

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



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Russian Regarded As Language of Communism, Says Sen. Douglas

"Apparently none of the people in authority at the Voice of America is aware of the fact that the Russian language is regarded as the mother tongue of communism and a target for the contempt of the enslaved non-Russian people," declared Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, in the Senate of the United States, on Saturday, August 23, 1958, as reported in the Congressional Record of the Memorandum on the Prospect of Another Summit Conference, submitted to President Dwight D. Eisenhower by the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent, together with the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the U.S.S.R.

position of establishing an adequate defense system to meet the aggressive challenge of the Red dictatorship, a challenge which has for its ultimate goal the complete takeover of every country of the world. Therefore the people of the captive nations upon whom the Communist rule has been imposed by force are in the front lines fighting in defense of the same liberties and human values the free world has organized to preserve."

Underground Warfare Against Soviets

Dwelling upon the type of warfare carried on by the people behind the Iron Curtain against the alien regimes which control those countries, the Senator declared that this warfare "is not warfare as we know it in the historical or classical sense. It is an ideological warfare, in which the people refuse to accept the doctrines and the programs of the alien regimes holding control over them."

"It is now always characterized," the Senator continued, "by open revolts against those regimes, such as the well-known uprisings in East Germany in 1953, the Polish revolts in the spring of 1956, and the Hungarian freedom revolution of October 1956. These aspects of the war are well known to everyone because it was impossible for the Kremlin to keep them from public notice."

Sen. Douglas then went on to correctly point out that "What the free world hears little about are activities of countless individuals in all the captive countries who refuse to reconcile themselves to alien occupation and thus find many ways to hinder, disrupt, and even destroy, the programs launched by the controlling regimes. All of this contributes immeasurably to defeating the efforts of the Kremlin to consolidate its hold upon the captive countries and weld them into a power force to hurl against the free world."

Their Cause Is Our Cause

Senator Douglas emphasized that he "felt it to be in our self-interest to find suitable occasions to let the people behind the Iron Curtain know that their cause is our cause, that their victory would be our victory, just as how their defeat would be a hard blow against the cause of human freedom as well as increasing the dangers of all-out war."

Ukrainian Voice of America Broadcasts Reduced

Senator Douglas, in preliminary remarks to the above statement, declared that "I have learned that broadcast times of the Voice [of America] in the native languages of Estonia, Latvia, and Ukraine have been cut in half and that staffs of these services are now being drastically reduced. There is the additional prospect that in the next several weeks the native language broadcasts to Georgia, Albania, and Slovenia will be eliminated."

Russian Language Voice Broadcasts Expanded

"At the same time, I am reliably informed that the broadcasts of the Voice of America in the Russian language have been greatly expanded. It is now planned to broadcast the American point on world affairs to the people of the captive nations in the Russian language."

(Here follows the statement quoted in the opening paragraph of this report) "Speaking to the people of the captive nations in the language of their oppressor stands as a tragic example of how to make enemies and alienate people in a strategic area of the world. Senator Douglas declared, moreover, that—"It has long been my conviction that the life-and-death struggle which goes on behind the Iron Curtain is, in every sense of the word, our own struggle. I say this because so much of our vast national strength and resources have of necessity been committed to the defense of the free world. The free world has been forced to a po-

Ukrainian Engineers Society of N.A. Holds Its Second Convention

Held under the auspices of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America. Among the delegates from branches of the society were those from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and New York City. The Presidium of the convention consisted of the following: Honorary Chairman, Mr. Rizhevsky, Chairman, Prof. E. Wertyporokh, Co-Chairman, Mr. Kaplysty, Secretaries, Messrs Klovan and Cebulsky.

The meeting was held, aside from its own purposes, to observe the 60th anniversary of the Kiev Polytechnical Institute, and also the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian Polytechnical Institute "Osnova" of Lviv.

The convention was opened Saturday afternoon by Archbishop Ivan Zhukovsky, head of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America. He welcomed all the members of the organization and representatives of other organizations as well.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society of America was represented at the meeting by Prof. M. Zayciw and Prof. W. Sichinsky, the Ukrainian Technical Society by Prof. Drabaty, the Ukrainian Medical Society by Dr. Sichinsky, the Ukrainian Institute of America by its Director Julian Revay, the Shevchenko Scientific Society of Canada by Prof. E. Wertyporokh, who in his representative capacity was co-host to the conventioners.

Among those present was Mrs. Didensky, of Cleveland, Ohio, widow of the founder of the original Lviv students society.

Mr. Zhukowsky formally welcomed Mr. Ryzhevsky, the latter an honorary member of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America.

Dr. Coleman Praises Congressman W. Cretella

Dr. Arthur Pruden Coleman, President of Alliance College, a long time friend of the Ukrainian people, who during his Columbia University faculty years lectured on Ukrainian culture and literature, and was author of the "Brief Survey of Ukrainian Literature," based on one of his lectures, wrote last September 2nd the following letter to Congressman W. Cretella, M.C., House Office Building, Washington, D. C., the contents of which are self-explanatory:

Dear Congressman Cretella: Since I was born in Connecticut and have a summer place in Cheshire which I believe is in your District, I was very pleased to read in the July Ukrainian Bulletin that you are taking up the Cause of the enslaved nations between Germany and the Soviet Union. Alliance College, sponsored as it is by the Polish National Alliance, is the leading undergraduate center for studies in the above Mid-Zone. I hope you will call on us for information and that we may meet next summer when I expect to be in Cheshire, if we do not happily meet before then. Sincerely and gratefully yours, DR. A. P. COLEMAN President

Palance to Film Drama in Africa

"Kimberley," a story of contemporary drama in the South African diamond fields, has been purchased by Jack Palance for independent production. Completed and awaited releases are "Topolodomo," filmed in Mexico; "Ten Seconds to Hell," in Berlin; and "The Man Inside," in England.

Mr. Palance, famed American movie star, son of Ukrainian immigrant parents is now owner of the Cody Produc-

Executive and Auditing Bodies of UUARC Hold Pre-Convention Meeting

On the eve of the 6th Convention (General Meeting as it is also called) of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which is to take place Saturday and Sunday, September 27-28 of this year in Philadelphia, a meeting of the Executive Board of the UUARC took place last Saturday, September 10th, at the UUARC headquarters, 866 North 7th street, Philadelphia.

Members of the Executive Board in attendance were UUARC President, Dr. Walter Gallan, and its three Vice-Presidents, namely, Dr. M. Stakhiv, of Scranton, Pa., Michael Piznak, Counselor-at-Law of New York City, Mrs. Helen Lototsky of Philadelphia; Executive Director, Wasyl Mudry; and Treasurer J. Kharambura. On Friday and Saturday, inclusive, the Auditing Committee of the UUARC held its meetings, too, for the purpose of examining the books, records and accounts of this nationally representative organization which down through the years since its founding in 1944, has done such a wonderful job in bringing to this country about 50,000 former war displaced Ukrainian persons and some additional 10,000 persons over into Canada and other countries, and resettling them in their new-found lands, and which, at present, is doing its best to help to bring over from Europe the "hard core" of Ukrainian displaced persons there for the purpose of resettling and rehabilitating them in the free world.

Members of the UUARC Auditing Committee who took part in the two-day meeting were as follows: Messrs A. Zahrodsky, Roman Slobodian, Wasyl Dowhan, Ivan Kedryn-Rudnitsky, and Mrs. Katherine Peleshok.

Saturday afternoon, a special meeting was held, under the chairmanship of Dr. Walter Gallan, of three members of the Executive Board—Messrs W. Mudry, Dr. M. Stakhiv and D. Kharambura, and three members of the Auditing Committee—Messrs Wasyl Dowhan, Ivan Kedryn-Rudnitsky and Roman Slobodian, together with two coopted members by the UUARC Board of Directors as its members, Messrs Dmytro Halychyn and Antin Batiuk.

All these meetings dealt with the financial status of the UUARC and the reports which will be presented by its officers at the coming convention.

At last weekend's meeting, it was brought out that the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee has extended its relief, resettlement, and general humanitarian work into Poland and Yugoslavia, both of which are behind the Iron Curtain.

Strong recommendations were also made at the meeting that efforts, should be exercised to have at the coming 6th Convention of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee a very large representation of Ukrainian American younger generation and youth, as delegates of their UUARC branches and as interested guests. It was pointed out by Dr. Gallan, that in the establishment of UUARC the young American born and raised generation played a prominent part.

The last convention of the UUARC took place November 13, 1955.

15 Tourists From the Soviet Join Trot-skyites For a Night

A fine reportorial, and editorially slanted, job was done by Warren Pack of the New York Journal-American (September 20, 1958 number) under the above headlined story, with an equally fine sub-head "Food and Drink Outrun Yonkers Horses."

