

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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FRENCH AMBASSADOR PROMISES INVESTIGATION OF TV PLAY

WASHINGTON. — National officers of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America conferred here April 1 with members of the French embassy in the matter of Ukrainian protest action against the controversial French TV program which dishonored Simon Petlura.

Dr. Lev Dobriansky, UCCA national chairman, and Dmytro Halychyn, UCCA president, submitted a memorial on Petlura to embassy officials and proposed that Ukrainians be given an opportunity to present a true picture of the whole matter.

They were assured that the affair would be thoroughly investigated, and were told that nine Ukrainian-American communities had already filed protests with the embassy.

DETROIT, Mich.—A "thorough investigation" of the French TV broadcast which slandered the late Simon Petlura, commander of the Ukrainian army during the Ukrainian National Republic's bid for independence after World War I, has been promised by the French ambassador to the United States.

Hervé Alphan, the French ambassador, made the promise in a letter sent March 24 to Dr. Denys Kwitkowsky, president of the Metropolitan Detroit chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Mr. Alphan's letter replied to a telegram of March 20 sent to him by the Detroit UCCA chapter protesting the TV program.

More than 200 representatives of Detroit's Ukrainian community met on March 21 to coordinate their protest action. They blamed Communist intrigue for the anti-Ukrainian bias of the television play, which glorified Samuel Solomon Schwartzbart, the Jewish watchmaker who assassinated Petlura and was subsequently acquitted of the crime.

On March 30, the Organization for National Rebirth of Ukraine and the Organization

for Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine staged a manifestation at the Ukrainian National Home. Prof. V. Bilynsky and Z. Tarnavsky discussed the TV program and its ramifications.

Protest resolutions were drawn up which were later sent to the U.S. State Department, the French Embassy in Washington, the United Nations, the French Ministry of Information and Propaganda in Paris, the directors of the state-owned television company in Paris and P. Plewako, head of the Ukrainian Citizens' Committee in France which is coordinating all protest action.

In Chicago, some 500 Ukrainians who assembled March 30 to hear an address by Mykola Livytsky, chairman of the executive committee of the Ukrainian National Rada, drew up resolutions protesting the TV program.

The resolutions were sent to the French government.

Stepan Kuropas conducted the meeting, which was sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Organizations Committee.

On the same day, a meeting in Newark, N. J., approved protest resolutions which were to be sent to the governments of the United States and France.

The resolutions said that "the Moscow-Communist inspired program... endangered the freedom of France and all mankind."

The assembly was conducted by V. Pryshlyak under the auspices of the Organization for Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine and the Organization for National Rebirth of Ukraine.

Earlier, Ukrainians in Paris, Munich, New York, and Chicago rallied to the defence of their honored military leader. Telegrams of protest were sent to the French government and the directors of the TV company, and delegations of Ukrainians called on the French consul generals in Munich and Chicago.

Halychyn, Dushnyck Re-Elected To CACEED Executive Committee

NEW YORK. — Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, and Walter Dushnyck, editor of the Ukrainian Congress Committee's English-language Bulletin and Quarterly, were re-elected here on March 28 to the executive of the Conference of Americans of Central and East European Descent.

Mr. Halychyn was re-elected treasurer of the executive committee and Mr. Dushnyck a member of the committee.

The organization, headed by Very Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas, brings together American citizens of Albanian, Bulgarian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, Czechoslovakian and Ukrainian descent.

For Easter—Pysanky and Paska



As in other Ukrainian parishes of the free world, the ladies of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Miami, Fla. have been getting together for Easter egg decorating during the Lenten season. Mrs. Olga Kokoruzka (left), president of St. Olga's Sisterhood of St. Nicholas Church, Sonya Brown (center) and Olga Makymowich (right) demonstrate the age-old Ukrainian art for Carol Wolanik, Sandra Kitzanook and Lesia Hodiwsky. On the table stands a basket of traditional Easter fare, including a paska centred with a candle, similar to the baskets that will be carried to church for blessing on April 13. St. Nicholas' congregation—the first Ukrainian Orthodox parish in Florida—will observe traditional Easter customs in the church dedicated recently by His Grace Archbishop Matyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in U.S.A.

Parables of Christ



AFTER JESUS had told how one who enters a sheepfold by other than the door is a thief and a robber and that he who enters by the door is the shepherd and the sheep will follow him, He explained further: "... Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep... by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture." Jesus then related that a hireling would flee at the approach of a wolf because he did not care for the sheep and continued: "I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep. And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd. Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father." St. John 10:1-18

Happy Easter

TO ALL OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS WHO ARE OBSERVING EASTER THIS SUNDAY, WE EXTEND A VERY SINCERE WISH FOR A HAPPY AND JOYOUS HOLIDAY.

Fire Destroys Church and Relics Of Ukrainian Parish in Bayonne

BAYONNE, N. J. — Fire which completely destroyed Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church here on March 29 also claimed all the religious relics, including holy vestments, chalices, religious books and many gold crosses, reports the Hudson Dispatch of March 31.

