

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

# СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION

# SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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PIK LXIV 4. 192 IN TWO SECTIONS SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1957 IN TWO SECTIONS No. 192 VOL. LXIV

### A Sissy—OR A DELINQUENT?

There is something paradoxical about the attitude being taken by psychologists and sociologists about boys, who fail to measure up to the standards of life which is expected of them.

There are the delinquents, members of various types of gangs, in such a city, let us say, as New York, who "rumble" with one another, and do quite a bit of mugging, stealing, and knifing on the side, to show that they are tough guys, or to exact vengeance upon those other tough guys of their ilk who have attacked them, and also those who because of lack of money, which they could easily gain by being usefully employed, try, and often succeed, in robbing respectable citizens.

Various reasons are advanced by the psychologists and the sociologists for the behavior of these "characters," such as broken-up families, poverty-ridden living conditions, lack of recreational facilities, the craze for drink and especially narcotics.

This diagnosis makes sense, in most cases it is very correct.

But now, a new picture of youth appears. There seems to have appeared a new brand of them, not tough guys but—sissies, a new generation of them. Young boys just aren't what they used to be, according to experts. It is claimed by them that too often they are weak, passive—and too attached to mama. The experts are saying that a combination of over-protective parents, weak fathers and new suburban developments is breeding an effeminate little boy. And the future? Some fear that we may be facing the chilling prospect of a generation of moral weaklings.

Here are the reasons the experts give for their dismal prediction:

The strong and mighty dad, once idolized by little boys, is disappearing in a maze of apron strings and commuter trains. Worried mothers frightened by stories of juvenile delinquency, expect their sons to be goody-goodies. And coddled children no longer fight for the chance to become top man in a neighborhood boy-world.

Put the three trends together,

### Soyuz Ukrainok To Take Part in Women's National Exposition

For the past six years the Ukrainian women of New York have taken part in the annual Women's National Exposition. Each year a great deal of effort is exerted to present Ukrainian culture, art and handicrafts to the American public. So this year too, the Soyuz Ukrainok is carrying of this established tradition, reports Alexandra L. Riznyk of Astoria, L.I.N.Y.

The Exposition will be held during the first week of November, at the 71st Army, Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York City.

The general theme of the Ukrainian exhibit this year is

### UKRAINIAN GIRL TO TAKE PART IN NEW YORK TIMES YOUTH FORUM

A Ukrainian girl will take part in the New York Times Youth Forum, tomorrow, October 6th, whose subject will be: "Do We Understand the Threat of Soviet Russia," and which will be telecast through WABD, Channel 5, from 12 to 12:30 P.M. She is Oksana Dragan, student of St. Aloysius High School of Jersey City, N. J. The guest on the program will be Mr. Harry Schwartz, specialist on Soviet affairs of the New York Times. The moderator of the forum is Dorothy Gordon.

er, experts say, and you have got the mold in which tomorrow's sissy is cast. And, as usual, the parents are getting most of the blame. "Mothers expect their sons to be too civilized, said Dr. Brendan A. Mahrer, assistant professor of psychology at Northwestern University. But it is not only the mothers who are spawning tomorrow's sissies. Part of the blame lies with fathers—youngish, middle-income fathers in particular. "Most suburban fathers are young men on the way up," Dr. Mahrer said. "They are aiming for promotion, a raise. So they don't think of their jobs in terms of 9 to 5. Often they work two or three nights a week. This, plus the hour or two they spend commuting each day, keeps father away from home.

Or, as Dr. Leonard, psychiatrist with the National Institute of Mental Health, put it: "Children know men only as nighttime residents and weekend guests."

If that were proved to be undisputable proof of what these experts say, the result would be a matriarchal society, peopled and governed largely by women.

Man's abdication of responsibility in the home is developing a breed of boys inadequate to take over leadership as adults, because they never learned independence of females, according to Dr. Duhl. But even without a father-leader to worship, little boys could leadership, Dr. Mahrer said. Little boys used to live in private play-worlds. But these play-worlds have been cemented under tennis courts and swimming pools of planned play, according to Dr. Mahrer. By invading the youngster's world and guiding his world, the parents are coaxing him to lean on them. The child no longer needs to use his own imagination and initiative.

The answer to the sissy-boy, this man believes, may be simply this: Leave your son alone, let him play in a junk pile—if you can find one. Let him beat up Johnny-next door—if Johnny will fight. And if your Johnny gets out of bounds? Then be a strong dad—and spank!

### Ia Maciuk, Ukrainian Soprano From Brazil, On Visit in U. S.

Ukrainian communities in North America will soon have the pleasure of hearing the noted Ukrainian soprano, Mrs. Ia Maciuk, who recently arrived from Brazil for a tour of the United States and Canada.

Ia Maciuk, whose timbre of voice music critics have compared with that of Renata Tebaldi, and to whom Ukrainian listeners refer to "another Petrusenko," has been widely acclaimed in Brazil and Argentina, not only by Ukrainians, but by Brazilian and Argentine music lovers as well.

Mrs. Maciuk began her artistic career in the Ukrainian Lysenko Musical Institute in Lviv, Western Ukraine, and then studied at the Vienna Conservatory, and was tutored by some of the best private music teachers in the Austrian capital. Together with her husband, Lubomyr Maciuk, a tenor himself, she performed a series of concerts in Austria, Slovakia, Germany and France, and lately in Brazil and Argentina. Lubomyr Maciuk, who was a scholarship beneficiary of Alexander Myshuha, is a graduate of the Ukrainian Lysenko Musical Institute of Lviv, Western Ukraine, and winner of a singing contest of young singers of Lviv, Western Ukraine.

Upon her arrival in Brazil from Germany eight years ago, Mrs. Ia Maciuk continued her artistic career and thanks to her outstanding vocal gifts and good training and schooling she attained a recognized place in the artistic world of Brazil. She has appeared in many concerts in such Brazilian cities as Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Porto Alegre, Curitiba and Santos. In Sao Paulo Mrs. Maciuk has been under contract with the radio station of the influential daily, A Gazeta, which has one of the best TV and radio programs in Brazil, serving over 2,500,000 people of that fast-growing Brazilian industrial metropolis.

Following are some of the critical notes uttered by competent music critics in Europe and South America about the voice and artistic performance of Mrs. Ia Maciuk:

Vienna, Austria: Dr. Kudryk, Ukrainian composer, wrote:

"She is a singer with a voice of unusual beauty and melodiousness..."

Stuttgart, Germany: Prof. Gerber: "I state with pleasure that Singer Ia Isori Maciuk captured the admiration of German critics. In her singing we felt a marvelous interpretation and diction..."

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Dr. A. Murici, outstanding Brazilian musical critic, wrote: "She is an artist of great quality and a well-balanced and exquisite taste in interpretation, and a well-balanced and expressive voice, which she uses with great artistry..." Rio de Janeiro's Mastro Massarani, Brazilian composer, said:

"She demonstrated rare vocal and musical qualities. She has a beautiful voice... smooth and expressive... and she uses it like a great artist."

