

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

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СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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IN TWO SECTIONS

SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1957

IN TWO SECTIONS

No. 167 VOL. LXIV

GREETINGS TO THE 24th UYL-NA CONVENTION!

1,500 EXPECTED TO ATTEND UYL-NA CONVENTION IN DETROIT

CONVENTION EVENTS

Detroit young Ukrainians are industriously going about their committee tasks to make successful the forthcoming 24th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. A thousand and five hundred delegates and guests are expected from the United States and Canada. The convention will extend through the Labor Day week-end, August 30, 1957 to September 2, 1957, with the headquarters located in the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel. This is the third time that this city has been convention host, and for this fact this year's convention will be entitled the 3-D Convention (which also stands for Dynamic, Diversified, Detroit).

The convention chairman is young, energetic Gregory Nazarkewicz. Mr. Nazarkewicz is a graduate of the University of Detroit. At present he is employed by the Ford Motor Company Advertising Department, as special studies analyst.

The convention program opens on Friday afternoon, August 30, with the registration of delegates and guests. Friday evening at 8:30 p.m. the conventioners will get together at a warm-up dance. This event will feature a stage show. It is to be held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel. Sponsoring the registration desk and evening entertainment is Club Olena Teliha, Branch 58 of the Ukrainian National Women's League.

The convention will be opened officially at business sessions which will begin at 10:00 a.m. Saturday, August 31. At this meeting the cultural policies, financial, and sports committees will file their respective annual reports. One of the outstanding accomplishments is the fruit of the cultural committee, which will submit its compilation of Ukrainian dances in book form in prior readiness for publication and sale. This is the third such literary effort, the first was the book *Ukrainian Arts*, and the second was the *Ukrainian Song Book*. Registration will continue through the day.

An interesting side light will be the presence of Metro Prystai, star Red Wing hockey player, along with other members of the team.

On Saturday evening, conventioners will be regaled sumptuously at a Welcome Dance to be held at the Ukrainian National Temple, Martin and Michigan Avenues, in the heart of Ukrainian Detroit.

The convention highlights triad are the concert, banquet and ball which are all to be held on Sunday, September 1, 1957. At 2:30 P.M. at the magnificent, new Henry and Edsel Ford Memorial Auditorium the concert will begin. Artists of international fame will be present to perform. The program lists the popular Bandurist Choir and Orchestra; Lesia Zubrack, coloratura soprano of Toronto, Canada; Boris Maximovich, concert pianist, who recently performed at Carnegie Hall in New York City; and the Ukrainian Hopaks, dancers of Hamilton, Canada.

After a swift change the concert-going conventioners will attend a banquet at 6:30 P.M. Honored guests will be Governor G. Mennen Williams, Mayor Albert Cobo, and Mary V. Beck, Common Councilman. This august attendance should prove highly interesting, as all have hitherto shown an interest in things Ukrainian.

To crown this full, rich day, conventioners in semi-formal attire, white coats and rustling gowns will attend the Ball at 9:30 P.M. in the Main Ball-

DETROIT CONVENTION COMMITTEE



Left to right, 1st row: Vera Boreiko, Olga Tanchen, Helen Sedorak, Nell Sosnowsky, Olga Karpinka, Anne Dudynsky, Naida Sepell, Ann Sedorak, Helen Perozak, Pauline Binkowski, Marcelene Chomiak; Left to right, 2nd row: Nadia Boreiko, Will Sosnowsky, Nick Dudynsky, Marian Babey, Olga Malaniak, Helen Babey, Olga Malaniak, Helen Babey, Irene Hulyk, Mary Kachner, Barbara Fill; Left to right, 3rd row: Greg Nazarkewicz, Walter Lobur, Michael Wlochorek, Walter Hubchik, Ray Sepell, Peter White, Mike Nimchuk, Paul Gardy, John Binkowski, Gerry Cherub.

room of the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel. John Sadrack and his fine orchestra will provide the music. An important part of the ball is the selection of the Beauty Queen. The queen is chosen for her participation in league activities as well as for outstanding beauty.

On Monday, September 2, 1957, business sessions will continue, beginning at 10:00 a.m. At this time resolutions are to be filed which will protest communist domination and slavery. The next and final task of this meeting is the nomination and election of officers for the next year.

At 8:00 p.m. Monday evening, after a rich week-end, the culminating official event will take place, the Farewell Dance. This will be held in the English Room of the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

The convention committee invites all interested people and groups to come and join in the fun as well as the serious aspects of the convention. For those interested in the Ukrainians as an ethnic group arts and crafts there will be on display and sale. Color slides recently taken inside the Ukraine will also be shown.

Detroit Convention Publicity Committee
Walter Hubchik, Chairman

Convention Welcome Dance

Welcome — the meaning of this word will be very obvious at the Saturday, August 31st Welcome Dance of the 24th Convention of the UYL-NA in Detroit. With such League "spark plugs" as Jean Lisko, Zena Strilchuk, Walter Warwick and Leon Kossar of Toronto and the Boyko's, and the Zepko's and the Shipka's of the Ohio State League at the helm, what else can you expect.

Besides this ubiquitous hospitality, you will be dancing to the vibrant music of Detroit's Polka King, Johnny Sadrack. He will warm your toes with polkas and kolymaykas, put romance in your heart with waltzes, and carry you across the border with mambo and chachas.

Throughout the evening designated judges will be selecting candidates for the title of

Business Sessions of the 24th Convention of the UYL-NA

In continuation of expressed ideas on our Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Convention, let us see what is to be discussed specifically at the following commissions. These ideas should be reviewed by all delegates and interested members and all other ideas definitely brought up on the floor of the Convention.

Policy and Procedure

1. Present status of Executive Secretary — UYLNA and Fund.
2. Constitution Revision:
 - a. Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Inc.
 - b. Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Foundation, Inc.
3. UYLNA official Trident emblem — proper significance.
4. UCCA active cooperation.
5. Sales Director, UYLNA, all printable, saleable items of UYLNA manufacture.
6. Convention planning: Sites and financial arrangement with host club.
7. Sports Rally plans: Sites and financial arrangement with host club.

Financial

1. Sources of League Income — Discussion.
2. Expenditures of League — Discussion.
3. View of Financial Benefits accrued by having position of Exec. Sec'y.
4. Arts Book Sales.
5. Feasibility of having UYLNA Convention, Exec. Board/local club sponsored or original percentage arrangement with home clubs hosts.
6. Arrangement for sales director
 - a. Articles to be sold.

Miss Ukraine. Girls, don your Dior and be your charming best; you may have the privilege of being crowned the Queen.

We know you will not want to miss this grand and entertaining evening which will be held at the newly decorated Ukrainian National Temple at Martin and Michigan Avenues, on Saturday, August 31st.