The 75-foot steeple of the church collapsed in a sea of flames as the general-alarm fire consumed the 45-year-old frame building. It crashed within the church, averting more serious damage to adjoining buildings in the semi-industrial area. Flames spread to a house on

the east side of the church, burning the interior badly and forcing the family of Joseph Hudacko to vacate it.

Six firemen suffered cuts from flying glass and superficial burns while battling the blaze and were treated at Bayonne Hospital.

Fire Chief Peter C. Kenny said the amount of damage has not been estimated nor has the cause of the fire been determined. He said, however, investigators suspected faulty wiring.

Pastor of the church, Rev. C. George Pasdrey, celebrated masses on March 30 in the auditorium of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

New York Ukrainians Honor Memory of Taras Chuprynka

NEW YORK. — More than 500 persons gathered here at Junior High School on March 30 to honor the memory of the late Gen. Taras Chuprynka, commandant of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and chief of the executive of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists from 1943 to 1950.

The commemoration was sponsored by Branch One of the Brotherhood of UPA Veterans and the New York branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association of America (SUMA), under the auspices of the United Ukrainian American Organizations Committee of New York.

Principal speaker was Volodymyr Kachmar. The meeting was opened by Y. Shmigel.

ent by the SUMA String Ensemble directed by B. Kovalyk, the Boyan chorus directed by Prof. I. Nedilsky, soprano Z. Lavryshko with Mrs. I. Prykma at the piano, junior members of SUMA with a group recitation and Mrs. Olya Kyrychenko with a recitation of Y. Klen.

The Ukrainian patriot, born Roman Shukhevych in 1908 in the town of Krakovets, Yavoriv province of Ukraine, assumed the name Taras Chuprynka when he accepted leadership of the Ukrainian army. The subterfuge was necessitated by the conspiratorial nature of the times.

Ukrainians refer to him as Taras Shukhevych-Chuprynka. He was also known by the names Lozowsky and Tur during his lifetime.

Starr Re-Elected To Parliament Five Other Ukrainians Also Win

OTTAWA. — Michael Starr, Canada's first federal minister of Ukrainian descent, was re-elected to parliament in the Canadian general elections on March 31.

The elections swept Prime Minister Diefenbaker and his Progressive Conservatives to what Canadian newspapers call "the most one-sided victory in Canadian political history."

Besides Mr. Starr, five other Ukrainian Canadians were elected to parliament in their respective ridings, all of them by landslide victories.

They are: John Kucherepa (PC)—14,133 votes in Toronto High Park riding; Nicholas Mandziuk (PC)—14,659 votes, Marquette (Manitoba) riding; Val Yacula (PC)—6,899 votes in Springfield (Manitoba) riding; William Skoreyko (PC)—14,610 votes in Edmonton East

(Alberta) riding, and Stanley Korchinski (PC)—953 votes in Mackenzie (Saskatchewan) riding.

Mr. Starr, also a Progressive Conservative, received 26,629 votes in his riding of Ontario, some 16,000 more than the runner-up.

The election of the six Ukrainians keeps the number of Ukrainians in the Canadian parliament at the same figure as before.

Ousted from the House of Commons by this election were Ambrose Holowach (Social Credit) of Edmonton, Alta., Fred S. Zaplitny (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) of Dauphin, Man., and Peter Stevura (Social Credit) of Vegreville, Alta.

Several other Ukrainians were candidates in various ridings, but in each case lost out to their PC rivals.

Professor Hopes For Independence Of Ukraine and Byelorussia

NEW YORK. — Hope for the speedy realization of independence for Communist-subjugated Ukraine and Byelorussia was voiced here on March 30 by Dr. Kenneth Colegrove, professor emeritus of Northwestern University of Illinois.

Dr. Colegrove spoke at ceremonies in the Biltmore Hotel marking the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Byelorussia's independence.

Representatives of Ukrainian and other nationalities were present, among them Dr. Stepan Wytwitsky, president of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile, and Eugene Pry-

hodko, who spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian National Rada (Council).

Other speakers were Nicholas Abramtchik, president of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic in exile, who is on a short visit in the United States; the Hon. Francis E. Dorn, Congressman of New York; and Surrogate Judge Joseph A. Cox.

Messages were received from the White House and from Governor Averell Harriman of New York, as well as from Congressmen Vincent J. Delloy, Leonard Farberstein and Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Groundwork Laid For Congress Of World Anti-Communist Groups



Delegates to the Preparatory Conference of the World Anti-Communist Congress For Freedom and Liberation, held March 20-25 in Mexico City, pose before a monument dedicated to Benito Juarez, Mexico's national hero. Second from the right is Walter Dushnyck of New York, representative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at the conference, who wrote the report that follows.

MEXICO CITY. — More than 50 delegates representing 65 nations of the four continents gathered here March 20 to 25 at a Preparatory Conference which adopted plans for the convocation of a World Anti-Communist Congress For Freedom and Liberation in October. Eight of the delegates were Ukrainians.