Similar superlative critical notes about Mrs. Maciuk's vocal accomplishments were expressed by Dr. Ricardi, a music critic of Folha da Manhã and by Composer M. Tupinamba of Correio Paulista, both daily newspapers in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

In Argentina, where Lubomyr and Ia Maciuk visited this past winter and gave several performances in Buenos Aires, they received well-earned acclaim from the Ukrainian colony.

Mrs. Ia Maciuk is planning to appear in several cities in the United States and Canada with her artistic repertoire of songs and arias which includes works by Ukrainian and international composers, as well as several exotic Brazilian selections.

### Prof. Kubyovych, Noted Ukrainian Scholar, Visiting Here

Last Monday, September 30, a visit was paid to the offices of the Ukrainian National Association



Prof. Volodimir Kubyovych

and its "Svoboda" by Prof. Volodimir Kubyovych, scholar, author, active figure in Ukrainian life, General Secretary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and head of its branch in Sarselles, France. He flew in to New York a week ago last Friday from France, and will stay here for several months, visiting Ukrainian communities in this country and in Canada.

Prof. Kubyovych is the author of about one hundred works, published in the Ukrainian, English, French, German and Czech languages. Most of them are in the field of geography and demography. He is also the author of five Ukrainian statistical annuals.

### S. C. Tryzub, Philly Ukrainians' Victory Over F. C. Hakoah

In last Sunday's soccer meet the Philadelphia Ukrainians (S. C. Tryzub—Trident) beat

a well known strong Jewish team of New York by the convincing score of 4:1. It was the second defeat by F. C. Hakoah in the recent games with the Ukrainian opponent, Ukrainian American E. C. Rochester, 1957 U. S. Amateur Cup finalist scored the first victory over F. C. Hakoah, the American Football League champion and finalist of the U. S. Challenge Cup competition of 1957 only few weeks ago.

The Tryzub victory was the third one for the Ukrainian team in the Lewis Cup game of the American League group. The previous two successes were achieved in a surprise team of Tryzub in the pair of matches with the Polish Falcons, last year's holder of the Lewis Cup. The scores were 4:1, and 3:2.

American Football League in soccer is the only professional group equivalent to either major division in baseball. Philadelphia Ukrainians were admitted to that League only after many outstanding performances in preceding seasons with the major amateur league of Pennsylvania.

The above mentioned well earned victories proved Tryzub to be a strong contender for the berth of the AFL in its first year with the professionals. Last Sunday's opponent of the Ukrainians had in his line-up many All Star players including former English, Austrian, Israeli, Greek and Turkish stars and players of the U.S. select team.

The S. C. Tryzub consists mostly of new Ukrainian immigrants, who are doing a tremendous job in the more and more popular sport of soccer, primarily in bringing up the young stars and toiling for the Ukrainian cause in the world of sports.

Walter Sochan.

### Philadelphia Branches Tops in UNA Pre-Convention Membership Drive

Philadelphia Branches of the Ukrainian National Association have reached the 90% mark of the quota assigned to them in the current UNA Pre-Convention Membership Drive, and thereby they are in the leading position.

This fact was made known by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, principal speaker at a meeting of UNA Branches of the Philadelphia area, held last Sunday, September 29, at the quarters of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the UNA, and head of the Philadelphia Regional Council of UNA Branches.

In attendance were representatives of nineteen UNA Branches of that area, which at present have 6,245 members in all.

Taking part in the affair were Mrs. Helen Stogryn, member of the UNA Board of Advisors, and Mr. John Skochillas, UNA member organizer.

All reports delivered at the meeting showed that of the 1,071 quota of new members assigned to the Philadelphia area, 963 have been by this time become members of the organization.

Branch 153, whose secretary is Mr. John Odezansky, and Branch 163, secretary—Stjepan Philic, have been especially successful in the membership drive.

Mr. Odyzhansky leads the field, of all those throughout the country who have been striving to make the drive a success.

All those present at the meeting pledged themselves to continue to do their utmost to not only reach the quota assigned to them, but to go high above the 100% mark.

### Gurski Re-elected President of the UYL-NA Foundation Fund

PITTSBURGH.—Joseph Gurski, Detroit Mich., was re-elected president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation Inc. at a meeting of the Foundation executive board held here September 28-29.

Also re-elected to executive posts were Walter Bacad, New York City, Vice-president, and Joseph F. Smindak, Brooklyn, N. Y., secretary-treasurer.

Stela Zachareczuk, of Elizabeth, N. J., cultural director, and Helen Perozak, New York, N. Y., editor of The Ukrainian Trend, were appointed for second terms.

Other committee heads are: Bill Polewehak, Elizabeth, financial; Alex Fronchick, Newark, N. J., Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the UNA "Soyuzivka," and Greg Nazarkewicz, Detroit, public relations.

Plans were made to continue research work on Ukrainian dances for eventual publication of a "Dances of Ukraine" book. The board also discussed possible expansion of the Ukrainian cultural courses held each summer at Kerhonkson, N. Y., under the co-sponsorship of the Foundation and the Ukrainian National Association.

### UYL-NA Sports Rally To Be Held In Scranton, Pa.

PITTSBURGH. — Scranton, Pa. will be the site of the 1958 Sports Rally of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America on May 9-11.

Decision to hold next year's rally at Scranton was made at the UYL-NA executive board meeting here September 28-29. The meeting was chaired by Irene Draginda, Detroit, newly-elected president of the Youth League, and was attended by executive officers from New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Newark, Elizabeth, N. J., Detroit and Toronto.

Jennie Kohut, Rochester, N. Y., was appointed publicity director. Michael Zaderecky, Parma, Ohio, will handle preparation of the next League directory, and Natalie Kornowa, Toledo, the distribution and promotion of League items, such as Christmas cards and Arts Book color sets.

An active organizational program was outlined by Walter Bodnar, Newark, N. J., vice-president in charge of district organizers. The next board meeting was scheduled for January 11, 1958, in Pittsburgh.

### Tribute Paid to Waverczak

Walter Waverczak of Market St., Perth Amboy, N. J., a member of the U.N.A., was honored on his recent appointment as commissioner of registration of Middlesex County Board of Elections at a testimonial dinner held Saturday night, September 21st, in the Ukrainian Catholic Church auditorium, with some 400 guests in attendance, the Perth Amboy Evening News reported.

The affair was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Democratic Club, Inc. Dancing followed at the Ukrainian National Home.

The Very Rev. Jaroslav J. Gabro, church pastor, asked the invocation, and Mr. John Budniak, president of Branch 155 of the Ukrainian National Association, sang the Ukrainian National Anthem, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Ann Dachishen.

Mr. Peter Gadek was toastmaster for the affair and addresses honoring Waverczak for his record of service and civic life were given by N. J. State of Secretary Edward J. Patten, and Marcel Wagner, N. J. Hudson County Tax Commissioner.