Detroit Convention Publicity Committee

- b. Commission to be maintained.
7. Directory Future publication — pros and cons.
8. Accounting system of UYL-NA Treasurer. Current procedure and suggested future procedure.
9. Consideration of rising costs: Annual Club dues must be raised plus individual membership. This rises from cost of Trend and Trendette actual publication.

Sports

1. Necessity of UYLNA Sports Program.
2. Site approval three years in advance.
3. Cooperation of Rallies area to promulgate UYLNA activities.
4. Sports Rally participating members:
 - a. Must be of Ukrainian descent or married to Ukrainian.
 - b. Member (ind.) of UYL-NA.
5. Review of Financial Arrangement of Sports Rallies.
 - a. Past 5 years — Net return (financially) to league.
 - b. Reimbursement of any amount to participating members, exception of prizes.
6. Bowling Rules and Regulations Reviewal. (ABC & WIBC)
7. Basketball Rules and Regulations Reviewal (NBA)
8. Possible scope of UYLNA Sports Rally:
 - a. Spring — Bowling and Basketball.
 - b. Summer — Golf, tennis and softball.
9. General Discussion.

Cultural (Foundation, UYL-NA)

1. How the Foundation complements the active UYLNA, Inc.
2. Accomplishments of the Foundation to date.
3. Cultural program review ed:
 - a. Trend.
 - b. Dance Book.
 - c. Cook Book.
 - d. Ukrainian Costumes — Male and Female.
4. Future Programme of UYL-NA Foundation.

ALEX PRONCHIK
President, UYL-NA

HE RODE TO SUCCESS ON A SECOND-HAND BICYCLE

[The story of Hon. Michael Starr, Canada's Minister of Labor, who is to receive the "Ukrainian-Man-of-the-Year" Award from the Ukrainian Professional Association of North America, at its meeting this weekend in Detroit.—Ed.]

OTTAWA, July 3.—The man who rode to political success on a second-hand bicycle swivelled round in his chair to look his interviewer straight in the eyes and reply to his question: "The reason I like politics is because I like helping people with their problems. They come to you and things seem pretty hopeless. You're able to do something and it's like the sun was shining again for them."

There was a pause. "I know it sounds sentimental, but it's the truth," said Michael Starr, Canada's new 16-year old Minister of Labor and first person of Ukrainian origin to sit in the cabinet.

No Better Way

Mike Starr's bicycle riding came when he was an alderman for the city of Oshawa and public works commissioner.

"Boy, there's no better way of winning votes than getting out on a bicycle and seeing that people's complaints about the roads are attended to," said Mr. Starr in an interview. After four years he became Mayor of Oshawa in a contested election and held the job for four years—twice by acclamation—until he entered the House of Commons.

But the old bicycle he rode to success was something of a luxury for Mike Starr.

His father had come to Canada alone from the Ukraine at the age of 19 and married a Ukrainian girl who came out a year later. (The son anglicized the family name.)

When Mike was born his father was living in Coppercliff, near Sudbury, Ont. and working in the smelting plant of International Nickel. But he soon moved to a job in a meat packing plant in Montreal and Mike spent most of his first 10 years there, attending Ukrainian classes at Sarsfield School on Centre street and living in the Pointe St. Charles district. Then his father was transferred to the same job in the Toronto branch of his plant. Mike, the eldest of six children (two boys and four daughters) used to carry his father's lunch down to the plant and occasionally watch in wide-eyed fascination as his father hosed down the innards of a pig.

Somewhere along the line he built up a determination that

he was going to be an office worker, a man working with figures. But the family's circumstances were such that he had to quit school after grade nine and go to work.

For a year he worked a 54-hour, five-dollar week as a printer's apprentice at the local newspaper, a three-mile walk from his home, which was now in Oshawa. Then he spent a year at 16 cents an hour in a picture-framing factory where he and his father and brother (who died of cancer at 37) worked on the same bench.

The family was chronically hard up: "The basic principle in our household was good housekeeping and frugal ways of living. But on a meagre pay my father always managed to pay his way. His example to us was to be honest and conscientious."

At the age of 17, with a little of the pressure off the family exchequer, Mike Starr set out to fulfill his ambition and enrolled in commercial college.

Recently he went back to address a graduating class and listened in embarrassment as the principal read out the Starr record he had dug out of the files.

Thirteen courses taken in one year, average mark 89 per cent.

The record was good enough to get Mike a job with the Pedlar People Limited, sheet metal manufacturers whose country-wide branches turn out such products as roofs and walls for barns, troughs, pipe culverts and bins.

Mr. Starr rose steadily to become manager of the sales order department and later manager of special sales.

In 1933 he married Miss Ann Zaritsky, also of Ukrainian origin, whose parents had been family friends of the Starrs. They have two children, Robert 22, a third-year dentistry student at University of Toronto—an accomplishment of which Mr. Starr is far prouder than of his own political success—and Joan 17, who took a special commercial course after completing junior matriculation and got a job recently with General Motors, Oshawa's big industry.

Mr. Starr's real entry into public life came when he was appointed to the city's welfare board during the depression.

(Concluded on page 3)

38 Students Graduate Ukrainian Cultural Courses at UNA's Soyuzivka

THE 1957 CLASS OF THE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES



Pictured above: extreme left—Prof. Wasył Stetsiuk; extreme right—Prof. Ivan Blyznak; center—students of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Soyuzivka, UNA Estate, conducted by the Ukrainian National Association in cooperation with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

The picture was taken in front of the bust of Taras Shevchenko, which was unveiled last June. Beneath Shevchenko's bust—the work of the world renowned Alexander Archipenko, Ukrainian sculptor and painter—is inscribed the following excerpt of Shevchenko's poetry:

"Learn what others have to offer
"But do not forsake your own."

For the fourth consecutive year the lovely sylvan setting of the "Soyuzivka" has been the scene of graduation exercises for the 38 young boys and girls successfully completing the 4-week Ukrainian Cultural Courses, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

The moral and cultural significance and value of these courses received understanding and support from various clubs and individual who sponsored scholarships to these courses and from the Ukrainian Professional Society whose President is Mr. Woloszyn and which presented each student at the outset of this year's course with the Ukrainian Arts Book, published by the UYL-NA.

The Ukrainian Cultural Courses were completed on Tuesday, August 27th, with the formal graduation exercises held on Wednesday, the 28th, when certificates for completing the courses were received by the students.

