

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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PRESIDENT KENNEDY ASSAILS COLONIALISM IN COMMUNIST EMPIRE



President John F. Kennedy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., September 25.—President Kennedy, in a firm and resolute 40-minute speech before the U.N. General Assembly on Monday, made it clear that the United States and its allies would fight if necessary to keep West Berlin free. He said that the United States has "the will and the weapons" to meet the Soviet challenge in Berlin. He said, however, that the United States wants an honorable settlement, stands on no rigid formula, and prefers a "peace race" to an arms race with the Communists. The President also called for: 1. A single U.N. Secretary General, and rejected Communist Russia's proposal for a three-headed "troika" secretariat; 2. Prompt signing of a test-ban treaty by all nations; 3. Cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons and prevention of their transfer to any nation now lacking nuclear weapons; 4. Prohibition on the transfer of nuclear weapons to those nations that do not now possess them; 5. Keeping nuclear weapons from seeding new battlegrounds in outer space; 6. Gradually destroying existing nuclear weapons and con-

verting their materials to peaceful uses. Perhaps the President was at his best when he lashed at the hypocrisy of the Russians as they fraudulently champion the cause against "colonialism" in other lands: "There is no ignoring the fact that the tide of self-determination has not yet reached the Communist empire where a population larger than that officially termed 'dependent' lives under governments installed by foreign troops instead of free institutions—under a system which knows only one party and one belief—which suppresses free debate and free elections and free newspapers and free books and free trade unions—and which builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners. Let us debate colonialism in full—and apply the principle of free choice and practice of free plebiscite in every corner of the globe." President Kennedy concluded with this warning to Moscow: "And it is in the light of that history that every nation today should know, be he friend or foe, that the United States has both the will and the weapons to join free men in standing up to their responsibilities."

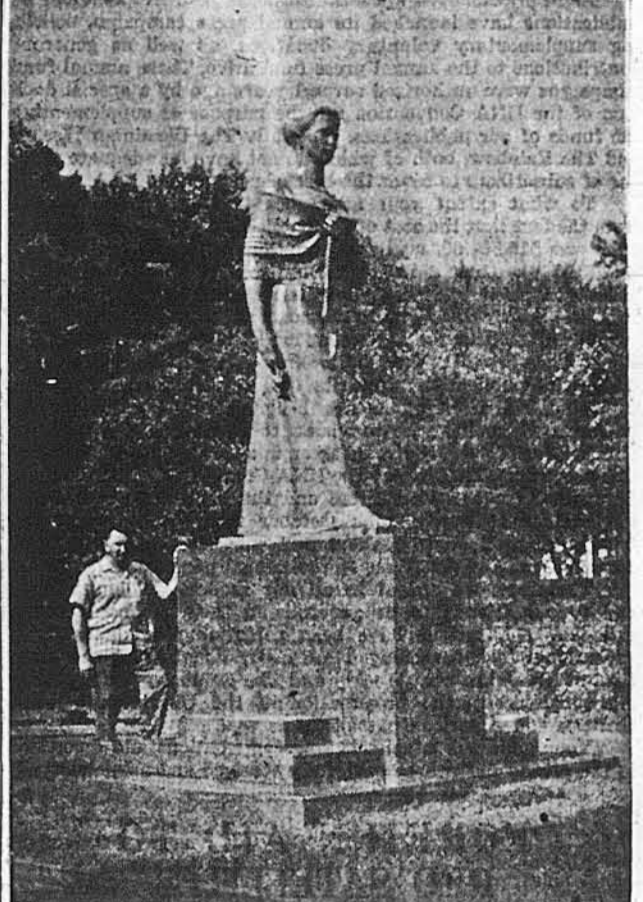
YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS CONFERENCE HOLDS ITS FOURTH MEETING

NEW YORK, N.Y., September 25.—Representatives of Ukrainian Youth Organizations were pleasantly surprised when they found that the UCCA Policy Board was still locked in heated debate at the UCCA headquarters at 4:00 P.M. on September 23, 1961, at which time and place the fourth Ukrainian Youth Organizations conference was planned to be held. The delegates adjourned to the premises occupied by the Shevchenko Scientific Society where various representatives of UCCA and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee greeted them. The conference was presided over by John O. Flis, UCCA Youth Coordinator, who welcomed the delegates and thanked them for their continued interest in the UCCA activities on behalf of the Ukrainian cause. The roll call found representatives from the following organizations present: SUSTA, OBNOVA, TUSM, SUMA, Young Ukraine, ODUM, Ukrainian American Veterans, ZAREVO, Ukrainian Studies Chair and Ukrainian Catholic Youth League. First to report to the delegates was Julian Revay, representing the Shevchenko Memorial Committee. He stated that response to the appeal of his committee has been commendable, but not exceptional. Total collection to date, \$128,482.00 is far short of expectations. He re-stressed the moral responsibility of all Ukrainians, regardless of political or religious affiliations to partake in the construction of the Shevchenko Memorial in Washington, D.C. He exhorted youth organizations to take an active, if not leading, role in their local Shevchenko Memorial Committees so that we may see all of the 2,500 Ukrainian Organizations in the United States recorded in the roll of contributors and active supporters. The UCCA Youth Coordinator, who had been present at the day-long debate of the UCCA Policy Board, reported that the Policy was in heated debate on the topic of merging

SUPREME ORGANS OF UCCA HOLD ANNUAL MEETING PLEA ON BEHALF OF ENSLAVED UKRAINE SENT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

NEW YORK, N.Y., September 23 (UCCA). — President John F. Kennedy received a strong plea from the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, to "again firmly reiterate the principles of U.S. foreign policy based on the recognition of national self-determination to be applied to all nations in the world." Both the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors constitute the Policy Board and are the supreme organs of this national Ukrainian American organization and they meet twice a year. Review of Activities Show Impressive Record of UCCA The all-day meeting, conducted by Theodore Mynyk of Scranton, who is acting president of the UCCA since the death of the late Dmytro Halychyn last March, embraced a series of reports by the principal officers of the UCCA. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, the national chairman of the organization, was unable to come to the meeting due to a sudden avalanche of duties in Washington, and thus his written report was submitted to all the members present at the meeting. T. Mynyk's report embraced a wide range of activities of the UCCA, both in its organizational scope as well as on the American scene, which proved the great vitality and resourcefulness of the organization. Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA treasurer, presented a detailed financial report, stressing that within the budgetary limitations (\$70,804.32 was expended in the 1960-61 fiscal year) the UCCA has accomplished an impressive record of achievements. Dr. Matthew Stachiw reported on the work of the information and publication committees, while V. Mudry reported on the work of the organizational committee. Finally, Dr. R. Huhlevych, chairman of the auditing committee of the UCCA, gave a very detailed report on all the ac-

MONUMENT TO A GREAT UKRAINIAN WOMAN IN CLEVELAND



Michael Chereschniowski, sculptor, standing at the foot of Lesya Ukrainka's statue

