

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

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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TO OUR READERS

From Friday through Sunday, March 23-25, 1962, the 35th Annual Mid-Atlantic Model General Assembly is holding its sessions at the Commodore Hotel and the U.N. headquarters in New York City, at which hundreds of young students from various universities and colleges in the United States are taking part. The purpose of this Model General Assembly is to train young men and women of college and university age in affairs of state. Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State, said in his message to the Assembly that these sessions "provide constructive insights into the problems which come before the U.N. and the democratic methods used to cope with them . . ."

Thus some 93 colleges and universities represent nominally 93 countries which are members of the United Nations. This number includes also Ukraine, which will be represented in the Assembly by SUSTA, the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America. The opportunity for the Ukrainians to take part in this program is due entirely to the resourcefulness and good public relations system of the SUSTA leadership which not only secured the active participation of Ukraine in the Assembly, but nominally speaks for a free Ukraine, and not for the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which is a Charter member of the United Nations.

Consequently, The Ukrainian Weekly, in keeping with its tradition of assisting our young generation, has offered its pages to these young Ukrainian American "statesmen" to present their views on the subject which they undertook to defend and champion—Ukraine, enslaved and exploited by Communist Russia.

We are taking this opportunity to advise our readers that some of our regular feature articles and special reports must of necessity be transferred to the next issue of our publication.

Ambassador Stevenson Scores Russian Colonialism Points To Ukraine as Its Victim

In a letter dated November 25, 1961, addressed to the President of the General Assembly, Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson transmitted the comments of the United States Delegation to the United Nations regarding Soviet Russian colonialism.

Mr. Stevenson stated that instead of " . . . assisting the development towards greater independence and self-determination of the nations under their domination, the announced Soviet design is to eradicate all national (including linguistic) differences that exist between these diverse nationalities and the Great Russian model . . . This is the unique aspect of Soviet 'colonialism'—an aspect that differentiates it from all other historical examples of one state's suppression of another's freedom. Through the total state controls of mass culture, propaganda, education and

NEXT UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER SOVIET RUSSIAN COLONIALISM

CANADA'S PRIME MINISTER ATTACKS RED HYPOCRISY



Prime Minister of Canada the Hon. John G. Diefenbaker during his recent interview with the Ukrainian representative of "Radio Canada," Mr. Roman Oliyuk.

(Special). — Canada will bring a motion condemning Soviet Russian colonialism before the next session of the United Nations General Assembly in the fall of 1962, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker said on November 22, 1961, according to The Globe and Mail, November 23, 1961 of Toronto, Canada.

The Prime Minister told a gathering of ethnic groups at the Queen Elizabeth Building in Exhibition Park, Toronto, that for too long the Soviet Russians "have been permitted to take the offensive against colonialism elsewhere while concealing their own."

"The U.S.S.R., with its awful record for denying national freedom, self-determination and independence of so many peoples behind the Iron Curtain," he said, "has put a resolution 'advocating freedom, self-determination and independence of colonial people' before the U.N., the Prime Minister said.

"For Communist Russia to pose as the champion of human liberty and the liberator of captive peoples is a complete travesty of truth," he said.

Russia contends at the U.N. that 88 territories under the sovereignty of other nations and with a population of 71,100,000 will still be under colonial rule in 1962. It does not mention the 850,000,000 people in 37 countries which have become independent of non-Communist countries since 1945, Mr. Diefenbaker said.

But Soviet Russia is silent about the 96,000,000 Ukrainians, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, and other non-Russians now held captive within the U.S.S.R. "who have never been given an opportunity to decide whether they wished to remain part of the Soviet Empire."

"The facts are well known: After seeking and obtaining Hitler's agreement, the Soviet Army in 1940 marched into Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and by military and police power transformed these countries into colonial provinces of

UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE

One of the lamentable weaknesses in our waging of cold warfare is our lack of understanding of the power of nationalities, not only behind the Iron Curtain but behind actual Soviet boundaries.

We carelessly classify anyone who lives within Soviet territory, which embraces 55 nationalities, as "Russian," although the true Russian or Muscovite forms at most 55 percent of the people. The peoples of the Soviet Union are no more "Russian" than the inhabitants of Kaiser Wilhelm's Reich were Prussians, though Prussia dominated them.