The closing program began Tuesday evening, with a formal banquet held for the students. They had as their guests Rev. Julian Katriy, OBSM, their teachers, Prof. V. Stetsiuk and Prof. John Blyznak, UNA President Dmytro Halychyn, UNA Treasurer Roman Slobodian, the editor of "Svoboda" A. Dragan and manager of the "Soyuzivka" Daniel Slobodian. Guest sponsors present included Stephen Dembitsky and Mr. Handziuk, who during the short speeches heard, made the announcement that he is once again sponsoring a full scholarship to the Courses next summer. Roman Wenglowsky, President of the Student Council, spoke briefly as did Karen Lapak dancers of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, whose swift colorful dancing skill has caught the breaths of all audiences before which they have appeared.

The two-hour long Concert and Music Festival will feature Ukrainian folk songs and dances, operatic arias, and orchestral music. Participating artists are all veterans of the stage, and most all are known internationally. The program lists the following artists and groups: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, musicians and sing-

ers recently returned from a national tour; Lesia Zubrack, coloratura soprano of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, who is slated to take the lead role of the Canadian production of "Carmen"; Boris Maximovich, concert pianist who recently played to Carnegie Hall audiences; The Ukrainian Male Chorus of Detroit, beloved songmen well-known to Canadian and Metropolitan Detroit audiences; The Ukrainian Hopak Dancers of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, whose swift colorful dancing skill has caught the breaths of all audiences before which they have appeared.

The director and chairman of the Concert and Music Festival of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America 24th Anniversary Convention is the charming and energetic Miss Helen Perozak of Toronto, Canada. Miss Perozak has had extensive television and stage experience.

The addresses at these closing exercises were given by Mr. Halychyn, and by the two professors who conducted the Courses: Prof. V. Stetsiuk, who made a general survey and conclusion on the Courses this year, and Prof. I. Blyznak, who gave a parting word to the students.

The Courses this year, as in other years included all basic subjects of Ukrainian culture: language, literature and culture, history and geography. Students were divided into three groups: beginners, intermediaries and advanced. Classes totalled 136 hours of lessons which were augmented by special lectures given by D. Halychyn, M. Piznak, Dr. Y. Padoch, Prof. R. Smal-Stotsky, Prof. C. Manning, M. Diakowsky, J. Flis and W. Baed. The latter two also gave folk dance instructions to the students every Saturday.

Students this summer took part in the presentation at the "Soyuzivka" of the traditional "Oral Svoboda," in which the editors of "Svoboda" read their articles and comments on various subjects.

In the opinion of the teachers of these Courses, and from the general consensus of opinion, this fourth series of Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the "Soyuzivka" not only had the highest enrollment, but were considered the most successful as far as knowledge gained.

The UYL-NA Convention Concert and Music Festival

A Concert and Music Festival will be presented to Metropolitan Detroiters at 2:30 p.m., Sunday, September 1, 1957, as part of the activities of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Convention to be held there on Labor Day Week-end. A glittering array of Ukrainian talent will make its presentation in the ultra-modern Henry and Edsel Ford Memorial Auditorium in Detroit's new Civic Center, Jefferson at the foot of Woodward. Tickets will be available at the ticket office.

The two-hour long Concert and Music Festival will feature Ukrainian folk songs and dances, operatic arias, and orchestral music. Participating artists are all veterans of the stage, and most all are known internationally. The program lists the following artists and groups: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, musicians and sing-

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THE DILEMMA OF THE WEST

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Once again in Egypt and still more strikingly in Syria the United States and the free world are confronted with but a slightly changed form of that dilemma which they have been facing for more than eighteen years—the taking over by subterfuge of an anti-Communist country by the intrigues of individuals who have been seduced by the promises of the Soviets until they hopelessly and definitely entangled in the Soviet schemes. What way can be found to put a stop to such practices without an open threat of war? So far the answer has not been found.

Let us look a little at the history of this maneuver. We will pass over the successful use of it to wreck the Ukrainian National Republic and the other free governments set up within the old Russian Empire after the Russian Revolution of 1917. In 1939 there was no strong Communist Party in the Baltic state of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. By the treaty with Nazi Germany and the start of World War II, Stalin was able to force Soviet garrisons as friends into these republics. Then Soviet officials peremptorily demanded the appointment of Communist regimes and by fake plebiscites conducted in the usual Soviet manner forced a terrorized population request to enter the Soviet Union.

The West Does Not Want War

The free world understands very well what the real question in the Syrian situation is but it has found no intelligent answer. The basic fact is that the west, responsive to the wishes of its people, does not want war and does not want to take action that may result in war. The Soviets with Nikita Khrushchev at the head realize this and they are perfectly willing to gamble that the West will not resist them by an appeal to arms. They realize that the excitable and untrained population of the Arab states and of many Asian and African countries would regard any forceful action as a return to colonialism and would be prepared to dash madly into a major war which could only ruin themselves and leave them even more helpless in the face of Soviet aggression, for it would give the Russian Communist leaders the open opportunity to intervene and force World War II on a large scale.

In such a situation the middle East crisis is forcing the world to the brink of war, although all of the cards are in the hands of the free world in this case. This is because the Allies control all the outlets of the Mediterranean Sea both in the east and west. The British and French positions at the western end of the sea and the British holdings in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf would make it impossible for Soviet arms to be sent into the area, if the Western nations could muster up the courage to stop them. If they did, the full force of Soviet propaganda and perhaps arms would be unleashed despite the ardent pleas of Khrushchev for peaceful coexistence and his alternating joking and threatening the world.

The Job Was Done

After World War II, despite Stalin's agreements with President Roosevelt and Churchill to conduct fair and open elections in Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania and despite the presence of Western official commissions, the Soviets put the key positions in the hands of Communists and the job was done. The states passed behind the iron curtain. In Czechoslovakia substantially the same process was repeated in 1948. President Benes insisted on the Soviet request for the inclusion of Communist members in the cabinet. When these were ready, Benes was forced to retire and the Communists took over so successfully that they have had little trouble in the country since.

Now they are applying the process in the Middle East. They took advantage of the Arab-Israeli feud and the Czechs began to sell Nasser arms and military supplies in return for Egyptian cotton and they have succeeded in bringing Egypt under their influence completely. The process has gone still further in Syria, where a handful of pro-Soviet Syrian officers have apparently installed themselves in power and Soviet arms (and volunteers?) are pouring in, while an inspired Syrian press berates the West with all kinds of fantastic charges. Tomorrow the same thing may happen in Yemen.

Soviet Promises Never Kept

Any compromise or settlement can be rejected in advance, for even if the Soviets offered to introduce no arms, if the West did the same, we can be very sure that this promise would not be kept and that Soviet arms and agents would continue to move. That has been the record of Soviet foreign relations and agreements for forty years.

