

"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SURVEY OF UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES MADE BY UYL-NA

By HELEN SMINDAK NEW YORK — The average student of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka last year was American born, 16 1/2 years of age, a high school junior, having a fair knowledge of the Ukrainian language and attending the school for the first time via tuition paid for by his parents. These were some of the findings of a survey conducted last August by the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation and released jointly this week by the Ukrainian National Association and the UYLNA Foundation, co-sponsors of the courses. Joseph Smindak, the Foundation's educational director, said the survey was taken as part of the Foundation's continuing function to assist and support the UNA summer school. He said questionnaires answered by students revealed what they thought about the courses, and were helpful to the school's directors in planning this year's session, the 11th since the courses were initiated. Ninety-five percent of the students approved a plan whereby a student with excellent knowledge of Ukrainian is assigned to assist a student with little or no grasp of the Ukrainian language. Such an arrangement will be attempted at this year's session. In addition, says Prof. Vasyl Steciuk, director of the courses, "all members of the teaching staff will supervise small groups of students in a daily hour-long period of conversational Ukrainian." A language recording which many students found helpful in learning Ukrainian grammar and pronunciation will be used again this year as a teaching aid. Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, published by the University of Toronto in November 1963 will be the principal reference book for the students. The encyclopaedia

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR OPENS AMID VIOLENCE AND DISTURBANCES

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 22, 1964 (Special). — The 1964-65 New York World's Fair was opened today by President Johnson in a festive ceremony marred by occasional rain and sporadic demonstrations by CORE adherents inside the Fair Grounds. Massive demonstrations that had been threatened by civil rights groups outside and inside the grounds failed to materialize. A few hundred Negro and white supporters of CORE did, however, disturb the crowds during the colorful opening of the great exposition. In opening the fair President Johnson said, among other things: "I know of no other great power in the history of the world which so merely admits its faults and feels it has such a moral duty to correct them. We are in constant process of criticism and examination... With God's help and his blessing, we will move forward to a world in which all men are equal, in which all people are free, in which all of us can live in peace." Attendance on the first day was 92,646, with 63,791 paid, which was far below the 250,000 persons, who were expected to attend the Fair on the opening day.

SHEVCHENKO SPONSORING COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President of Downstate N.Y. Division, the Polish American Congress; Walter Zachariasiewicz, of the All Americans Council of the Democratic National Committee; Dr. Peter Lejins, President of the American Latvian Association; actor Ralph Bellamy, and columnist Henry J. Taylor. In announcing formation of the National Sponsoring Committee, Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, President of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, stated: "Unveiling of the memorial to Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D.C. will remind the world, not only of the struggle of Ukraine, but of the struggle of all Communist-dominated peoples for national independence and personal freedom. The memorial will provide tangible evidence of steadfast support of all Americans for the just aspirations of all peoples for freedom from tyranny."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON CALLS ON U.S. TO AID POOR NATIONS OF THE WORLD

WASHINGTON, D. C. — April 21. — (Special). — President Johnson called on the American people today to help a worldwide "peaceful revolution" in the lives of the poverty-stricken and misery-ridden peoples of the world, because if such a "peaceful revolution" is not possible, then "a violent revolution" is the only alternative. President Johnson also stated that the United States government had warned the Cuban government and "their friends" that any interference with American reconnaissance flights would be considered a "serious action." President Johnson addressed several hundred U.S. editors and broadcasters who attended a two-day National Foreign Policy Conference, held on Monday and Tuesday, April 20 and 21, 1964 at the State Department auditorium. The Chief Executive spoke to newsmen in the Rose Garden of the White House on Tuesday noon. In urging them to help create a favorable climate of public opinion in support of economic assistance to developing nations of Africa and Asia, President Johnson declared: "We must realize that these young, teeming masses are determined to have some of the better things of life. You hear me when I tell you that in the world, we are outnumbered 17 to one, but these numbers, these masses of humanity, are either going to make a peaceful revolution possible or they are going to make a violent revolution inevitable..." The National Foreign Policy Conference, attended by over 500 American editors and broadcasters from the entire Nation was addressed by several officials of the United States Government, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Walt W. Rostow, Chairman, Policy Planning Council; John T. McNaughton, Acting Ass't. Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; Thomas T. Mann, Ass't. Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs; G. Mennen Williams, Ass't. Secretary of State for African Affairs; Carl T. Rowan, Director of the USIA, McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, and others. In addition to the plenary session of the conference, there were special roundtable panels, which dealt with such specific topics of U.S. foreign policy as Africa, Disarmament, Eastern Europe, Sino-Soviet Relations, South East Asia, Near East and South Asia, Trade and the Western Alliance. Among those attending the conference were Messrs. Joseph Lesawyer, Anthony Dragan and Zenon Snylyk representing Svoboda; Dr. Matthew Stachiw (with Mrs. Stachiw) representing Narodna Volia; Mstyslav Dolynsky from America, and Walter Dushnyk, the publications of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