One of the least-known, but potentially most valuable, of the submerged nationalities of the U.S.S.R. are the Ukrainians, who form some 45 million, mostly in the south of what we commonly know as "Russia." The Ukrainians have their own language, and a proud national history. Millions of them, even today, when they are officially "merged" with the puppetized Russian Orthodox Church, are Catholic.

About one million people of Ukrainian descent live in the U.S. They are mostly Catholics, and they support a vigorous press, which brings the truth of the captive nations before the American people. The Ukrainian American leader, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, was in fact the inspirer of Captive Nations Week, and his well-edited Ukrainian Quarterly contains some of the most potent ideas that can be used against our enemy. The current issue transcribes from the Military Review, the official publication of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, an article on "Guerrilla Warfare in Ukraine" which makes clear that Ukrainian resistance, in the form of active propaganda and sabotage, is very much alive in this captive country, and a great worry to the Soviet regime.

The 14 Ukrainian Bishops of the free world, of whom there are three in the U.S., will present to the United Nations a petition calling attention to the wrongs of Ukraine. We should give them our support.

(Courtesy: The Register, March 4, 1962, Denver, Colorado).

COLONIAL EXPLOITATION OF UKRAINE

For some people it is hard to believe that such a highly developed and industrialized country as Ukraine can be called a colony in the true economic sense of the word. We are all accustomed to think of colonies as underdeveloped countries. In its per capita industrial output, however, Ukraine ranks twelfth among the nations of the world today; in per capita output of iron ore, pig iron, and coal it even ranks first in the world. And yet, despite relatively high development, many Ukrainians think that their country still conforms to every economic definition of a colony. Ukraine's chief products are still raw materials and primary commodities only; its manufacturing and machine-building industries remain grossly underdeveloped in comparison with its resources; it has to export its raw materials at cheap prices to the Russian industrial centers for manufacturing, and then import many finished products back at exorbitant prices. Ukrainian economists believe that the republic's balance of payments with Russia is almost certainly unfavorable throughout, although the Moscow government keeps most of the pertinent statistics secret in order to hide this fact. Through trade with Russia as well as through the centralized budgetary system and banking, Ukraine is continuously divested

KHRUSHCHEV CONTINUES STALINIST METHODS OF TERROR

Bandera Killing Shows Russian Drive to Exterminate Ukrainian Patriots

Because Khrushchev has not yet resorted to mass purges or artificial famines to maintain his rule, many Western commentators on Soviet affairs have seen the Khrushchev era as a time of "liberalization." The idea has been promoted that the Soviet Russian regime is moving slowly away from the total amorality of Stalin's day and that eventually it will accept legal norms of behavior and approximate more closely to free world ideas about "what you can and cannot do."

Just how much validity does this hopeful view have? The recent sensational climax of an unsolved murder in Western Germany may throw some light on the question of whether the leopard has changed his spots or whether Khrushchev has simply refined and polished Stalin's methods, substituting the poison spray pistol for the crude bullet in the back of the head.

Until last fall the mysterious death on the steps of an apartment house in Munich in October 1959 of Stepan Bandera, well-known Ukrainian nationalist leader in exile, had remained unsolved. Then West German authorities suddenly revealed that they had in custody one Bogdan N. Stashynsky, a self-confessed murderer and trained agent of the KGB, the Soviet State Security Committee. Stashynsky admitted having shot Stepan Bandera with a potassium cyanide spray pistol and he also confessed to having murdered in Munich in 1957 Dr. Lev Rebet, a Ukrainian nationalist writer.

Agent Stashynsky said that the murder of Bandera was ordered by none other than Alexander N. Shelepin, head of the KGB, and now one of the nine top rulers of the Soviet Union. Stashynsky was even given the Order of the Red Banner for his "heroic deed." It is worth noting that, as former head of the Comsomol, the Communist Youth Organization, Shelepin shared in the responsibility for the deportation to the "virgin lands" of millions of non-Russian youths, especially Ukrainians, to labor there unwillingly on Khrushchev's squalid boondoggle.