Other speakers were Ezra W. Karkus, County Clerk M. Joseph Duffy, Mayor James J. Flynn, Chief of Police John Swallick, Dr. Metro Dry-Heinic, and Stephen Halata.

Waverczak's record was stated as having worked during the day while he attended at night the former New Jersey Law School, where he received his degree; admitted to the Bar in 1927 and became a counsellor-at-law in 1931; active in the Democratic party for 31 years; served as Associate Member of the Draft Board, chairman of the Perth Amboy Price and Rationing Board.

He is a member of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption, and is counsel for the parish. He is an active member of various organizations.

### CONTRIBUTE TO SCHOOL LIBRARY



Seated, from left to right, are: Sister Danian, Sister Timothy, Rev. Alexander Khromalny. Standing from left to right are: Mr. John Antushak, president of Branch 161; Mr. Nicholas Kudra; vice president, Mr. Carl Moore and Mr. Andrew Jula.

St. Basil Branch 161 of the Ukrainian National Association, of Ambridge, Pa., made a large contribution on Monday, September 23, toward establishing a school library in St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic School in Ambridge. In addition to a large sum from a jar collection, the membership donated \$25 towards this goal.

For the second year the UNA Branch is contributing 300 pencils to the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, also up to date maps of the country of Ukraine.

The idea of a school library was planned by Mr. Jula, with the assistance of Mr. Michael Sheleheda and Mr. Carl Moore. Mr. Andrew Jula is a member of the Board of Advisors of the Ukrainian National Association, and financial secretary of Branch 161 of the Ukrainian National Association, in Ambridge, Pa.

Mr. Carl Moore, whose wife is Ukrainian, is candidate on the Democratic party ticket for the Ambridge City Council. Another candidate for that post is Mr. Nicholas Kudra.

### DROWNING THEIR SORROWS

The inhabitants of the Soviet Union are trying to forget their troubles with the aid of alcohol. According to a new Soviet statistical handbook on domestic trade, roughly one out of every four that Soviet citizens spend on food goes for drinks, alcoholic and otherwise.

This does not take into account the volume of alcoholic beverages prepared privately for individual consumption.

Walter Sochan.

**СВОБОДА SVOBODA**  
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J., on March 30, 1911 under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918.

**The Ukrainian Weekly**  
English Language Supplement

Subscription Rates for Ukrainian Weekly \$3.00 per year U. N. A. Members \$2.00 per year

Address: "SVOBODA," P. O. BOX 346 — Jersey City 3, N. J.

**Over the "Rainbow"— to Happy Hours**

One evening each week most parents in this country happily bow to the present-day American tradition of sending their youngsters on delightful television Disneyland journeys to Adventureland, to Fantasyland, to all sorts of Wonderlands. Wise parents know this program offers the best for their children. Wholesome fare, edited with love for children, it offers folklore and tradition, science and fiction, facts and fancies that reach back into past or forward into the future. In the familiar and traditional, the children find roots and security. In the strange and experimental, they build curiosity and inventiveness. And who also watches? We grownups—with fascination.

Yet when the hour is up—the visual magic is gone and there is a whole week's wait for more.

Not so with a book—a good book. Especially if it is edited with the traditional Ukrainian deep love for children. Wise parents of Ukrainian descent for three years now have been sending their children via "The Rainbow-Veselka" on more journeys into their Ukrainian past and to dream for her future. Each month the "Veselka" appears at the children's door and the "pot of gold" at the "Veselka's" end can be pored over, again and again, and again.

There is adventure and excitement in finding the Ukrainian tales of "Bohuta Bahatyri" and "Dobrynya the Knight" to add to their American tales of "Prince Valiant" or "Paul Bunyan." And more to be proud of in learning what a rich and ancient history produced these tales of his Ukrainian ancestors. There is the surprise in recognizing the familiar stories of "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," or the "Three Little Kittens"—when read in Ukrainian. And finding the things his parents and grandparents knew—carols and stories—in English. There are poems to learn, pictures to copy, puzzles to do, Ukrainian reading and writing lessons to master. Hours of fun.

In the "Veselka" a child will find only the best, too, as planned by a thoughtful group of delegates at the last UNA Convention when they decided to launch this much-needed children's magazine.

For this finest of Ukrainian Children's Monthly Magazine, the finest illustrations are used, by foremost Ukrainian artists: M. Dmytrenko, E. Kozak, P. Kholodny, P. Andrusiv, M. Butovysh, M. Levytsky, all well-established in the art world and all happy to contribute to the treasury of good taste and imagination that abounds in the "Veselka." The writers and contributors to this magazine know the child-world and work closely with the editorial board of V. Barahura, Prof. R. Zavadovych and V. Hoshovsky.

The good-looking magazine, profusely illustrated in three colors, makes for happy reading hours for children and fine addition to the children's library.

For children? Many of the same grown-up "children" that watch Disneyland are fascinated by the excellent art-work in the "Veselka," by the beautiful Ukrainian language used in the enchanting stories; stories of both fact and fiction. Copies of "Veselka" are kept for entertaining visiting children or for extra birthday and Christmas gifts.

Truly commendable is this "Veselka" project of the UNA and inspiring is the story of its establishment, growth and development. And it is truly a project worthy of the moral and financial support of all.

In October, just a few months from Christmas, the UNA sends out the call for contributions to the "Veselka" Fund that permits this Ukrainian Children's Magazine to be of finest quality. Your four dollars' subscription will send this "Rainbow" to a child for a whole year of reading pleasure. Your additional contribution to the Magazine Fund, so generously donated in the past, will enable the "Veselka" to sparkle more brightly on children's horizons, with the best in material, illustrations, paper and colors. Your subscription plus your donation will be acknowledged with thanks in the pages of the "Svoboda."

Please heed this October call to support the "Veselka."

**A Black Spot on American History**

One of the most disgraceful chapters in American history is what has been happening in Little Rock, Arkansas, these many weeks, all revolving around the desegregation and integration issue of Negro students who by Supreme Court decision have the right to attend classes together with white boys and girls at the Central High School in that city.

The facts and the sequence of events surrounding this issue are too well known to bear repetition of them here. The latest of them, at the time of this writing, is that President Eisenhower issued a statement that Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas does not, in the President's opinion, intend "to use his full powers as Governor to prevent the obstruction of the orders of the United States District Court."

"Under the circumstances," President Eisenhower said, "the President of the United States has no recourse at the present time except to maintain Federal surveillance of the situation." In response to the President's statement and to the telephoned pleas made to him by a four-man committee of the Southern Governors Conference meeting at the White House, calling for a settlement of the matter, Governor Faubus responded in a manner which was unsatisfactory to the President.

Disgraceful enough is the mob violence in Little Rock, the attacks upon Negro students attempting to enter the High School and upon the Negro reporters—all done, according to the best of reports, by elements which used to be called "White Trash," as distinguished from the true Southerners, by persons with an inferiority complex which they attempt to overcome by refusing to associate with Negroes—but more disgraceful is the flouting of law and order, and the failure of local and state authorities to restore that law and order. But most disgraceful is the failure of Governor Faubus to live up to his oath which he took when assumed his post to uphold the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America.

