

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.

(3)

When the free western powers failed to take any practical action in support of the Hungarian freedom fighters, the conscience of the American people demanded that immediate asylum should be given to some of the latest victims of Russian tyranny and reprisal. The result was that President Eisenhower directed the admission of 21,500 Hungarian refugees in Austria on a "Parole of Status" with the understanding

that this arrangement would continue until Congress took action one way or another on his decision. The President's authority to direct such action under existing law has been subject to question. As of May 20, 1957, the number of Hungarian refugees admitted to the United States was 32,295, of which 6,284 came under immigrant visas issued pursuant to the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, and 26,011,

brutal methods used by the Russians in suppressing such freedom revolutions. I would like to think that future resolutions against Communism would not result in a large influx of political refugees into the free world, but I am afraid the absence of a dynamic foreign policy towards the captive nations forbids my entertaining that happy thought.

You might be interested in an observation I made in a speech on the floor of the House on February 8th last year on the occasion when Congress received President Eisenhower's latest message on immigration policy. In commenting on the need for a more elastic policy than now exists, I said, and I quote: "The likelihood exists that so long as the conspiracy of Communism exists in this world—and continues its inhumanities and

tyrannies against people, we will continue to have refugees who plead with us for religious and political asylum". The Hungarian revolution which followed in October of last year underscores the importance of our facing up to that cold reality because the very same situation applies today as applied on February 8, 1956 when I first made the statement. Moreover, the circumstances that compelled me to make that statement have not changed in the least.

To sum up, I consider that our present immigration policy as reflected by the controlling laws is outdated, inadequate and certain to cause us not only embarrassment, but the loss of respect and friendship of millions of people who look to us as the defenders of human freedom and the hope of a better world of tomorrow. The

National Origins Formula applies to conditions prevalent in 1921 and 1922. It has no practical relationship to the political demands of the modern day. Events of the past twelve years leave no doubt that we must effect major changes in our basic immigration laws so that we may have an immigration policy to support our best national interests.

There is so much emotion and lack of knowledge surrounding our immigration laws that any effort to bring about sudden and drastic change in them will be met by a number of very serious obstacles. It seems to me, therefore, if any real change is to be effected in these laws it must come gradually. Accordingly, I have worked out a proposal which does not absolutely discard the National Origins Formula, but does open the way for the demonstration

of what may be a better system of allocating quota numbers than the National Origins Formula.

It is estimated that each year there are some 65,000 authorized but unused quota numbers. I propose that the unused quota numbers for the past three years be re-authorized for use. These unused quota numbers would then be allocated semi-annually with the following criteria to serve as guide posts in making specific allocations:

1. The desirability of bringing into the United States annually a number of persons possessing technical and professional skills and specialized experience found to be in short supply in the American labor market. A determination would need to be made that such services will be substantially beneficial to the national economy. (To be continued)

Soviet Youth's Attitude to the Communist Regime

(3)

Many people are affected by such moods, which find their most extreme expressions among the stilyagi (equivalent to the American zoot suiter) and the hooligans. They reject outright demands that they subordinate themselves completely to society, that they study in order to help build Communism, and that they hate capitalist America. Their answers are straightforward: no subordination and everything is lawful; let the fools study; and long live America. A curious feature of their defense of America is that they have a completely false impression of the United States, quite in keeping with the Soviet propaganda claim that it is a country ruled by gangsters and venal politicians, while the workers live in obedience and poverty. The stilyagi have made a fetish of such external features of West-European and American life such as jazz and fashion, and, indeed, good friends will become mortal enemies over a mere item of foreign dress. On the other hand the Soviet authorities and the Soviet way of life are hated and treated with a bravado which usually finds expression in trivialities. For example, a stilyag will paint the red door of his apartment yellow on the pretext that he does not like red, or put his feet on the table of a restaurant, explaining to the protesting waiters that he is trying to make himself "at home," implying America. All this is just a form of rejection of the Soviet way of life, but nothing more. Refusing to work, these young people live either off their well-to-do parents, or by selling jazz records, which are usually copied at home. It is not surprising that many of them end up in prison, not for political offenses but for criminal acts. Unlike the stilyagi, the hooligans are not a rule "professionals." They are workers who make their protests against the monotony of life and lack of hope for a better future by debauchery and drinking. Imbued with an anarchical mood, and often demoralized by idleness, the stilyagi and the hooligans are the end product of the collapse of moral standards brought about by social repression and the constant interference by the state in private life. They are a noisy and striking group, but they are not large and, most of all, they are not typical of Soviet youth, of its moods, or its aspirations. Soviet propaganda, true to its principle of discrediting morally its political opponents, identifies those elements of Soviet youth who are conscious enemies of the regime with the stilyagi. This is only a propaganda trick for the only thing the two have in common is their protest against the lack of freedom. But it is one thing to protest against absence of freedom in the name of political freedom, and another to act the hooligan.

Soviet regime alone protects their interests, and therefore they accept it. Nevertheless their credo is not devotion to the Party and the government but a cynical bon vivantism, often accompanied by pessimism and a predilection for Western culture.