The Bandera murder shows that Moscow is still so frightened by the idea of the national liberation of non-Russian nations in its colonialist Empire, where Russians are the new master race, that it will stop at nothing, including assassination in foreign lands, to destroy that idea, especially as it is exemplified by its strongest carriers, the Ukrainians. This act, which was certainly known to Khrushchev and approved by him, also shows the continuing savagery and ruthlessness of a system which is, we are now too often told, on the path of "liberalization."

We, young American students of Ukrainian background, are resolved to fight to the finish against this terror system in our old homeland. We believe that the Bandera killing is an object lesson for all in the free world who think that Russian communism is weakening in its cold-blooded drive for world conquest. We hope other young Americans will come to share our resolve to defend freedom against murder.

GENOCIDE AS INSTRUMENT OF SOVIET POLICY IN UKRAINE

The 20th century has witnessed one of the greatest genocides of history—that of the Jews by the Nazis but at the same time in the Soviet Union there have been other comparable although less known. One of the famous passages of Khrushchev's anti-Stalin speech at the 20th Party Congress of the CPSU, concerns itself with the policy which Stalin pursued in regard to other nations within the USSR: "The acts initiated by Stalin were bestial and in fact were brutal violations of the basic Leninist principles of nationality policy within the Soviet state; the afore-mentioned statement concerns itself with the massive deportations of entire nations from the places of their habitation . . . these acts of deportation were not dictated by any military necessities or reasons . . . the Ukrainians escaped this fate (i. e. deportation of the entire population) only because there were too many of them and there was no place where they all could be deported to."

It certainly is the most stimulating and urgent contemporary problem; therefore, the 1962 Mid-Atlantic Model General Assembly should make the issue of Soviet Russian colonialism one of its major topics for discussion. Although history is a good teacher, we should also look to the future with constructive and imaginative ideas. For as long as the world is half slave and half free, we will have to deal with the question of Soviet imperialism. Therefore, let us prepare now, even though we may be a little ahead of the real U.N.

disastrous proportions in 1932-33 which were the years of the second great famine in Ukraine. This famine, contrary to the first one, was not brought upon by natural causes but created artificially by the Politburo with the aim of annihilating the peasants who opposed collectivization; grain was requisitioned from the peasants through terror and force and the peasants were not given any means for obtaining food. The toll of dead from this artificially contrived famine reached from a maximum estimate of 6 million to a minimum of 3.5 million. The Soviet authorities did not in any way aid the peasant population during the famine and even rejected offers of aid from abroad insisting that the information about the famine was spread by the enemies of the USSR.

The years of the terror (1934-1939) in the Soviet Union were also felt to a great extent by the population of Ukraine. The purges swept out in ever-widening circles and resulted in wholesale removals of leading officials of the Union-Republics, trade union leaders, writers, scholars, engineers, scientists. Entire classes of Soviet citizens found themselves singled out for arrest because of their objective characteristics—especially those that belonged to repressed nationalities and might have a vested interest in propagating opposition to the existing regime. Arrests mounted to millions; testimony of survivors is unanimous regarding crowded prison cells and teeming labor camps. (Stalin himself admitted to Churchill that the number of inmates was around 10 million.)

In order to get an accurate picture of the extent of the extermination of the Ukrainian population by the Soviet leadership, one might do well to examine some basic statistics: in 1926 Ukrainians in the USSR numbered 31,194,976 while in 1939 their number fell to 28,070,404; i. e. not only did the annual increase in population disappear but millions of living people were wiped out; the Ukrainian population in the Soviet Union did not increase but on the contrary decreased by 10% while the Russian population during this same period (1926-1939) increased by 27.3% and the non-Russian nationalities (excluding Ukrainians) increased by 14%. This 10% drop in the Ukrainian population during these years was due to savage political terror in the years 1929-33 and 1935-38 which was accompanied by deportations

KHRUSHCHEV'S ENSLAVED COLONIES

It may be recalled that in July, 1959, Premier Khrushchev displayed rage and indignation over the "Captive Nations Week Resolution," which was enacted and signed by the U.S. Congress and the President of the United States, respectively. This resolution touched the very core of Russian colonialism and imperialism and in fact the weakest