This significant event is the first successful attempt of world anti-communist groups and movements to organize an effective anti-communist organization which could successfully resist and combat Soviet Russian communist imperialism and enslavement the world over.

The Preparatory Conference was called jointly by the Inter-American Confederation of the Defense of the Continent and the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League when their leaders, Admiral Carlos Penna Botto and Dr. Jorge Prieto Laurens (Inter-American Confederation) and Dr. Ku Cheng-Kang (Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League) met last fall in Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa), and decided to call such a world anti-communist congress.

Among the delegates were the representatives of 65 nations; Asia and Australia—14 nations, Europe—15 nations (Continued on page 2)

U. N. A. DELEGATES ASSEMBLE FOR PRE-CONVENTION TALKS

NEW YORK. — Eighty-two delegates from 60 branches of the Ukrainian National Association in New York and New Jersey assembled here on March 28 for what UNA Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn termed a "small convention".

The meeting, held at the Ukrainian National Home, was called to discuss matters which will figure in the business sessions of the UNA quadrennial convention in Cleveland the week of May 26.

Delegates were told about the new "organizational races" now underway for enrolling more members into the UNA, by which it is hoped to increase the UNA's membership to 73,000 by convention time.

Matters discussed included the increasing of UNA insurance benefits to \$25,000; increasing the age range; lessening the restrictions on certificates in the juvenile department; issuing of new certificates, in particular those for double indemnity; subscription rate of Svoboda, and the removal of the UNA head office from Jersey City to New York or to a more suitable location in New Jersey.

Information was given regarding travel to the convention (the railways offer a reduced fare to groups of 25 or more persons traveling together), and reservations for hotel accommodations.

Those who took part in the deliberations, besides Mr. Halychyn, were Michael Piznak, Supreme vice-president; Roman Slobodian, Supreme treasurer; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme advisor and organizer; P. Kuchma, a member of the Supreme auditing committee; Mrs. Maria Demydchuk, a member of the Supreme board of advisors, and A. Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda. Secretary for the meeting was Nykyforuk of New York.

Shenandoah valley, where the first Ukrainian immigrants to the United States settled, is called the cradle of the Ukrainian National Association as well as of the Ukrainian American community. The first Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States was organized in Shenandoah in 1884, and 10 years later the first UNA convention was held in nearby Shamokin.

executive, and William Huk of Hartford, Conn., said he will run for election to the UNA Supreme Advisory Board.

The two revealed their intentions at a meeting of UNA branch delegates to the quadrennial convention in Cleveland next month. Sixteen delegates were present for the session, which was conducted by Ivan Teliuk, president of the Committee of UNA branches in Connecticut, with the assistance of Dr. William Palidvor as secretary.

Topics discussed included insurance for children, mortuary benefits, rewarding of branch secretaries for their work, subscriptions to Svoboda, and representation of states in the UNA Supreme executive.

SHENANDOAH, Pa. — Representatives and delegates of 14 UNA branches from the hard-coal area of Pennsylvania met here on March 30 with UNA Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn and Supreme vice-president Michael Piznak. They discussed matters pertaining to the general UNA convention which will take place in Cleveland the week of May 26.

Mr. Halychyn observed that in this area UNA membership had fallen from 2,300 to 2,150 in the past four years.

Michael Piznak, UNA Supreme vice-president, discussed possibilities of recruiting young American-born Ukrainians into the ranks of the UNA.

The meeting was called by the Regional Committee of UNA Branches, which re-elected William Naydukh president, Onufrey Kostyuk treasurer and John Chera secretary.

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Children's Camp Available At UNA Estate This Summer

A summer camp for children will be operated this July and August at the pine-studded "Soyuzivka" estate of the Ukrainian National Association near Kerhonkson, N. Y.

The announcement of the establishment of the camp, the first in the UNA's history, was made last week following the meeting of the UNA Supreme executive here.

Location of the camp is the former Rayper estate, a wooded plot of land which adjoins the Soyuzivka grounds. It has two large buildings which have been renovated for sleeping quarters and for a kitchen-dining hall.

Qualified directors, instructors and counselors will supervise and instruct the children.

There are facilities for outdoor camping and a swimming pool specially constructed for the use of children.

The camp will be operated from June 29 to July 26 for girls of 7 to 11 years of age inclusive, and from July 27 to August 23 for boys of the same age group.

Cost of the four-week vacation is \$24.00 a week for children who are members of the UNA, for others the rate is \$30.00 a week. Non-UNA members will be accepted only when available accommodations are not filled by UNA members.

The rate includes lodging, board and complete supervision and care of the children.

Inquiries for further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Ukrainian National Ass'n

Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Applications will be accepted only until May 15.

Top Law Student Admitted to Bar



PHOENIX, Ariz. — Olgord (Jerry) Kalyna, Ukrainian-born graduate of the University of Arizona law college who was top man in the written examinations of the Bar of Arizona recently, was admitted to the bar at formal ceremonies here on March 20.