The difficult financial position of the majority of the youths, particularly students, is also a source of great dissatisfaction. Whoever does not have well-to-do parents must live on a state grant of between 250 and 400 rubles per month. After paying for a bed in the hostel and for transportation, there is very little left. Students have to eat in the hostel dining rooms, which are really bad. Cutlery is usually sticky with the grease from the water in which it is washed, crockery is covered with a thin layer of slime, tables are packed tightly together, tablecloths are dirty, and the food is unappetizing. The students grumble and laugh it off; there is little else they can do. In the spring of 1956 the students at a Moscow University hostel went so far as to boycott the dining room, which they picketed. This show of initiative worried the authorities considerably. At first they met the students' demands, but then began to seek out the ring-leaders in order to make an example of them. On this occasion, however, the students remained solid and the culprits were not found. Such events are perhaps of no great significance in themselves but they do indicate the seriousness of the dissatisfaction that is felt, and that the students can join ranks in protest. As is only to be expected, the motivating feelings of Soviet youth find their most obvious expression among those who are worst off.

A recent statement by Voroshilov inadvertently revealed the mood of Soviet youth. On March 1, 1957 he spoke at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Komsomol and his speech was broadcast. Worried by the fact that some of the younger generation were harboring ideas completely at variance with Party canons, he said: "They are maneuvering, they are seeking something, they are dreaming about something, but at any rate not about what they should [be dreaming]... Therefore we can very easily crush these small beetles." On the following day, however, newspaper accounts of the speech did not include those words. But these phrases which had slipped off Voroshilov's tongue are a clear indication of the difference between the aspirations of the Soviet youths and those of the regime.

The general moods of Soviet youth are something nebulous, amorphous, but they engender opinions which can become widespread when they to some extent at least find an echo. As to the question of whether some Soviet youths are able to form their own critical evaluation of life, it can be said that in spite of the unbelievably difficult conditions and the lack of any opportunity for a free exchange of ideas or of an ideological heritage, such an evaluation is in the process of being formed.

David Burg

Closing Exercises of St. Demetrius Sunday School



Presentation of Awards: Leading winners of awards made by St. Demetrius Ukrainian Sunday School. Front row: Richard Phillips, Arlene Komlenski, Allen Foytly; Second row: Mrs. A. Bason, Nadja Nartowicz, John Wrublewski, Mrs. I. Hundiak, Rev. John Hundiak, Pastor, K. Kowalshyn, Raymond Zazworsky, Walter Karmazin, Joann Symchik and Mrs. M. Litus.

Father-child Communion breakfast and closing exercises of the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Sunday School were held at the St. Demetrius Community Center after the last Sunday's first divine liturgy, with the 127 pupils and 60 fathers in attendance.

After a prayer, Mrs. Ann Bason, president of the Parent-Teachers Association, opened the program calling on Mrs. Irene Hundiak, supervisor of the Sunday School to act as the mistress of ceremonies.

The pupils sang a song in honor of their fathers with Sally Ann Wrublewski at the piano. Russell Kowalshyn, assistant district attorney of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker. His topic was Father and Child companionship not only in the home life, work, studies, games and sports, but also in religious life. He also encouraged the pupils to strive for a higher education.

The Father John awards were presented to the twelve outstanding pupils, namely: Patricia Harrow, Christine Nartowicz, Nancy Wrublewski, Gloriann Truck, Donald Harrow, Michael Huzar, Andrew Lehotsky, Victor Lisnyczy, Nadja Nartowicz, Mary Carol Wrublewski, Richard Marrow and John Lehotsky.

Awards Listed

The forty seven perfect attendance awards were given by the teacher of each class with Mrs. Ann Truck's class holding the record of the best attendance.

The pupils receiving those awards were: Frank Wrublewski, Jr., Judy Huzar, William Stokes, Richard Hrycuna, Catherine Bodnar, Paul Prokopiak, Patricia Harrow, Christine Nartowicz, Nancy Wrublewski, Patricia Dumansky, Margaret Evon, Carol Hedes, Ann Marie Lacko, Arlene Phillips, Elaine Truck, Philip Wrublewski, Linda Karpowich, Gloriann Truck, April Jean Kosten, Linda Karmonocky, Kathleen Melnick, Anthony Barashke, Richard Phillips, Peter Prokopiak, Ann Marie Wrublewski, Rose Zazworsky, Anna Truck, John Gorechlad, John Wrublewski, Kathy Mae Harrow, Justine Baum-

gartner, Robert Leschek, Rosemarie Symchik, Mary Patricia Truch, Donald Harrow, Michael Huzar, Andrew Lehotsky, Victor Lisnyczy, Nadja Nartowicz, Mary Carol Wrublewski, Andrew Gorechlad, Raymond Zazworsky, Sally Ann Wrublewski, Joann Symchik, Gloria Komlewski, Richard Harrow, John Lehotsky.

There were two grand awards entitling their recipients to one month attendance of Ukrainian cultural course at the "Soyuzivka", a summer resort of the Ukrainian National Association in Kerkhonson, N. Y. One given by St. Ann's Auxillary was presented by Mrs. Mary Litus, its past president, to Kathleen Dell, with Joann Symchik as alternate. The other given by St. Demetrius Men's Club, was presented by Walter Karmazin to Raymond Zazworsky with Richard Harrow as alternate.