It is the hope of the West and especially of the United States that some way can be found to relieve the tensions between the free and Communist worlds. Mr. Dulles has even got of his way to stress the desire that the satellite states may recover peacefully some few personal and national rights and that he does not want to see openly anti-Soviet states come into being to increase the Soviet fear of being

READINGS IN UKRAINIAN HISTORY

(3)

The first Ukrainian National Movement of modern times which began about 1864 had modest federalist aims, but it was mercilessly suppressed by the Russian police, its leaders being arrested and sent into exile. From the beginning crude attempts were made to uproot nationality from the hearts of the Ukrainian people. Ukrainian literature and to a large extent also the Ukrainian language were proscribed, and even adherence to simple national customs was forbidden.

As late as February 24, 1914, Miliukov, the Russian statesman, was moved to protest. "In reality," he said, "we

surrounded and enclosed by aordon sanitaire, as was tried after World War I. He has avoided any statements that might offer real hope to the nations in the Soviet Union oppressed by their Russian Communist masters. So far there has been no result but the increase of anti-American propaganda in all corners of the earth.

That process cannot continue much longer and the Soviets cannot be allowed to move further on the path of infiltration, disintegration and absorption. Sooner or later the issue will have to be faced and faced squarely and honestly. The West will have to weigh whether its fear of war and destruction are more important than the risk of forcing on the Soviet Union a decent compliance with the opinion of mankind, as it has been developed through centuries of increasing civilization and of freedom.

A New Solution Has to Be Found

The Syrian crisis marks another step in the painful decline of hopes for a new world order in which the lion will lie down with the lamb in peace and friendship. The time is coming and coming rapidly when a new solution will have to be found or the free world will have to call the leaders of the Communist states before the bar of international justice and enforce its decisions, no matter what the danger to peace or the likelihood of an atomic war. It is now a question of nerve and principle, the two qualities which alone have maintained civilization in the past and inspired men to believe in a better future. As each new small state passes out of the real world community, the danger grows either of a progressive control of the world by Moscow or of a World War. Excuses and arguments are of no avail. The free world must bring itself to take some effective action or write itself off and along with that action must come the demand for full freedom for all the oppressed peoples both within the satellite states and the Soviet Union itself. It is high time for the West to realize this and cease a policy which has so far brought it nothing but defeat and humiliation. A firm stand would far more likely affect Khrushchev and avert a major catastrophe than a policy of doing nothing and indulging in dreams of a new millennium.

Each of the two great Powers between whom Ukraine was divided stimulated the National Movement in the territory of the other. In particular, Russia was alarmed at the awakening of the Ukrainian Nationality in Galicia. Her semi-official newspapers pointed out that its effect was to render all the more difficult the suppression of the Ukrainian National Movement within Russia. Thereupon a hypocritical agitation began for the liberation of the millions of Ukrainians languishing in Galicia under a heavy foreign yoke.

A fact not so widely known as it should be is that one of the major causes of World War I was the conflict between Russian and Austria over the Ukrainian question. Another fact, also not generally recognized, is that the discontent of the Ukrainians contributed largely to bring about the defeat and downfall of Tsarist Russia.

Beginning with the first rising against the Tsarist Government, as far back as 1825, that of the Decembrists, the Ukrainians were active in all revolutionary movements, associating at different times with groups of Russians, Poles, Caucasians, or any other nationality who sought to overthrow the autocracy, and not infrequently masquerading as revolutionary socialists so that they might thereby further their Nationalist aims. During the Crimean War they made an attempt to revive their ancient Kozak military organization, with a view to taking the field against the Tsar's forces; and they gave support to the Polish rising in 1831.

Their heart was not in World War I for which their whole manpower was conscripted by both Russia and Austro-Hungary, and which was fought for the self-determination of nationalities, but not of the Ukrainian. And, finally, it was their implacable hostility to the chauvinistic slogan of a one and indivisible Russia that was directly responsible for the col-

The Youth League and the U.N.A.

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is having its 24th Anniversary Convention in Detroit over the Labor Day. We have attended several of these conventions and have always managed to enjoy ourselves thoroughly. One of the best things about these get-togethers is that they go a long way toward promoting the idea of fraternalism among our young people. A UYL-NA conclave is the place for Ukrainian-Americans and Ukrainian-Canadians to meet each other and make friends, to greet old friends, and to make plans for the future of the whole friendly group.

Having attended several of the past conventions and having met quite a number of young people at these affairs, we were quite impressed to learn that the majority read The Ukrainian Weekly and are members of the Ukrainian National Association. As a matter of fact, some UYL-NA branches are members of the UYL-NA and send delegates to the conventions regularly. The UYL-NA, itself, is always represented at the conventions by at least one, but more often several, Supreme Officers and Svoboda editors. The League gets a good deal of publicity in both The Svoboda and the Weekly, and this kind of cooperation is beneficial to both of the national organizations.

The UYL-NA, in many respects, operates along the same lines as does the U.N.A. Like the U.N.A., it has an official organ; it consists of member clubs and organizations which send delegates to its conventions; it unites our people and promotes fraternalism. It is the right type of national organization for young people, including those whose parents are American born, and including those who have only recently arrived in America. Being non-partisan, like the U.N.A., it

has members in every religious and political category. The UYL-NA and the U.N.A., having so much in common, will continue to function smoothly together for many years to come. No one can doubt that this relationship will continue to help both groups and increase the respect and admiration of the American public.

Some young U.N.A. members, who became experienced in club and convention routine through UYL-NA membership, are serving as presidents, treasurers and secretaries of big and small U.N.A. branches. UYL-NA and U.N.A. officers, past and present, were elated and gratified when recent U.N.A. conventions produced American-born delegates in very impressive numbers. The young people in both organizations have every reason to be proud of the fact that a number of their own are past and present Supreme Officers of the U.N.A., where they have done and are doing a commendable job.

We are all for the UYL-NA and hope that its Detroit 1957 Convention is the best one yet. We are all for the UYL-NA delegates and hope they get a lot of good work done for the benefit of the entire Ukrainian community. We are certain that UYL-NA men and women are sincere and conscientious and that in itself assures the future of the League. We are certain that these hard-working young people will continue to promote the spirit of fraternalism among our Ukrainian people in the years to come for, once imbued with it, it becomes part of one. The U.N.A. has been promoting fraternalism since 1894, and the UYL-NA has given a terrific boost to its efforts, since 1933. The two organizations, the UYL-NA and the U.N.A., should go far in further organizing our Ukrainian people through the spirit of fraternalism.

Ukrainian Youth League and Its Conventions

This Labor Day weekend, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, composed of younger generation Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent, will hold its annual convention. It will be the latest of the conventions held every year, excepting the war years 1942, '43, '44, '45, and '46, when our youths and young men were engaged on various fighting fronts, sacrificing their lives and shedding their blood in defense of their country.