The Ukrainian lawyer joined the U.S. Air Force in 1949 following studies at Brooklyn College and spent a year of duty in Korea. He was awarded five medals. Later he attended Tuscon (Ariz.) College and the University of Arizona.

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Easteride

Easter, celebrated tomorrow in some of our Ukrainian churches, according to the Gregorian calendar, and then a week from tomorrow, by most Ukrainian churches, according to the old Julian calendar, calls for this commentary...

By now the heavy snows we have endured or enjoyed, according to one's like, have melted. The warm south winds are sweeping in, bringing life to the frozen earth, opening blossoms on the apple trees, although not very many at the time of this writing, and doing their best to fill the land with luxuriant warmth and softness, the clean fresh odor of Spring.

It is Eastertime, these blossoming days in Ukraine, although one cannot have the vaguest notion how much of it is allowed by the atheistic Soviet Russian rulers up in the Kremlin, and their satraps in Ukraine, to be celebrated when the Ukrainian people are denied religious and national freedom.

Still, we can harken back to the times, when after Christmas, amidst the re-awakening of the Winter-long dormant earth, the Ukrainians began celebration of the most festive holidays they enjoyed, and enjoy now if they are permitted to do so.

For exactly forty days before Easter, the Ukrainians, wherever they be on this globe, observe Lent, during which no meat is eaten on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and all social events such as dancing and parties are discontinued. In the churches the flowers and decorations are removed and black ribbons and streamers are substituted. The people dress simply, avoiding colors. All this emphasizes the atmosphere of deep mourning that prevails during the period leading up to the commemoration of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, Our Lord.

Next Thursday, preceding our Good Friday, is called Strastney Chetver (Strastney meaning suffering). It is on this Thursday evening when the Ukrainians will gather in church, and the priest reads the Gospel in twelve intervals, describing the sufferings of Christ while carrying the cross. At every interval each person bows to the floor three times and prays. This custom is also followed throughout Lent during the morning and evening prayer. It symbolizes kissing the path Jesus followed when he carried the cross to Golgotha.

Velika Piatnytsia (Good Friday), is a day of fasting. The older people abstain from food the entire day, having perhaps just tea or water. Services are held in church the entire day, and early in the afternoon the Plashchanitsia is prepared. This is a tapestry or painting on canvas of the body of Jesus Christ. It is placed on a low table, with flowers and candles surrounding it, to resemble the tomb of Jesus.

The church remains open from the time the Plashchanitsia is laid out in church, and all the members of the Parish come to pray. On entering the church they pray and then move forward on their knees to kiss the Plashchanitsia. They do not walk up to it.

It is also customary for every member to go to confession and Holy Communion at Easter. Some go a week or two before, but most of the people prefer to wait until Saturday night before Easter and receive Communion on Easter Sunday.

Here, in this country, the Resurrection services at some of our churches are at midnight or at 6 o'clock in the morning. In the "old country" in pre-war World War II, the Easter service was held very early in the morning, sometimes at 4 or 5 a.m. Every family there went to church without any breakfast, carrying with the baskets full of food, that is to be blessed after service by the priest. The service, contrasting with the previous Lent, was very joyful, the church was decorated with beautiful flowers and colored ribbons and the people wore their best clothes.

The service begins with carrying out of the Plashchanitsia around the church. Everybody participates. The youngsters and the oldsters carry church banners and crosses. Bells are rung after the special wooden kalatalo, which makes a clacking sound, has been rattled. The service is one of joyful celebration. The procession winds its way three times around the church and the people sing "Christ has risen from the dead." The Plashchanitsia is carried into the church and placed on the altar, and the service continues.

An important custom symbolizing the innate Christianity of the Ukrainian people is that practiced when the priest first chants: "Khrystos Voskres (Christ is arisen). The people answer: Voistenu Voskres! (Indeed He has arisen).

In olden times, in Ukraine, the custom was for everyone to kiss the person alongside him, symbolizing love for humanity and forgiveness, the principles on which Christianity is based. The custom had a more practical meaning, too, for in the small villages of Ukraine, where a feud or an argument might arise between persons or groups, this practice served to end the strife, for no one was supposed to leave the church on Easter Sunday still bearing hatred or a grudge against any man or woman.

After the early morning service in Ukraine, the mothers formed a circle about the church with their baskets of food before them. A candle was lit in each basket, and the priest walked about them and blessed the food. Joyously the people then went home for their Easter dinner.

Just as Christmas has its special dishes, so Ukrainian Easter has its paska or babka, a sweet bread made with eggs (about a dozen eggs to a babka), which gives it a lovely golden-yellow color. Mixed with light and dark raisins, it is baked in deep round pans, from which it rises, light and fluffy and delicious. Then there are many other delectable dishes. And, of course, there are the famed decorated Ukrainian Easter eggs, dyed and designed with an artistry that has been handed down for generations, an artistry which many of our younger generation Ukrainian Americans throughout this country have well emulated.