Other Awards

The four awards sponsored by St. Demetrius P.T.A. entitling recipients to one week stay at the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association summer resort in Glen Spey, N. Y., were presented by Mrs. Ann Bason, president, to Wayne Wasylky, Nadja Nartowicz, Allen Foytly and Emily Kremposky with John Wrublewski, Richard Phillips and Arlene Komlewski as alternates.

Gifts of pocket books were given to Mrs. Irene Hundiak, supervisor, and Mrs. Stella Phillips, Mrs. Ann Baumgarten, Misses Sophie Lesky, Alice Wasylky, Florence Muszyka, Catherine Lesky, teachers. John Litus and Mrs. Ann Truck, also teachers, were presented with the Holy Bibles.

Mrs. Mary Harrow and Mrs. Sophie Huzar were co-chairmen of the communion breakfast with the members of the P.T.A. serving, while Mrs. Kay Symchik was in charge of tickets.

The affair was closed by a brief address by Rev. John Hundiak, pastor, who commended the teachers for their fine work and the pupils for the progress made and stressed the necessity of preparing the youngsters for higher institutions of learning.

This Week in American History

On July 3, 1737-220 years ago—John Singleton Copley, American portrait painter, was born at Boston, Massachusetts. Copley probably received his early training under his stepfather, the painter and engraver Peter Pelham. At about the age of 18 he became a professional portrait painter and spent many years doing the portraits of leading citizens of Boston. In 1765, after the exhibition in London of his "The

Boy with the Squirrel", Copley was elected a Fellow of the Society of Artists of Great Britain. Eight years later he went to England to paint the portraits of the King and Queen. Thereafter he lived in London, where he painted both portraits and historical subjects. In 1783 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy. Copley died in London in 1815.

CARTERET, N. J. A Grand Picnic

SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1957 at the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Center 681-691 Roosevelt Avenue. Second Anniversary of its opening. Beginning 3 P. M. Two Orchestras. Frank Wojnarowski's Orchestra from 8 P. M.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY.

Rochesterians Honor Fathers

The Ukrainian colony of Rochester, New York, was well prepared to honor its Fathers on the traditional "Father's Day" June 16th.

For several weeks plans have been drawn up to commemorate this day by sponsoring a "Father and Son" Banquet. Under the leadership of the newly elected president, Anton Pinkowski, the Ukrainian Pioneers of Rochester sponsored this banquet at the Ukrainian-American Club on June 16. At 4:30 P.M. the large auditorium of the Club was rapidly being filled with the members of the Pioneers Club, friends, guests, and children.

Mr. Anton Pinkowski formally opened the event. Rev. Nicholas Wolynski, pastor of St. Josaphat's Church lead the group in a prayer. Speakers at the banquet were: Rev. Lonkewicz, Rev. Horodetski, John Terebuska, president of the Ukrainian-American Club, Peter Dick, vice-president of UAC, Konstantin Shewchuk, president of the St. Josaphat's Society, Bill Popowych, representing the UNA Zaporozka Sitch Society, Attorney Walter Pelkey, Michael Zaretski, and Mr. Sam Apperman, Supervisor of the 7th Ward, in which the club is located. Mr. Apperman spoke very fluently in Ukrainian when he outlined the deeds and the good the Ukrainian Pioneers did since they first settled in Rochester some 50 years ago.

Perhaps the most impressive sight was the presentation made by the family of 19 persons of Mr. Anton Melnyk, Treasurer of the Pioneers Club.

In looking over the people assembled for this occasion, one can see that time takes its toll. Many of our fathers who a few years ago were either sporting a full head of blonde or dark hair, to-day are either grey or bald. By the same token our mothers are all grey and the task of everyday efforts has left a tired look upon them.

A day such as "Father's Day" should make every son and daughter sit back and review the years that have so swiftly passed by and make life just a little easier for our parents in their remaining years. We did notice some of the groups that had missing from their group a mother or a father. I am sure that their hearts were a little heavier for the thought of not having their loved ones present. We noticed too that there were present those who sent their thoughts across the waters to their families left behind the Iron Curtain.

After the formalities of a delicious dinner and hearing the few words of well wishes, the assembled dispersed. All in all, this was indeed one day which will long be remembered by many.

William Popowych

Receives Bachelor of Chemical Engineering Degree

Michael Chaikivsky, son of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Chaikivsky, Cohoes, N. Y., graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., June 7, with a degree of Bachelor of Chemical Engineering.

Mike is 26 years of age and was born near Buchach in Western Ukraine. His education was interrupted because the family was forced to flee the Reds. Reaching the DP camp in Germany, Mike finished grammar school and entered high school in Munich. Again school had to be forgotten because his parents were preparing to come to America.

Here in the United States he graduated from Watervliet High School. During high school days, he worked hard after school hours and during summer vacation at Ford Motor Co. and saved enough money to enter R. P. I.

Uncle Sam called Mike into the Army and again college education had to be put off. Mike served two years in the Army as a surveyor with the field artillery. While in the Army, he was a Russian language teacher, sponsored by the Information and Education Center in cooperation with U.S. A.F.I.