Here runs the story (quote): Fifteen Russian tourists headed home today and would not it be terrible if the folks in the Kremlin discovered that for one night in America they were "trot-skyites."

Yonkers Raceway was host last night to the Soviet travelers, and it turned out to be a night of vodka, roast beef, strawberry shortcake, vodka, beer, vodka and plenty of toasts—with vodka, naturally.

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Erection of Shevchenko Monument In Washington in the Planning

In consonance with the resolution passed at the 24th convention of the Ukrainian National Association held last May in Cleveland, Ohio, and in followance of its directive, the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA, convened on Thursday, September 4th at the Soyuzivka, UNA Estate in the Catskills, deliberated and decided upon the practical measures necessary to bring into being the erection of a statue-monument in Washington, D. C., of that great Ukrainian poet, patriot and martyr, Taras Shevchenko, who in one of his poems longingly referred to that land of freedom as "the land of George Washington."

Other points of interest concerning the UNA Supreme Executive Committee meeting, were (1) the acceleration of the Sports Program of the UNA, with Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice President of the UNA as its Director, and (2) to expand the Ukrainian cultural and sport facilities offered at the Soyuzivka, and provide even more commodious quarters for same, and for children's summer camp at the Soyuzivka as well.

Conducted by UNA Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, the meeting included among its other participants Supreme Vice President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice Presidentess Mrs. Anne Herman, Supreme Secretary Yaroslav Padoch, Supreme Treasurer Roman Slobodian. Taking part, also, in the deliberations, were Svoboda editor-in-chief Anton Dragan, and Soyuzivka Manager Daniel Slobodian, and assistant W. Kwas.

It will truly be something grand and inspiring to have the statue of the prophet of Ukraine's freedom set up in the capital of our country, the USA, the staunch defender of the freedom of all peoples.

Over 1 Thousand Attended Sports And Cultural Events at Soyuzivka

During the past Labor Day weekend, the Soyuzivka—by now well established in fame as one of the finest resorts in this country, and which is part and parcel of the Ukrainian National Association progress, and is located in the picturesque Catskill Mountains near Kerhonkson, New York—was well nigh flooded with permanent and transient vacationists, and by some one thousand visitors who came to witness sport and cultural events that took place over that weekend.

The first was the Ukrainian American and Canadian Champion Tennis Tournament, arranged by the Carpathian Skis Club of New York City directed by Mr. Bohdan Rak.

The second was composed of light stage bits, presented by the Vesely (Happy) Lviv Theatrical Group, composed of former players of the original Lviv, Western Ukraine theatre group.

Starring in their playing and singing roles were Mr. and Mrs. George Lawriwsky, Mrs. Lydia Shasharowsky - Chepil and Mrs. Maria Lysiak.

The group presented portions of their former Lviv repertoire and sketches of the New World dramatic art, all Ukrainian.

Trophies were presented to the winners by Mr. Roman Slobodian, Mr. Daniel Slobodian, Manager of the UNA Estate (Soyuzivka) his assistant, Mr. Volodimir Kwas, and Mr. Taras Hryciak.

The trophies were those of the Ukrainian National Association, its organ "Svoboda," and of the Ukrainian Sport Center of America and Canada.

RESOLUTIONS 25th ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION—UYL-NA, Inc. CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1958

We the delegates and representatives of Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian youth clubs all of which are organized as the UYL-NA have gathered on this Labor Day week-end of 1958 to discuss and deliberate problems which have a direct bearing upon all of our youth in our two great countries. It is a pleasure and a privilege for all of us to note that this is the UYL-NA's 25th anniversary, its Silver Jubilee, and we can all with just pride point to a record of progressive accomplishment during the past 2 1/2 decades. To high-light the purposes for which we have convened and on this late to underscore our thoughts and ideas in the light of present day events, we do state:

I. Whereas: the history of the UYL-NA for the past 25 years is a brilliant record of Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian youth working in harmony and cooperation for the general welfare of their respective countries, and

Whereas: the UYL-NA, through its national and club activities and publishing the Trend, Trendette, and the first book in English on Ukrainian Arts, has contributed greatly to the objective and authentic dissemination of information about Ukraine and its people, and

Whereas: the UYL-NA since its inception has constantly supported the cause for freedom and independence for the Ukrainian people and has cooperated wholeheartedly with other organizations in carrying on this activity, now therefore. We do Resolve: to continue the exemplary work of the past 25 years but do it on a broader basis with increased emphasis on enlarging the membership in the League and by urging a greater number of our young people to take an active part in its program. II. Whereas: the welfare of our respective countries, United States and Canada, depends more (Concluded on page 3)

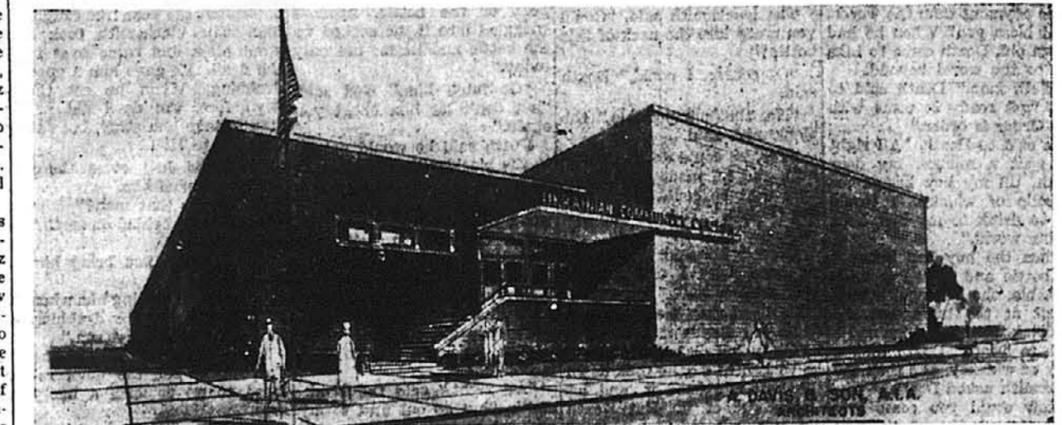
The Problem of Assimilation

Down through the decades from the very beginning of the emigration to America of non-Anglo-Saxon groups from Eastern, Central and South European countries, the problems of their assimilation here has been one of their most perplexing problems, and with it the problem of Americans most interested in creating the best American society possible.

They and the immigrants have down through so many years advocated that the best elements of old American life should be integrated with all of the best elements of the life of the immigrants, in order to create the best America possible. They have opposed vigorously the so-called assimilation of immigrants and their American born and raised children, and with the loss of their national identity and their cultural heritage, culture, language and all which they inherited from the "old country."

All this pertains not only to the Ukrainian, German and the Italian people, but to the Jews themselves, who are worried not only about the assimilation of their kinsmen here

in America, but also the same in 26 countries in all. On Sunday, August 7th—just by way of example of the latter—The New York Times reports that The Rev. Dr. Joachim Prinz, president of the American Jewish Congress, said that a continuing process of assimilation and disintegration threaten the future existence of the Jewish people. Addressing a meeting of the national executive committee of the organization in the Stephen Wise Congress House, 15 East 84th street, Dr. Prinz called on the Jewish community to mobilize its resources to help guarantee the future existence of the Jewish people. He urged convening a national conference to study problem. "Reports from countries as far apart as India and Argentina made it clear," Dr. Prinz said, "that the Jewish people have entered a completely new era in history. Jewish communities in the free world no longer fear that they might be physically wiped out\*\*\*. But it is precisely this enjoyment of liberty and the successful integration of Jews communities that pose today's central problem of the Jewish people."



NEW UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME IN JERSEY CITY, N. J., TO BE DEDICATED TOMORROW. (See story on Page 3)



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**Needed: More Emphasis On The Ukrainian Cause**

The term Ukrainian Cause is a simple one, yet in these two words is compressed the heroic saga of the terrible and costly in life struggle of the Ukrainian people to free themselves and their native land Ukraine of foreign rule and domination.

That saga constitutes some of the most brilliant and inspiring chapters in the history of mankind.

It is episodic in nature, continued from year to year, one decade after another, and century after another.

Its conclusion is yet to come, and God grant that it will come soon, and within our lifetime we ardently hope, in the form of a Victorious Ukrainian Cause, in form of the winning back from the present-day occupant of Ukraine, Communist Soviet Russia, the Ukrainian National Republic which came into being forty years ago but a few years afterward was smashed to bits by external and internal communist and other enemies.