UCCA and UNA Representatives Attend American Immigration And Citizenship Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special). — On Thursday, April 16, 1964 the Annual Conference—Immigration 1964—was held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C., which was attended by many U.S. immigration specialists, representatives of the U.S. Congress as well as delegates from various ethnic organizations interested in immigration policies of the United States Government. Among the latter were Joseph Lesawyer, executive vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, supreme secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, representing the UCCA and the UNA, respectively. A number of important topics concerning the proposed immigration law, the Kennedy Bill, were discussed during the morning and afternoon sessions and at the luncheon meeting. During the dinner program President Johnson was presented a plaque award, while several U.S. legislators—Senators Philip S. Hart, Kenneth B. Keating, Thomas J. Dodd, and Hiram L. Fong, and Congressman Michael A. Feighan, Peter W. Rodino, Jr. and James C. Cormack, discussed the various aspects of U.S. immigration policies, stressing the need for a basic revision of our U.S. immigration law.

Huge Ukrainian Rally for Congressman Feighan to Be Held Tomorrow in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special). — As was announced in The Ukrainian Weekly (April 11, 1964), a Ukrainian Democratic Rally, sponsored by the Ukrainian Committee for Congressman Feighan, will be held on Sunday, April 26, 1964 at the Parma Memorial Hall, Parma, Ohio, which will be attended by several hundred American citizens of Ukrainian descent from the 21st Congressional District of Cleveland. Among the speakers at the rally will be the Hon. James W. Day, Mayor of the City of Parma, Michael S. Pap, Professor of John Carroll University, Joseph Lesawyer, President of the Ukrainian National Association, Stephen Wichar, Supreme Adviser of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association and Albert S. Porter, chairman, Cuyahoga County Democratic Executive Committee. Special guests on the Committee will be Walter Dushnyk and Stephen J. Jarema, UCCA editor and executive director of the UCCA, respectively, from New York. The Ukrainian Committee for Congressman Feighan is headed by Michael Zaderecky, chairman, and several other prominent citizens and leaders of the Ukrainian American community in Cleveland.



The Hon. Michael A. Feighan

Russia Challenged by Native Ukrainian

Mykola Lebed, a native Ukrainian who is secretary-general for foreign affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council, was in Cleveland from New York to talk about the situation in Ukraine, reported The Plain Dealer of April 6, 1964, in Cleveland, Ohio. He heads a monthly publication, Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press, published by Prolog Research and Publishing Association, Inc., of which he is president. Prolog publishes the periodical in English, French, Spanish, Urdu and Ukrainian. Last month Lebed submitted a memorandum to the secretary-general of the United Nations on food shortages in Ukraine. "Contrary to the assurances of the Soviet government that the entire Soviet population, including the Ukrainians, have been taken care of and in spite of the recent purchases of wheat and other grains, the majority of Ukrainians suffer shortages of bread, potatoes and cabbage," he said. During World War II, Lebed was an active member of the Ukrainian underground. He said the Nazis imprisoned his wife and their 13-month-old daughter for a year and a half. The family came to the United States in 1949.

William Shust in Washington, D.C.

On April 23, 1964—the 400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare—a special production of "Macbeth" was presented at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. The play was directed by John Blatchley, director of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre (Stratford-on-Avon) and Sadler's Wells Theater, England. It starred William Shust in the role of "Macduff." Performances took place on Wednesday, April 22 at 3:30 P.M. and on Thursday, April 23 (Shakespeare's birthday) at 2:30 P.M. and again at 8:30 P.M. From April 27, a week of special performances for invited audiences only will take place in New York at the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts.

Dr. Bohdan T. Hnatiuk Spoke At Manor College

Dr. Bohdan T. Hnatiuk, professor at Drexel Institute of Technology of Philadelphia spoke at Manor Jr. College on Tuesday, April 14, 1964 at 1.15 p.m. He spoke on "Ukraine Under the Soviet System." This is part of a series called "Ukraine Today." Manor Jr. College is conducted by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. It is located at 710 Fox Chase Rd., Jenkintown, Pa. Dr. B. T. Hnatiuk is chairman of the local Ukrainian Congress Committee in Philadelphia.