Upon his discharge from the Army he went back to R. P. I. and graduated with high marks and recommendations. He was always on the Dean's List.

Mike has accepted a position with Esso Research and Engin-

ering Company in Linden, N. J., as a Research Engineer. At R.P.I. he was a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and American Chemical Society. He also belonged to the Newman Club, Veteran's Club and the International Club where he helped put on Ukrainian programs.

On many occasions, Mike has given fine speeches or recitations at local concerts. Mike is a member of the SUMA, Watervliet Ukr. Amer. Citizens' Club and a staunch supporter of the UCCA. He and his parents are members of Branch 13 of the UNA.

RECEIVES B.S. DEGREE

Yaroslav Lew Levycky

Yaroslav Lew Levycky, of Philadelphia, son of Rev. and Mrs. Nicholas Levycky graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Yaroslav, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science of Fine Arts in drama, was graduated from Northeast High School with honor and received a scholarship from the school. He also received a scholarship from Carnegie Institute each year that he was a student there.

Yaroslav, his parents, and three brothers, Michael, John and Nicholas are all members of the Ukrainian National Association.

Grassroots Opinion

PRENTISS, MISS., HEADLIGHT: "Our forefathers knew the blessing of planting at seedtime, reaping at harvest time without government restriction, and the joy of deserved repose after hard and satisfying labor. They lived by God's command of 'six days shalt thou labor', and looked only to God and their own efforts to provide their needs." ST. JOHN, KAN., NEWS: "Not only is conservation of soil mandatory today—but so is re-building of the soil. We have dissipated away this priceless heritage to the point that there isn't enough left to permit us the luxury of our past wasteful ways."

HUMBOLDT, I.O.W.A., REPUBLICAN: "The United States labor department has compiled a report which implies that the excessive wage increases have been the key cause of the rise in prices of the past decade."

WHITEFISH, MONTANA, PILOT: "Reliable information shows this: Uncle Sam's biggest source of revenue is the individual income tax—33 bil-

lion dollars a year. And whether you remember or not, we every-day up and down the street citizens pay the big end of it. (Oh yes we do). Sure the rich are soaked, but there simply aren't enough of them."

CORTLAND, N. Y., DEMOCRAT: "Don't shoot a government man until you can see the whites of his crop control papers. That just about sums up the attitude of today's poultry farmers who are running family-sized layouts. Like the embattled farmers of 1776, they want no part of government meddling."

GREENVILLE, S.C., OBSERVER: "It is rather interesting to note that John C. Calhoun, the great South Carolina statesman, has been selected as one of the five greatest United States Senators of all time."

"Mr. Calhoun was selected because of the valiant fight which he put up in the Senate for the rights of the states. The noted South Carolinian must be constantly turning over in his grave as he sees the rights of states being usurped now."

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

St. Josaphat's Holy Name Tournament Victors



Pictured above is the 1957 tournament winners of the 22nd Annual Holy Name Tournament, sponsored by the Catholic Men's Bowling Association of the Rochester Diocese, the St. Josaphat's Holy Name team.

John Stephany, president of the Catholic Men's Bowling Association, is shown presenting the championship trophy to Rev. Nicholas Wolensky, pastor of St. Josaphat's Church, with Bill Lucyshyn, team captain, accepting the prize winning checks for first place and 3rd High Team Game Handicap.

The members of the championship team, are, reading from left to right, William Hryniw, William Tatyga, William Lucyshyn, Frank Kubarich and Paul Harris.

The St. Josaphat's Holy Name team emerged the victors, over 1058 teams from Rochester and New York State which competed in this year's tournament, with the third highest score in Holy Name Tournament history.

The team "St. Josaphat's Holy Name" bowled in the Catholic League of Rochester during the past bowling season and consists of seven players, Father Wolensky, Pete Bosy,

Paul Harris, Bill Lucyshyn, Bill Tatyga, Bill Hryniw and Frank Kubarich. In the Catholic League of 32 teams, the HNS team finished in 8th place.

The prize winning team donated the sum of fifty dollars to the repair and painting fund of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The championship trophy will be permanently on display in the church rectory.

St. Josaphat's Holy Name

UNA Br.:	William Hryniw	160	166	172	-	498
	William Tatyga	163	183	243	-	589
	Paul Harris	157	165	215	-	537
	Frank Kubarich	207	165	156	-	528
	William Lucyshyn	198	218	177	-	593
	Handicap	885	897	963	2743	
		105	105	105	315	
	Grand Total	990	1002	1088	3060	

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I came to the United States some years ago as a college student. I now have completed my academic training and am obtaining practical experience as a "trainee" with the permission of the Immigration Service. At the conclusion of my practical training I will be eligible for a first preference immigrant visa, but even the first preference for the country from which I came is over-subscribed. Is there any way in which I can adjust my status and return to the United States?

Answer: There is. Recently the Immigration and Naturalization Service has ruled that it is permissible to file a petition for a first preference visa while the beneficiary is in the United States. If the first preference is oversubscribed, the Immigration Service may permit him to remain in the United States until a number is available to him, at which time he may be permitted to go to the United States for a pre-examination and return to the United States.