We write these "nutshell" lines in order to remind some of our young people of the truth underlying them and, also, with the purpose of jolting them back to a comprehension and appreciation of that truth.

We write these lines, too, for the purpose of making them more active supporters of the Ukrainian Cause, in every manner that is made possible for them to aid their kinsmen in enslaved Ukraine through the democratic processes of the American way of life.

A bit too many of them, we are afraid, have rather shunned the Ukrainian Cause, and have been neglectful in doing what they could do for it, much to the chagrin of their fathers and forefathers.

What, in our estimation, is worse, is that some of the more benighted ones among them in this respect, have overtly and covertly expressed their opinion that the Ukrainian Cause, the Ukrainian National Liberation Movement, is but just "politics," and therefore "we should not go into politics." Here we quote verse and chapter, and thereby present all the evidence necessary to prove our case.

In applying the label "politics" to the Ukrainian cause, the innocents—we charitably call them such—betray an ignorance of the meaning of the word. They should consult a dictionary, ranging from the many-volumed Oxford Dictionary to the 50 cent one they can pick at a newspaper stand. They will learn from it that (and here we need not quote from any of them for lack of space) "politics" in any and every sense of the word is not applicable in the least to the struggle of a people, a nation, to become free and independent. As one could colloquially express it, "why don't these wisecracks wise up" as to their application of the word "politics" to the Ukrainian Cause, and learn the true meanings of the two terms.

Now, to come to a further point. So many of these innocents have managed to sway their fellow innocents, and, in a sense, brainwash them of their original idealism and convictions pertaining to the Uk-

rainian Cause, to the extent that, let us say, at the conventions of the three Ukrainian youth leagues, namely, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, the Ukrainian Orthodox League, there has been during the past number of years hardly a whisper during the talks and the discussions on how the league members can aid their kinsmen to liberate themselves from Soviet Russian genocidal rule of the Ukrainian people.

What, to our way of thinking, is most unpardonable is that the fault here lies not among the youth itself but among the former youth, now adults, who compose the vast majority of the members of these leagues.

Fortunately, the resolutions passed at the 25th anniversary convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America had the following "Whereas" clause:

"The UYL-NA since its inception has consistently supported the cause for freedom and independence for the Ukrainian people and has cooperated wholeheartedly with other organizations in carrying on this activity" . . . and the following "We Do Resolve" that these members will "vigorously support and participate in the activities of the Ukrainian Fraternal Societies in our (USA, Canada) countries, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America . . ." organizations which have morally and materially aided the Ukrainian Cause.

Unfortunately, however, although this resolution was unanimously passed by the delegates at the convention, there was no discussion on the floor prior and subsequent to its passage—and we followed it closely—on what each delegate and the club had done during the past convention year to aid that cause, how he or she, or that and this, had contributed, for instance, to the Ukrainian National Fund of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, what he, etc., has done to purchase the various English-language books on Ukrainian history and culture, written by prominent Americans and published by leading American publishing houses with the unassuming but strong financial and editorial support of the Ukrainian National Association; with one bright exception prevailing, in respect to the UYL-NA's fine Ukrainian Arts Book.

Such discussions should have been held, and some pep talks given, in order to galvanize into action the patriotically inclined Ukrainian American and Canadian delegates, and to rout out the innocents, who call support of the Ukrainian Cause as being "politics."

We trust that the executives of the UYL-NA, the UCYL, and the UOL will make a strong effort during the coming year's campaign to strengthen their respective organizations to make their members more conscious of their duties to help liberate Ukraine and be more effective in their demonstration of the same.

**Off the Editor's Desk**

In the report last Saturday on this page of the 25th anniversary convention banquet of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America, held Saturday, August 30th, inadvertently there was made no mention of the fact that the Banquet Toastmaster was Mr. Joseph Lesaw-

yer of New York City, Supreme Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association, and that one of the principal speakers at the banquet, one who introduced Dr. Sas-Jaworsky, was Mr. Michael Piznak, New York Counselor-at-Law, and Treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

**THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION**

**By CLARENCE A. MANNING**  
The opening of the new school year will show how far American educators during the summer have come to any serious conclusions about the problems that confront American education and how far they have succeeded in correcting some of the most unfortunate gaps in it. The controversy over desegregation in the South has overshadowed many aspects of the question and so has the dispute in various places in the North and West about schools that have become inferior for reasons affecting either the student body or the teachers. All these disputes and questions can be used with destructive force against the United States abroad, especially in Asia and Africa, but they form a relatively minor problem as compared with the great one, what to teach and, the coordinate one, how much to teach individual student.

There is no dispute that so far many of the reports which have been submitted have not solved the problem. There are failures all along the line due to improper teaching, faulty methods of instruction and supervision, lack of discipline, the disinclination of the students to study, and the wrong use of the available funds both for school construction and school equipment. Yet these again are but minor symptoms of the main problem.

That is the proper evaluation of the modern world with its vast advances in the sciences, the growing relationship of all parts of the world to the immediate affairs of any one country and the general rise in the requirements put on the individual if he is to serve as an adult member of society. At the same time the mere fact that such a power as the Soviet Union could arise to menace the gains of the more developed nations and the more advanced cultures is sufficient proof that something has gone wrong.

In the past it was quite sufficient to educate men and women for life in their own communities. The very principle of American representative government was that a community could produce a person whom his fellows would choose to represent them in a broader field and so to the top. That is still valid but the problems that touch the individual citizen demand his wider acquaintance personally with the problems of the world and of science, but unfortunately he has only the same number of years to learn to play his role on a vastly widened stage, for man as a physical being is still subject to the same laws of birth, maturity and decay as he was ten thousand year ago and the increase in the average length of life does not guarantee that he can be active for many more years than he was before.

**American Policy—Best Education Possible**

The United States has dedicated itself to the belief that every child, regardless of race, color or religion, wealth or poverty, should receive the best education of which it is capable. Unlike the totalitarian systems or class regimes, it believes as an ideal that if this could be carried but, society and the state would profit for they could rely upon the voluntary efforts of all the citizens to serve the state and society in best possible way. It is due to this ideal that the Americans have gone as far as they have in providing supplemental systems for the less able students or those who have shown talent in only one direction and are unable to make sufficient progress in others. These attempts have sometimes been sugarcoated as schools for exceptional children or they have been given some other fancy name to keep from prejudicing society about their graduates and to save these last from

**Basic Features of the Curriculum**

The basic features of the curriculum are still valid. The average boy or girl must know how to read, write, and work with figures just as in the past but in a civilization founded, as ours is, on the use of electricity and gasoline, on physics and chemistry, here must be found time to include a fundamental knowledge of modern science. It is probably true that the average boy and young man can tinker successfully with an automobile engine but there should be given also some more basic acquaintance with the scientific possibilities of the machines with which he plays around.

**THE BLACKSMITH AND DEATH**

(A folk-tale of Carpatho-Ukrainians)

There once lived a blacksmith, who, for the many years that he had worked, received from the people hardly any other payment than the words, "God bless you" When he had grown old, Death came to take him to the world beyond.

"Well, man," Death said to him, "get ready to come with me. Order is order."

He said to Death, "All right but wait a minute, my dear Death, till my boy brings me a bottle of whisky. I would like to drink to my last hour in this world."

When the boy had brought the bottle and placed it upon the table, the blacksmith took a seat at the table, but did not drink. He offered instead a drink to Death. Death took a drink of whiskey, and then the blacksmith asked Death,

"How could you come into house when the door was closed?"

Death said, "O, well, I can pass through a keyhole, or even through the ear of a needle."

The blacksmith said, "Could you creep into the neck of this bottle?"

"Of course, I could," Death said.

"No, that's impossible," the blacksmith said.

"Yes, he could do it, Death" said, and he made himself so long that he could creep into the bottle. The blacksmith then corked it up.

"Now," he said, "you will sit here, why I will live as long as I wish."

He lived then many a year, while his Death stood in the bottle in his dish-shelf. When he wished to die, he took down the bottle, opened it, and let Death out of it. But Death did not take him, but went straight to God.

**PEOPLE TO PEOPLE ACTIVITIES At Home and Abroad**

**Leadership of the U.S. Foreign Language Press Praised—**Commenting on the importance of the American foreign-language (nationality) press in politics, Jack Redding, in his new book *Inside the Democratic Party* (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., N. Y.), says: "Most foreign language papers practice a personal journalism which the mass newspapers of the regular press have lost. . . . To survive, these papers must exert leadership among their readers, and, because of this, are a most effective publicity medium." An entire chapter of the Redding book is devoted to the important part played by nationality groups in the 1948 campaign. This was largely due, he says, to the leadership of the editors, whose readers are, because of close contacts abroad, more apt to be intelligently concerned over foreign policy than other Americans. Today, according to 1957 statistics compiled by the Common Council for American Unity, the foreign language press in the U.S. includes 833 publications in 39 languages other than English: 77 dailies, 278 semi-weeklies and weeklies, 357 semi-monthlies and monthlies, and 120 publications of lesser frequency. The total domestic circulation is over 5,027,000, plus an additional 1,117,000 circulation in Latin America of Portuguese and Spanish trade journals published in the United States.