And what gloating it must be evoking in Moscow. And what tools it gives to it to hammer away through its propaganda about the decadency of democracy and the American way of life.

Let us hope that this black spot on American history will soon be eradicated.

**VOLODYMYR'S WAY**

By WILLIAM ŁUKACZYK

Contained in the treasury of early Ukrainian literature is a monumental 12th Century work whose classical character denied it passage into oblivion and forced its notice to the fore. The work entitled *Pouchenyi Dityam or The Instruction of My Children*, by itself represents commanding literature, but when the personage of its author is considered, the work takes on added significance.

**An Illustrious Ruler**

Prince Volodymyr Monomakh, the illustrious ruler in medieval Rus-Ukraine, wrote this noble literary masterpiece primarily as a testament to his sons for guiding them in their vocational duties as Christians and princes. That the lofty ideals presented in *The Instruction* came from a prince in possession of such immense temporal power is indeed remarkable. More impressive however is the fact that Volodymyr had patterned his own life according to his instruction. Combined, these two characteristics liken Volodymyr's *Instruction* to Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, and Volodymyr's character to the character of Cyrus, the ideal ruler described in Xenophon's work.

The period of Volodymyr Monomakh's rule in Ukrainian history requires exposition. The completion of his reign (1113-1125) marks the close of that glorious era which the outstanding prince, Volodymyr the Great, opened in 988 by directing the official baptism of Rus-Ukraine to Christianity; from which moment vast strides in religious, cultural, political development were made. Though the decline of Rus-Ukraine's prominence followed Volodymyr Monomakh's death in 1125, he is considered in no way its cause; for in fact, his literary testament, based upon the conduct of his personal life, testifies to his grave concern over the future of his beloved country. During his reign, Volodymyr steadily guided his people on the road to Christian perfection. Only in this manner, he firmly believed, could his nation achieve real unity and prosperity. At the same time on the battlefield he insured Rus-Ukraine's territorial safety by successfully vanquishing the invaders from the steppes. He represents the central figure in this important period of offensive battle with the pagan hordes. For these efforts he was given the title of "worthy martyr for the Rus-Ukrainian land." His career was indeed an active one, since few have ever undertaken so many perilous military campaigns of ventured upon so many expeditions.

Volodymyr has been characterized as a particularly courageous leader, a talented administrator and a brilliant statesman. His ability to adjust himself to any situation, his grave concern over his integrity, and his excessive predilection for the legality of all his acts were qualities unsurpassable. His theory of rule can be considered almost paradoxical; as a prince commanding great power he, nevertheless, continually sought the protection of the weak against the mighty.

That Volodymyr knew his subject follows from the quality of his training. From his father, Vsevolod, who, it is recorded, knew five languages, he acquired an unsatiated love for books and a thorough knowledge of administration; from his mother, a daughter of the Byzantine monarch, Constantine Monomakh (whence Volodymyr received his surname), he learned Christian virtues. He was therefore able to instruct his children with a definite degree of authority in his subject.

The *Instruction of My Children* together with a *Letter* from Volodymyr to his brother, prince Oleh Svyatoslavych, first appeared in the *Laurentian Chronicle* but under an inaccurate date of 1096. The actual date of its composition has not been definitely established but most scholars assign it to the closing years of Volodymyr's life. This assumption is inferred from the opening line of *The Instruction* in which the author exclaims: *Sitting*

**Spread of—Volodymyr's Fame Abroad**

Volodymyr's fame spread abroad as well. He himself was married to a Saxon princess, his son to a Swedish princess, and his daughters and grand-daughters he married off to Byzantine and other foreign royalty. There is little doubt that Volodymyr ranks as the most energetic ruler since Volodymyr the Great or his son, Yaroslav the Wise, and may rightly be considered to have surpassed them in the practice of Christian virtue. The truth of this conclusion undoubtedly prompted the early chroniclers to record these words Monomakh: "a mighty, beneficent, worthy, and holy ruler about whom glory has passed to all lands," and "one who has enlightened the Rus-Ukrainian land, dispelling the darkness as does the sun."

From a strictly literary standpoint, *The Instruction of My Children* hardly deserves mention since its style is extremely unpretentious and the author fails to maintain a logical unity. The author's shortcomings are somewhat counterbalanced by the dialogue form of its composition which tends to hold the reader's interest. Furthermore, it imitates the much used genre, common in Byzantine literature, of testaments bestowed by fathers on their sons. Volodymyr became acquainted with Xenophon's work and its numerous imitations in Byzantine literature from the *Svyatoslav Collection* of 1078 which included copies of these testaments. The significance of Volodymyr's work, however, lies in its moral and didactic worth; representing a layman's vivid presentation of practical Christian teachings, written during a period when the clergy undertook most of the writing. Consequently, it stands in direct contrast to the earlier monumental work, *The Word of Law and Grace*, a highly polished literary work expounding sublime Christian Doctrine, written by a member of the clergy, Metropolitan Ilarion. In another sense, *The Instruction* can be considered a landmark in Ukrainian literature; for it represents the first noteworthy venture by a layman into the literary field.

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**A Letter to the Editor**

Sir:

May I take exception to your editorial of September 21: "A Prognosis of the Future?" As a member and adherent of several youth organizations I find difficult to swallow the bald assertion that "youth organizations—composed of native-born Americans of Ukrainian descent—do not exactly measure up to the standards set up for them by those qualified to speak in the matter."

First of all—who are the individuals "qualified to speak in the matter"? And, secondly, what are the "standards" that these Olympians have "set up" for the youth. It distresses me to think that, in a democracy, I belong to youth organizations whose functions are—not to serve and foster the common interests and aspirations of their members—but to "measure up to standards set up for them by those qualified to speak in the matter..." Does the membership have no say in this?

You also express regret that "practically all of the emphasis is being placed upon the cultural, educational and social aspects of activity" and that youth organizations "have not acted resolutely enough to support the Ukrainian National Cause."

Perhaps we should wake up to the realities of the situation. Youth is no longer a submissive flock ready to follow blindly wherever it may be led. Youth is asking questions and looking for answers. It wants to learn, to know. It wants to know what its Ukrainian heritage is and that is the reason for the present increased interest in culture and education—in Ukrainian music, dances, handicrafts, folklore.

It is the same with the "Ukrainian National Cause" (which you do not define). If you want the youth to support it you've got to tell them why—and not just by appeals to sentiment or tradition or parental example. Youth is from Missouri. The intensity of faith alone no longer convinces. And the voices of those "qualified enough to speak in the matter," although they may be listened to out of courtesy, are no longer heeded—unless they utter wisdom.

The youth may be young, but they are not children. The

sooner we realize that the more quickly will the situation change.