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 24 (Special)—On September 23 and 24, the Ukrainian Women's League of America celebrated the beginning of its greatest achievement, the dedication of a statue to Lesya Ukrainka, the foremost Ukrainian poetess. This was the first such monument dedicated to the outstanding Ukrainian poetess in the free world. The celebration started on Saturday, September 23, with a concert, at the Abraham Lincoln school auditorium, in honor of the poetess. Among the guests at the concert was Mrs. Isidor Borys, sister of Lesya Ukrainka, and many delegates and delegations that filled the concert hall completely. The program consisted of several speeches and recitals, including a lecture by Mrs. N. Golembiowska, entitled "Lesya Ukrainka as the Spiritual Leader of the Ukrainian Nation." In the musical part of the program were many soloists and the male chorus "Dnipro" under direction of E. Sadovsky. The concert was brought to an end with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem. After the concert a dinner was given in two halls of the Ukrainian National Home. The dinner was under supervision of Mrs. N. Deichakivska. Dmytro Szmagala, supreme advisor of the UNA, delivered a speech on behalf of the Ukrainian National Association at the dinner. Also present at the celebrations were Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme

Canada Backs Kennedy DIEFENBAKER SUPPORTS HIS BID TO U.N. ON DISARMAMENT

OTTAWA, September 26.—Canada gave her support today to President Kennedy's six-point disarmament plan and took some credit for its formulation. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, speaking in the House of Commons, said his Government believed that the President's proposals to the United Nations were "impressive and realistic." If they were accepted, he de-

Nicholas Mandziuk, Canadian M.P. Visits U.N.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). The Hon. Nicholas Mandziuk, member of the Canadian Parliament from the Conservative Party, who is of Ukrainian descent, was one of the political advisers to the Hon. Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Canada, for the opening of the U.N. General Assembly's XVIIth session, which began on September 19, 1961. On September 20, 1961, Mr. Mandziuk met with a small group of Ukrainian American leaders at the Ukrainian Institute of America, and in a mutual exchange of ideas gave some interesting views on the present world situation. He stated that there is no doubt that the issue of Russian colonialism and imperialism is beginning slowly but surely to penetrate the minds of Western diplomats and statesmen. He recalled that only two days prior to his arrival in New York Prime Minister Diefenbaker in an address to the Parliament reiterated his views on the increasing danger of Russian colonialism and the necessity of liberation of the peoples subjugated in the U.S.S.R. Although not minimizing the importance of the United Nations, Mr. Mandziuk thinks that the hopes of Ukrainians and other enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain should be turned to such international alliances as NATO. Furthermore, Mr. Mandziuk stressed his interest in the liberation of the Ukrainian people, which is closely con-



Hon. J. Nicholas Mandziuk, Canadian M.P.

KENNEDY ASKED TO SUPPORT UKRAINIAN, OTHER ENSLAVED PEOPLES IN U.S.S.R.

NEW YORK, N.Y., September 23 (Special). — The Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, gathered at the annual meeting here, approved unanimously and sent to President Kennedy at Hyannis Port, Mass., the following telegram: "The Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, speaking for over two million Americans citizens of Ukrainian descent, at their annual meeting today seriously considered the present international situation and the role which fate has bestowed upon the United States. We are greatly elated and gratified that you will appear before the U.N. General Assembly on Monday to state the policies and objectives of our country. We respectfully urge that you again firmly reiterate the principles of U.S. foreign policy based on the recognition of national self-determination to be applied to all nations in the world, and to call upon the U.S.S.R. to emancipate and liberate the enslaved nations within its own colonial empire. We trust, Mr. President, that you will not fail to raise the issue of the captive non-Russian nations inside the Soviet Union among which Ukraine with its 45 million people occupies one of the most vital and important strategic positions. Your forthright support of the enslaved Ukrainian people is essential to the prime objective of America and the free world—to stop and defeat the surging drive of Russian communist totalitarianism and colonialism upon the free world. Your determined stand for self-

UCCA Chairman Praises Kennedy For U.N. Address

A telegram sent by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, praised President Kennedy for his address to the United Nations Assembly. The telegram reads as follows: "Mr. President: "Your remarkable and forward-looking address to the U.N. Assembly earns the admiration and appreciation of every American. We heartily

USSR Holds Two as Spies

MOSCOW, September 21.—The Soviet Union announced today that it had arrested two Dutch tourists on espionage charges. The Foreign Ministry, in a protest to the Netherlands Embassy here said Ewert Reidon, 30 years old, and Lou de Yaher, 25, had been held since August 20 pending an investigation. The two Netherlands citizens were arrested near the Czechoslovak border after a month-long automobile trip through Ukraine. According to the Soviet pro-

Mary Lesawyer Engaged for Another Season With N.Y. City Opera

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (Special) — Mary Lesawyer, lyric soprano, a well-known singer in Ukrainian circles through her many appearances in concerts and Ukrainian operas, was engaged to appear again with the N.Y. City Opera for the coming season which opens on October 5. Mrs. Lesawyer performed at the Brussels World Fair in 1958 and in 1960 went on a tour with the opera company performing in all of the American operas presented. The New York City Opera, under the direction of Julius Rudel, a native of Vienna, has established itself as one of the most enterprising opera groups in the world. Mr. Rudel, already a veteran director at 38, has received many honors for his accomplishments in the cause of American opera, including awards and citations from the National Arts Club, the National Association of American Conductors and Composers, the National Federation of Music Clubs and Columbia University. Mrs. Lesawyer, in addition to appearances in American operas, has appeared in the productions of "Carmen," "La Traviata," "Madame Butterfly," "Manon," "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Consul" and many others.

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OUR PRESS CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER

As in previous years, the Editorial Staff of Svoboda and its publications have launched its annual press campaign, soliciting supplementary voluntary donations, as well as generous contributions to the annual press fund drive. These annual fund campaigns were authorized several years ago by a special decision of the UNA Convention for the purpose of supplementing the funds of our publications, especially *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *The Rainbow*, both of which do not have an adequate number of subscribers to cover the cost of production.

To what extent your assistance is needed may be seen from the fact that the cost of the publication of *The Rainbow* for 1960 was \$15,564.00, while subscriptions netted a total of only \$5,862.95 — a bare third of the entire cost. As far as *The Ukrainian Weekly* is concerned, we may state most emphatically that it is practically a gift to our readers.

We often hear the statement made that the Ukrainian National Ass'n has 25 million dollars in assets; and therefore it can finance its publications from its own coffers. This, of course, is not so. The UNA assets are designated by law for definite purposes which have no provision to cover the deficit of our publications. (Every UNA member must or should know about this provision). That is why the UNA Convention empowered the Supreme Executive Committee and the Editorial Staff of our publications to appeal each October to UNA members and friends, as well as to readers and subscribers for voluntary contributions and donations to the annual press campaign.