**America-Italy Society of New York**—Recently, the America-Italy Society gave wide distribution to reprints of a ten-page article on "American Studies in Italy," which appeared in the spring issue of the *South Atlantic Quarterly*. This is just one of the many activities carried on by the Society to bring about

close cultural relations between the United States and Italy. The Society arranges lectures in the U.S. by Americans and Europeans on Italian literature, music, art, industry, politics, trade and travel. It helps American and Italian scholars and professional people get in touch with their counterparts in the two countries, disseminates Italian books and magazines of interest to Americans, and, because of its close contacts with the Italian community in the U.S., serves as an information center on Italian-American organizations and agencies. Members of the Society—which recently passed the 1,000 mark—include prominent Italian Americans and business corporations, as well as many persons of other origins interested in Italy and its culture. Officers of the America-Italy Society, located at 22 E. 60 St., N.Y., are Peter Grimm, President, and A. Ferdinand Engel, Executive Secretary.

**A Joint Study on Scandinavian Literature**—The American-Scandinavian Foundation (127 E. 73 St., N.Y., Raymond Dennett, President) recently published as its first book for 1958 *A History of Danish Literature* by Prof. Phillip M. Mitchell of the University of Kansas. The volume is the result of close cooperation between the Foundation, the Council for Danish Cultural Work Abroad, and the Gyldendal Publishing Company of Copenhagen. It is the fourth in a series of histories and literary histories on Scandinavia sponsored by the Foundation. The first three were Larsen's *A History of Norway*, Beyer's *History of Norwegian Literature and Einarsson's History of Icelandic Literature*. This project in literary history is but one among the Foundation's many activities.

**Importance of the Study of Languages**  
In the same way a study of languages, history and culture can no longer be restricted to those within the grand tour of the eighteenth century when the range of subjects now taught began to take shape. The average young man and woman should not be introduced through service in the Army, Navy or Air Corps to the rudiments of world history or exposed by travel or accident to a realization that there are peoples playing an important role in the world of which he has never even heard. That was the experience of far too many in both World Wars which brought home to the average American for the first time that there were other continents and peoples. Somehow the way must be found to bring that knowledge in a brief and compact but clear form into the schools. It will mean great changes in our present set up and one step toward that is the instruction of young men and women of Ukrainian or other origin in the language of their parents and the due recognition of their knowledge by the appropriate institutions of learning.

**Importance of Public Consciousness**  
Once the public consciousness, that vague but all-powerful factor in a free country, can decide what in general a normal young person should be expected to know, the way will be open for a satisfactory adjustment of the schools both to the talented and these unable to keep up the pace demanded. So far that has been lacking although for years the way has been open for the young man or woman of ability and energy to push his way through the obstacles that seem to surround him. In the past as in the present those obstacles have insurmountable to the lukewarm or they have served as excuses for failure. It is time for the public and the schools to give up a tendency to regard educating according to ability as undemocratic. A society that is willing to accept the awarding of prizes and awards for physical efficiency as democratic should not feel it undemocratic to reward mental ability. Once it is willing to do so, the American schools can proceed to their real task. Minor problems as integration will disappear and the nation can proceed along its path of educating all its students to the best of their ability. In many ways it will change the appearances and outward form of the schools but not the essence toward which the American people have been striving for almost two two centuries.

**Where have you been so long? God asked Death.**  
Death said, "That blacksmith whom I was sent to bring over treated me to a glass of whisky, and after I had a drink, he asked me whether I could creep into the neck of the bottle. After I wriggled into it, he corked up the bottle and let me out only today."

"Go fetch him," God said, "but don't let him cheat you again."

Death said he would not go to the blacksmith any more as he was a dangerous man.

"Well," God said, "if you won't then some else will."

The devils from hell were ready to go for the blacksmith. One devil was chosen to go. When he came to the blacksmith, he said to him,

"As you did not care to go to God, now you will go with me."

"All right," said the blacksmith, "but go out first to my orchard, and pluck some pears so that we may have some-

thing to eat during our trip down."

The devil went to the orchard to shake down some pears. But the blacksmith had a pear tree that would not let free anybody who grasped its trunk. The devil started to shake, but the pear tree caught him. The blacksmith took a stout stick and came over to the devil. He gave him a good drubbing. When he set the devil free, the devil did not stop to take him away, but ran straight to Hell.

When he had come there, Lucifer asked him,

"Where is that man?"

"He stayed behind on earth," the devil said.

"Why didn't you bring him with you?"

"How could I bring him when he gave me such a drubbing that I could hardly run."

Lucifer sent him back to the blacksmith, but the devil refused to go to such a nasty man.

In the meantime the blacksmith had fashioned himself a

**UNA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Q. My father, who is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, receives the Svo-boda. Recently his branch secretary told him his dues were increased by 15 cents monthly. How come?

A. The recent UNA convention approved a 15 cents monthly increase in the Svo-boda rate in order to offset increased postal expenses.

Q. I tried to make arrangements with my branch officers for one of them to call at my home to collect the dues for me, family, and they refused. I haven't got the time to go to the branch meetings and pay the dues there. I have just been notified that my dues are overdue. This is a sad state of affairs and I want to know why someone can't call at my home and collect the dues.

A. The UNA is a fraternal benefit society. Officers of branches are elected by the members; they are not agents and receive no salaries. The By-Laws stipulate that dues are to be paid at branch meetings; no branch officer is obliged to make house-to-house collections. Members who cannot attend meetings should do the next best thing—pay the dues by mail to the branch secretary.

Q. I just moved to Los Angeles from Chicago. I understand there is a UNA branch in Los Angeles. Would it be possible for me to pay my dues to this branch?

A. We are sending you the names and addresses of the secretaries of the two branches involved. Write to Chicago and ask for a transfer letter; present this letter to the secretary in Los Angeles. That's all there is to it.

Q. Does the UNA have juvenile insurance which provides for the payment of the death benefit in full as soon as the initial dues are paid? I don't want insurance with graded death benefits.

A. The recent convention approved such insurance and the UNA is now issuing certificates to children from 1 to 15 years of age with the provision you mentioned. The only exception is age 0; certificates issued at age 0 provide for the payment of a death benefit of 25 percent if death should occur within one year, and 100 percent thereafter.

Q. The delegate our branch sent to the recent UNA convention never presented his report to our members because he had to go to the hospital. Are the convention minutes available?

A. The convention minutes were published in the Svo-boda starting with the September 9th issue. Later the minutes will be sent in booklet form to all delegates. We will see to it that a copy goes to your branch secretary.

Q. The president of our branch died. Should the members elect a new president right away or wait until the annual meeting?

A. Have the election at the next regular meeting and notify the UNA the UNA of the result. The new president should start his duties immediately and should sign all papers requiring his signature before same are sent to the UNA. The same procedure should be followed should a branch treasurer or secretary pass away, or should any officers resign.

Q. My father is 64 years old and my mother is 62. They are healthy and would like to become UNA members. Can they?

A. Yes. The recent convention approved the admittance of older applicants of up to 65 years of age for as much as \$2,500 insurance.

Q. I already have my children insured with the UNA, but would like more protection at this time? What is the insurance limitation for children?

A. The recent convention increased the limitation from \$3,000 to 5,000.

**The Changing of a Ukrainian Name**

Dear Miss Lash: I was born in Canada but my parents came here from the Ukraine and we have a very difficult name. Now that I am 21 I want to change my name to an English-sounding one because all my life I have been teased about it. At school no one ever said my name right and I was called Bohunk.

My father says our name is as good as any others and he will not have me in the house if I change it. We fight all the time and it makes my mother cry. I don't want to leave home yet but it would be much better for me if I was just something like John Smith. Please tell me what I should do.

—V. K.

Dear V. K.: Frankly I think you'd be making a mistake to change your name. Somehow to me it is like putting on a false face, pretending you are something you aren't.

It isn't as if you had anything to be ashamed of in coming from the Ukraine. I realize how much you must have suffered as a child by being called a Bohunk but I do think

good rod of iron, which he placed into the fire to harden. He kept it in the fire for seven years. When seven years had passed, he took the stick out of the fire, and went by himself to that world to which the people go when they die.