Country	Present Status	Date of Independence	Date of Absorption
Armenia	Armenian S.S.R.	May 30, 1918	1920
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani S.S.R.	May 29, 1918	1920
Byelorussia	Byelorussian S.S.R.	March 25, 1918	1920
Cossackia:			
a) Don Cossacks	Incorporated into Russian S.F.S.R.	May 5, 1918	1920
b) Kuban Cossacks	Incorporated into Democratic Republic of the Far East	Feb. 16, 1918	1920
Estonia	Estonian S.S.R.	April 4, 1920	1920
Georgia	Georgian S.S.R.	Feb. 24, 1918	1940
Idel-Ural	Incorporated into Russian S.F.S.R.	May 26, 1918	1920
Latvia	Latvian S.S.R.	Nov. 12, 1917	1920
Lithuania	Lithuanian S.S.R.	Nov. 18, 1918	1940
Turkistan	Now divided into Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republics	Feb. 16, 1918	1940
Ukraine	Ukrainian S.S.R.	April 15, 1922 Jan. 22, 1918	1922 1923

KHRUSHCHEV HANGED IN EFFIGY BY UKRAINIAN PICKETS IN OTTAWA

Ukrainian Canadian demonstrators and pickets hang an effigy of Khrushchev on a Street in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada on the day of the observance of the 44th anniversary of Ukraine's independence—January 21, 1962.

In connection with the observances of Ukraine's independence anniversary in Canada the Canadian press widely commented on the activities of Canadians of Ukrainian descent in advocating freedom and national sovereignty for Ukraine. In many observances the Hon. John G. Diefenbaker was praised for his speech in Toronto last fall in which he called for steps to expose the Soviet Russian brand of colonialism before the U.N. General Assembly this coming fall.



THE NEP PERIOD

The next wave of destruction of the Ukrainians began in 1929 with the termination of the NEP and a drive towards industrialization and collectivization. The Ukrainian peasant by his very nature had to be opposed to collectivization; in Ukraine, as opposed to Russia there does not exist a tradition of communal life (mir) but on the contrary, there is a strong tradition of individuality among the peasantry. Because of this tradition most of the Ukrainian peasants would by definition belong to the kulak class and these were the most persecuted ones when Stalin initiated his policy of eliminating the kulaks as a class. The destruction assumed an organized form and reached

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA COMMITTEE MEETS

25th UNA CONVENTION MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION

NEW YORK.—Responding enthusiastically to a notice of meeting for March 9, 1962, 56 representatives of over 30 UNA branches in the Metropolitan New York Area met at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City to consider and act upon matters pertaining to the New York area as well as upon the forthcoming UNA convention.

Mr. John O. Flis, president of the committee who chaired the entire meeting, informed the representatives that the New York Metropolitan Area Committee is to act as host at the 25th UNA Convention which is to be held at the Hotel New Yorker during the week of May 21 to 26 inclusive. For that purpose, he stated, a Convention Working Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter Klawnik. Speculation arose that Mr. Klawnik was given this task to give him less time for organizing new members so that Mr. Flis could catch up to him.

In connection with the 25th UNA Convention, it was announced that the New York Metropolitan Area Committee shall publish a Jubilee Journal. Mr. William Chupri was appointed head of the Journal Committee, and he reported that plans have already been made to make the journal a valuable document in perpetuation of the history of the Ukrainian National Association and its various branches by including therein numerous photographs, articles and information pertaining to the past and present UNA officers, UNA branches and individuals who have dedicated themselves to the work of Soyz.

The committee adopted a resolution by unanimous vote, at the recommendation of Mr. Stephen Kowalewski, chairman of the New York Student Fund Committee, to present on the matter of establishing a scholarship fund for Ukrainian Students in which all branches would participate and support. Letters are to be written to all branches to enlist their support for this venture by explaining to them the many benefits that

Professional Ass'n Presenting "Pictures and Impressions Of Ukraine"

A group of Ukrainians recently toured through a vast section of the territory behind the Iron Curtain. The pictures taken by them, and the impressions left with them, as they traveled through Ukraine, will be the subject of the next meeting of the Professional Association. Included in the panel of speakers will be Dr. Mary Wysocki, Messrs. Myron Kushnir and Walter Bacad, and the theatre permitting Mrs. Mary Lesawyer.