The annual UYL-NA conventions, revived in 1947, have each year acted as a recurring invigorating force in spurring on our younger and older youth, and our young adults, to a stronger union amongst themselves, one in line with the ideals and principles of Ukrainian American and Canadian way of life.

Much has been accomplished in that direction. The Ukrainian Arts book, published by the UYL-NA, is but one example. The Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the "Soyuzivka" (UNA Estate), which the UYL-NA has helped the Ukrainian National Association to conduct during the past several summers, is another example. The UYL-NA inspired State leagues of Ukrainian American young people—such as those of New Jersey or Ohio—is a third. The closer connections and co-operation being established between American and Canadian youth through the facilities provided by the UYL-NA officers and agencies, is a fourth. And, to be sure, the publication of the Trend and the Trendette has also been a notable achievement.

What is still another sterling accomplishment of the UYL-NA has been its setting up of national and local "task forces," each energetically, and with hardly any recompense for expenses, working like beavers for the good of the League. These "task forces" are—like the men who helped to defeat the enemy during the last war—manned by persons of self-devotion to their duty.

Among them are such persons who have practically knocked themselves working for months as members of the UYL-NA convention committee in the city in which the convention, or a rally, is being held. Starting with the Detroit Convention committee of this year, one has to remember, too, the arduous work done by the committee which helped to organize the first Ukrainian Youth's Congress in America, held in Chicago, 1933 (at which UYL-NA was founded), and the subsequent local committees, which working with the hard-working UYL-NA executive boards have made successes of the UYL-NA conventions in New York City, '34, Detroit, '35, Philadelphia, '36, Cleveland, '37, Pittsburgh, '38, Newark, '39, New York City, '40, Detroit, '41, Philadelphia, '41, Akron, '48, Syracuse, '49, New York City, '50, Detroit, '51, Cleveland, '52, Newark, '53, Chicago, '54, Pittsburgh, '55, Buffalo, '56.

The members of the convention city committees not only had to work to arrange successfully the conventions themselves but also the cultural events connected with them. Working with the UYL-NA executive board, they have to their credit the great UYL-NA Ukrainian Cultural Program, which some 20,000 persons witnessed at the New York World's Fair in 1940. The famed "Echoes of Ukraine" presented at the New York's Carnegie Hall in 1950 by the New York Metropolitan Area Committee, an affiliate of the UYL-NA, demonstrated that our younger generation people, born and bred here, can with the aid of some of the "newcomers" produce an artistic show which can rival some of the best on Broadway.

All these things we write in order to refresh the memories of those who will be fortunate enough to attend this weekend's convention, and those sorry souls who will be unable to attend it.

But there is another side to the coin of UYL-NA progress, the darker one. As in previous years, UYL-NA progress, national and local in scope, has been sporadic in nature. There are long periods of lethargy, when hardly anything is done. So often, the fine resolves made by the conventioners to do this or that, remain just so many words on paper. Following the white heat of the convention forum discussions, the delegates and the newly elected executives return home, and, after a few spurts of manifested ambition to hold tight to their resolutions, there comes a general let-down.

We sincerely hope that this won't happen after this convention. We not only hope but believe as well that this convention will bring out the sustained energy for which the Ukrainian people are noted, and that all the resolutions passed by the convention will be carried out, with vim, vigor and vitality.

Among such resolutions, we are certain, will be those pledging the UYL-NA to continue its support, morally and materially, of the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which devotes its efforts to the Ukrainian Cause, that of a free and independent Ukraine, and to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which still has very much to do in its humanitarian field of aiding Ukrainian displaced persons still over there—the "hard core" as they are dubbed.

Another resolution which should be passed at the convention is that of establishing closer relationship between the UYL-NA and the youth organizations composed of the newly arrived. Such a resolution has been passed at several conventions before, but thus far it has not been implemented effectively enough.

Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent are looking forward toward the Detroit convention of the UYL-NA with keen and sympathetic interest. They want to see, and believe they will see in it, another milestone in Ukrainian youth progress on this continent.

BOSAY AND THE LITTLE GIRL

by MEROS LECKOW

(4)

"My Daddy? Where is he?"
"Not far from here, but to get to him we've got to hide you."
"Why?"
"There are bad people here who would like to stop you from seeing your Daddy."
"Bad witches like Miss Leclair?"
"Yes, like Miss Leclair, and to fool them we'll have to play a little game and hide you from them. Would you like to hide?"
The little girl's face broke out in a big smile.
"Oh yes, I like to play hiding games. My Daddy and I used to play hiding games but Miss Leclair doesn't play any games with me."
"All right," Bosay said, "come along with me and we'll try and sneak into the kitchen without being seen. Then you can hide in an empty barrel and I'll put you on a wagon. We'll drive out of the castle walls and when we get out

ously and stepped through with Maria.
"Thank Heaven, you're here," said Panas.
"Why?"
"That steward has been back twice asking what was taking you so long."
"All right, come on Maria. This is Panas, our friend. He is going to help us get out of the castle. He is going to drive the wagon."
Panas smiled at the little girl who stared up in wonder at the huge Kozak.
"Where is the empty barrel?"
"Right here."
"Come on Maria. This is where you will hide. I'll bet no one will find you in there. I'll give you a hand up."
Bosay picked the little girl up and placed her in the empty barrel. Just then the door to the kitchen opened and the steward entered.
"What is going on here? What are you doing with that child —"
His words were cut off abruptly as Panas' huge fist fell on the man's head with a heavy thud. The steward slid to the floor unconscious. Panas pick-

Poet's Corner

SUMMER STORM
Summer springs toward a sweet design
Merry with the bright apple smell,
Across the edge of every shadow line
Pale leaves beat the song of time,
Black thunder tickles faraway hills;
Bold bolts of death revolt with stabs,
On the sad dusty window sills
Lie open mouths and nervous thumbs,
Quiet quickly; so the wind is done,
The world is now of mud and stone,
Curtain of night is golden spun
And tightly now the world eye is clamped.
Sarge D. Sterling

LETTERS FROM AMERICA
Every letter sent abroad—
letters to friends and relatives overseas—helps give a picture of America. Describe every-
examples of democracy, things that happen to you, your family and neighbors. Friends and relatives abroad know they can believe your letters.

lapse of the White (Tsarist) armies in the Civil War, that followed the Bolshevik seizure of power.

After the revolution, the Ukrainians proclaimed their national independence, set up a National Assembly (Centralna Rada), established their Ukrainian National Republic, and fought desperately against the White and the Red Russians, and the Poles and other enemies as well, being eventually overcome by Bolshevik Muscovy.