The Muse in Prison

Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists in translation by YAR SLAVUTYCH Price \$1.00 Order from SVOBODA BOOKSTORE 83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

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

BOHUTA THE HERO

by ROMAN ZAWADOWYCH 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.

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
 Address
 Enclosed is reservation deposit \$..... for persons.
 1. 2.
 3. 4.
 Date of arrival Time
 for weeks.

ПРОМІНЬ

Рік III

Червень 1957

Ч. 6 (23)

ВІТАЮЧИ МІЖ НАМИ

Цими днями ми матимемо змогу вітати в Америці полковника Андрія Мельника, Голову Проводу Українських Націоналістів. Полк. А. Мельник, відомий всім українській суспільності, як видатний військовий діяч під час боротьби України за незалежність у 1917-1921 роках і як провідник українського Націоналістичного Руху після трагічної смерті полк. Коновальця, є у нинішніх часах загальнопризнаним авторитетом, повагу якого визнають навіть його політичні противники. Причиною цього є не так його старший вік і політичний досвід, як радше прикмети його вдачі і його політичне минуле, зокрема під час і після останньої світової війни. Будучи головою українського націоналістичного руху, він був і є у своєму житті втіленням націоналістичних принципів і націоналістичної моралі. Покійний філософ і ідеолог націоналізму Ю. Вассян вказував в одній із своїх статей на полк. Мельника як на зразок ідеальної української людини: відданого загально-українській справі, чесного у відношенні до себе і до інших, навіть і до своїх му житті і в поведінці, шляхетного духом і принципового там, де йде про добро української справи.

Скромність дуже часто буває перешкодою для здобуття популярності. Для нас, що перебували в країнах західно-європейських й американських демократій і їхніх методів здобування популярності серед виборців, може й важко було б при особистій зустрічі з полк. Мельником уявити його собі кандидатом на якусь поважну політичну позицію. Можливо тому навіть і в українському політичному житті про полк. Мельника менше чути, ніж про багатьох інших політичних діячів. Але коли в 1944 році виникла така конкретна ситуація створення скоординованого українського фронту супроти Німеччини, всі українські політичні групи обрали полк. Мельника за речника української справи. Це довір'я було ґрунтоване саме на загальному всім визнанню ідеалістичного полк. Мельника, на його минулому та на його беззастержаних відданості найвищим ідеалам української нації.

Якщо йде про справу України, то ми можемо переговорювати з іншими навіть рішальними потугами даного часу, тільки як рівноядні партнери і тільки під аспектом повної самостійності української держави — так можна було б підсумувати напрями принципи української зовнішньої політики полк. Мельника.

Якщо йде про українську внутрішню політику, то знов таки полк. Мельника нема там, де ведуться торги за дрібні справи. Зате його ролі і участь видна там, де йде про створення єдиного українського скоординованого фронту. Так було в 1941 р. під час походу німців на Україну, так було і після закінчення війни, коли полк. Мельник очолював вже в 1945 р. акцію за скоординування на еміграції всіх українських політичних груп, за те, щоб, як виступав він сам, об'єднати біля українських прапорів всі національні українські сили для спротиву більшовицьким полчищам.

Для нас, української націоналістичної молоді в Америці, зустріч з полк. Мельником має особливе значення. Через нього ми духово можемо з'єднатися з нашими однодумцями в інших країнах, а зокрема з нашими братами в націоналістичному підпіллі в Україні. Ми бо є членами великої духовної родини об'єднаної спільною ідеєю боротьби за звільнення України від московської тиранії і рабства. Одні з тієї родини, жертвуючи власним життям, підготували здійснення цієї заповітної мрії у важких умовах підпілля. Наше завдання в Америці допомагати їм у цьому і готувати себе до цієї активної допомоги в майбутньому.

„Чекає нас, друзі, невеселуша, тверда й мольова праця, терпелювність та ризик власним життям на шляху до визволення України. Та нема у нас зневіри... Нам присвічує віра у воскресіння Самостійної Соборної Української Держави нашим трудом і потом, нашою кров'ю та життям, яке радо віддамо на те, щоб жила і цвіла Воля — Україна“.

Ці слова звернення полк. Мельника до членів Організації Українських Націоналістів відносяться також і до нас, як і до кожного українця ідейно готового віддати свої сили для справи визволення України.

ПОЛКОВНИК АНДРІЙ МЕЛЬНИК

... В Головій Квартирі кожної Армії шеф штабу є не лише праворучою Головнокомандуючого... він так само децидує і наказує. Адамс є впливовим томо, що саме він вирішує про те, чи якась особа чи документ взагалі має потрапити до Президента... читали ми в одному з недавніх чисел журналу „Нювік“.

Ця нотація є посереднім „ключем“ для розгадки причин того ніби несподіваного українського навалі і аналістичного піднесення в Канаді в часі Ювілейних святкувань УНО і її Братніх Організацій.

Адже ж на тих святкуваннях був присутній Почесний гість полковник Андрій Мельник... Голова Проводу Українських Націоналістів після трагічної смерті полк. Євгена Коновальця і Шеф Штабу Дієвої Армії України в часі Визвольної Війни Української Народної Республіки.