In observing Easter, we, Ukrainian Americans, should cherish and cultivate the religious and the home customs of the traditional Ukrainian way of observing it.

ELECTIONS WITHOUT CHOICE

By A. YURCHENKO

The Soviet Affairs Analysis Service, bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the USSR distributed in the U.S. and Canada by the American Committee for Liberation, recently published this analysis of USSR elections by Prof. A. Yurchenko. A jurist and former associate member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, Prof. Yurchenko is a member of the staff of the Institute for the Study of the USSR. He is also professor of law at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

The term "elections" for the complex and expensive event staged recently by the USSR is a deceptive one. Only one slate, the candidates of the "Communist and non-Party Bloc", ran and there was no way in which the voter could express his disapproval of it—except perhaps by staying away from the polls or spoiling his ballot, both of which are not without their risks to the citizen who employs these methods.

During the first twenty years of Communist rule the system of elections was based on unequal rights for various classes of the population. The former propertied classes were disenfranchised and a greater voice was given to those sections of the population which were most easily influenced by the Communists. Thus the Constitution of the RSFSR (Russian Republic), introduced in 1918, provided that representation to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets would be as follows: one delegate for every 25,000 urban voters (Communist strength was concentrated in the industrial cities) while it took 125,000 rural inhabitants to return one delegate (the countryside being least Communist of all sections of the population). Moreover, balloting was non-secret.

It was not until adoption of the 1936 Constitution that direct, universal and equal suffrage with the secret ballot was introduced. The reason given for this was the fact that the Soviet society had been transformed into one without "exploiters, that the "strength of the Soviet state" had been consolidated to such an extent that it had the genuine support of the whole population. The same constitution, however, provided for a continuation of the dominance of the Communist Party.

Paragraph 126 stated that the Communist Party is "the leading nucleus of all workers' organizations, whether social or state organizations." Paragraph 141 laid down that the right of nominating candidates for elections "is granted to... Communist Party organizations, the trade unions, the co-operative federations, the youth organizations and cultural societies," in other words to bodies completely under direct or indirect Communist control.

It is impossible to nominate candidates who have not been approved by the Party and only candidates from the "Communist and non-Party Bloc" run. Only one candidate is nominated and thus the Soviet elections are very reminiscent of the procedure followed in Fascist Italy under Mussolini. Soviet theoreticians, however, defend this practice on the ground that there is a very high degree of "moral and political unity" among the Soviet electorate, and that the nomination of candidates is the result of such exhaustive discussion among "tens and hundreds of thousands of voters" that only the best qualified individuals are nominated, anyway.

The Soviet voter then, does not have the choice facing his counterpart in a democratic country. In a democracy the voter not only has a choice between individual candidates but also between the political platforms and philosophies of the parties to which they belong.

In the Soviet Union the electoral system is so organized that there is never even a remote possibility of the Communist Party's being voted out of its commanding position in the country even if all the voters boycotted the elections or spoiled all the ballots.

It is interesting that in Communist Poland voters have been given at least a limited choice in that they may choose one from a number of Party-endorsed candidates. But the Soviet citizen is denied even this semblance of democracy at the polls. The regime appears to consider that to give the Soviet voter the opportunity of having a genuine independent choice is an experiment too dangerous to undertake.

Hence, the average Soviet voter, who does not enjoy even the most elementary rights in the nomination of candidates, naturally looks upon elections as a compulsory formality. It is dangerous to vote against the official candidate; it is scarcely less hazardous to stay away from the polls. He is forced to vote, whether he wants to or not, for the official candidate in whose nomination he had no voice. All this, following the standard pattern of totalitarianism, makes for elections without choice.

Poet's Corner

By DIMITRI HORBAY

There's no retreat
From suffering,
From bitter,
Stark despair,
No palliative
To ease the pain
Of wounds cruelly
Stripped bare.

They are beyond
Sympathy's reach,
Tears no longer
Mist their eye,
There's no retreat
From what they feel,
Not even though
They die.

NOT FOR YOUR EYES

My hurt I hide,
I hide it deep,
You will not see
Me wince, nor weep.

But when we part
For our distant spheres,
Then will I brush
Away my tears.

DIAGNOSIS FOR SPRING

Do you read a noble book,
Yet see not a single line?
Slowly sip a rare vintage,
Without a thought to wine?
Take part in a blazing sunset,
And behold not a sign of art?
The malady is rather common—
You've love on your heart!

BOSAY AND THE BLACKBIRDS

By MEXOS LECROW

(4)

"It would mean we could go east into the free lands away from all this. I'm afraid, Bosay, but I'll do it. What have I to lose but this miserable old skin and it's not worth much. I just hope I don't let you down."

"You won't let us down, I'm sure of it. Now to business, how long will it take to make copies of those birds?"

"A few days. I'll have to copy them tomorrow when I'm at the castle."