V. Kochan, Ukrainian Art Collector, Dies at 70

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). —Vasyl Kochan, widely known Ukrainian art collector in the United States, died here on Sunday, April 19, 1964 at the age of 70. He had recently undergone a serious operation. Mr. Kochan was born in Kalush, Western Ukraine, and in 1913 he came as an immigrant to this country. He was noted for his love of Ukrainian art, books and historical relics. He was also an enthusiastic Ukrainian philatelist. He was known for his generosity as a donor and contributor to various Ukrainian cultural institutions. He presented the Shevchenko Scientific Society with a series of bound volumes of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. He is survived by his wife, Anastasia, a former teacher, two daughters, Natalia and Sophia, and four grandchildren. Burial services were held on Wednesday, April 22, 1964 at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in Bound Brook, N.J.

PERCY WINS IN ILLINOIS



Myron B. Kuropas, President of the American Ukrainian Republican Association of Illinois, and Charles Percy, winning gubernatorial candidate in Illinois primaries.

Charles (Chuck) Percy, Ukrainian-supported candidate in the Illinois primaries of April 14th, won over his opponent, William Scott by an almost 2 to 1 margin. Commenting on the primaries, Myron B. Kuropas, President of the American Ukrainian Republican Association of Illinois and successor to the late John Duzansky, stated: "Mr. Percy won in our state because of his dynamic stand to oust the Daley machine that has infested our entire governmental structure. The battle is only half-won. We'll have to work twice as hard in November. Too many Ukrainians are still intimidated and over-awed by their Democratic precinct captains. It is significant that in the 26th ward, there are almost no Republican precinct captains. In the next few months, our Association will strive to correct this situation." As for Mr. Percy, all members of the newly re-organized Republican Association were ecstatic. "His brand of politics is a rarity these days," stated Mrs. Ann Wasylosky, Secretary. "I believe," stated Treasurer Mr. Peter Pucilo, "that Percy represents the last of a long line of Horatio Alger success stories here in America. His family was on relief when Chuck was 5 and by the age of 29, he was a millionaire. That's really coming up fast." Mr. Stephen Kuropas, a long standing Republican, stated: "I've worked for Republicans for a long time but this is the first time I've seen a man with as much drive and intelligence as Mr. Percy. We've got ourselves a winner in November." S.S.

Dr. Demydchuk, Former Editor of 'Svoboda', Honored on His 80th Birthday

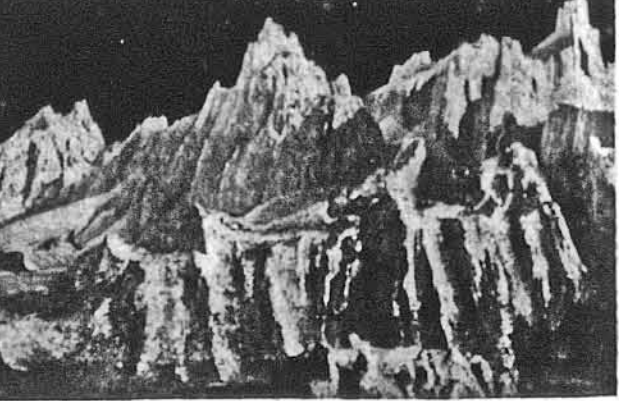
JERSEY CITY, N.J., (Special). — Dr. Simon Demydchuk, one of the oldest Ukrainian pioneers, well known civic leader and longtime associate editor of Svoboda, was honored last Wednesday by members of the UNA executive and Svoboda editorial staff on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Dr. Demydchuk and his wife Maria, who is a UNA Supreme Adviser, were guests at a luncheon attended by Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, Svoboda editor Anthony Dragan, editor Bohdan Krawciw, Walter Dushnyk, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, and Walter Sochan. Born April 22, 1884, in Buzko, Western Ukraine, Dr. Demydchuk received his early education there and attended secondary school in Lviv. Later he studied at the University of Lviv, graduating in 1914 with the degree of Doctor of Law. Dr. Demydchuk's association with Svoboda dates from 1911, when he began to write for the newspaper as a correspondent from Lviv. In 1914, when he took up permanent residence in this country, he became a member of the editorial staff for two years. During the years that followed, he worked for Svoboda at various times, returning in 1943 to a permanent position on the editorial staff and was associate editor until his retirement in 1956. Prior to settling in the United States, Dr. Demydchuk visited this country in 1912-13