Yours truly,

M. J. Diakowsky  
Jamaica, N. Y.

**[Editor's Note:—(1) By the statement "qualified to speak in the matter"—we have in mind those many persons, of both the younger and older generation Americans who through their idealism and experience have helped to create the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and foster its growth along the lines set up at its founding in Chicago in 1933. (2) "Does the membership have no say in this?"—It certainly is obvious that it does, and has done so, as expressed at the UYL-NA conventions and its publications, the *Trend*, the *Trendette*, and on the pages of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. (3) re—the Ukrainian Cause, we still maintain that not enough is being done by the League and its member clubs, as, for example, closer cooperation with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in its efforts to acquaint the American public with the justice of that noble cause. (4)—As far as defining the meaning of "Ukrainian Cause"—that is wholly unnecessary, for it has been a term long known and understood by our youth ("Ukrainian Sprava") to put it in Ukrainian) very well, as standing for the Ukrainian national liberation movement, aimed at re-establishing a free and independent Ukrainian democratic state. (5)—It is extremely erroneous to state "youth is no longer a submissive flock," etc. Our Ukrainian American youth has never been that and never will. (6)—It is not necessary to tell our youth why they should support the Ukrainian national liberation movement. Although they may have not done as much as they should have done, still we are positively certain that they well know all the noble quantities, heroism and self-sacrifice it represents. (7)—"The integrity, of faith alone no longer convinces"—well, that takes the cake; if one has no faith, in God and Country, it's a sad reflection upon him, and we are sure our Ukrainian American youth are not of that stripe.**

upon my sledge, I was meditating and praising God . . .

The *Instruction* is properly divided into three parts: religious, didactic, and autobiographic. The general theme pervading the work the author derived from the words of the Psalmist: "Why do you suffer, O soul, why do you oppress me?" Mostly in the first part, but repeatedly throughout the work, occur quotations from the Psalter and from works of the Church Fathers (viz. Hexameron of John, the Exarch of Bulgaria, Sermons of Anastasius of Sinai, the apocryphal Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, Service Books for Passion Week, etc.) Volodymyr's insertion of quotations is explained by his peculiar habit of jotting down in a private notebook particular passages encountered in his readings which he considered most striking. These treasured excerpts constitute the basis from which he draws numerous practical suggestions

that are to guide the lives of his children. Furthermore, not only do these quotations re-live the extent of Volodymyr's reading, but they betray the quality of his faith; a quality of faith that occurs infrequently in a person wielding great influence over people and a quality of faith never witnessed before among the Ukrainian princes. Stemming from the profoundly penitential nature of the Psalter, Volodymyr, in effect, is proposing a program of mercy under which a prince is to administer. He lays bold this program in the following words:

**His Program**

"Above all do not forget the poor and according to your means support and aid the orphans. Protect the widow and do not permit the mighty to overcome any man. Do not take the life of the innocent or the guilty, even when the sentenced to death; do not destroy a Christian soul."

(To be concluded)

**U.N.A. NOTES AND COMMENTS**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We recall meeting a fellow some years ago who argued that nothing is better than money in the bank, not even insurance. Insurance, he said, was expensive, and dividends from insurance were too small. Money in the bank is there for instant use in any emergency, he argued, and the dividends were definitely better than any derived from insurance. Needless to say, he refused to sign-up as a member of the Ukrainian National Association; he had it in his head that the bank was the thing for him. Since ten we have met other people with the same ideas. They have plenty of money in the bank and carry no insurance at all.

Well, we don't want to start an argument here in the *Weekly* as to which is better—a bank account or insurance—but we strongly believe that everyone should have insurance. Most people have both bank accounts and insurance, which is very good. People who have bank accounts and no insurance, however, always face the danger of having the account wiped out overnight should death strike down a loved one. Then there are fires and accidents, which could be very costly.

On October 31, 1956, the UNA issued a one-thousand-dollar whole life certificate with double indemnity clause attached to a man in New York State. On November 25, 1956, the man was killed in an accident at his place of work. The UNA paid \$2,000 to his beneficiary. No bank account will do that for any depositor.

In January, 1956, a man in Illinois took out a certificate with the UNA; at the same

time he took out certificates for his two small daughters with payor benefit contracts attached. The father died in October, 1956. His beneficiary received the full death benefit and, in addition, no dues need be paid on the certificates of the daughters until each reaches the age of 21. In other words, their insurance is free until they become of age. No bank account will do that for any depositor.

The payor benefit contract, mentioned previously, is a very good thing, and we urge parents of children insured in the UNA to ask that it be attached to their juvenile certificates. Some children's certificates, however, cannot be included among those qualifying for the contract, in which event the certificates may be exchanged for others or additional certificates may be applied for by the parents.

Suppose a father of six kids, all insured in the UNA and covered by the payor benefit contract, should die. Well, no dues need be paid on any of the six juvenile certificates until each child becomes 21 years old; since some or all of the certificates may reach their maturity dates before the children reach their 21st birthdays, it is quite possible that there may be no more dues to pay even after the children become 21.

So, you parents, look into this and take advantage of the extra protection offered by the UNA. The cost is small when compared to the possible benefits. Ask your branch secretary for information or write directly to the UNA, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

**The Colonial Frontier and the Spirit of Independence**

By PROF. ALLAN NEVINS, Columbia University

The first American frontier was the Atlantic seaboard, where the earliest colonists settled. But in remarkably short time those newcomers transformed a wilderness into centers of stable community life, based mainly on large tobacco plantations in the south, and on small-scale farms and industries in northern New England. However, no sooner had the seaboard been settled, then curious and restless pioneers, pushed their way inland to the western frontier, where there was always new wilderness to be explored and settled.

These frontiersmen had one great advantage over the first settlers in America: they did not expect to find sudden wealth in the uncharted forests of the west. Therefore, they were willing to learn from the Indians the crafts of forest life—how to move safely and rapidly through woods full of wild animals, how to hunt and fish and clear land. Such forest wisdom helped mitigate the worst hardships of pioneering.

But frontier life still remained hard and solitary, and it still demanded of the pioneer a high degree of fortitude, courage and self-reliance. It is not surprising, therefore, that the men and women who possessed these qualities also developed an independence of spirit and a strong individualism that resented any attempts by distant

governments to put restraints on them. This spirit of independence and individualism showed itself in a rebellion that occurred in the late 17th century—100 years before the American Revolution. The frontier farmers of Virginia were aroused to action by the provincial government's corrupt land policies; by its refusal to protect the frontier against hostile Indian raids; by high taxes; and, on top of all this, by the failure of the tobacco crop.

For a short time, their rebellion was successful. Led by Nathaniel Bacon—a wealthy seaboard aristocrat who saw the justice of the frontiersmen's complaints—the western farmers seized the provincial assembly in Jamestown and passed a series of laws that struck at the tyrannical policies of the governor.