The Treaty of Versailles effected the dismemberment of Ukraine outside Soviet Russia and, while agreeing to the independence of Poland, handed over the Ukrainians of Galicia to the rule of their ancient enemy. As an old Kozak proverb says: "As long as the Dnieper flows friendship between the Kozak and the Pole will be impossible," a sentiment re-echoed by Hetman Ivan Mazepa, who fought against the Russians to regain Ukrainian national independence: "As long as the world will be the world, Pole will not know how to be brother to Ukrainians."
(To be continued)

ed up the body and dragged it off out of sight behind one of the long benches against the walls. Bosay had hardly raised his head to take stock of the interruption.
"See," he said to the girl, "that's one of the bad men who would like to stop you from being with your Daddy but Panas fixed him, didn't he?"
Maria nodded her head solemnly.
"Good, now duck your head Maria. I'm going to put the top on, but don't be afraid. We will carry you out to the wagon and we'll drive out of the castle. Don't make a sound. As soon as we're out of the gate I'll take the top off. There is a little hole in the barrel and you can look out of there. All right?"
Again the girl nodded seriously.
The top was put on the barrel and it was carried out to the wagon to be placed directly behind the driver's seat. Panas then quickly carried out the remainder of the barrels filled with garbage to the cart. They set off with Panas in the driver's seat and Bosay in the back of the cart beside the barrel

"Don't worry my dear, it won't be long now. You'll be seeing your Daddy in a very short time." He turned to Panas. "All right Panas, I'll take Maria to the camp. You drive the cart back to old Peter and tell him that when the Baron appears to give chase he is to say that we overpowered him, tied him up, took his cart and then returned with the girl and fled for Ostrew. I hope the old man doesn't spoil our plans."
"Don't worry, the old man is not as stupid as he looks. If you ask me he's as smart as a fox. The Baron will fall for his story."
"I hope so, we've got to keep the Baron away from the castle for a few more hours. I'll meet you at the camp. Make sure no one sees you leaving the old man's hut."
"I'll be careful."
With that they parted; Bosay, still in the dress of a peasant woman, leading Maria along a trail through the forest and Panas continuing with the cart along the road to the village.
(To be continued)

Report of William B. Hussar, Supreme Advisor of the UNA

Submitted at the Regular Meeting of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, held at the Soyuzivka, May 27-31, 1957.

February: Called all local branches in the Rochester area for a nongovernmental meeting. Plans were made to purchase radio time to give people more information about the UNA.

May: The Rochester branches of the UNA sponsored a UNA New York State Bowling Tournament held in Rochester May 2, 1956. Rochester branches sent 20 teams to the tournament, Branch 304 of Buffalo, N.Y. sent 6 teams, and Branch 39 sent one team from Syracuse, N.Y. The Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Trophy was again donated by me to the winners of the Tournament, Branch 269 Ivan Franko Society, and second place went to St. Joseph's Society Branch 217.

July: In connection with the Ukrainian Day held in Rochester on July 4th by the Ukrainian Congress Committee, I participated in the program and extended greetings from the UNA. Vice President Michael Piznak, State, County, and City Officials were also present at this affair.

In a SUMA affair of upstate New York Organizations I participated in their program and extended greetings from the UNA to the members and guests.

Labor Day UYUNA Convention, Buffalo, New York

Called a meeting of all UNA officers, members in the Buffalo, Rochester, area. This meeting was attended by Supreme Officers as follows: Mr. Halychyn, Mr. Piznak, Mrs. Zerebniak, Miss Chopek and the late Mr. Gregory Herman. We also had the honor of having at this meeting the Hon. Senator William Wall of Canada, who delivered an inspiring talk. This meeting was also attended by many of our active youth in other organizations as well as in the UNA. This meeting was an inspiration to all the youth who were interested in the operation of the Ukrainian National Association.

September: Visited the Soyuz Day sponsored by the UNA Branches of New York and New Jersey area (Metropolitan Area) at the Soyuzivka where with other UNA officers I participated in the program.

October: Received an invitation from the Vice Presidentess Mrs. G. Zerebniak, to attend a UNA Youth Rally at Akron, Ohio. This rally was attended by many of the Supreme officers. The rally was also attended by many of the Youth of the Akron area. The meeting was interesting and much information was gained by the young officers. Many of the youth took an active part in asking many questions pertaining to the operations of the UNA. More rallies of this type should be held throughout the UNA.

November: Represented the UNA at the 40th Anniversary of the St. Mary's Society branch No. 36 of the UNA, extended greetings to the officers, members and guests from the UNA.

December: Held an organizational meeting with the Rochester branches. Questions and answers pertaining to the UNA and the Svoboda featured the discussion period. All officers were asked to help get their quota in membership. Mr. Halychyn was present for this meeting.

At a St. Joseph's Society Branch No. 217 founders banquet of the organization, I participated in the program and rendered services to the best of my ability. Mr. D. Halychyn, was guest speaker for this affair.

In my activities other than Supreme Officer and secretary of my branch, I took active part in the Ukrainian Congress Committee (Rochester Branch) Local Club; Acting President of the Ukrainian American Sports Club, which this year have won the final game in soccer for the Eastern part of the United States, and will play for the western title, date not announced as yet. This is the first time in the Rochester history that a team has ever won the National title.

In the past years I have worked with the American born youth, and in the last two years I have worked with the new immigrants and from my experience I find that they both are interested in sports, although they play different kinds of games. I think that this UNA assembly should take this matter into consideration and plan a good all around sports program so that we can keep our youth in Ukrainian organizations.

In concluding my report I want to express my sincere thanks to the Supreme officers, Editors of the Svoboda and the Weekly for the cooperation they have given me and to all the local officers for their time and effort spent in the interest of the UNA.

Report of Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor of the UNA

January 8th, with Vice-Presidentess G. Zerebniak, and officers of branch 120 of Aliquippa, inspected the new UNA home and discussed an application for mortgage loan from UNA. Also that same day I had meeting with officers of branch 276 in Ambridge.

During the months of March and April had many meetings with officers of branch 91, McKees Rocks, Pa. and former secretary of said branch, regarding past financial shorrtages. Matter was settled by compromise.

In June, inspected new home in Aliquippa and recommended to home office that their mortgage loan is ready for final settlement.

August 12th attended Ukrainian Day in Youngstown, Ohio, where Vice President Michael Piznak made the speech of the day.

October 27th attended the UNA Youth Rally of the state of Ohio, sponsored by the branches of Akron, which was held at the Sheraton-Mayflower Hotel, Akron, Ohio, and participated in the panel discussions.

Also during October made the necessary arrangements to have the tape recording by D. Halychyn in behalf of the Presidential campaign to be broadcast on the Ukrainian-American Radio Hour.

In November helped reorganize the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America chapter in the Pittsburgh area.