"Zaporozhets," Small Soviet Car, Appears to Be Doomed

Nikita S. Khrushchev appears to have doomed a plan to produce small automobiles for mass consumption. In a speech to the Central Committee of the Communist Party last week, Mr. Khrushchev expressed regret that initial production of a very small Soviet auto had been permitted. He indicated that the Soviet Union was still not rich enough for its people to have their own cars. The car is the "Zaporozhets," a four-person vehicle with a twenty-three horse-power engine. Soviet sources intimated that the car can go more than 40 miles to a gallon gasoline. The "Zaporozhets" appears to have been modeled after some of the small autos produced in Western Europe.

"Ukrainian Christian Names"

by ROMA Z. GAUK edited by Dr. YAR SLAVUTYCH, University of Alberta. A compilation, in dictionary form, of English equivalent to traditional and historical Ukrainian names, including a study on the Sacrament of Holy Baptism. PRICE: \$1.00. ORMA PUBLISHERS 11523 — 136th St., EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada

PRE-CONVENTION AUDIT OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special).—On Monday, March 19, 1962, the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association began its yearly auditing of all accounts and bookkeeping of the UNA. As of December 31, 1961, the Ukrainian National Association numbered 81,441 members who were insured for a total of \$31,894,377.00, and the total admitted assets of the UNA at that date were \$25,300,103.42. Those taking part in the audit are Dr. Walter Gallan of Philadelphia, who is chairman of the Auditing Committee; Volodymyr Kossar of Winnipeg, Man.; Peter Kuchma of New York; Peter Puclo of Chicago, and John Kokolsky of Woonsocket, R.I. The final report of the Auditing Committee will be presented at the 25th UNA Convention which will be held in New York City in the latter part of May, 1962.



SUPREME AUDITORS OF THE UNA: From left to right: Peter Puclo, Peter Kuchma, Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman of the Auditing Committee; Volodymyr Kossar and John Kokolsky.

Connecticut UNA District Committee Holds Meeting

On Sunday, March 18, the UNA District Committee of Connecticut held a pre-convention meeting in New Haven at St. Michael's Church Hall. Branch officers and delegates to the 25th Convention were present from the following Branches: 12, 23, 54, 67, 254, 263, 277, 350, 370 and 414. The meeting was conducted by John Teluk, chairman of the committee.

Topics that were discussed included the pre-convention campaign for new members, activating branches that are dropping in membership and combining smaller branches, providing advertising material and sending out such advertising material directly to prospects supplied by secretaries and other officers, setting up a system of compensation to treasurers, eliminating the notarization of signatures on death certificates, propagating the accomplishments of Soyz more frequently, and developing a means for decreasing suspensions and cash surrenders.

Guest speakers included President Joseph Lesawyer and Advisor Russell Huk. Mr. Lesawyer pointed out that the state of Connecticut had approximately 3,000 members which was slightly less than the number four years ago. However, the state went ahead slightly in 1961 and the pre-convention campaign to date with 47 new members indicates a good year in 1962. Connecticut occupies the 8th place in membership but has the potential to go much higher. The president urged all those present to devote more time and energy to building a larger and more powerful UNA. With more members and more capital, the UNA would be in a position to render added assistance to its members as well as exert greater influence on behalf of the entire Ukrainian community. Mr. Lesawyer gave a detailed report on the preparations for the Convention in New York City. He outlined the various proposals that will be presented to the Convention for approval, such as new insurance certificates for term insurance and accident insurance, and reactivating paid-up members. The new certificates would provide low-cost insurance particularly to the young heads of growing families. Other topics discussed were Soyzivka, operation of the home for the elderly and the encyclopedia. All branches and individual members were urged to order their copy of the encyclopedia without delay.

Ukrainian Church Built In Phoenix

PHOENIX.—Ukrainian Catholics and guests attended a High Mass at the new location for the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Church, 4318 W. Clarendon, Sunday, on February 18. Celebrant for this official opening Mass for the Byzantine Rite at the new location was the pastor, the Rev. Michael Horoshko. Remodeled completely by volunteer parishioners, the church was formerly used by the St. Vincent de Paul parish. Purchase of the property was made possible by a donation of \$11,000 by Michael Melnykovich, a retired grocer and former publisher of Ukrainian newspapers.