Therefore, we appeal to all our readers and subscribers and to our friends to be generous in their response to our call. Our publications have been performing a commendable educational task for many decades. By donating to the press fund of *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *The Rainbow*, you are helping substantially the propagation of the Ukrainian cultural heritage and American patriotism as well.

Your generous supplementary contributions and donations to the press fund will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

FOREIGN AID TO RED SATELLITES

There has been a slight change of heart in Washington lately with respect to U.S. foreign aid to the communist-run countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Countries under the communist regime to feel the pinch first are Poland and Yugoslavia. The Kennedy Administration decided to shelve the latest request of Gomulka for U.S. economic aid, and indicated that it was in no hurry to receive a visit by Tito of Communist Yugoslavia as was tentatively scheduled.

The decision to suspend the economic aid to Communist Poland has come about as a result of the tense international situation arising from the Berlin crisis and of the increasing belligerency of Gomulka with respect to the United States. Gomulka ordered a partial mobilization of his armed forces, and declared that Poland cannot remain "passive." Our "passivity," he said, "would help the forces in the West that demand a policy of strength."

In Washington, Polish Ambassador Drozniak is reported by Administration officials as having taken a very hard line, warning that the United States, Britain and France must accede to Khrushchev's demands for a treaty recognizing East Germany and making Berlin a "free city."

This sudden development is of grave concern to American Poles, who although opposed to Gomulka's communist rule in Poland, supported the U.S. economic aid to him wholeheartedly in the firm belief that such aid would strengthen Poland economically. Their main argument was that a strong Poland could resist Khrushchev more effectively. But experience proves that the contrary is true. Gomulka is entrenched in Moscow's corner more firmly than ever before.

In the case of Yugoslavia, too, the Kennedy Administration is taking a sharp reappraisal of Tito's policies. The White House reportedly was angered by the recent conference of 24 neutral states in Belgrade, during which Tito aligned himself with Khrushchev. He supported Khrushchev in the latter's attempt to oust the late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, and called on the United States to negotiate a "peaceful" settlement of Berlin—naturally on Khrushchev's terms.

These new developments regarding foreign aid to communist countries are justified and long over-due. The case of Poland can be explained by the fact that the present and the previous administrations in Washington were and are under heavy pressures by American Poles who constitute a powerful voting bloc in this country, which no politician can safely ignore. But it is one matter to play politics at election time or even to give several million dollars worth of economic aid; but it is an entirely different matter when it comes to serious international complications threatening a nuclear war. It has become clear that no matter what the feelings of the Polish people might be with respect to America, the communist government of Warsaw is as anti-American as is the Kremlin.

Uncle Sam had no other choice but to accept a more realistic approach and to act maturely. "Uncle Sap" has been reviled and ridiculed by too many foreign lands that have been living off U.S. foreign aid and economic and technical assistance for a number of years.

At last Gomulka and Tito must realize that their toeing the Moscow line is a pay-off which may substantially weaken their precarious and shaky economic systems.

POLITICS AND FOREIGN POLICY

The prompt endorsement given by former President Eisenhower and other ranking Republicans to President Kennedy's speech before the United Nations was a wholesome reaffirmation of the principle that politics should not obstruct the conduct of foreign affairs in this period of dangerous trial.

General Eisenhower's declaration was especially welcome as an offset to the partisan flavor of the remarks the former President recently made to a gathering of Midwest Republicans. Even though his criticism were coupled with a caution on the importance of backing the President, the inescapable effect of his words on the occasion was to cast doubt on the adequacy of the Kennedy leadership and the sincerity of its purposes.

(Quoted from *The New York Times* editorial, Sept. 27, 1961)

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The address of President Kennedy before the General Assembly of the United Nations was a masterly exposition of the ideals and aspirations of the American people and a call to the world organization to return to the principles on which it was founded and to cooperate in the task of making this a warless world and so obviating the danger of an atomic war which might well reduce to dust and ashes the achievements of millennia of civilization. It is small wonder that it was welcomed and approved by practically all members of Congress and by the general public opinion of the American people. Yet this is only the first step in its evaluation for in the latter part of his address the President referred in perhaps too vague terms to the situation in Laos and Berlin. It shows fully and clearly that the United States at the present time is rightly or wrongly basing its foreign policy upon the decent judgment of mankind. It is a speech of hope and optimism and of a fundamental belief in human nature.

Challenge to Belgrade "Neutrals"

Yet before we fully decide about the speech, we must look at it critically and compare it with some of the other documents issued by various nations or groups of nations. There is first the utterances of the Belgrade Conference, that group of so-called uncommitted and unaligned nations that called indeed for disarmament but would not in any unambiguous terms proclaim the need for human liberty and self-determination in Eastern Europe, while they vehemently decried against colonialism in Asia and Africa and approved policies destined to drive all white men out of large parts of Africa, unless they bowed to the wishes of the Soviet Union. The ideal peaceful world of the "unaligned nations" is very different from that which President Kennedy set forth in his speech. To be sure, we may expect to hear from them some florid speeches of praise but it remains to be seen whether these nations will cooperate effectively in advancing the ideals which they profess to be following.

It must be read against the program proposed by Nikita Khrushchev for the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. to be held in a few days. This calls for "peaceful coexistence" but it recognizes clearly that "peaceful coexistence" is merely the highest stage in neutralizing traditional civilization so as to leave the free world helpless against Russian intrigues and continuing amid its inflated jargon its unblushing demand that humanity is to be practically standardized under the iron rule of the Kremlin which can throw its armed forces to the support of all peoples struggling for "liberation," as Moscow describes it.

Beacon to Freedom-Loving Peoples

It must be read against the actions of the Russians and their stooges in Berlin and

against the background of the creation by the Communists army of a barren zone running through the city of Berlin, so that no ill-disposed person can be able to take refuge in the Western sector under the protection of freedom-loving Germans and an allied force.

It must be read against the situation in Southwestern Asia, where all reports indicate that the Russians and their Chinese sympathizers are trying to overthrow the royal government of Laos and in the name of neutrality to penetrate with armed forces into South Vietnam to try to "liberate" that country and bring it under the iron heel of Communist Russia and Red China.

It must be read against the background of the situation in Cuba where the firing squads of Fidel Castro are working overtime to assure the safety of a regime that alone knows what is best for the Cuban people and will not brook any opposition.

It must be read by Ukrainians who appreciate the heroic struggle of the UPA and the situation where two years ago the Communists have been able to murder Stepan Bandera as the last in the long-line of Ukrainian fighters for freedom who have fallen under the bombs, the poisons, and the shots of Communist attackers on the soil of other free countries, Germany, France and The Netherlands.

It must be read against the ineffectiveness of the mixed commissions of free nations, Communists and neutrals which have wound themselves in such tight ropes of red tape that they have been unable or unwilling to bring in full and accurate reports to the United Nations on the situation in Korea, Southern Asia, Laos or other areas where they were appointed to supervise an armistice or to offer serious help and assistance.