"All right," put in Bosay, "make sure that you stretch out the repairs long enough for us to have the duplicates ready for the change."

The following morning found Stepan, the goldsmith, and his assistant hard at work in a room of the castle. Bosay had dressed for the part by shaving his moustache, donning spectacles and wearing a loose fitting gown with a little skull cap. It would have taken a

very astute observer to recognize behind these countenances a denizen of the Zaporizhya. The Baron had entered the room and stood by for a few moments while the smith began his preparations. Bosay kept his back turned to the Baron during this time and busied himself by procuring the various tools that would be required by the goldsmith. The six blackbirds, eyes glistening and their gold pedestals gleaming, were arranged on a table.

The Baron clucked around them like a mother hen with her chicks.

"You're sure you can repair them so that these chips and scratches won't be seen?"

"Yes, my lord, it is a most delicate operation and will take careful work but I'm certain I can do it."

"How long will it take?" The goldsmith pursed his lips and pondered.

Anti-Communist Congress

(Continued from page 1)

(including Israel, Japan and South Africa), North and South America—22 nations and the ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) representing 14 nations enslaved by Moscow.

Work of the Conference

The general work of the conference was distributed among various committees, such as the Platform (Convocation) committee, Political Principles and Basic Rules Committee, Political Resolutions Committee, Financial Committee, the Agenda Committee and others. Each committee's chairman or rapporteur reported to the assembly the final draft of his committee's resolution or statement, which was then discussed and accepted by the delegates.

Despite the fact that delegates hailed from various countries and continents there was a general atmosphere of good will and cooperation and a willingness to accomplish their common purpose. There was a marked difference of approach to the problem of communism and Russian imperialism. While the delegates from the Asian countries tended to put the stress on communism as such, the Ukrainian delegates from the United States and Canada, as well as those from Latin America and Europe emphasized the affinity between communism and the traditional Russian imperialism. They contended that Russian imperialism is using international communism as its instrument in the territorial and economic aggrandizement of Russia, and pointed to the recent upheavals in Hungary, Poland and in the USSR itself, where the enslaved peoples rebelled not only against communist tyranny, but against oppressive Russification and economic exploitation perpetrated by Moscow.

The final paragraph of the Platform Resolution (Convocation), stated the following: "Since International Communism is an instrument of Russian imperialism, the struggle against International Communism includes the struggle against Russian imperialism with the clear understanding that the ultimate goal of the struggle for freedom and justice throughout the world is the destruction of International Communism and Russian imperialism, the disintegration of the Russian empire now existing in the form of the USSR and the satellites, and the re-establishment of national independent states on the ethnographic territories of the peoples enslaved by Russia at any period in the past in Eastern and Central Europe and Asia."

In the "Political Statement" which was prepared by the Political Resolutions Committee, the Conference appealed to President Eisenhower to champion the policy of liberation and the cause of general liberation of all peoples. Other resolutions called upon the free world to resist Russian maneuvers for a new "Summit" conference, against the West-East economic trade, against "cultural exchanges," and one resolution called for speedy assistance to anti-communist refugees in Europe and Asia.

The Steering Committee

The conference also elected a Steering Committee, which was

charged with preparation of the World Anti-Communist Congress For Freedom and Liberation. The Congress will take place on October 23, 1958, on the second anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution, and will be held in one of three capitals: Istanbul (Turkey), Athens (Greece) or Lisbon (Portugal).

The fifteen-man Steering Committee includes Dr. Ku Cheng-Kang, Dr. L. George Paik and Dr. Nguyen Huu Thong—Asia; Admiral Carlos Penna Botto, Dr. Jorge Prieto Laurens and Dr. Sergio Fernandez Larrain—Latin America; Hon. Charles Edison and Dr. Lev Dobriansky—United States; Fritz Cramer and George Dallas—Europe; Jaroslav Stetko and General Farakas de Kisbarnak—ABN. In addition, seats have been reserved for the Middle East and South Africa;

General Secretary is Marvin Liebman—United States (New York); Deputy General Secretary, Francis J. McNamara—United States (Washington); Secretary of the Press, Salvador Diaz Verson—Cuba. Regional secretaries are Ernesto de la Fe (Cuba)—Latin America; Alfred E. Gielen (Germany)—Europe, and Inamullah Khan (Pakistan)—Asia.

The agenda of the World Anti-Communist Congress For Freedom and Liberation will include a variety of political subjects, among which are:

"The Soviet Government Directs the International Communist Movement", "Red Mainland China and the International Communist Movement in Asia", "International Communism's Offensive in Free Europe, in Africa and in the Middle East", "The Enslaved Nations in the Soviet Union", (which includes both the non-Russian nations and the satellites), "Marxist Chinese-Soviet Offensive in Asia", "International Communism's Offensive in the Americas", "The Highly Unsuccessful United Nations Organization", and "How to Combat the International Communist Movement."