Attended all Ukrainian rallies and functions in my area and periodically spoke on the radio about the UNA and its work that is being done throughout the country and urged Ukrainian American youth to join the UNA as members.

Also spoke in behalf of the American youth of Ukrainian descent seeking political office regardless of their party affiliations. Took care of all correspondence sent by the Executive Officers of the UNA. My main weapon in promoting the UNA was to put all news that happened in my area, with pictures in the local papers and over the radio.

Only organized seven adult and six juvenile new members into branch 161 for the year of 1956.

Essays by Students of Ukrainian Cultural Courses, at the Soyuzivka, Summer, 1957

UKRAINE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF WESTERN CULTURE

Ukraine has one of the most highly developed and sensitive cultures in the world. It is entirely different from the culture of any other nation. It may be similar in a few respects but these are rare. A few national groups, such as Russia, may have a similar culture, but that is only because they have borrowed from the Ukrainians.

Ukrainian culture is many faceted. It is really a composite culture, formed bit by bit from many foreign customs and cultures. A book at Ukrainian history and geography tells us this. At first the Greeks and the Swedes together gave us

their cultures. Then during the years many nations came and went in the Ukrainian scheme. Even the East had its effect, probably as a result of the Tatar, Mongolian and Turkish invasions.

So, in referring to the title of this composition, I am of the opinion that as a whole, Ukraine could be said to be an ideal representative of Western culture. But that it really is so singular is that it stands alone and cannot be called a representative of any foreign culture whatsoever.

Ihor Ivanich

CARPATHO-UKRAINE

The Carpatho-Ukraine is the westernmost province of Ukraine. It is 6,000 sq. miles, and contains about 1,000,000 people. Except for the southern lowlands, it is all hills and mountains. A typical landscape of the Carpathians are hills, meadows, woods, and homes scattered in the valleys.

The people of the Carpathian Mountains are Ukrainian. They are divided into three parts: the Lemki, Boyki and Hutzuls. They have difficulty making a living from the soil.

There was before World War I large Lemko migration to America.

The Boykos settled in Central Carpathians and are industrious and energetic people who work hard for a living. Most of everything that is made in Carpatho-Ukraine is handmade, of wood. The people are very religious and their social life centers around the church.

The Hutzuls live in the eastern Carpathians and make their living pasturing flocks, wood-cutting and hunting, but they do no agriculture.

Of all the resources found in

Carpatho-Ukraine, salt is mined the most. Large deposits of salt were found in the village of Solotvyna which is the center of salt mines in Carpatho-Ukraine. Before World War II Carpatho-Ukraine supplied all of Czechoslovakia's demand for salt. Deposits of soft coal have been found near the largest industrial center at Mukachevo. Besides all this there are an oil refinery, cigarette factory and a textile mill in Carpatho-Ukraine.

A thousand years ago Carpatho-Ukraine belonged to Ukraine but between now and then this province has had shifted from Austrian, Polish and Czechoslovakian rule.

When Hitler seized Czechoslovakia in 1939, Carpatho-Ukraine declared its independence under Msgr. Voloshyn. A short time later Hungarian troops marched in and took it over.

Since the end of World War II Carpatho-Ukraine has been joined to Ukraine by the Soviet Russian misrulers. It is referred to as the Silver land of Ukraine.

Dennis Kimmage

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UKRAINIAN CULTURE FOR OUR UKRAINIAN AMERICAN YOUTH

The Ukrainian problem assumes a greater importance when we consider the fact that, in spite of the rarity of peaceful moments in her history, and the shortness of the period of her free existence, Ukraine has enriched the civilized world with the idea of national freedom and with many treasures of art—the creation of the temperament of her people placed on the boundaries between two worlds.

The cultural ability of the Ukrainian people was felt by all those who came into contact with them. Those who traveled through Ukraine with open eyes testified to the alertness of the Ukrainian peasants, to the liveliness of their emotional reactions, and their talent in expressing their thoughts and emotions.

The intellectual curiosity of the Ukrainian has always urged him to seek knowledge. This thirst for learning has characterized the Ukrainian from the very outset of his history.

TO ENTER COLLEGE

Anthony Kutcherenko, Ukrainian, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Kutcherenko, 307 Coolidge Avenue, Syracuse, New York, graduate of Blodgett High, will enter college and major in the Electrical Technology Department this September in a record enrollment at the Mohawk Valley Technical Institute. MVTI is located in Utica and is supervised by State University of New York.

Director of Admissions Lester R. Henry, in making the announcement said Anthony has been selected from numerous applicants who are seeking to enter the college from high schools throughout the state. Mr. Henry pointed out that the ever increasing number of students entering MVTI each year has resulted in higher entrance standards for the freshmen.

Anthony, who speaks three languages, has a high scholastic record.

He was a member of the school choroliers and participated in several singing events. In sports he was active in volleyball and table tennis.

A Week in American History

On August 22, 1927—thirty years ago—two Italian anarchist, Nikola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, were executed for allegedly having murdered a paymaster and guard at a shoe factory at South Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1920. They were convicted on what many regarded as lack of conclusive evidence. The murder occurred during the Red scare of the early 1920's and it was charged by liberals and radicals, in the United States and abroad, that Sacco and Vanzetti had been convicted not upon the evidence, but by rea-

UKRAINIANS AT THE 10th USNSA CONGRESS

"Each student must support and defend a heritage universal to all students. This concern with the rights of students as students cannot be limited by national frontiers. Like the academic community itself, it is international. As students we are citizens of a single common-wealth of the mind.

"True international cooperation and fellowship can exist only in a world where these basic freedoms are respected and honored..."

The above is an excerpt from the Basic Policy on International Academic Freedom reaffirmed by the 10th Congress of the U.S. National Student Association currently (August 20-30, 1957) held on the campus of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The Congress is in the process of "establishing, by democratic processes, the policies and programs for the U.S. National Student Association, which represents over 720,000 students in American colleges and universities through their elected student governments."

Representatives of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SU-STA), Inc. take an active part in the work of the Commission 4 (International Affairs) of the Congress. The Ukrainian delegation, headed by Miss Nadia Vovk, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, works closely with Mr. Frank Gardonyi of the Association of Hungarian Students in the United States, and with Mr. Waltres Nolendorfs of the Latvian Student Union.