It must be read against the situation in the Congo where from the very beginning it has been impossible to decide how to carry out the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly dominated by the Asian and African nations and where in the final analysis the Communists seem to have secured a foothold in the central government, while they have been able to turn the arms of the United Nations against the one province that has not yielded to their influence.

It must be read against the situation in the United Nations itself where the Russian Communists, having succeeded in blocking any functioning of the Security Council, are now playing havoc with the General Assembly and trying after the death of Dag Hammarskjold to nullify any possibility of a strong and independent Secretariat, one of the chief continuing organs of the entire organization.

All "Russians" Are Allies

The President alluded to all these situations and in fact he even quoted Pushkin to show that the Communist rulers of the Soviet Union are carrying out the same sort of government as did the tsars in their

REPORT FROM PARLIAMENT HILL

By J. N. MANDZIUK, Q.C., M.P. for Marquette, Manitoba

Those of us in Canada who claim ancestry in the countries behind the Iron Curtain and have been exerting all our efforts to speak on their behalf have always had a unique interest in the foreign policies of the Western world and in that of Canada in particular.

During and since the Second World War these of Ukrainian racial origin in Canada have been looking to Canada and her Western allies for some expression of policy which would encourage our efforts and also give some hope to our brethren that the free world knows the plight of our people and would, if it could, extend to them a helping hand.

Until recently there was not a ray of hope. The West for the sake of world peace and for the sake of being left alone remained silent in spite of the cold war, in spite of Mr. Khrushchev's threats "to bury" us. But the Russian dictator's greed has gone so far as to wear down the patience of the Western allies. Like an octopus — his tentacles have taken a grab here and a grab there at the free world's interests in Africa and in Asia. The dictator sheds crocodile tears against colonialism and with every means at his disposal tries to plant hatred in the minds of the people recently freed by such colonial powers as Britain, France and Belgium.

Denounces Russian Colonialism

This campaign may have made friends for the Kremlin among the Afro-Asian nations but seems to have boomeranged against Russia. The Western powers who kept silent are now giving some indication that they are aware of Kremlin's colonial empire and if colonialism in Africa and Asia deserves condemnation by the United Nations, then by the same token colonialism in Europe should also be condemned. The Western powers are just beginning to realize that in Russian colonialism they have a deadly weapon against Kremlin and as I have said above, have lost patience to a degree that they may just use it. Khrushchev no doubt realizes that this weapon may have disastrous consequences to his Empire and may change his tactics before it gains momentum.

On August 18 of this year we heard another pronouncement from the Prime Minister of Canada. While speaking to the Polish Canadians at Sarnia he is reported in *Vilne Slovo* as having said the following: "In reply to communist propaganda"

fully with the ideals of President Kennedy, will fail to realize how these ideals are being mocked and twisted even by the leaders of many nations which pretend to favor them. We must realize to the full that this speech is only a beginning and that if the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat cannot be brought back to the ideals signed by representatives of all the nations in the Charter of the United Nations, all these hopes and aspirations will be but another trap which can be used by the enemies of freedom to overcome the free world. Without such a change of heart on other continents, we will surely be forced back to the old slogan from the early days of the United States, "Trust in God but keep your powder dry," and then commence again to build on the ruins a new free world organization.

There is the danger that the American people, sympathizing

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP BY MAIL

By THEODORE LUTWINKA

There are many people who have gotten into the habit of using the mails for almost all purposes. Not only is it convenient, but it nicely solves a number of nuisances such as running around paying bills, answering the rings of door-to-door collectors, making phone calls that are not answered, and so forth. Almost all business establishments recognize the importance of catering to the mail users and maintain mailing departments which, in most cases, rapidly increase in size. The mail order business is so large in scope that quite a number of companies have reached the point where the entire business is done by mail. The average American man and woman likes convenience and he and she can get it for a 4¢ stamp.

The Ukrainian National Association operates by mail. The Main Office maintains contact with its 500 branches by mail. *Svoboda*, *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *The Rainbow* are circulated by mail. Many of the branches conduct some business by mail, also. The UNA is striving to make things as convenient as possible, for all concerned by designing its form for mailing by the branch secretaries; its postal card size "dues notice" is an example. The secretaries indicated that their mailing lists are growing and the UNA, itself, has noted an increase in mail addressed directly to the Main Office by individual members seeking information or services.

The popular UNA Facts booklet is in a convenient mailing size and many branch secretaries and organizers have been mailing this booklet to their prospective members. The UNA also prepares form letters addressed to holders of suspended certificates, urging reinstatement, for easy mailing by the secretaries. There are also form letters for members who have certificates, urging that new certificates be taken out; form letters are also issued for members requesting cash surrenders, urging reconsideration. The secretaries have found all this very convenient and helpful, and the members appreciate the

DIEFENBAKER SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

By OLEH ZWADYUK

OTTAWA, September 19.—A strong and clear voice, a strong NATO alliance, and a strong Commonwealth demanding the acceptance of communism are the three cardinal points of Canadian foreign policy, Prime Minister Diefenbaker told parliament this month.

The Prime Minister said that the position we are in today, was brought about as a result of the process of confusion and propaganda which is of the essence of communist philosophy. The Communist deceive people into believing that the existing crisis was created by other nations. He went on to say that his government is fully aware that the crisis was created by Khrushchev for his own purposes, just as he has created crises throughout the years. Mr. Diefenbaker also found that coexistence to Russians means the acceptance by the free world of the will of the communist world.

The Prime Minister went on to say that Khrushchev is

babbling about "imperialism and colonialism, plotting his self, the leader of communism, as the exponent of freedom for peoples who are under domination. The Prime Minister mentioned the Belgrade Conference of the "neutral" nations and their stand on colonialism but expressed surprise that they did not include "Eastern Europe" in their article on colonialism. "I should like to see the United Nations given an opportunity of declaring its opposition to the type of imperialism which he has placed upon one hundred million people not only in Eastern Europe but in other parts of the world," he said. Concluding his speech Mr. Diefenbaker said: "When the Belgrade nations declared their belief in the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, and the free determination of the forms and methods of their social, economic and cultural development, I should like very much to have seen that declaration include the U.S.S.R."

MARKIAN SHASHKEYYCH

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

METROPOLITAN LEV SHEPTYTSKY'S GOOD INFLUENCE

Opposition to this Polish line, so to speak, came from where it was expected, namely, the Greek Catholic Metropolitan at that time, Lev Sheptytsky, (1749-1799).

The Metropolitan vigorously used his influence to persuade the Austrian government that the Ruthenes—as the Western Ukrainians were called then—were a people different from the Russians and the Poles, and were entitled to equal rights; all the more so as their political influence for Austria was great and she might hope, to one day, unite all Ruthenian countries under her sway and afford them freedom and liberty which they could enjoy.