Не лише лідер найпопулярнішого руху в огні революційного відродженого українства — але й чинник і живе уособлення історичних подій і процесів, що формували і формують духовність України XX-го століття, яка рішуче ступила на шлях свого величного історичного призначення.

В умовах надзвичайно складної української історичної дійсності, — чи то в роки Визвольної Війни, чи розбудови Української Військової Організації і Організації Українських Націоналістів та могутньої мережі підпілля



Полковник А. Мельник

WELCOME COLONEL MELNYK

At long last the desire of some three thousand Ukrainians belonging to the brother organizations of ODWU, Ukrainian Gold Cross, MUN and ZAREVO, the United Ukrainian Students Association, Inc., USA, has been realized. The red carpet will be rolled out to the president of OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists), July 5th and 6th at the Hotel Statler in New York City.

Who is Colonel Melnyk? He has been called "the leader of a world-wide Ukrainian Nationalist movement" by the Canadian press. He attained that position after the tragic assassination of Eiven Konovalev in Rotterdam on May 23, 1938. Since that time Melnyk has headed OUN and consequently has been looked upon by many Ukrainians over the world as their hope in the realization of the ultimate goal.

Why is his visit so important? It will give the Colonel and the struggling members of OUN in Europe moral support for their participation in the movement for the Liberation of Ukraine. A favorable impression by us in the United States will encourage those in the underground to continue their

struggle to keep alive the fight for a free Ukraine. More than anyone else the success of this Special Convention called for by this occasion lies with us, the youth. We are the potential fighters for Ukraine in America. We are the worth of any movement. That is why more than anyone else, we should make it our duty as members of MUN to participate in the activities and functions of this Convention. This cannot be expected too much from the members, nor can it be a terrific burden to sacrifice the time in attending.

The main events of the Convention will be the Official Greeting of Col. Melnyk, a welcome dance, and a banquet in honor of the visiting Colonel. The Convention will commence on Friday with registration in the afternoon. At 3:00 P.M. general sessions; in the evening a welcome dance, to which all are invited to attend; Saturday morning, continuation of the Sessions; and a banquet in the evening with participants coming from all over the country to pay tribute to the distinguished and honored Guest.

Oleh Riznyk

КАЄМО, ЩОБ ВОНИ, НЕ ЖАЛЮЧИ СВОГО ЖИТТЯ, ОБОРОНЯЛИ ДОБРОБУТ І ВОЛЮ НАШОГО НАРОДУ

... не дешевий папір, атрамент і жалдні жести, вороною кров'ю і гуком митаря випише нарід протеста“.

Бо ж: „Держава не твориться (в будучині, Держава будувється нині“ (О. Ольжич)

Не зломлять духа відродженої Наві у Катівні Лу-блянці, Лук'янові і різних Бригідок. Хай лото розправляє Москва із спійманими босниками Київського Польсько-Українського Комітету, хай ламає польські кати ребра Краєвому Командантові УВО, полковникові Андрієві Мельникові, — але ж дунає завжди горде і непереможне вже, кинуть у вітері усім займаючим Босниками ОУН Біласом і Данилишиним!

Вчорашній Шеф Штабу Дієвої Армії УНР і Краєвий Командант УВО — Андрій

Ол. Непрякий-Грановський

ВОІСТИНУ...

Воістину незламні має сили
На переломі бур та гордих дій.
Твій успіх на устах твоїх гасил —
Та все ж ти в серці мужньо зводиш бій.

Рішуваті волі еня не скоритись
Познає життя твоє кожн руз.
І Шлях нам познає вже іскритись
В тяжкім напруженні газу і рук.

І хог пора не раз недомагала,
Не можу забнути твх вимог,
Що історична путь в нас вимагала —
З тобою завжди був одвісний Бог.

А там, в Краю вже гути грають змаї...
Широкі стіп до певних перемог
Шикують поміряти в силі...
Веди до правди їз, — бо з нами Бог!

Твердо ступає нова зміна!

Мало коли була такою видною вирішальна роль й участь молоді у суспільних процесах та подіях в історії людства, як за наших переломових часів.

На наших очах та за час завіт однієї генерації, докорінно мінюються політичні карти майже цілком континентів та суспільні форми життя багатьох націй.

На сході Європи передове місце належить українській молоді, як одному з найбільш рушійних та творчих чинників. Разом із цим жертва, що їх принесла та віддала українська молодь на рідних землях, світліть прикладом та дороговказом дальшим поколінням, поки не здійсниться національний ідеал України та не залузе справедливий національний та соціальний лад на великих просторах Сходу.

З року на рік, від одного до другого історичного етапу у світових подіях — на серця, уми та рухи американської нації і на її молоддю зокрема спадають все відповідальніші завдання. Тому і не дивна така велика турбота керівних політичних та виховних кадрів американського народу за валежне духовне, суспільно-моральне та фізичне виховання туземної молоді.

З того погляду ясно і зрозуміло, чому від десятків років керує круги ОДВУ стільки уваги, турбот та зусиль прикладають для цього, щоб наша молодь — Молоді Українські Націоналісти — стали гідними оборонцями святих інтересів американського та українського народу. Бо не залузе право Боже в усюмо світ, доки багатовірний, а серед них в першій мірі України, будуть кришатися осамітні в боротьбі із світом сатани, що йому на ім'я московсько-більшовицький імперіалізм.