Arriving at the gates of Paradise, he hammered with his stick on the gate. Death looked out to see who was making all the noise. Lo, it is the blacksmith who had bottled him up! Death would not let him come into Paradise.

What could he do with himself? He had to go Hell. Arriving at Hell's gate, he knocked with his stick at the gate, and yelled, "Is there anybody to open the gate?"

The devil, who had received a drubbing from him happened to look through the keyhole in the door to see who could make such a racket, saw that it was the blacksmith, he refused to let him in. The other devils, too, feared to open the gate. Thus he went back towards Paradise,

thinking what he could do to let in there. He walked under the gates for a long while. At last he took off his cap and threw it over the wall into Paradise. Then he asked the guard to let him in to find his cap.

"Go in," said St. Peter, "and you might stay there as long as you don't annoy anybody."

The blacksmith came into Paradise. He walked around, it, and came upon a saint maiden washing her feet in a dish. He came over to her and hit her with his stick across her shoulders. "What are you doing?" he said. "Washing you feet in dish of the kind I eat my food from?"

They grabbed him and drove him out of the gates. "If you do not like the order in Paradise," he was told, "then go back to the earth and stay there till you die."

He went back to the earth. He was old and could not work any more. He had to pray to Death to come down and take him.

Toronto Daily Star  
Toronto, Ont., Canada

## Dedication of the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City

By MYROSLAVA DRAGAN and MILIBRE MILANOWICZ

Tomorrow, on Sunday, September 14, the Ukrainian community of Jersey City celebrates the official opening and dedication of the new building of the Ukrainian National Home, and we rejoice in the achievement of this goal. Our own National Home on our own place, where we can carry on our community work with out any hindrance, where we can make room for all our youth organizations, a place where we our children and our children's children can carry on our Ukrainian traditions, the Ukrainian spirit and Ukrainian culture, which at the same time is also part of our American culture. This Home is the property of the community and the pride of the community. We are hoping that every single member of this community will try to do his most to help in paying off this Home and in further developing it. We hope too, that those skeptics who stood aside and had no faith in the strength of the community—the strength to build their own Home—we hope they will give up their critical attitude and will join the ranks of enthusiasts who have assumed the burdens of the National Home.

On tomorrow's joyfull occasion of the opening of the National Home, it would not be amiss to recall how we arrived at having our own National Home, what were the early stages of work and struggle for our own Home, who these people were, who first brought up the idea of having our own Home for our own people.

The history of our National Home began almost to the day, 40 years ago. Initiators of the idea were the members of the St. John the Baptist Society, Branch Number 270 of the Ukrainian National Association. They met at a meeting on September 12, 1918. They decided to invite all local organizations to cooperate. They chose a committee to undertake this matter. In a very short time, in December, the committee informed their members that they had purchased the building for a Home at 367 St. Paul's Avenue for \$7,000, making a down payment of \$200 which the members raised among themselves.

The first meeting was held in the new National Home on February 1, 1919. It was decided to make immediate repairs to the Home because it was badly neglected. The members dedicated themselves in earnest to bringing about order in the new Home, where they set up a supplementary Ukrainian School for children, organized a band which held their rehearsals in the Home, organized the M. Lyssenko Choir which exists to this day, assembled a library, held a series of concerts and amateur plays.

This lively and all-around activity continued in this National Home until 1927, when the city's Mayor informed the Home Com-

mittee that they must sell the Home, to make way for the building of a large factory on the site. There was no other recourse. The Home was sold on April 15, 1927, for \$33,000, and all activities were transferred to rented quarters first at 158 Tonnelle Avenue and then at 54 Van Winkle Avenue. All societies held their meetings there until 1932, when they built their own new National Home.

The new, second Home, was erected at 181-183 Fleet Street. The sum of \$18,128.96 was paid for the plot of land, while erection of the building cost \$39,821.50. The Home was a one-story building with an additional second-story room for the school. The auditorium had a seating capacity of 350. The opening and dedication of the new building took place on November 6, 1932 attended by a great mass of local people as well as friends from surrounding communities. The "Burning of Mortgage" of this building took place on May 30, 1943. The main speaker at this event was Jersey City's most outstanding Ukrainian citizen, the Chief Editor of the *Svoboda*, Dr. Luke Myshuha.

The large auditorium of this building was ideal for dances and other events and community life again actively forged ahead. But this home, too, had to be sold, because the city planned to use the site for a giant housing project. In September 1955, the Home was sold for \$83,000.00. The assets in bonds of the Ukrainian National Home amounted at that time to \$36,417.16, and with this total of \$119,417.16, the National Home moved to temporary quarters at 4 Hoboken Avenue. The Officers began to look for a new site for a new Ukrainian National Home. A Building Committee was appointed, with John Kawochna as its chairman.

In April 1956, this Building Committee purchased the lot on the corner of Fleet Street and Oakland Avenue and laid plans for building a new National Home. The Committee planned to build a large and modern building which would meet the present needs and demands of a larger Ukrainian community, but they were faced with a shortage of money. Contributions from the community came in trickles and there was no chance of getting more, therefore with much heart-break, the building had to be replanned on a smaller scale. Plans were ultimately adopted to build at a cost of \$189,000, excluding interior furnishings and equipment, which at today's high costs require many thousands of dollars. So the total cost comes to quarter of a million dollars. The building of the present Home was started in October, 1957 and has just now been completed.

We hold high hopes for the new Home. We would like to see it as the center of all organiza-

## UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS UYL-NA Convention Resolutions

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

**UYL-NA Convention**

Two weeks ago, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYL-NA) celebrated its 25th anniversary convention at the Hotel Statler-Hilton in Cleveland, Ohio. Much has been written about the convention doings in various Ukrainian-American publications but I want to go on record this week and next with a few personal comments on the various convention happenings.

The social events went off quite well on the whole and various chairmen and their committees are to be congratulated for their fine work on this aspect of the convention.

In the business sessions, some good work—due to such capable discussion chairmen as Walter Bodnar of Newark, N. J. and Joe Yaworsky of Phoenixville, Pa. and others, plus a good responsive audience—was accomplished.

Tus, for the first time in a long time, the business sessions took top honors in the convention, even surpassing so great a magnetic yet humble personality as Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky of TV fame who spoke in great humorous style at the U.P.S. dinner on Saturday, the banquet on Sunday and was a judge with Mrs. Monasterska and Dr. Lev Dobriansky in the "Miss Ukraine" contest—won incidentally by Miss Oksana Martiniuk of Windsor, Canada.

We wish to congratulate those forward-thinking people who had the great patience to sit throughout the various sessions and help hammer out some kind of an UYL-NA activities program. To these hardy souls the UYL-NA is greatly indebted—and I personally would like to add my own thanks to these "real conventioners" who came to do a job.

Since next February 22 (Washington's Birthday) will be a three day weekend, we'd like to see a Western Sectional UYL-NA Sports Rally held as there are a great number of member clubs there now—and we'd like to see a Western basketball champion and a great host of western bowling teams making the trek up to the next annual UYL-NA Sports Rally at Troy, N. Y.

The sectional rally can raise funds for UYL-NA and at the same time raise funds for subsidizing trips of various groups to the national rally.

We think that the youthful and pretty Lesky sisters of Carteret, N. J., Catherine and Helen (both future teachers and born after UYL-NA was) did a tremendously efficient job of taking down, and transcribing the minutes of the business sessions before leaving on Monday. These 2 lovely gals really set a high standard which should be followed by all future convention recording secretaries.

We like the fact that more Latin tempos were introduced in the various social affairs. Since the cha-cha-cha was played quite a bit, I had the great pleasure of doing same with such lovelies as Irene Rodyk of New York, Mary Bukartyk and Olga Hill of Cleveland Helen Lesky of Carteret, N. J. and Sonja Chupka of Lakewood, Ohio (the order here is strictly chronological, nothing else).

More on the Convention next week.

Sept. 14 marks a great milestone in the history of the Jersey City Ukrainians. At 3 P.M. a banquet-ball will be held in honor of the dedication of the new beautiful quarter-million dollar Ukrainian National Community Center at 90 Fleet Street (corner of Oakland Avenue), just off the state highway leading to and from the Holland Tunnel.

A great host of dignitaries led by Gov. Meyner, a 1960 presidential hopeful, will be present to do right by the new Center's opening.

We hope all Ukrainians in the area will come in at any time after 3 to look over this great edifice and take back the glad tidings to their respective groups. This Center should be a great catalyst for future Ukrainian activity in the area and is like "little Ukraine" in the U.S.A. See you all in Jersey City, tomorrow!

**UYL-NA Convention Resolutions**

(Concluded from page 1)

and more on the qualifications, similar organizations on both a local and national level.