Metropolitan Sheptytsky was quite successful in his efforts. Largely thanks to his influence, the candidates for the Greek

Catholic priesthood were able from then on to study at the well known Viennese theological seminary, the "Barbareum." Moreover, in 1783, the Emperor Joseph II founded a Greek-Catholic Seminary in Lviv, ancient capital of Western Ukraine. Add to this the fact that at the University of Lviv (founded in 1784), lectures in Ukrainian were introduced in 1787-1809, at its Theological and Philosophical Institute, which was known as the "Studium Ruthenum."

The language of instruction at these lectures was not the pure language or tongue spoken by the masses of the Western Ukrainian people. It was a mixture of Old Church Slavonic, known earlier also as the Old Bulgarian, combined with the Ukrainian vernacular of that period.

These lectures, however, served to awaken the Ukrainian

national spirit among the Ukrainian Greek Catholic clergy then, who up to that time had been accustomed to hear and employ Polish only.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Ukrainian clergy which studied in Vienna had the opportunity from time to time of getting together with students of other Slavic nationalities and thereupon became acquainted with their own particular national aspirations, and, as a result, these contacts did not quite, to an extent, kindle in their hearts their own Ukrainian national consciousness and feelings.

PARISH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SET UP

Four years after Shashkevych was born, the revived Ukrainian Catholic Archbishopric of Lviv considered as its duty to organize elementary parish schools. But the Galician Government under Austrian authority, dominated by the Poles, forbade the teaching of Ukrainian there, on the ground that Polish alone was the of-

ficial language, and that the Ukrainians had to use it as such.

METROPOLITAN LEVYTSKY STANDS UP FOR UKRAINIANS

Strong protests were then made. Among them was that by the then Metropolitan, Michael Levytsky (1815-1858). He argued very strongly that Galicia was not a Polish country. It was, he said, the territory of the old Galicia-Volodymyrian State, and that even the Polish government had regarded Galicia as a part of the Ukrainian country. He was quite successful in his arguments, based on facts, to the extent that children began to receive instruction in the Ukrainian language—such as it was then—in the areas where there were only Greek Catholics. Where, however, there were only Roman Catholic pupils, even though in the minority, the Polish tongue was upheld as the language of instruction.

The Ukrainian population in the mixed parishes might have, of course, supported Ukrainian

schools for their children at their own expense, but a sharp eye was kept on it, lest the Greek Catholic bishops should encourage their flocks to found such schools. This, then, was the actual favor shown by the Austrian government after 1815 to the strings of the Western Ukrainian people to gain more national and cultural rights and liberties and rid themselves of foreign oppression and dictates, just as their kinsmen in Ukraine under Russia were attempting to do in their own way.

CANON MOHYLYNYSKY'S ROLE

It has to be borne in mind, too, in relation to the circumstances surrounding Shashkevych's life and deeds, that when Canon Ivan Mohylynsky (1777-1831) attempted to found in Pereemyshl a "Societas Presbyterorum Ritus Graeco-Catholici Galliciensium," for the purpose of publishing school handbooks and scientific treatises on Ukrainian Church history, canon laws, economics, hygiene, and the like. A set

with the prohibition of Cardinal Severola (1817).

To add to the point, the Governor of Galicia forbade Metropolitan Levytsky to publish his Pastoral Letter in the old Church Slavonic language. He "advised" him to write it in Polish.

This same Canon Ivan Mohylynsky wrote a treatise, or paper, as one may call it in these days, on the subject of the Ukrainian language. It appeared in 1829. It was intended to provide scientific proof of the special position and rights of the Ukrainian language, and of its importance and significance of the national views of this first leader of eminence in Galicia. He held it in his work that the Ukrainian nation, sharing the historical tradition of Kiev, was different both from Polish and Russian nations, which, later on, a number of Russian and Polish historians themselves emphasized. Also, and particularly by the great Ukrainian historian, Michael Hrushevsky, wide works have been approved by the American Historical Society. (To Be Continued)

JERSEY CITY HOLY NAME PARADE SET FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8

By MICHAEL STEBLECKI
The Holy Name Society of Jersey City, N. J., will take part for the 12th time in this annual march, since 1949...

U.N.A. DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING IN CLEVELAND, OHIO



Participants at the U.N.A. District Committee meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, September 24, 1961. FIRST ROW, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: M. Molesky, J. Stavnychy, J. Lesawyer, Dr. J. Padoch, Mrs. J. Olinkevych and N. Zadorecki...

CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF UKRAINIAN AMERICAN STUDENT

By E. LASHCHYK
This Saturday and Sunday, September 30 - October 1, 1961, the Ukrainian Student Association of the New York Metropolitan area is sponsoring "STUDY DAYS" (Studiyni Dni)...

U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1961

Table showing membership statistics for August 1961, including Adults, Juveniles, and Comb. Totals for various categories like Total as of July 31, 1961, New Members, Reinstated, etc.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC. BALANCE SHEET AS OF AUGUST 31, 1961

Financial statement for the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. showing Assets (Cash in Banks, Mortgage Loans, Bonds and Stocks) and Liabilities (New Mortuary Fund, Administration Fund, etc.) as of August 31, 1961.

"Muslc of Ukraine Stimulating"



ALLEN TOWN, Pa., September 25 (Special) — Under the above headline appeared a column written by Albert Hofmann in Allentown Call-Chronicle on Sunday, June 4, 1961...

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK
The bowling matches held by the U.N.A. Bowling League of New Jersey on Friday, September 15, resulted in a three-way tie among the Ukrainian Orthodox Church quintet, the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Mens' Organization group, and the "senior" St. John's C.W.V. five...

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

Table showing team standings for the U.N.A. Bowling League of New Jersey, listing teams like St. John's C.W.V. Sr., Ukr. American Vets No. 2, etc., with columns for Won, Lost, Game High, Pins, and Avg.

KALANDIAK NABS ALLENTOWN OPEN TITLE

Pete Kalandiak parred the 19th hole on Sunday, August 20, to defeat Woody Keyser, 1 up, for his first Allentown City golf championship...

PRIDE IN UKRAINIAN HERITAGE

By MRS. JOSEPH SYMCHUK
To the Ukrainians, Taras Shevchenko is as great as Shakespeare to the whole world. During the 100th year of the poet's death...

Program for 'Study Days' Devoted To Problems of Ukrainian Students In America

The program will begin on Saturday, September 30, with registration of all participants from 9:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. The opening prayer will be delivered by Rev. P. Minenko...

INAUGURAL MEETING OF UVAN IN WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, September 17 (Special) — An inaugural meeting of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN) of Canada was held on Sunday, September 17, at the Ukrainian National Home, Burrows Avenue and McGregor Street...

Youth Organizations Conference

(Concluded from Page 1)
pled with American-bred regard for the other fellows' beliefs. should be our guide. "The UCCA," he stated, "looks to the Ukrainian organized youth movement for strength and inspiration..."