The rebellion collapsed shortly after Bacon fell ill and died. But it proved beyond doubt that the American colonist was both willing and able to assert his rights against the corruption or despotism of governmental authorities. And this independent spirit persisted. A little less than a century

(Concluded on page 3)

**Poet's Corner**

RECURRING HARVEST

Now is the harvest gathered into sheaves;  
Shorn every spire of grain  
down to the root.  
If the insistent, as the mortal grieves,  
The sorrow of the fields is absolute,  
Not only barley but the summer fell  
Before the steel of an unpytting blade;  
Unlike the garden's sturdy immortal,  
Having attained perfection were betrayed.

Nightfall! The constellations brightly glow  
Upon the fields quiescent under frost—  
Telling in the vernacular they know  
Nothing, nothing, is ever wholly lost.  
That from the ash of peripety—  
A part, this seemingly inutile mold—  
By some inexplicable alchemy  
New green will sprout, grow tall, resolve to gold.  
Gertie Stewart Howard

**BOSAY AND THE TARTAR**

by MEROS LECKROW

"You Ivan, without a doubt," Bosay accepted this acknowledgment with a nod of approval.

"Good, then you would agree that I should be able to recognize another liar when I meet one?"

"Undoubtedly Ivan."

"Well Martin, our Tartar friend here must be the champion of the entire Horde."

The Tartar's face darkened and he took a threatening step forward but stopped short when he saw himself facing a pistol in Bosay's hand.

"What do you mean Ivan? Explain yourself."

"Our Tartar friend is here at the express wish of the Khan himself. His task is to

"The fact that I speak the Tartar tongue fluently."

The Tartar stared at Bosay dumbfounded and it could be seen from the expression on his face that he realized that the game was up.

"I figured the whole thing was a just a little too perfect and they let one or two things slip in their discussion with one another that put me on my guard. They were going to plant this renegade in the Sitch in one way or another. My stumbling upon them in the way I did gave them the perfect method."

"So, that's the way it is."

"Then our escape was so simple, so absurdly easy. On the way back to the fort I knew we were being followed although our friend here tried to convince me otherwise. I just wasn't too sure what their plan was and I kept my eyes on this renegade every minute."

"But maybe you were followed here anyway?" put in Martin.

"No, I hardly think so, Martin. On the way from the fortress here, the Tartar marked the trail very cleverly with little pieces of ribbon. I took the precaution of having Danilo follow at a distance and gather up the markers. Then I suggested that he retrace his steps to the fortress and mark out a trail instead of the Devil's Gap where we can be waiting to give them a truly warm Kozak reception."

"Bosay, you old dog, you've really surpassed yourself this time. Guard," Martin called out to the Kozak who stood at the doorway, "notify all company commanders to meet me in the Hetman's quarters immediately. And send a couple of men to keep this Tartar under strict surveillance." The guard strode off. "Your knowledge of the Tartar jargon certainly stood you in good stead this time Ivan."

The End

### The Purposes of the UYL-NA

Talk delivered by Alex Fronchick, immediate past President, at the 24th Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, September 1, 1957, in Detroit

In reflecting on the purposes of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, I entertained the idea of addressing you this evening on the pattern of UYLNA existence, what your past Executive Board has done, and the ultimate aims of the League. However, your being here in the proud and large body that you are yields to a down-to-earth discussion on what brings you here and the basic organizational existence which is the Ukrainian Youth League.

On the eve of our 25th year of activity, it behooves us all to reflect on League activity as a concerted effort dedicated to Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent. How do we do this? By dwelling on the past activity? By reminiscing solely on the past and, I might add, great gatherings of our League's conventions? No, I put it to you that this is not enough! It is not powerful and sustaining enough a purpose for the continuation of basic realization of the League's potential.

We hear on all sides—what is the League accomplishing? How does it compare with other Ukrainian organizations which have been formed for other worthwhile endeavors. I cannot see this as competition—all are good organizations:

Ukrainian American Veterans, Ukrainian Canadian Veterans, Ukrainian Orthodox Youth League, Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, etc.

All of these organizations are pointed toward one common goal—overthrow of Communist ideology, and ac-

quainting our fellow Americans and Canadians with the realization that Ukraine is an unwilling part of the USSR, and furthermore, NOT Russian. This follows as extreme differences exist in our History, Language, Culture—and very important, our choice of not wanting to be integrated. Let us say, all of our organizations' credos are resolute and dynamic in the aforementioned points, but our approaches are individually slanted toward the same goal: Strengthening of the U. S. and Canada and ultimate defeat of USSR Communism.

Now, where do you, as delegates and guests of the UYL-NA, fit into the picture? There must be a spark emanating from you—all individually. In the words of Shevchenko, "Absorb other cultures, but forget not your own," let us strive to understand the purpose of your League, study the constitution, cooperate in convention sessions in all phases, including the election of the next term's officers. Do not leave the convention without promising yourselves that you will cooperate as clubs and individual members assisting your new board of officers.

Only by self-education, by your own choice, on the function of the League, can you earnestly create and ensure a need of us, for you.

I leave you with the hopeful desire to Learn, then Teach... Remember, it is not in the original Founding of the League to wither and die... Twenty-four years have passed with the progress we are achieving. Let us not falter.

### Pravda Writes Against UN

The Pravda, and the Moscow Radio carried numerous reports from Budapest stressing the "successes" and "achievements" in various areas of Hungarian life—economic, social etc.

Although Pravda and Moscow Radio did not say what was actually in it, they did not say what was actually in it, they did launch into furious attacks on the special United Nations' report on Hungary.

Boiled down by American Committee for Liberation experts, this is what the Soviet public was officially told:

1. The Special United Nations' Committee to Investigate Hungarian Events was created on orders from Washington.

2. Purpose of the Special Committee was to create increased world tensions. Specially benefiting by the resulting war-like atmosphere are the American munitions makers, always eager to intensify the cold war for increased profits.

3. Obviously it was no accident that the Special Committee's final report and the resultant violently anti-Soviet reaction in the American press and elsewhere were arranged just when the London Disarmament Conference appeared to be making headway and an agreement appeared likely.

4. As for the U.N. report, its conclusions were based on the testimony of "counter-revolutionary" participants in the uprising, inspired by American intelligence. This emigre testimony, needless to say, consists entirely of lies, malicious slanders and distorted facts, presenting a one-sided anti-Soviet picture of actual events in Hungary. Omitted from the report are such tragic incidents as the murders by "fascists" of various Hungarian "peoples' representatives." Completely ignored by the U. N. was the "provocative role" of Radio Free Europe.

To bolster these assertions, Pravda and Moscow Radio reported extensive comments from the Hungarian press. Quoting other sources than their own is a standard Soviet trick, propaganda chiefs apparently believing it gives added weight to their assertions.

For example, Pravda, on June 24, discussing the role of the United States in promoting the U.N. report on Hungary, quoted the newspaper Nepszadatsag as declaring that Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Ambassador to the U.N., had secretly guided the work of the Special U.N. Committee.

On July 1, Pravda quoted the newspaper Nepszadatsag as

declaring that the date on which "this dirty propaganda document," bearing the U.N.'s imprint, was released, had been selected to give a pretext, no matter how pitiful, to American politicians and lords to begin howling just when serious efforts were being made to reach an agreement on disarmament.