І їх труди не пішли надаремно. Мало яка із національних груп американської нації може похвалитися такими високо моральними та ідейними кадрами молоді, як українська суспільність у ЗДА, а особливо молоді українські націоналісти. Не місце тут вказувати, скільки позитивного та молоді внесла в американське та українське життя. Все ж таки треба згадати, що на найвідповідальніших постах теперішнього життя української спільноти в ЗДА є вже друга чи третя генерація, вихована у суспільно-політичній атмосфері ОДВУ та її братніх організацій.

Недавній з'їзд УНО в Канаді ще більше наголово показав ідейність та політичну підготованість молодих українських націоналістів. Не місце тут вказувати, скільки позитивного та молоді внесла в американське та українське життя. Все ж таки треба згадати, що на найвідповідальніших постах теперішнього життя української спільноти в ЗДА є вже друга чи третя генерація, вихована у суспільно-політичній атмосфері ОДВУ та її братніх організацій.

Мельник — за запівотом Вовжя-Основника очолово Український Націоналістичний Рух.

Вогнем і боями Другої Світової Війни знову витолочево Україну. Але цього разу вона вже не була лише тереном побойовища. Різні форми ОУН (часом і організаційно — незалежно) зумили розбудувати на всіх українських землях густу мережу свого Революційного Підпілля — забезпечуючи тим для Українського Націоналістичного Руху вихідні удари по злишньому зудару з Москвою.

Уосібленні українських Сил, які мають перед собою велике історичне призначення, є полковник Андрій Мельник, якого палко вітають Молоді Українські Націоналісти і симпатизи в ЗДА. М. М.

Інських націоналістів на тамошньому терені, що і звернуло увагу не тільки українських кіл, але навіть державних діячів. Во ті, хто має великі цілі та ідеї, можуть в теперішньому часі примусити інших ставитися до себе із призначенням та увагою.

По роках застою та тиску цілеше викликаною порогами України проти ОДВУ та МУН під час другої світової війни українські націоналісти в цьому терені і це більше увагою присвячують свої зусилля для несення допомоги українській нації у її відбудові державного життя. Ситуація сьогодні стала остільки яснійшою, що відповідальні круги світового світу вже до деякої міри зрозуміли, що націоналістичні рухи поневоленних народів це один із найбільш рушій у формуванні політичного обличчя світу. А в боротьбі із московсько-більшовицьким імперіалізмом, це зброя важливіша від різних технічних винаходів. Це добре розуміють більшовицькі і тому на землях України та на нових місцях поселення українців докладають усіх зусиль, щоб поширити розклад серед українських національних борців і їх скоміпромітувати.

В останніх пару роках МУН на терені ЗДА наголово зростає, охоплюючи ті кадри українців, до яких жадна інша організація не має доступу, бо це вже здебільша третя ба і навіть четверта генерація нашої імміграції.

Від кількох тижнів на терені Канади перебуває голова Проводу Українських Націоналістів полк. Андрій Мельник. Це одна із найцінніших постатей новітньої української історії. Тому і не диво, що стільки уваги викликає його приїзд серед націоналістів та українського громадянства в Канаді і ЗДА. Вороти української справи хотіли зловини очорюванням його особі скоміпромітувати націоналістичний рух в очах офіційних чинників Канади та ЗДА. Але всі їх намагання скінчилися їхньою ж коміпромітацією.

В першому тижні липня цього року полк. А. Мельник прибув до ЗДА. Із цієї нагоди ОДВУ та БО скликали святочний З'їзд присвячений Достойному Гостеві.

У підготові Святочного З'їзду та в інших імпрезах із цієї нагоди МУН відіграють поважну ролу.

Керівництво МУН випрацювало на з'їзд докладну аналізу ситуації, в якій знаходиться наша молодь на терені ЗДА. Разом із цим випрацювано відповідні підсумки і висновки із цього положення, в якому знаходиться українська нація на рідних землях. Молодь МУН ставить тверду вимогу у першій мрі до самих себе, визнаючи за собою, що боротьба за краще долю України проходить всюди, де лише живе українська людина. Беручи до уваги революційно-визвольний рух на рідних землях та долю українських борців на залянних, по тормах та в підпіллі, МУН уважає своїм обов'язком обов'язком допомагати усіма доступними засобами в державній відбудові України.

Підготовляючись до зустрічі із Достойним гостем полк. А. Мельником, МУН закликає усе українське молоддю дозавести своєю ідейною, жертвенною та організаційною роботою, що вона є гідним продовжателем великого для своїх батьків.

Т. Б. Б.