Pre-convention Home Stretch, Drive U.N.A. RALLY - WESTERN PA. Sunday, October 8th 1961. U.N.A. LODGE ROOMS BRANCH 161 - ST. BASIL. 600 Glenwood Avenue - AMBRIDGE, Pa. Also DISCUSSION on 1962 Penn - Ohio - Bowling Tournament.

For Land and Freedom by KALENIK LISSUK. A story of the never-ending struggle of the oppressed. PRICE 50 CENTS. Get your copy from "SVOBODA" BOOKSTORE, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

HARVEST HOP sponsored by UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY. Saturday, October 7, 1961. UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME, ELIZABETH, New Jersey. Music by RUSS BINERT and STARLIGHTERS. DONATION: \$1.25 (Tax Incl.) DANCING 9 till ?

SOYUZIVKA Open All Year Around. THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. Uncrowded facilities, invigorating air, the scenic beauty of the Catskill mountains for 35 miles. HEATED ROOMS. Join us for the week end fun, too. Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Phone Kerhonkson 5641. Reduced Post Season Prices 10-20 %

A MATTER OF OPINION

By WALTER SKOROKHID

LEAD AS CRIMINALS

On such a tour of the cities he is usually in a group and he must stay with it. To make certain that he does not wander away or "do the town" on his own as he would if he were visiting the United States, there is a guide attached to the group who leads the members of the group as though they were criminals or members of a chain gang. He must sleep in the hotel assigned to him and eat his meals in specified eating places. If he doesn't feel like eating and misses his meal, there is no refund.

Thus, finally, he is guided into Lviv. He settles down in his hotel room and his heart begins to thump. After so many years of separation he will soon see his aged mother. He will take a cab and race to the village where he will embrace his mother and other relatives, perhaps even a few old friends; and they will all have a good cry of happiness. Then he will have some of his mother's fresh home-made bread, the kind she used to bake for him many years ago which he liked so much, and some of her delicious and wholesome borsch. Then he will go out and visit all the spots where he used to romp around as a child, where he grew up. He will visit the school and the church he used to attend, perhaps take a look if the old mill is still there. Dreams, dreams, dreams...

He is going through a most powerful experience, an experience any human being anywhere in the world would be going through under similar circumstances.

He can't wait! But here comes the surprise. He is told that his mother and his relatives and a few friends have been brought to the hotel and are impatiently waiting for him in the dining room. He rushes out... finds them. The welcome "home" begins—embraces, hand-shakes, tears, laughter, tears...

Following the initial welcome they all sit down to a long table heavy with food and drink the likes of which the villagers have not seen since the war (this was provided by the government to show the visitor how well his relatives live). So the feast begins...

When the feast is over there is more talk, there are more handshakes and finally—embraces and tears again because it is time for them to return to the village. Everything is done according to plan. There is a time for everything. They must go back. Well, then, he will go with them and visit for a day or two. He approaches the authorities, tells them what he wants to do, but—here comes the disappointment. He can't go! The visit is over. He is astounded. He has travelled thousands of miles and spent a couple of thousand dollars (or more) to visit his mother in her house in the village where he was born. He just has to go. He pleads with the authorities, then insists, but the answer is, Nyet. He is now angry but knowing where he is he subdues his feelings and gives in.

It's all over. No bread, no borsch, nothing. His aged mother and his relatives and friends in tears return to the village and he, angry and heartbroken, returns to Canada with hatred in his heart, hatred towards the Soviet system, the Soviet government and Soviet laws, but in Canada he says nothing for fear his mother or his relatives might suffer at the hands of the authorities because of him!

No Wreath on Father's Grave

I know of a Ukrainian in Toronto who, under similar circumstances, persisted in requesting permission to go to the village. He gave up only after his relatives pleaded with him not to press his desire too far because they would be persecuted after he returned to Canada. I know of another case where the authorities, after much pleading by the visitor, agreed to allow him into the village for a couple of hours but only on condition that he would sign a document not to talk in Canada about what he might see in the village. The visitor refused and, obviously,

did not get to see the village. What is the Soviet government afraid of? What possible harm could come to the U.S.S.R. a 50-year-old man visiting his 80-year-old mother—perhaps for the last time—in her house? What does the Soviet Union stand to gain by intimidating a visitor and persecuting the visited? Is this a way of winning friends abroad? To my mind, this is the surest way of making enemies. It is most certainly not conducive to friendly relations or to peaceful coexistence. It is all so very ridiculous. It is so terribly unbecoming of a powerful state that boasts of its progress, its advances, its prosperity, of the welfare and happiness of its people; of a state that promises utopia in 20 years, that is bent on overtaking the U.S. in industrial and agricultural capacity and output.

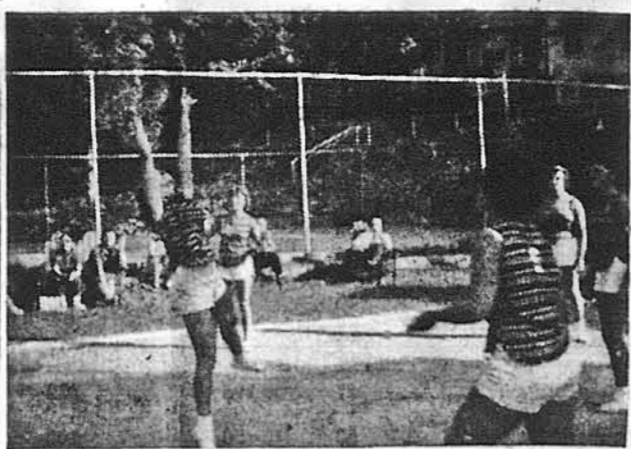
Nevertheless, I have heard it said that there is no evil that can not be turned into good and I firmly believe that Mr. Khrushchev has it in his power to do just that. I believe that Khrushchev has a tremendous opportunity to become one of the greatest men in the history of mankind, but it is all up to him whether or not he wants to become one before he takes the long journey everyone must someday, from which there is no return. I believe that if he gave it some serious thought he would want to, and, if so, this is what, in my opinion, he ought to do:

He must liquidate persecution within the U.S.S.R. as ruthlessly as Stalin had been liquidating the most insignificant, most ineffectual dissenter. He must desist from rocket-rattling and turn his nation's energies to peaceful uses of the rocket. He must stop distrusting the world and prove that he himself can be trusted. He must banish the idea of forcing communism upon all nations of the world. He must learn to respect the opinions and desires of other nations. He must do away with cruelty and give his own people peace of mind, happiness, freedom of speech, freedom of worship and freedom of the press. Instead of spending millions of dollars on propaganda about the "good life" in the U.S.S.R. which he does not allow foreign visitors to see, and on rocket and nuclear armaments, he should channel those millions into the biggest campaign of publicity ever to encourage travel to the U.S.S.R., with no strings attached and no restrictions. He must allow his own people to visit other countries, even emigrate if they so desire, and allow people from other countries to immigrate to the U.S.S.R. if they so desire and meet the usual requirements. He must make the U.S.S.R. play its full part in co-operating with all the have-nations to raise the standard of living of the have-not nations. He must fully co-operate with the nuclear powers of the world to bring about a ban on nuclear weapons and employ nuclear energy for peaceful uses for the benefit of all the people of the world. He must lift the Iron Curtain!