One of the guide questions in the "Working Papers" of the International Affairs Commission (question 2, p. 3) reads: "Does the Hungarian experience demand any particular policy toward the Eastern European national student organizations? ... Should USNSA seek closer relations with Eastern European students, and, if so, how can these be effected." In helping to answer

OLEKSA BALANIK

BOOK REVIEW

A NEW COMPLETE UKRAINIAN COOK BOOK

I used to think that if I knew how to make holubtsi, pierohce, borstch and kapusta, I knew all there was to know about Ukrainian cookery because that's what we ate a lot of in my home. Then I began to hear that in other homes they ate kulesha often and it, too, was a good Ukrainian dish. But, when our latest Ukrainians came over and served a variety of salads, meats, torts and drinks that they said were typically Ukrainian, at their parties and socials, I realized I knew very little of Ukrainian culinary art. It seems that as each district of Ukraine had its own costume, pysanky designs and customs, also it had its own popular foods and methods of preparation.

I bought several Ukrainian cookbooks that were very good as far as recipes go, but when Savella Stechishin's "Traditional Ukrainian Cookery" was published several weeks ago, I looked it over carefully, then set aside all my other ones. The recipes in it are presented in a unique style with introductory notes and illustrations, which make them easy to follow. In the introduction to each section, the compiler has given some interesting information about colorful Ukrainian customs, old-world traditions, and festive ceremonies which bring out the individuality of the Ukrainian people. The entire book is pleasantly informative, friendly and delightful to read. This 497 page authoritative and complete Ukrainian cookbook in English, should serve as kind of ambassador of our cause in uplifting the Ukrainian name in the culinary art branch because cookery is an important branch of our culture. There are many misinformed people—American and Ukrainian—who think that Ukrainian cookery is primitive, being limited to a few peasant dishes. Ukrainian cookery is in no way inferior to that of other nations and finally we have the proof in Mrs. Stechishin's latest book. She made a thorough study of the subject, including the correct names of dishes and their root derivation.

I feel quite sure that all Ukrainian "hats are off" to the author for all the years of research and careful testing that went into such a masterpiece and our people will soon have copies in their own homes as well as copies to present to interested American friends and nationality organizations.

Martha Wichorek

Maj. Macirynski Is Awarded Medal

The Air Force Commendation Medal recently was awarded to Maj. Joseph E. Macirynski for meritorious service in Alaska.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Macirynski of Nimick Avenue of Monaca, Pa. They are members of the Ukrainian National Association.

Col. G. M. Foster, professor of air science at the University of Pittsburgh, awarded the citation to Maj. Macirynski at a ceremony held recently at the university. Maj. Macirynski served in Alaska from December, 1951, until May, 1956, as commander of two detachments in remote Arctic areas.

After returning from the Arctic last year, he was selected to enroll in the Air Force Advanced Management Program at Pittsburgh University where he has been a student for the past 14 months. He was awarded a bachelor of science degree in business administration, Friday. He has been reassigned to the AF Security Service at San Antonio, Texas.

The major is married to the former Ruth M. Parks of San Antonio, Tex. Attending the ceremony honoring the major were his parents, Mr. and Mrs.



Maj. J. E. Macirynski

William Macirynski; his wife and two children; his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George Macirynski of Warren, O.; his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Hornyak of Monaca; two cousins, Mrs. Anna Hrislick and Mrs. Kenneth Lutz, of Monaca, and a friend of the family, Rev. Vladimir Pashkowsky, pastor of St. John Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, McKees Rocks.

Maj. Macirynski will complete his 15th year of military service Wednesday.

Prof. Reshetar Reports on His Trip To Ukraine

A lecture about his recent visit in Ukraine was given last Friday, August 23rd, at the plenary conference held in New York City of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Inc., by Prof. John Reshetar of Princeton University, author of the book "Ukrainian Revolution" published by the Princeton Press, dealing with the rise and the fall of the Ukrainian National Republic at the close of World War I.

Some two hundred persons in attendance at the lecture heard Prof. Reshetar's observations and impressions of his trip, the itinerary of which covered Kiev, ancient capital of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Odessa, some Caucasian centers, as well as Moscow and Leningrad.

The lecturer gave an interesting account of his conversations with students of Ukraine.

Two Youth Debate Visits to Moscow

Two university students differed last Sunday, August 25, in Washington, D. C. over whether any good would result from the American's attendance at the recent Moscow Youth Festival. But they agreed that the value of the American youth's tour of Communist China was doubtful.

Richard Medalie, Harvard University law student who recently returned from the youth festival in Moscow, said he believed some good was derived from the attendance of Americans there.

But he said the manner in

which forty-one of them went on to Red China "militates against" any possible benefit.

Mr. Medalie and Leonard Bechik, a Yale law student and an official of the National Student Association, expressed their views on "American youths and the Iron Curtain," in an interview on the ABC-TV program "Open Hearings."

Mr. Bechik, who has traveled widely and has visited Yugoslavia, said the Moscow festival was supported by international Communist organizations that the National Students Association opposes.

He Rode a Bicycle ...

(Concluded from Page 1)

"I was one of the lucky ones who wasn't on relief. I was rich. I was making \$68 a month," said Mr. Starr.

During this period he determined to get a seat on city council and his effort to get elected gives an idea of the doggedness with which he goes out after something once he's set his heart on it.

Defeated in 1941

He was defeated in 1940 and 1941, didn't run in the municipal election of 1942, was defeated in 1943 and finally won in 1944.

When he became mayor, Mr. Starr submitted his program of building a new city hall, police station and firehall to the people in a referendum. They approved the projects and Mike Starr became a man who likely wouldn't have been beaten for a long long time if he'd chosen to stay as Mayor.

But his sights were higher. After losing a provincial by-election in 1951, he won a Federal by-election the next year, beating Liberal candidate John Lay, a nephew of the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King. In Parliament Mr. Starr has

spoken chiefly on municipal and labor matters and been an advocate of adequate low-cost housing. He is a practical man who can be expected, as Minister of Labor, to treat problems as they arise in a manner sympathetic to the working man rather than according to the application of any particular theory.

An indication the political success hasn't done much to change Mike Starr came the other day when one observer kept a sharp eye on him entering and leaving Government House to be sworn in as a cabinet minister.

On the way in, Mike carefully butted his half-smoked cigaret and put it in his pocket. On the way out, he fished out the same cigaret and lit up again.

The incident found its way into a Toronto newspaper and a clipping was duly sent to the new Minister of Labor by a friend.

"Well, I was brought up to be frugal," explains Mr. Starr.

TIM CREEERY

(Reprinted from the Montreal Star, Montreal, Canada)

XII UKRAINIAN DAY

Sunday, September 1, 1957

— LABOR DAY WEEKEND —

ST. DEMETRIUS UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY CENTER
681-691 Roosevelt Avenue
(Exits 11 and 12 N. J. Turnpike).

Concert 3 P. M.

Program of Ukrainian Folk Dances

Dancing from 4 P. M. to ???

TWO HALLS — TWO ORCHESTRAS!

Excellent Cooking and other Refreshments
YOU ARE INVITED!

CARTERET
New Jersey