Prominent Leaders

The Steering Committee includes some of the most prominent anti-communist leaders in the world. The Hon. Charles Edison, chairman, is the son of the famous Thomas Edison and former Governor of the State of New Jersey and former Secretary of the Navy during the Roosevelt administration. Dr. Cheng-Kang is president of the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League, and a high-ranking Chinese statesman; Dr. Paik is president of Yonsei University in Seoul, Korea; and Dr. Thong is secretary general of the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League and an attorney in Saigon, Vietnam.

Admiral Botto is president of the Inter-American Confederation of the Defense of the Continent and chairman of the Brazilian Anti-Communist Crusade in Brazil.

Dr. Laurens is secretary general of the Inter-American Confederation of the Defense of the Continent, former Governor of the State of Mexico and a former leader of the Mexican Parliament.

(Concluded on page 3)

UNA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We have some more questions and answers of general interest concerning the Ukrainian National Association.

Q. My branch secretary says I have to pay 10 cents monthly into the branch treasury for what he calls "administration purposes." How come?

A. Remember that the UNA is a fraternal benefit society and does all of its business through its branches. The branches do not receive any financial aid from the parent organization, so the members contribute 5, 10, or 15 cents monthly so that funds would be available to defray expenses (postage, rent for meeting rooms, stationery etc.) Some of the branches maintain such benefit funds into which participating members contribute 50 cents monthly. These small charges may be considered the same as "club dues," used for the benefit of the members.

Q. My branch officers claim they receive no salary from the UNA. If this is true, why are they working for nothing?

A. It is true. The UNA, being a fraternal benefit society as explained above, does not have salaried agents. Officers of branches are elected to office by the branch members at annual meetings, and they perform their duties because they are loyal UNA members who are interested in the growth and development of their organization. Remember, the UNA is a Ukrainian American organization founded on the broad principle of fraternalism; its main aim is to promote fraternalism among Ukrainian Americans. It is one big happy family.

Q. I am the father of three young children. If I have them become UNA members will certificates each contain a clause to the effect that, if I should die before they become 21 years of age, their certificates will be exempt from dues until they actually become of age?

A. Yes. Such a clause is available. Be sure to let your branch secretary know that you desire the "Payor Benefit Contract" when completing applications for your children.

Q. I became a UNA member in 1955. When will I start receiving dividends?

A. All members who became members on or before December 31, 1955, are eligible to receive dividends if they were in good standing on December 31, 1957. The dividend checks will be dated May 31, 1958, and members are urged to remain in good standing through this date in order to receive their checks promptly.

Q. I didn't receive a dividend check in 1957. How come?

A. You were in suspension at the time the dividends were issued. Since you have become reinstated, however, the UNA will issue a check in your favor soon; you will also receive the 1958 dividend.

Q. I already have one UNA membership certificate. I have decided I need more insurance. Is it possible to get it through the UNA or do I have to get it from one of the big commercial companies?

A. The UNA will be pleased to be of service as long as the age and insurance limitations as stipulated by the UNA By-Laws are not exceeded.

M. Lebed Challenges Canadian To Debate on Ukraine's Status

The Winnipeg Free Press of March 17 reported that Mykola Lebed of New York, general secretary of foreign affairs of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, challenged Winnipeg barrister Wasyly Swystun to debate with him the present situation of Ukraine under Russian domination.

The challenge was issued by Mr. Lebed in Winnipeg on March 16 during an address in the Ukrainian National Federation auditorium before some 800 persons.

Mr. Swystun, who is president of the Association for Cultural Relations With the Ukraine, was addressing an audience of about 700 people in the Playhouse auditorium at the same time about his second visit to Soviet Russia and Ukraine.

Mr. Lebed said he did not know Mr. Swystun's political convictions, but he was sure that "even a Ukrainian Communist must be able to see that Ukraine is enslaved by Soviet Russia."

Mr. Swystun told his audience that general conditions in Soviet Ukraine have much improved since 1955, when he first visited the country. He also said he had a personal interview with Nikita Khrushchev on trade relations between Canada and Russia, and had learned that the income of Ukrainian villagers had increased by one-third in the last three years.

In welcoming Mr. Lebed, M.

Porohecky, editor of New Pathway, said the request that Mr. Swystun discuss what was going on in Ukraine was a good one.

Other speakers at the Lebed meeting were Dr. W. Kushnir, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; W. Kochan, its executive director, and Mrs. E. Dyma.

At a meeting held the day before, Mr. Lebed reported that an anti-Communist underground movement is gathering strength in Soviet Ukraine. He told of Soviet Russian concern about the movement known as UHVR—the underground movement itself.

Mr. Lebed said he is making an appeal that "the many nations subjugated at the present time be given hope and at least moral support in their fight for independence and liberation."

During the Nazi occupation of Ukraine, Mr. Lebed was with the Ukrainian underground. He was pictured in posters as "wanted" by the Gestapo and if possible "to be taken alive." His wife and 14-month-old daughter were imprisoned but later were transferred to "house arrest" and escaped to Yugoslavia after being freed by Lebed with the help of the underground.