VI. Whereas: the rising costs of obtaining an education is making it difficult for many gifted students to pursue their college and university studies, now therefore,

We do Resolve: to assist the Ukrainian Student Fund, Inc. in its drive for scholarship funds for students of Ukrainian ancestry.

VII. Whereas: the world today is locked in a titanic struggle between the proponents of individual dignity, freedom and democracy, as exemplified by our countries of the United States and Canada, on the one hand, and the exponents of brutality and tyranny centered in Moscow, the capitol of the Russian Communist Imperial empire, on the other hand, and

Whereas: the free world cannot think of permanent peace and cannot without mortal risk reduce its armaments until the evil men in control of the Russian Communist empire are stripped of their political and military power, now therefore:

We do Resolve: To constantly work and strive for the complete exposure of the ruling cliques in Moscow and their lackies as unprincipled and immoral leaders, the majority of whom are criminals, and to urge our governmental representatives to take the lead in the United Nations and other world forums in branding these tyrants as individual and collective scoundrels, international gangsters and murderers.

**Dancers Get Blue Ribbon**

The Junior Ukraine Dancers started their 1958-59 season of activities by being awarded a Blue Ribbon for excellence in Ukrainian folk dancing at the Mineola Fair, Long Island, N. Y. on Saturday, September 6, 1958. The group, under the direction

of Nina Bacad, is comprised of young Ukrainian boys and girls from the New York Metropolitan area.

Boys and girls from the age of 5 to 15 years, are invited to register for Ukrainian dance classes which are held every Friday evening at 7 p.m. at the McBurney Y.M.C.A., 215 West

## U.N.A. Bowling League of N. J. Opens 12th Season

By STEPHEN KURLAK

For the twelfth consecutive year the bowling league, which started with eight teams from the metropolitan New York and New Jersey area under the aegis of the Ukrainian National Association in 1947, has opened its 1958-1959 schedule with a roster of ten teams. Since the New York teams dropped out of the league a few years ago, it now operates as the UNA Bowling League of New Jersey.

The opening tournament, which took place on Friday, September 5th at the Parkway Bowling Center in Irvington, New Jersey, found a brand new set of officers prepared to guide the destiny of the league for the coming year. Mr. Nicholas Plechy has replaced the outgoing president, Mr. Victor Romanion, who has faithfully performed his duties for the past three years, while Mr. Harold Zelder assumes the position of vice-president. William Koritko remains the secretary, and treasurer of the league for the fifth time.

The results of the first matches showed two of the teams getting a head start with "clean sweeps" over their opposing teams. The Ukrainian Stitch quintet walked away with three games from the Ukrainian American Veterans by large margins, while the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension bowlers easily won three from last year's last place "Junior" Catholic War Veterans, who, by the way, have reinforcements this season in J. Samila and S. Hrycshyn.

The Ukrainian Center five won two games out of three from the Ukrainian Y.W.C. team as did the First Ukrainian P.M.O. keggers from the St. John's Holy Name Society team. The senior St. John's C.W.V. group also won two from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church quintet.

Although the Y.W.C. keggers were upset in two of their games, their 2,542 pin series was highest for the evening, while the Ukrainian Stitch's 2529 total was second highest. The latter's single-game total of 907 pins was top-high for the night.

The best individual scores were made by A. Chymiy who rolled a three-game series of 907 pins, and by J. Fidali who registered a single game total of 235 pins.

**U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY TEAM STANDINGS**

	Won	Lost	High 3 G'me	Total	Pins Avr.
1. Ukrainian Stitch A.A.	3	0	907	2529	2529 843
2. Br'hood Holy Ascension	3	0	848	2336	2336 778
3. Ukrainian Center	2	1	890	2480	2480 826
4. St. John's C.W.V., Sr.	2	1	807	2303	2303 767
5. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	2	1	790	2295	2295 764
6. Ukrainian Y.W.C.	1	2	882	2542	2542 847
7. Ukr. Orthodox Church	1	2	790	2275	2275 758
8. St. John's H.N.S.	1	2	767	2226	2226 742
9. Ukrainian American Vets	0	3	761	2155	2155 718
10. St. John's C.W.V., Jr.	0	3	658	1898	1898 632

## THE UYL-NA FOUNDATION

[Portion of report submitted by JOSEPH GURSKI, president of the UYLNA Foundation, at the Silver Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the past weekend.]

The 1955 Convention in Pittsburgh authorized the UYLNA Executive Board to investigate the procedures and ramifications entailed in establishing a Foundation. This Board did their work so well that a proposed Constitution and By-laws of the UYLNA Foundation was presented to the 1956 Convention in Buffalo, ratified and its officers elected.

The Constitution provides that the business of the Foundation is to be conducted by a board of from eleven to fifteen trustees; specifically, the president, Canadian vice-president, treasurer and five advisors of the UYLNA, three other individuals elected by the Convention, and up to four others elected by the trustees themselves. The implementation of its programs would naturally require other people, and their number would be dictated by the activity generated.

Very simply, the Foundation is meant to work closely with the League as the composition of its Board of Trustees indicates. Largely the League will continue publication of the monthly *Trendette*, sponsor sports activities, and in general, promote sociability by its sponsorship of annual conventions and provision of a common meeting ground for Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian extraction.

Special tribute should be paid to those pioneers who started the idea of a Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City and who have uninterruptedly fought and worked for this idea for forty years.

The Foundation, on the other hand, would emphasize the cultural and educational aspects of the activities that have been carried on by the League. Largely these aspects consist of the publication of the quarterly *Trend*, ventures such as the *Ukrainian Arts Book*, sponsorship of Ukrainian Cultural Courses, publishing of music, pamphlets and brochures, and in general, accentuating the contributions that Ukrainian culture can add to the American way of life.

We feel strongly that such a separation of function will provide more emphasis to the cultural undertakings and those individuals with talent may concentrate in cultural lines without being concerned with the numerous administrative problems that arise in normal League operation.

One additional important benefit that accrues to all of us as the result of such a division is that the Foundation then becomes a tax exempt organization when sponsoring educational and cultural undertakings such as concerts, and further, donations made to it by individuals are tax deductible to the individual in the same manner as contributions to charities, schools, or other similar recognized public institutions.

## THE CEDAR KNOLLS OF EAST BRUNSWICK, N. J.

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Cedar Knolls is rustic, it is Country, it is beautiful.

(Adv.)

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for ..... weeks.

# ПРОМІНЬ

Рік IV Вересень, 1958 Ч. 7 (34)

## УРОЧИСТО ВІДСВЯТКОВАНО 25-ЛІТТЯ МУН

На оселі ім. О. Ольжича біля Лігайтона, 31-го серпня 1958 року урочисто відсвяткувала Організація Молодих Українських Націоналістів своє 25-ліття, на яке прибули не лише члени МУН та братніх організацій (ОДВУ, УЗХ та Зарева), що в цей час відбували свої З'їзди, також велика кількість українського громадянства з усіх закутків Америки. Всі з'їзди братніх організацій на оселі ім. О. Ольжича відбувалися під ключем 25-ліття МУН.

Ювілейні святкування попередили полкова Служба Бюро і посвячення прапора ГУ МУН яке довершив веч. о. Лецишин. В своєму пастирському зворушливому слові веч. о. Лецишин сказав про пройдені 25-ліття МУН, також велика кількість українського громадянства з усіх закутків Америки. Всі з'їзди братніх організацій на оселі ім. О. Ольжича відбувалися під ключем 25-ліття МУН.

Огодини 3-її по обіді відбувся бенкет. У великій залі, удекорованій прапорами, засіли представники організацій враз з членами МУН, БО та українським громадянством. Бідкриваючи бенкет, голова ГУ МУН Р. Шраменко відзначив заслужених членів МУН, вручивши їм Ювілейний Альманах з підписом членів Г У та причислених відакази МУН. Поміж відзначеними членами, які на протязі 25 років гордо носили ключі МУН, були: проф. О. Грановський, Павліна Різник, Іван Попович, Маруся Попович, Василь Попович, Г. Кукіз, О. Яремко, М. Харамбура, Голова ГУ МУН Р. Шраменко передав також перехідний „тrophей“ - статую найквітнішого в 1958 році Відділу МУН в Рочестері на руки його голови С. Павлінича. На статуй вирізьблений напис: „Наша сила — в нас самих“.

Головним промовцем на святі і тостмайстром на бенкеті був д-р М. Данилюк з Мінеаполісу. Д-р П. Стерчо відчитав низку письменних привітань, зокрема від Проводу Організації Українських Націоналістів, Голови ПУН полк. А. Мельника, Голови Крайової Пластової Старшини д-ра Я. Падохта, та багатьох інших. Д-р Я. Падох особисто від себе переслав також чек на 50 доларів і з розбудову оселі ім. О. Ольжича.