"The resulting resolution of the United States Congress," Pravda still quoting Nepszadatsag, "is nothing but a new effort by American reactionary forces to worsen international relations, fanning the 'cold war' which is profitable only for monopolistic circles which make huge profits as a result."

On June 30, Pravda, again quoting Nepszadatsag, said that the so-called "Hungarian problem" was being used as a "smokescreen" by various imperialist powers.

"The French colonizers are attempting to distract public attention from their crimes in Algeria," the Hungarian newspaper quoted. "The noise about the Hungarian events enables British troops to indulge in rowdyism on Cyprus. Meanwhile, the Bonn militarists, using the same scoundrelly, smokescreen tactics, are arming quickly and making efforts to obtain atomic weapons."

A significant comment was published in Izvestia on June 28. This article, the only one published in Moscow's top Government daily on the United Nations' report during the period under study, was written by K. Petrov and was entitled, "Crude Provocation."

The Petrov article, saying pretty much what appeared in Pravda, concludes with what may be construed as a threat: "The reactionaries once again are revealing themselves as enemies of peace and friendship between peoples. Their names and addresses are widely known."

Petrov, in typical Soviet fashion, quoted extensively from foreign newspapers. In this case, however, he lifted paragraphs from articles supposedly published by the Scotsman in Great Britain and the Bombay Chronicle and Amrita Bazar Patrika, both published in India.

Although Petrov discussed at great length the "ferocious suppression of the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence in Cyprus and Algeria," not once did he attempt to refute any of the overwhelming evidence of duplicity and brutality demonstrated by the Soviet Union in the crushing of the Hungarian freedom revolt.

### 20 Years Honoring His Holy Name In Jersey City

1951 The year of 1951 saw Michael Pacala in the capacity of President, leading the Society continuously forward, as in the past. In addition, John Chayka and Martin Panko were honored to serve the N.Y.-N.J. Council of the U.C.Y.L. as Civic and Educational and Religious and Cultural Directors, respectively.

At the first Holy Name meeting of 1951 on Jan. 9, former Mayor Bernrd N. Berry spoke and stated on behalf of the Jersey City Council of the K. of C., that they were happy for the opportunity to receive the Holy Host in our Ukrainian Catholic Church on February 11, 1951 for the first time in their long history.

Installation of the newly elected officers for 1951 was held at the annual Communion Breakfast at the Missiris Restaurant, with John Barston, N.Y.C. attorney, as the principal speaker, and Martin Clifford, as the Installation Official.

On the first Friday of February 1951, the Nocturnal Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament was started at St. Lucy's R. C. Church in Jersey City, with 5 members representing the only Ukrainian Catholic Holy Name Society taking part in this devotion.

This ritual of paying devout homage to our Lord for one hour, per assigned schedule; while the Blessed Sacrament was exposed to view all night, once a month was to be continued in the future every month.

The lectures by the Holy Name Catholic Action group, headed by Martin Panko, commenced at St. Paul's R. C. Church on February 23, 1951 and were concluded on March 16. Rev. Joseph L. Shaloka was in attendance at this inter-rite series initiative for the benefit of many friends in one of the largest Catholic Parishes in Jersey City. Great interest was aroused by this progressive action that permitted members of this Latin-Rite Church to become acquainted with our

beautiful Byzantine Rite and at the same to learn that the universal Catholic Church was composed of 21 Rites throughout the world, all under guidance of the Holy See in Rome. Many were grateful for this knowledge being brought to their attention by those interested to take the time to do it, the benefit of their brethren.

John Chayka's plan to have colored slides made of various phases of our Ukrainian Catholic Holy Mass in sequence, for exhibition before groups contacted by our Catholic Action Committee, was approved by the members, with funds to be provided by the Holy Name Society.

Walter Jarmola was designated to head the Entertainment Committee for 1951, while Myron Pello was assigned to handle the Athletic Program for the Youth of the Parish.

On Good Friday and as planned, the Holy Name members in a body recited the Holy Rosary at the bier of our Lord with profound solemnity, befitting the somber occasion being observed.

The H.N.S. Picnic held on May 20, 1951 at the Old Cider Mill was a great success and the Bus-Ride to Pascaack Pool on August 26 was enjoyed by all.

The softball series against the Brookly Trident was resumed during the summer months for the enjoyment of enthusiasts.

In September, the Society decided to keep members in the Armed Forces posted on activities at home and to have a gift mailed at Christmas time, with the Secretary being delegated to handle the details in that respect.

The St. George Drum and Bugle Corp furnished the marching music for the SS. Peter and Paul Parish contingent taking part for the 3rd time in the Jersey City Holy Name Parade on October 14, 1951; with Michael Pacala, as Marshal.

### The Colonial Frontier

(Concluded from page 2)

later, Patrick Henry—representing the same Virginia frontier elements that Bacon had led—aroused not only his own province, but the rest of America as well, with his ringing pleas in the cause of liberty.

The frontier did much to intensify and sustain the individualism of the colonists. But this individualism had other, and earlier sources. The first settlers brought this quality with them from Europe. For it was the spirit of individualism and independence that led various persecuted religious groups in Western Europe to refuse to compromise on religious matter and, instead, to risk their future in the New World, it led to protests against religious intolerance in some of the early settlements.

The most striking such protest was that of Roger Williams, who left the Puritan colony on Massachusetts Bay to found a new colony in Rhode Island based on the principle that government has no power over a man's conscience. And Williams extended this principle of freedom beyond the area of religion. In one of the earliest utterances of democratic political philosophy heard on the American continent, he declared that "the sovereign, original foundation of true civil power lies in the people."

It may be said, then, that self-reliance, independence of spirit, and the courage to put these qualities to the test of action were widely characteristic of those who left Europe to start new lives in America. Here in the New World these qualities emerged with even greater force under the rugged conditions of frontier life. And they provided the psychological and spiritual basis for the American Revolution, which finally severed the connection between the colonies and the mother country.

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### This Week in American History

On the morning of October 12, 1492—465 years ago—a sailor named Rodrigo Triana, perched high on the mast of the ship Pinta, shouted, "Tierra! Tierra!" and pointed to land some five miles away. The Pinta was the lead ship of the three commanded by Christopher Columbus. His adventurous voyage across unknown waters, which had lasted 2 months, was at an end. The first American land sighted by Columbus and his crew, which included men of eight different nationalities, was named San Salvador and is believed to be one of the small islands—probably Walting's Island—in the Bahamas. October 12th, Columbus Day, is now a legal holiday in more than two-thirds of the states. In some large cities, notably in New York, it is observed with parades and other ceremonies, especially by Americans of Italian descent.