If he did all this, friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and all the nations of the world would come about automatically and quickly and friendly relations would inevitably lead to peaceful coexistence.

If he did all this, the people of the world would respect him, historians would love him, and his own people would worship him.

Can he do it? Certainly he can! And he MUST, because in these dangerous times, with the threat of nuclear war hanging over all of us—and him—he can not afford to keep his own people and the people of the world in a constant state of terror; he cannot afford to lead the world into war because as sure as night follows day a nuclear war would destroy most of the world's civilization and he would go the way of Hitler. Only friendly relations, only genuine peaceful coexistence, with no Iron Curtain and no Hitlers or Stalins will bring peace to the world and happiness and prosperity to mankind.



Ukrainian Women's Volleyball Teams in action during tournament at Soyuzivka

REPORT FROM PARLIAMENT HILL

(Concluded from Page 2)

ganda we must announce an international declaration of freedom—our aim is not to impose upon people who strive for freedom, a system foreign to them. We only want them to have a right of free choice of the system suitable for them. We want a world organization in which all people would have freedom of choice as far as their system of government is concerned.

Thus in view of the tense world situation and the statements, made from time to time by Mr. Diefenbaker, the Canadians waited for some declaration of policy at the all important House of Commons debate on Foreign Affairs on September 7, when the House resumed its Sessions.

The External Affairs Minister, the Hon. Howard Green opened the debate and his first words were, "Today we meet in the House of Commons in a time of great crisis" and after outlining causes for the crisis set out Canadian policy to stand firmly with NATO and make every effort to utilize the agencies of the United Nations to preserve world peace. The Minister set the blame for the crisis squarely upon the doorstep of the Kremlin, e.g. resumption of nuclear tests, threat to make a separate treaty with Germany and Mr. Khrushchev's continued play against colonialism in Africa and Asia. Here Mr. Green only made veiled reference to colonialism in Europe when he referred to the Prime Minister's address at the United Nations and added: "I may say, one is amazed at the nerve of the Soviet representative coming to New York and talking about colonialism and the sins of colonial powers. I marvel that they have the gall to take this position."

The official opposition, through its spokesman, the Hon. Paul Martin, went on record as agreeing with the government's stand. This was almost a reverse of the Liberal policy which has been most critical of the Conservative government's foreign policy during the past several years. The spokesman for the C.C.F., N. D. P. Mr. Herridge, followed with brickbats and bouquets. He said his group went along with the government's efforts to maintain peace. He denounced all nuclear tests and urged for public opinion strong enough to impress the "Nuclear Club" to suspend all tests. He said his group objected to Canadian forces being armed with nuclear weapons as well as carrying out its obligations to its NATO allies.

Other Members spoke, including the writer, all realizing the volcanic state of the world, due to the ambitions of one man.

The Leader of the Official

Opposition delivered an outstanding address warning the world against retreating at the pressure from the Kremlin.

The Prime Minister, as was expected, addressed the House on Monday, September 11th. In his introductory remarks he set out Canada's foreign policy as follows: "First, continuing support for a strong and effective United Nations without which peace cannot be achieved—Second, the need of a strong and effective North Atlantic Treaty Organization—Finally, extension and development of a strong commonwealth of nations, believing that no other association throughout the world has a greater influence for good. Indeed, the adherence by its members to its principles, though unwritten, denies the acceptance of communism."

Mr. Diefenbaker further deplored the watered down resolution of the 24 Afro-Asian nations which met in Belgrade in the following words: "When the Belgrade nations declared their beliefs in the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, and the free determination of the forms and methods of their economic, social and cultural development, I should like very much to have seen that declaration include the USSR. There is a field in which I think we in the free world, in the United Nations, could place in proper perspective the arguments advanced by Khrushchev in this regard. I regard a stand such as this as one that would do much good, although I know there are others who say we must leave that alone. Unfortunately, because of our desire for peace, many of the things which ought to have been said have not been said. While we debate that stand in the interest of the maintenance of peace, Khrushchev continues to push forward inch by inch and mile by mile all over the world." He can also be quoted as saying: "I should like to see the United Nations given an opportunity of declaring its opposition to the type of imperialism which he placed upon one hundred million people not only in Eastern Europe but in other parts of the world."

I have picked out what I took to be an indication that at least the Prime Minister of Canada and his External Affairs Minister know the weakness in the dictator's armor. Mr. Diefenbaker speaks out as no other head of state has dared to speak out. Will the other nations follow suit? Time will tell—Mr. Khrushchev may at least temporarily pull in his horns. He may unleash his propaganda on the subject of Communist Heaven to silence further rumbling by the West or may plunge the world into another World War—the Third.

BRAZILIAN DEPUTY ABOUT UKRAINE

SAO PAULO, Aug. 3 (Special).—On September 2, 1961, the big Brazilian radio network "Radio Difusora de Sao Paulo" broadcast a speech by Deputy Plinio Salgado, one of the best known and most authoritative spokesmen on Brazilian public opinion.

Deputy Salgado spoke in connection with the arrival of the Russian trade mission to Brazil and he warned the nation on the danger of communism. He especially pointed out that today's Russian missionaries are in the first place Russian agents of colonialism. All their declarations about self-determination of nations, their anti-colonialism and the internal and external peace—are falsehoods and deceit designated for "export."

As a proof of Russian deceitfulness is Berlin and East Germany. Moscow is trying to hold out to East Germany with all its might, opposing all proposals of self-determination through free elections by the United States.

How can one believe Moscow, when Hungary is still fresh in

the memory of the world, where the church of Hungary with its Cardinal fell victim to communism, and when the freedom movement started to bloom, pro-communist armies fell upon Ukraine and finally enslaved its people.

During 1930's Moscow gathered all the harvest from the Ukrainian peasants which resulted in a man-made famine, costing millions of human beings their lives. In 1947 Russia made a military pact with communist regimes of Czechoslovakia and Poland to fight the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. After this Russian victory thousands and thousands of Ukrainians fighting for their independence, were sent to Siberia to work in slave labor camps. Many Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox bishops together with thousands of priests, were shot.

Deputy Salgado pointed to many more examples of Russian deceit in Asia and South America, underlining the danger in renewing diplomatic relations with Moscow. He called upon the Brazilian citizens to reject this proposal.