Від ЦУ ОДВУ привіт зложив проф. О. Грановський, від УЗХ — пані Павліна Різник, від „Зарева“ — пані Раїса Шило-Вакум, від Українського Народного Союзу і ЗУАДК — д-р Володимир Галак, який в своїйому слові зазначив, що відчував себе так, мовби перебував на останній Конвенції УНСОюзу в Клівленді, бо бачить ті самі обличчя. УНСОюзу, сказав д-р В. Галак, започаткував українське організоване життя на території Америки та Канади і є найстаршою організацією, яка завжди співпрацювала з МУН'ом та його братніми організаціями. Від СФУЖО склала привіт д-р Пауляк, від ОБУВА — сот. Поритко, від Г-ї Української Дивізії — сот. Липинський, від Провінції і „Самомоці“ — д-р Ценко, від УРСОюзу — п. Сокіл, від Братства Карпатських Січовиків — д-р П. Стерчо, який зазначив, що пригадує собі якраз ті часи, коли Карпатські Січовики боролися за свою незалежність, і коли в критичний момент наспіла допомога від МУН та БО з Америки. Це було — сказав д-р Стерчо — ублаження, яке важко вже було роздати Січовикам, бо ворог наступав, і тоді з цього ублаження зроблено барикади, як захист проти ворожих куль. На закінчення зложив привіт старший член МУН, Іван Попович з Клівленду. Багато інших осіб зложились також до привітання, згадати хоч би проф. Колованого з Клівленду, який зложив 10 доларів на потреби МУН, але час був обмежений і не дозволив вичерпати всіх привітань. Бенкет закінчився відспіванням „Не пора“.

Після бенкету відбулася забава, на якій члени Відділу МУН, зокрема його доріст з Рочестеру, викопили місцеву оркестру своїми виступами. На забаві грала музическа оркестра „Каріона“ з Філадельфії під умільним керуванням голови Відділу Ігоря Бак-Бойчука.

### Раїса Шило-Вакум

## ВПЕРЕД, ЕНЕРГІЙНІ, ІДЕЙНІ, МОЛОДІ!

(Думки після ювілейного З'їзду Молодих Українських Націоналістів).

Завдання, які може ставити собі та їм яких наснажує себе людина, нерідко лежать у межах шукання егоїстичного спокою, нехтування суспільних інтересів, боротьби за матеріальний добробут чи захоплення чужими ідеями. Однак, досвід показує, що егоїзм і дрібничковість життя людини не може заспокоїти і задовольнити її духа. Справжню радість життя відчувати тільки той, хто віддає всі свої творчі сили на службу великій ідеї, в ім'я якої варто жити — та не швидко її вмерти! Людина, яка горить щирим бажанням прожити свій вік „не марно“, мусить, за словами Б. Грінченка, шукати собі „вищої мети“, яка була б значнішою, вищою за саму людину. Тільки на такій основі може витворитися сильна, судина індивідуальності.

Українська людина сучасних днів не може знайти собі ідеалу, вищою за бажання служити своєму народові, своїй Батьківщині, — у такій формі, яка являлася б природним висловом її творчих сил. Винайти собі цю найвищу мету, людина мусить

спрямувати до неї всі стежки свого існування. Лише завдання, об'єднані спільним національним прагненням в одну інтегральну цілість, і зусилля, спрямовані в одну русло, мають вартість з громадського боку. Лише вони — варті того, щоб людина присвятила їм усе своє життя. Тому кожний мунівець, який хоче виховати в собі муніво людину, і судити її характеру, який хоче освітити високою в житті — нехай прищепить собі передусім прагнення до високої мети. Добро і цнота України! Таким хай буде мотто Молодого Українського Націоналіста. Служба Богові й Батьківщині! Під таким гаслом виховують самих себе.

Українська свідомість молоді згуртована в лавах МУН-у, який не прагне національної нетерпимості чи расової нетерпимості. За рушійну ідею, за творчу форму вона вибрала собі Визвольний Рух українського націоналізму, який не допускає думки про расову ненависть чи загарбницьку політику відносно інших народів. Ідея державного відродження України, втіленням

## 17-ий З'їзд під Гаслом 25-ліття МУН

17-ий З'їзд, який відбувся в дні 30, 31 та 1-го вересня на оселі ім. О. Ольжича біля Лігайтона, проходив під гаслом 25-ліття МУН. І хоч це був діловий З'їзд, все ж таки відзначений він був святковими подіями, які надали йому більшої імпозантності.

Голова ГУ МУН Р. Шраменко, відкривши З'їзд, в своєму короткому слові привітав делегатів і вказав шлях та напрям діянь нової Управи. До Президії З'їзду обрано д-ра П. Стерча як голову, М. Попович — заступником голови, О. Бак-Бойчук та З. Подубинську — секретарями.

Д-р П. Стерчо подякував делегатам і приступив до порядку нарад. Ділові наради передієла святочна доповідь виголосена Раїсою Шило-Вакум, яка підкреслила великі заслуги МУН за минулі 25 років, як ланки українського націоналістичного руху на території Америки, зупинившись над майбутнім та перейшла до конкретних завдань організації Молодих Українських Націоналістів. Ця цінна доповідь буде вміщена в наступному числі „Проміня“.

Далі виступили з звітними члени ГУ МУН. Голова Р. Шраменко, звітуючи за два роки своєї каденції, вказав на успіхи й невдачі МУН і окремо зупинився над планами праці, щоб „наша організація була динамічною і негаслоюю на протязі наступного 25-ліття“. Секретарю ГУ МУН А. Домарацький звітуючи за кілька ділянок своєї праці за два роки, як секретаря ГУ МУН, як редактора „Проміня“ і як редактора Ювілейного Альманаху МУН, що поєднує якраз на ювілейні святкування. Фінансовий референт Дмитро Січ подав загальне сальдо каси та фінансовий звіт Ювілейного Альманаху. Після цього наступили

ла жива дискусія, в якій забирали слово: проф. О. Грановський, О. Зінкевич, М. Павласюк, Зубальський, д-р В. Михайлів, інж. О. Суховерський та ряд інших. Члени ГУ МУН давали вичерпні відповіді на всі порушені в дискусії запити. Вкінці член Контрольної Комісії П. Шимін подав звіт з контролю і попросив про ухвалення абсолютного уступачої Управи, яку учасники 17-го З'їзду одностайно ухвалили.

Учверчі Намісній Комісії опрацювала список членів нової Управи МУН і запропонувала його З'їздові. Голова Номінаційної Комісії Т. Суцник відчитав список нової Управи, в склад якої входили: В. Попович — почесний голова МУН, Р. Шраменко — голова, М. Попович — заступник голови, А. Домарацький — секретар, Т. Суцник — організаційний референт, І. Шуган — культурно-освітній референт, В. Процик — фінансовий референт, Олег Різник — референт доросту МУН, Зірка Подубинська, Оксана Бак-Бойчук, Дмитро Січ — члени Управи.

До Контрольної Комісії обрано: В. Вакум — голова, С. Павлінича, З. Шекерик — члени. До Товариського Суду обрано: М. Веледнюк — голова, А. Губаль, В. Берізка — члени.

Всі делегати одностайно прийняли список членів нової Управи, запропонований Номінаційною Комісією. Після коротких дебатів над планом дальшої праці МУН д-р П. Стерчо подякував присутнім делегатам за активну участь в роботі З'їзду, а членам ОДВУ, УЗХ та Зарева, за допомогу в переведенні ювілейних святкувань. З'їзд закінчився відспіванням „Ще не вмерла України“.

А. Домарацький

## ЮВІЛЕЙНИЙ АЛЬМАНАХ МУН

Заходами ГУ МУН починається з нагоди 25-ліття МУН Ювілейний Альманах, що обіймає 96 сторінок друку та 112 сторінок фотозьомов, разом 108 сторінок. Редактор Альманаху Анатоль Домарацький, адміністратор Дмитро Січ, обслугодника роботи артиста-малювача Алекса в д-ра Климка. Надруковано його в друкарні „Свобода“.