ПРОГРАМА СВЯТОЧНОГО З'їЗДУ

Організації Державного Відродження України (ОДВУ) Українського Золотого Хреста (УЗХ) Молодих Українських Націоналістів (МУН) „Зарево“

В дніх від 5-го до 7-го липня 1957 року, для зустрічі з Головою Проводу Українських Націоналістів полк. А. Мельником в великій Валей Залі готельо Статлер 33-та вулиця і 7-ма етєно в Нью Йорку

П'ятниця, 5-го липня, год. 2.30 по полудні:
Рестрація учасників З'їзду почнеться о год. 1.30 по полудні при вступі на залю. Кожен учасник отримає при рестрації ам'яткову з'їздому відзнаку виготовлену по-мистецьки з металю і з датами зустрічі з Головою Проводу Українських Націоналістів. Рестраційна оплата вносить два долари.

У Святочному З'їзді, що є включно внутрішньо-організаційною імпрезою беруть участь тільки члени ОДВУ, УЗХ, МУН та „Зарева“

1. Відкриття З'їзду.
2. Молитва.
3. Притання Голови Проводу Українських Націоналістів полк. А. Мельника.
4. Притивід Економічної Комісії при ЦУ ОДВУ і вручення грамот членам, що заплатили декларовані ними квоти на Фінансову Вагу.
5. Притивід представників відділів та поодиноких осіб і складання датів на Визвольний Фонд. Час для складання притивід обмежений від 3-5 хвилин.

О год. 8-їх веч. відбуються в приміщенні готельо величавий бенкет в честь Голови Проводу Українських Націоналістів полк. А. Мельника, на котрий запроуюмо всіх членів ОДВУ, УЗХ, МУН та „Зарева“ і їх симпатиза та представників Центрального Організації. Вступ на бенкет 15 доларів від особи, які треба заплатити найпізніше до 25-го червня 1957 року, переістачючи цю належну суму на адресу ЦУ ОДВУ. Важним є чєрний стріп.

Субота, 6-го липня, год. 9-та перед полуднем:

1. Доповіді відпоурчників ОДВУ, УЗХ, МУН, „Зарева“, а відпоурчника ОДВУ.
2. Дискусія над відпоурченими доповідями.
3. Схвалення резолюцій.
4. Закриття З'їзду.

О год. 7-їх веч. відбуються в приміщенні готельо величавий бенкет в честь Голови Проводу Українських Націоналістів полк. А. Мельника, на котрий запроуюмо всіх членів ОДВУ, УЗХ, МУН та „Зарева“ і їх симпатиза та представників Центрального Організації. Вступ на бенкет 15 доларів від особи, які треба заплатити найпізніше до 25-го червня 1957 року, переістачючи цю належну суму на адресу ЦУ ОДВУ. Важним є чєрний стріп.

Неділя, 7-го липня:
Участь учасників Святочного З'їзду в Богослуженнях в українських Церквах.

О год. 11-їх перед полуднем засідання ЦУ ОДВУ при співучасті ЦУ УЗХ, МУН та „Зарева“ та Дорого Гостя полковника Андрія Мельника.

Portrait of a Ukrainian Leader

At the start of the First World War in 1914, Ukraine was divided territorially into two parts. The larger part, Eastern Ukraine, was occupied by Imperial Russia while the smaller part, Western Ukraine, was under the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Between these two, Austria and Russia, raged War.

The Ukrainians who were under the rule of the Austrians created a separate legion of their own to combat the Russians. This legion, called the "Ukrainian Sichovi Strilitsi", did their fighting as an integral part of the Austrian Army. It was to this legion that the young Andrew Melnyk volunteered; thus it was, that this young Ukrainian, born on December 12th, 1890, left the student's life at the University of Lviv and became a soldier in the fight for Ukraine's freedom.

Through this organizational underground warfare was waged without stop. During this fighting, Andrew Melnyk was captured by the Poles. At their hands he suffered much during a long imprisonment and his health was broken but not his soul or spirit. It was only after long years of suffering and waiting that he gained his freedom.

During Melnyk's imprisonment, the UWO became a political-military movement under the name of the "Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists" and spread throughout all Europe wherever there were Ukrainians. Its underground activities remained a thorn in the side of all those countries which had occupied Ukraine. The only way these countries realized their aim of breaking up this organization was to resort to counter-espionage. It was in this way that the Russians were finally able to assassinate in 1938 in the city of Rotterdam, the leader of OUN, Eiven Konovalev. By this assassination, they believed that the nationalist movement would flounder and fail. However the leadership of OUN was taken up by Andrew Melnyk and its power and influence was retained as strong as ever.

With the start of the Second World War in 1939, new hope arose that finally the opportunity to realize a free Ukraine had arrived. It was with this guiding dream in mind that the Ukrainians fought against all the enemies of Ukraine whenever and wherever possible. But once again the odds and fortunes of war did not bring freedom. The gallant fighting of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army during this period is history.

Since the end of the Second World War, Colonel Andrew Melnyk has lived in Western Europe remaining as the leader of the Ukrainian Nationalist Organization. Therefore the free world, Ukrainian Nationalists wish with all their hearts for a free Ukraine. It is this year, 1957, that we will have the opportunity to see and hear this living symbol of the Ukrainian nationalist movement when Col. Melnyk arrives in New York for the Special Convention at the Hotel Statler July 5th and 6th.

ПРОМІНЬ
СТОРОНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ У ЗДА (Молодь ОДВУ)
Рєдагыє
А. ДОМАРАТЗЬК, 334 W. Runyon St, Newark 8, N. J.