Mr. Lebed came to the United States in 1949 and appeared as a witness before the House of Representatives Select Committee on Communist Aggression in 1954.

"It is difficult to say, my lord four or five days."

"That long?" "Well, as I have explained, this is very delicate work and I would not wish to chance cracking one of the birds."

The Baron turned gray at the thought.

"All right, all right," he expostulated, "make it as fast as you can. I want to leave for the Crimea by Friday at the latest."

"We will do our very best, my lord."

The Baron stamped out of the room but a steward immediately replaced him. It was obvious that the Baron intended to keep an eye on the workmen and the blackbirds. He did not propose to give the blackbirds an opportunity to fly away.

"We've got a watchdog I see," muttered Bosay.

"Yes, the Baron isn't taking any chance."

"We'll surprise our friend the Baron, even at that."

At the goldsmith's that evening, Bosay and Panas sat watching Stepan working energetically modelling the

duplicate blackbirds.

"Will you be able to do it?" Bosay inquired.

"It won't be easy but I'll manage. The first one is the most difficult. Once I get it right the others will be less of a problem. Getting the color of the gold just right will be a job as well as cutting the glass for the eyes. Fortunately, I've talked a friend of mine into doing the imitation diamonds for us. He's a master at his craft and I'm afraid he will expect us to make it worth his while."

"We will," Bosay.

"How do you plan to make the switch?" asked Panas.

"I'm not certain yet," replied Bosay, "but I have the glimmering of an idea."

"I hope the Baron will not be examining these duplicates too closely," put in Stepan.

"He won't be examining them at all."

"What do you mean?" asked Panas and the goldsmith in unison.

"When the work on the real blackbirds is completed we will show them to the Baron. He will examine them, as closely as he likes, and we'll return

them to the case. That is when we will make the change."

"But supposing the opportunity does not present itself?" objected Panas.

"We've got to make the opportunity present itself," Bosay replied grimly.

The duplicates were ready in three days and Bosay could not help but marvel at the excellence of the work done by Stepan.

"You'd have to be pretty smart to tell the copies from the originals, I would say."

The old man shook his head dubiously.

"I hope the glass doesn't give us away and I'm not too sure about the weight. They may be just a bit light."

"I'd never be able to tell."

"Will you make the substitution today?" Panas asked.

"Yes, we've been stalling for time at the Castle. The work on the originals has been finished for some time."

"How will you get these birds into the Castle?"

"Like this," said Bosay, opening up his cloak. In the inner lining of the cloak Panas saw three pockets sewn into

each side. Into these pockets Bosay proceeded to conceal the bogus blackbirds.

Panas whistled in surprise.

"I was wondering why you decked yourself out in that loose fitting cloak. That's ideal, it really is. No one would ever dream that you had the blackbirds on you."

"Good! Now, let's go and put one over on the Baron!"

The Baron stood near the window, inspecting the blackbirds carefully in the light while the goldsmith and his assistant stood beside the table on which the case for the blackbirds was set.

The Baron took a long time over his examination, grunting and muttering to himself.

"You did a good job, smith," he conceded, almost grudgingly. "I'm sure the Sultan will be most pleased when he sees these beauties again. Bring the case here so that I can put them away."

(To be continued)

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Всьому
Українському Громадянству
**ROY AUTO BODY
WORKS**
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TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Tel.: ME 1-4360

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Tel.: ME 1-4360

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Приятелям і Покупцям від
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Релігійний утвар
Картки з побаж. на всі нагоди.
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Staten Island 1, N. Y.
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**EDDIE'S
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208 McLean Ave.
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італійських обідів.
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L. I. Tel.: TW 6-0795
117-11 Hillside Ave., Richmond
Hill, L. I. — Tel.: VI 6-9740

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Всім Українцям від
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ВЕЛИКОДНІ ПОБАЖАННЯ
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Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y.
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від
**NEILSEN'S
SHOPPERS
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Крамниця в
Portchester, Scarsdale,
Bronxville, Old Greenwich,
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White Plains.

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від
**PETER JAREMA
Funeral Home**
129 East 7th St., New York City
(Betw. 1st Ave. & Ave "A")
ORchard 4-2568

ВЕЛИКОДНІ ПОБАЖАННЯ
нашим Українським
Приятелям і Покупцям
від
**MIXAN — KUCERA
Funeral Homes, Inc.**
362 E. 72nd St. New York 21, N.Y.
23-86 31st St., Astoria, L. I.
Tel.: RAVenswood 8-0278

ВЕЛИКОДНІ ПОБАЖАННЯ
від
ISRAEL STREGER, Inc.
31 Center Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel.: NE 2-6869

ВЕЛИКОДНІ ПОБАЖАННЯ
від
H. & H. BODY SHOP
706 Saw Mill River Road
Ardsley, New York
Tel. DO 3-4016

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Напроти даром паркувальна
площа.
Скотира доставля.
368 Van Duzer (near Beach)
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
Gibraltar 7-1342

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