Зміст Альманаху: „Молоді Українських Націоналістів“ — О. Грановський, „Слово до Молодих Українських Націоналістів“ — полк. А. Мельник, „МУН в недавньому минулому й сучасному (історія МУН)“ — Павліна Михайлівна Різник та Олег Домарацький, „Муниві“ — Роман Шраменко, „Сімнадцятий“ (вірш) — Юрій Ліпа, „Премія — реалізатор завдань“ — Анастоль Домарацький, „Драматично-хореографічний гурток „Джерело“ — Андрій Морозенко, „Дванадцять літ“ (вірш) — Олег Ольжич, „Українська оселя ім. О. Ольжича“ — Володимир Різник, „Слово до батьків“ — Ю. Пундик, „Карпатська Січ“ (вірш) — Богдан Кравців, „Фінансна культура і кадр“ — М. Д. „Незрушена в руїнах“ (вірш) — О. Грановський, „Якими прагнемо бути?“ — Богдан Мирочник, „Підсумку 25 років Українського Націоналістичного Руху“ — Ю. Миколюк, „Триванія“ (вірш) — М. Орест, „Олег Ольжич в минулому й сучасному“ — Раїса Шило-Вакум, „A Nation's Builders“ — Marusia Popovich, „Challenge to Youth“ —

## 3 ХРЕСТОМ Й МЕЧЕМ!

Український націоналізм, як духовий і політичний рух, приче бути найновішим, найглибшим і наймогутнішим виразом українства, вином усіх духів і величчя поривів українського духа, серця і думки, носієм історичної волі української нації... (Тези Ідеологічної Конференції ОУН 1948 р.).

Ще один розділ замкнувся! Організація Молодих Українських Націоналістів в ЗДА відсвяткувала свої вчорочорні, відбула діловий сесії, видавши Ювілейний Альманах і замкнула двері по першому своєму 25-літтю.

Була це більша чи менша подія в нашій українській житті; блискачка чи сіро-буденна; з трисотами чи сотками учасників, але факт, що була і факт, що під знаком цього 25-ліття ми мали змогу глибше й основніше приглянутися до світоглядно-ідейних та політично-культурних завдань, на яких побудований український націоналістичний рух, в орбіті якого знаходиться наша українська молодецька організація — МУН.

Ми далекі від самозадоволення, як далекі й від задоволення самореклам та дешевих виставових вікон. Однак, в оцінці здорового глузду й реального підходу, можемо з усією відповідальністю ствердити, що 25-літній ювілей МУН був заслугою й виштриманою в добрім тоні подією, яка надавала тонко й прецизно відрацьковану ісчунувания, дію, змаг і мету української національної молоді в ЗДА.

І перед МУН, тими членами, що були засновниками цієї організації, сеньйорами — провідним активом, кадровими членами, молодими юнаками і юнками із Доросту МУН промайнули в сконденсованій формі прерізні моменти з 25-літнього життя. І всі, ті, що побачили світ в Україні чи поза її межами, включно з тими чисельними, що з третього покоління української кориння знайшли собі місце в ядрі МУН, відзначили глибоко відчували, що в нас вється пліве українська кров, вється єдине українське серце. І що всі ми йдемо по одній і тій самій шляху до одної мети!

І це було наше свято! І ми не завагаємо ні на мить відкрити тоді на всю широчінь двері в друге 25-ліття! Двері відкрилися... Ми стали річ-на-річ із новим четверстоліттям, мужньо його привітали і зложили обіт: Не схилити прапора, не зійти із раз вибраного шляху, вірити, а не сумніватися, діяти.

Оleh Ryznyk, „25 Years!“ — William Popovych, „Побажання-оголошення, пояснення до фото-ветаків, автографів.“

Усі статті перелетіли світлинами з минулого МУН. Ювілейний Альманах видали на добрім папері, форматі 7X10 з м'якою обкладинкою в 3-ох кольорах; частину накладу випущено в твердій обкладинці з написом „Ювілейний Альманах“, золотими літерами. Альманах в м'якій обкладинці коштує \$1.50. Бажачок набути просимо зголошуватися до Адміністрації Дмитра Січа на адресу: Mr. Dmytro Sich — 708 Centre St. Trenton, N. J.

Олег Д.

## Reflections On the Convention

By OLEH RIZNYK

I needed a rest after the more than 100 miles traveled on my motor scooter from New York to the MUN Convention at Lehightown, Pa. Fortunately, the weather was more favorable than the last time I visited the Ukrainian Homestead, when persistently grey skies poured their misery upon my rain-soaked features. Fortunately also, the four-hour trip was unhampered by an over-heated engine, and my Lambretta buzzed happily through the gates of the ODWU estate at 4:30 p.m. after leaving the hot city at 12:30.

After a peaceful two hour sleep, I was awakened by a rumble of conglomerated sounds resonating from below. It was dinner time and the guests and delegates, who had arrived, were busily eating their *holubci* and discussing the virtues of the 350 acre estate.

Locating my perennial traveling companion was a formidable task, only accomplished after a fatiguing walk around the Homestead. During this walk, I noticed vast improvements made since my last visit. The swimming pools were completed, the rooms in the main house were ready to accommodate guests, the main hall and smaller ones were all prepared to begin the next day's sessions in. Everything was in shape for the convention through the tedious efforts of faithful members. Finally I located my friend and we had dinner, met old friends and made many new acquaintances.

Sleep came rapidly on the newly purchased beds and I woke refreshed the next morning. After breakfast, I noticed Prof. Granovsky, president of ODWU inspecting red leaves behind the main house. Approaching him I found he was taking specimens of small white-like insects that were responsible for the red leaf coloring. We chatted for some time and were interrupted as it was time for the MUN Convention to open.

Beginning with a prayer, the following were elected to the presidium: Prof. Dr. Stercho, chairman; Marusia Popovych, co-chairman; Oksana Bak-Boy-chuk, secretary.

правом найвищого судді, відкинув існування Абсолютного Духа, натомість поставив, як колісця „золотого тельця“, розпущу, брехню і дорозу, хоч вистелену самоцвітами, але таку, яка веде в неперворотну пропасть загибелі.

Не маємо тут на увазі: проповідати месіанізм чи проповідати релігію, позбавлену здорового глузду, але масно відвагу сказати правду в очі, і це будає кому.

Не допоможемо людству толеранцією й замкнутістю очей на ставі, який витворився по другій світовій війні, а допоможемо лише з д-м а скупання фактичної дійсності, в якій лежить корінь лиха.

Тому кличемо: Геть із безбожницьким матеріалізмом! Виникло його з нашої хаті, нашої родини, нашого суспільства!

Домогаймося зцінення йогі в школі, в мистецтві, музиці. Всюди там, де лише живе і діє людина!

Нехай зникне облудне вчення натуралістів, що відкинули мораль і стикку, що відкинули Церкву як „опіум для людини“, що заперечили фактичне існування людства, яке прийшло із часом Об'явлення, що знесли людський розум до висоти Абсолюта.

Ми не відкидаємо науки і її досягнень на полі фізики чи астрономії, але ми, всі, ті, що почитують універсальні ідеї, ідеалістичний світогляд, глибоко віримо в існування ідеального абсолютного Духа, якого зведе Богом — Творцем, який незалежний від матерії, а обдарований найвищим розумом та волею, що всім мудрі й дошліпо кермує, — нездвозначно констатують факт, що матеріалізм в своїм раціоналізмі та позитивізмі, це зло і загибель людства, упавшого до найнижчих низин царства розпущу, морду й терору.

З огляду на це, МУН, який влекас в своїх рядах високий та шляхетний Ідеалізм, буде поборовати всіма засобами чорні діла матеріалізму, висвітлюючи перед людством всю його шкідливість та небезпеку, що криється часто за примамливою куртиною його вчителів та прихильників.

Лише тоді, коли нас усіх, українців, а за нами й інші народи, оповне чистота духа й тіла, шляхетність почування серця та здорового користування розумом і волею, для нас не будуть страшні марксистсько-ленінсько-сталинські, включно з прерізаними хрещованим, а засядею всі ми спільно за одним стіл додла, любові та взаємного пошани.

Взявши знам'я Хреста в наше серце, даме нам чез Об'явлення, ми зуміємо щойно тоді не лише міцно вдержати меч, але й знищити ним царство диявола, джерело матеріалістичного вчення — монською - більшовицьку імперію.

Monday was a sad day. All the gaiety was gone. Fatigue showed plainly on us from the active weekend and almost everyone departed for home, but the memories still remain. It was one of the most successful conventions in MUN history.

There was no policy change for MUN in 1958.

MUN's immediate concern — furtherance of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement!

Українці в Америці enjoying the democratic way of living in the United States cannot disregard the suffering of the Ukrainians under foreign domination in their own land.

The Ukrainian Independence Movement is based on American democracy aiming to attain freedom and liberty for Ukrainians.

ПРОМІНЬ  
СТОПІНКА МОЛОДИХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ  
У ЗДА (МОЛОДІ ОДВУ)  
Реддагу  
A. DOMARATZKY, 334 W. Runyon St., Newark 8, N. J.