Melnykovich, who lives at 5008 E. Speedway, Tucson, and attends St. Cyril's Church, was born in Western Ukraine and came to America in 1912. He has been in Arizona since 1944. He also contributed toward purchase of other items in the church. Following the Mass in the Byzantine Rite, attended by a capacity turnout, a banquet was held for the parishioners and guests. Father Horoshko was ordained in May, 1937, and served for long periods in Canada. He is able to speak fluently in Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, and English. He also has a fair knowledge of German and French. Father Horoshko foresees a great expansion of his parish in the future.

U.S. Foreign Policy and Its Relation To Ukraine Assessed at Lecture

DETROIT, Mich. (Special).—The bases of American foreign policy and especially its course regarding Ukraine and other captive nations, now prisoners in the Soviet Russian communist empire, were assessed and discussed at a lecture, which was sponsored by the Detroit post of the former soldiers of the Ukrainian Division and was held at the "Orlyk" Hall on Carpenter Street.

Mr. Walter Dushnyck of New York, editor of UCCA publications and well-known specialist on foreign affairs, was the lecturer. In his one-hour talk Mr. Dushnyck gave a brief history of U.S. foreign policy. He analyzed such outstanding milestones of U.S. foreign relations, as the Monroe Doctrine, the 14 Points of President Wilson, the U.S. attitude toward the League of Nations; recognition of the U.S.S.R. by President F. D. Roosevelt; U.S.-Russian relations during and after World War II; post-war U.S. policy under Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, and finally the American attitude toward Ukraine and other captive nations. Mr. Dushnyck contended that while the basic U.S. foreign policy is founded on the principle of self-determination of all nations and peoples, this principle is not as yet openly applied to the non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R. Although in Africa and Asia the United States is vigorously pursuing a policy of self-determination and national emancipation, it is rather indifferent or timid regarding the liberation effort of the non-Russian nations. Mr. Dushnyck discussed extensively the Rusk letters and the Stevenson memorandum, both of which point out the contradictory paradox of our foreign policy. The speaker contributed this phenomenon to the appalling ignorance prevailing in some governmental quarters regarding the non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R., and also to certain strong trends influencing U.S. foreign policy, which are pro-Russian and hostile to the national liberation of Ukraine and other captive nations.

New York Showing of Gray-Diadyniuk Paintings

By ANTON MALUCA Sunday, February 18, saw the opening at the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 64, of an exhibit of watercolors and black and white drawings by Margaret Gray-Diadyniuk, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Olga K. Diadyniuk, the widow of noted "monumentalist" Western Ukrainian artist Wasyi Diadyniuk. Mrs. Olga Diadyniuk, herself a noted contemporary Ukrainian artist, arranged for and presented the exhibit of her daughter-in-law's works.

Margaret Gray-Diadyniuk, who is of old American origin with Swedish, English, Irish and American Indian but no Ukrainian blood, in her veins, received a sound non-commercial fine arts training in California. Her drawings and paintings show sincerity, good draughtmanship, a rich and versatile use of color, and a simplicity and emotionality likely to appeal to the general Ukrainian public. Her work compares favorably with some of our young Ukrainian American talents who have also been shown at the Women's League exhibit. Some of the latter at times have confused, in this speech the following ways of effectively resisting the Communists: "To the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Make the necessary preparation for a landing in Havana; "To our commander in Berlin: Tear down the Wall; "To our chief of mission in the Congo: change sides; "To the chief of the CIA: You are under instructions to encourage liberation movements in every nation under communist domination, including the Soviet Union itself." At the same time 3,200 persons gathered in Manhattan Center for a rally sponsored by the ADA (Americans for Democratic Action), at which Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota was the principal speaker.