On October 13, 1792—165 years ago—the cornerstone of the White House, the official residence of the President of

the United States, was laid. It was first occupied in November, 1800, by President John Adams and his wife. In 1814 it was burned down by the British in the War of 1812, but four years later was rebuilt. The sandstone exterior was painted white during the course of reconstruction, whence the name "White House" originated. The architect, James Hoban, is said to have been inspired in his design by the Duke of Leinster's palace in Ireland. The rooms for public functions are on the first floor; on the second are the President's apartments. From 1948 to 1952 the White House was closed for social engagements and sightseers because of its weakened condition. The walls were strengthened and the interior rebuilt and enlarged, making 132 rooms instead of the former 62. A second-story balcony was also added to the White House inside the Ionic pillars of the south portico. The White House is visited each year by thousands of sightseers in Washington, D.C.

### Third of Series of Nationality Evenings of Folk Festival Council

While the disturbing practices of certain persons in our midst cause so much public concern in these uncertain times, another group is engaged in more harmonious activity which also deserves attention writes reports Mr. Walter Bacad, president of the Folk Festival Council of New York City.

The Folk Festival Council is preparing its 3rd in a series of Nationality Evenings, with the hosts being Armenian Folk Dance Society and the Filipino Folk Dance Group, both of New York City, many members of these groups having performed at Carnegie Hall, various colleges and universities and appeared on television. This event will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Avenue, at 9th St., New York City, Sunday, October 6th at 8 P.M. Program

will consist of exhibition of authentic dances in regional costumes, dance instruction for audience participation, folk arts, music refreshments and general folk dancing.

The first two Nationality evenings were presented by the Ukrainian groups, followed by the German-Finnish presentation.

The Folk Festival Council is a non-partisan, non-sectarian and non-profit organization which has grown steadily since its revival two years ago. The aim of the Council is to keep the traditional folk arts alive as a vital part of our community life, and to promote an appreciation of the folk arts of other countries, the Council thus being instrumental toward establishing a better understanding among cultural groups of various nationalities.

### Immigration Service Waives Alien Reentry Permit

Under an amendment to regulations issued recently by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, a permanent resident alien returning to the U. S. after an absence abroad of not more than a year is no longer required to show a reentry permit, if he presents instead his Alien Registration Receipt Card, Form I-151. Any other form of alien registration record is unacceptable in lieu of a reentry permit.

A resident alien planning to go abroad who does not have Form I-151 may obtain it by submitting to the Immigration and Naturalization Service application form I-90 with two photographs and a fee of \$5.00. If time is too short, or if the

alien expects to remain outside the U. S. for more than one year, he should request that a reentry permit be issued.

In the event a returning alien has neither an Alien Registration Receipt Card nor a reentry permit, but can satisfy the District Director in charge of the port of entry that there was good cause for failure to present the required document, the District Director is authorized to issue a waiver upon application on Form I-193.

It is suggested that aliens who avail themselves of this new privilege should keep their stamped transportation ticket or other evidence of proof of departure. This should facilitate their reentry.

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### U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

BILL BANIT SETS INDIVIDUAL RECORD WITH 257 GAME

By STEPHEN KURLAK The fourth in the series of bowling tournaments under the sponsorship of the U.N.A. Bowling League of New Jersey, which was held Friday evening, September 27th, saw some exceptional bowling by both the individual players and the teams. The Ukrainian Center quintet not only set a new season high single game mark with a pinfall of 971 and a high three game series totaling 2,692 pins but its Bill Banit recorded a high single game with a pinfall of 257 which helped give him an even 600-pin series. Centerite Al Walker also covered himself with glory by rolling up a series of 626 pins, which was the highest for the night. All of this the Center five did in their match against the "cellar-dwelling" junior St. John's C.W.V. team which was completely out-pinned.

got into a first-place tie with the Centerites as a result of losing the last two games out of three to the senior St. John's C.W.V. group. Although the latter had a 27-pin handicap, their wins did not depend on it. The first game rolled by the Stitches was a good one, and the total of 922 pins was second highest for the night.

Outside of the Center team, none of the other teams were able to make a clean sweep of three games over their opponents that evening. The Ukrainian American Veterans won two out of three from the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension quintet, the Ukrainian Y.W.C. team did likewise in its match with the First Ukrainian P.M.O. five, and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Newark aggregation repeated the performance against the St. John's Holy Name Society.

The Ukrainian Stich keglers

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High	3 G'me	Total
1. Ukrainian Center	9	3	971	2692	10233 852
2. Ukrainian Stich A. A.	9	3	922	2544	9788 815
3. Ukrainian American Vets	8	4	894	2586	10022 835
4. Ukrainian Y.W.C.	8	4	923	2577	9660 805
5. Ukr. Orthodox Church	8	4	843	2389	9475 789
6. Br'hood of Holy Ascension	7	5	873	2471	9708 809
7. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	7	5	836	2472	9418 784
8. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	4	8	807	2405	9019 751
9. St. John's H.N.S.	0	12	746	2146	8223 685
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	0	12	777	2020	7887 657

### Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I am an American citizen. I was born abroad and had to come to the United States before my 23rd birthday in order to preserve my citizenship. When I came back here, I was told that for the next five years I cannot leave the United States, even for an hour, if I want to remain a citizen. Is that correct?

Answer: That was correct until the enactment of the new law President Eisenhower signed on September 11th of this year. This contains a provision under which an aggregate of 12 months absence from the United States during the five year period to which you refer will be considered as not interrupting the physical presence requirement of the statute.

### Where the Word "Yankee" Came From

To most people abroad—and particularly to the British—a Yankee means simply any citizen of the United States. But here in America we use the word to describe the people living in New England. And the word has an additional meaning to us. It denotes a man with the shrewd, thrifty, hard bargaining qualities that New Englanders are popularly supposed to possess.

circulated the use of the word "Yankee." In the Civil War of the 1860's the word was commonly used by the Confederate soldiers not only for Union soldiers but also for all other northerners. Finally, in both World War I and World War II "Yankee"—or its shortened form, "Yank," was used abroad as a term for all American soldiers.

Now, as to its origin. The great scholar of the American language, Henry L. Mencken, believes that "Yankee" come from the Dutch term "Janke"—the diminutive or the Dutch "Jan," or "John." Or perhaps, says Mencken, from "Jan" plus the word "kees," meaning "cheese." In other words, "John Cheese."

LETTERS FROM AMERICA The U.N. report on the revolt in Hungary has been called "perhaps the most remarkable document ever issued by the United Nations." No one can read the report without realizing how ruthless the Soviet Union has been in suppressing the freedom of a smaller nation. If you would like a summary of the report to send to a relative or a friend abroad, write to the Common Council for American Unity, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York.

As early as 1682 the word was in general use in the Spanish Main—in the Caribbean. The pirates who infested these waters at that time used the word "jankee" or "yankee" to describe an American of Dutch extraction.

No one seems to know how the word became current in the American colonies, but by 1765 it was commonly used by the English as a word of contempt or derision for all the colonists. But then came the Revolutionary War, and colonists, instead of resenting the term, adopted it with pride to describe themselves. About that time also the famous marching song of the colonists, "Yankee Doodle," became widespread, and this further

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