Philadelphia Librarian Regrets Omission of Ukraine in Captive Nations List

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (Special).—Oleh Lysiak, Jr., a Ukrainian high school lad who personally campaigned for the inclusion of Ukraine in the list of captive countries on the exhibit at the Free Library of Philadelphia a few weeks ago, has a double satisfaction. First, his and his friend's efforts were successful, inasmuch as the Library administration corrected this error and added Ukraine to the list of the captive nations. Secondly, he received a letter from Library Director Emerson Greenaway, expressing regrets for the omission.

In a letter, dated September 20, 1961, Mr. Greenaway wrote Oleh Lysiak, Jr., as follows:

"In reply to your letter of September 6, 1961, we regret that the Ukraine was omitted from the list of captive nations making up in the recent exhibit in our Social Science and History Department. Before the exhibit was taken down we added Ukraine to the list and included some additional publications about the area in the exhibit. The publications were provided by Mr. Bohdan Kulcheykyj, President of the Philadelphia Branch of the Mikhnowsky Society of Ukrainian Students.

"I appreciate very much both your and Mr. Carynnyk's interest in the Free Library of Philadelphia."

Immigration Bill Signed By Kennedy

WASHINGTON, September 26.—President Kennedy signed today a controversial immigration bill making it more difficult for aliens ordered deported to appeal to the courts. There was an immediate request for a change in administrative procedures of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to soften its impact.

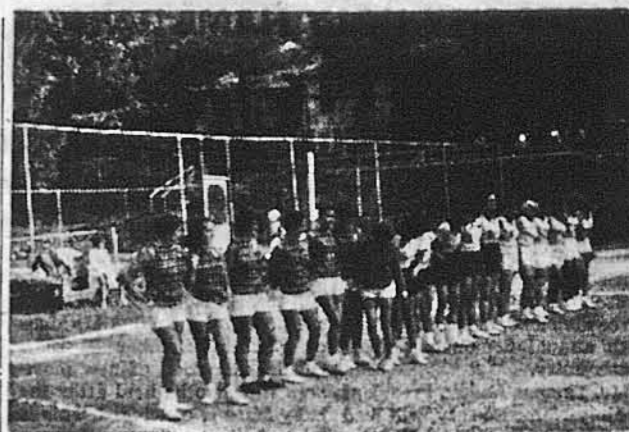
One section of the bill provides that aliens ordered deported can appeal only for judicial review in a United States Court of Appeals. Until today such appeals could be filed in a district court. There are ninety-five district courts, readily available in most areas. There are only eleven appeals courts, many of them far from points in the jurisdictions they serve.

In a letter to Deputy Attorney General Byron R. White released here tonight, Haskell R. Barst of New York, President of the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers, appealed to the Justice Department and the Immigration Service to revise administrative procedures so as to allow aliens sufficient time to petition for appeal under the new law. Sponsors of the alien judicial review revision, including Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, contended that "it would reduce the number of dilatory appeals" filed by "subversives and racketeers" without significantly affecting the rights of the average deportable alien.

NEW MUSIC FOR SOLOISTS!
"LOVE UKRAINE"
 Composition of Mykola Fomenko, words by Wolodymyr Sosyura translated into English by Yar Slawutych
 Published by Ukrainian National Association on its 60th Anniversary
 \$1.00 per copy
 Order now!
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The Muse in Prison
 Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists in translation by YAR SLAVUTYCH
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THE UKRAINE: A Submerged Nation
 By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN
 Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
 The story of a courageous people with a fierce desire for freedom, and their political prospects under Soviet domination
 PRICE: \$1.75
Svoboda Book Store
 P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.



Here is another shot of the Women's Volleyball Teams competing two weeks ago at Soyuzivka

СВОБОДА SVOBODA in Review

A summary of editorials in this week's issues of SVOBODA appears below.

KENNEDY LEARNS FIRST HAND

Much of the American press recently brought sober criticism of the present Administration's policies towards the Soviet Union, policies which are not too clear, determined or constant. Between January and May of this year, the new Administration was announcing "relaxation of international tensions," expecting to achieve this through stepped up efforts in trade and cultural exchanges with the communist nations. We think that President Kennedy believed that Khrushchev will show enough courtesy, to give him and his administration sufficient time to take over the reins of the government. After the tragic mistakes in Cuba and Laos, Kennedy saw the real face of Khrushchev at the Vienna conference. Upon his return he made a speech over the nation's radio networks and announced the bolstering of American military strength.

NEW SUCCESS FOR THE U.S.

With the orbiting of a Robot-Astronaut the United States achieved a new outstanding success in the realization of its planned program of orbital flights. The fact that the 13 September flight was absolutely satisfactory—the cabin with its passenger circled the earth and was recovered according to plan—gives assurance that maybe this year or in the beginning of 1962 a successful orbital flight can be achieved with a human astronaut at the controls.

50 MILLION STUDENTS

With the beginning of the 1961-62 school year a record number of students in the history of United States education registered for all types of schools, private and public, beginning with kindergarten, elementary and High Schools and ending with Colleges and Universities. The total number this year came to 49,300,000 students. In this number 35,200,000 to elementary schools, 10,800,000 to High Schools and 4,300,000 to Colleges and Universities. This represents one fourth of the total population of the United States which at this time is 184 million.

Editor's Correspondence

ERROR ON OMITTING UKRAINE CORRECTED

In the exhibition department of the Logan Square Free Public Library in Philadelphia, Pa., where a book exhibition of Captive Nations was presented, Ukraine, the first victim of Russian imperialism, was omitted and furthermore the Library staff failed to incorporate into the exhibition list the name of Ukraine as a captive nation. The President of Philadelphia Branch of Ukrainian Student Organization of Mikhnowsky, Mr. Bohdan Kulcheykyj, together with Dr. Mykola Bohatuk of Hobart College, visited the Library and demanded a correction in this error. Mr. Kulcheykyj rendered to the Library eight books on Ukraine which gave all the necessary information about Ukraine as a Captive Nation. Due to this intervention a large number of letters were sent to the Library as a protest and even more phone calls were made in this matter. As a result of this exemplary task Ukraine was put on the list of Captive Nations as well as many publications were put on the exhibition stand. This doing serves as an example worthy to be noted by all of us who cherish our country Ukraine.
 Christine Senyk
 Press Representative

THE MUSE IN PRISON
 ELEVEN SKETCHES OF UKRAINIAN POETS KILLED BY COMMUNISTS AND TWENTY-TWO TRANSLATIONS OF THEIR POEMS
 by YAR SLAVUTYCH
 64 pages — illustrations.
 Price \$1.00
 Order from "SVOBODA" BOOKSTORE
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Hetman of Ukraine
Ivan Mazepa
 by Clarence A. Manning
 Bookman Associates Publishers.
 Price — \$3.50
 Now on the basis of new materials recently made available the author has traced the almost fantastic events of Mazepa's life and has drawn a rounded picture of his personality and career. Order your copy of this book from:
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