Young Americans For Freedom Call for Vigorous Policy on Reds

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Some 18,000 young American conservatives staged a spectacular rally in Madison Garden on March 7, 1962, in which a number of American Conservatives, including Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, took part and at which strong demands were made for a vigorous and dynamic policy of the U.S. Government with respect to Communist bloc nations. Among the speakers were Rep. Donald C. Bruce of Indiana, Sen. John G. Tower of Texas, Eugene Lyons, editor of Reader's Digest, Marvin Liebman, secretary of the Committee of One Million, and Brent Bozell, editor of National Review, a conservative review appearing in New York City. Mr. Bozell suggested in his

UNA HAS SATISFIED MEMBERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK We usually do not make public the numerous "thank you" and complimentary letters sent to the Ukrainian National Association by satisfied and appreciative members for services rendered. Every once in a while, however, we use one in our column if it is unusual and has reader appeal. We like to print such letters for they indicate that the UNA is appreciated and satisfied customers make good advertising copy, but unusual letters are not numerous. Recently Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, a member of the UNA Branch 293 of Brooklyn, N.Y., who will represent her branch at the UNA Convention as a delegate, and who has been organizing new members in the New York Metropolitan area, let us have a letter she received from Mrs. Marion Kushnir Burbella of Bayonne, N.J. Mrs. Burbella is one of the new members organized by Mrs. Dushnyck. The following are self-explanatory excerpts from the letter received by Mrs. Dushnyck: "In reply to your memo enclosed please find check representing my first payment on my UNA membership certificate. The memo is dated February 22, a really patriotic date! (Also the birthday of the UNA!) I was pleasantly surprised when I opened the large envelope you mailed to me. The very first item I unfolded was my UNA membership certificate with the beautiful imprint of Taras Shevchenko; I then studied the Ukrainian cross-stitch frame or border on the certificate — what a beautiful sight to behold! Something dropped out of the certificate as I turned to page 2. It was my UNA membership pin! The most thrilling thing was the date of my membership application, a copy of which was attached to the certificate. — January 22, 1962! The 52nd wedding anniversary of my parents and Ukrainian Independence Day! What more could I want! "How many of us procrastinate in getting done the things we want to do. It was as though you read my mind and knew of its innermost desire. Thank you for calling me about membership in the UNA. I now belong to the Ukrainian Family! I am so very proud of my certificate and everyone at 83 Grand Street in Jersey City. Each in his own way is doing a tremendous job and the newspaper is such a credit to our people. Please continue your good work."

CONVENTION TO HONOR ORGANIZERS

A special feature of the UNA Convention scheduled for May in New York City will be the ceremony honoring the members of the Champion Club. Only men and women who have organized at least 25 new members during the 1961 campaign or in 1962 up to convention time will receive the recognition and plaquards of the assembled delegates and Supreme Officers. It will be a great moment in the lives of the champion organizers who could attend. Most of them will be there as delegates.

It is still possible for additions to the Champion Club for the convention is still several weeks away. Anyone who has already organized some members this year should work hard to bring the total score to at least 25. Those who need only a few more should work just as hard as those who need many. In other words, don't stop at 25! Work your way up to a high place on the 1962 champions' list! Keep working right up to convention time and, if necessary, deliver your applications to the UNA officers at the convention. If you can't attend them mail them special delivery.

Announcements of applications being received while the convention is in progress will make it very interesting. Readers who are interested in the progress of the individual organizers should watch for the "UNA Tribune" which appears monthly in Svooboda. This section features the convention campaign with special emphasis on the accomplishments of the hard-working organizers.

Honor Metropolitan Slipy

MIAMI, Fla. — The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Miami, Florida, presented a Concert commemorating the 70th Birthday of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy on March 4, 1962. A host of parishioners and tourists enthusiastically received the Church Choir's national themes as directed by Mr. Taras Maksymovich. Mr. Walter Chickersky acted as Master of Ceremonies and Daniel Krysa, Publicity Director.

PURCHASE ORDERS FOR UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA NOW ACCEPTED THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE FALL OF THIS YEAR, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING: General Information, Physical Geography and Natural History, Population, Ethnography, Ukrainian Language, History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Literature, Ukrainian Culture. THE PRICE OF FIRST VOLUME BY ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTION \$30.00 (THIRTY DOLLARS) AND \$37.50 AFTER ITS APPEARANCE ON THE MARKET. Send your order now to the Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association with your check or money order. Fill out the order blank below and mail it to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N, Inc. 81-83 GRAND STREET, JERSEY CITY 3, NEW JERSEY. TO: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc. 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N.J., U.S.A. I hereby order the first volume of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia which will be published in the fall of 1962 by the University of Toronto Press. Enclosed is (a check, money order) for \$_____ Please send the copy to the following address: Name _____ No. _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____