Dr. Simon Demydchuk

Klymko Paints Panoramas For World's Fair

As we previously wrote in our newspaper the artist, Alexander Klymko, has been engaged by the General Motors Corporation to realize several scenic effects and to paint two panoramas at their building at the World's Fair Exhibition. On the photo we can see but a fragment of the Moon Panorama which Mr. Klymko painted. This panorama is 74 feet long and 18 feet high. The second panorama painted by Mr. Klymko shows the Rocky Mountains and is 60 feet long and 18 feet high. The United States, the host country and the largest exhibitor, is represented by exhibits from various states and industries. All of the countries and industries participating in the World's Fair Exhibition will present the greatest achievements created by their architects, artists, engineers and scientists. That our artist, Alexander Klymko, was chosen to assist in one of the largest exhibitions at the Fair shows his artistic qualifications. His rich professional background, his scenic work for the Metropolitan Opera, the Jones Beach Theater, N.B.C., the Paper Mill Play House and several motion pictures brought him into the first line of American scenic designers.



Fragments of the Moon Panorama designed and executed by Alexander Klymko for the General Motor Corporation.



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Editorial:

THE UNWELCOME

The Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America issued an important statement a few days ago whereby it turned down a self-imposed invitation, signed allegedly by a group of Ukrainian writers, poets, composers and other "cultural leaders" of Soviet Ukraine who expressed desire and willingness to come and take part in the observances connected with the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument on June 27, 1964 in Washington. The proposal was made in an appeal, which appeared in the November 29, 1963 issue of *Literaturna Ukraina*, an official organ of the Union of Writers of Ukraine. The appeal-invitation was prefaced by a long editorial comment, which thoroughly berated the Ukrainian American community and its leaders for alleged "machinations" and the use of the Shevchenko monument for the purpose of "instigating the cold war against the Soviet Union."

In turning down the self-proposed invitation the Shevchenko Memorial Committee had expressed what was uppermost in the hearts of the overwhelming majority of Americans of Ukrainian descent. Under other circumstances, such an invitation would be wholeheartedly welcome, but not today. The Shevchenko Committee rightly pointed out that the appeal came not from the free representatives of the Ukrainian people. On the contrary, the authors of the appeal whoever they may be, are spokesmen of the Russian communist regime, which enslaves Ukraine. There are no bonds of communion between them and the Ukrainian American community. In their appeal-invitation the signers glorify the Communist Party and claim that it was under the Communist Party that the heritage of Taras Shevchenko received full recognition and place in Ukraine, which is patently untrue. These same signers refer to Moscow as the "capital of our Fatherland," which is no honest and true Ukrainian can ever accept. Shevchenko saw Moscow as a seat of tyranny and oppression, and never as center of humanism and freedom.

Furthermore, the Communist Party which has been instrumental in the appeal allegedly signed by the 34 Ukrainian intellectuals in Ukraine, is responsible for the enslavement of Ukraine, for the mass starvation during the man-made famine in Ukraine in 1932-33, for the wholesale destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox and the Ukrainian Catholic Churches, for the unbridled and wanton Russification of Ukraine and the cruel and barbarous genocide of the Ukrainian nation. All these crimes could not have been effectuated without the help and instigation of the Communist Party of the USSR, which has become an instrument of Russian communist imperialism and colonialism in Ukraine and in other non-Russian nations in the USSR.

Consequently, the group of the alleged signers who put in a bid to be invited to the Washington observances, are part and parcel of the same Moscow apparatus which oppresses Ukraine. As such, they are not welcome by Americans of Ukrainian descent, because they are not, in the latter's eyes, the true representatives of Ukrainian culture or the Ukrainian people.

Ukrainians - Largest Ethnic Group in Poland

WARSAW - According to the Polish newspaper *Zycie Warszawy*, there were 10,000,000 ethnic nationals residing in Poland in 1931, with Ukrainians in the lead with over 5,000,000 inhabitants. At the present time there are only 80,000 Ukrainians out of 450,000 persons of non-Polish extraction residing in Poland. The Polish Communist government has taken great pains to scatter the Ukrainians over 11 provinces. The majority of Ukrainians reside in the provinces of Olstyn (51,000), Kozalinsk (29,000), and Lublin, Rzeszow and Wroclaw. (Editor's Note: According to reliable Ukrainian estimates there are at least 400,000 Ukrainians in present-day Poland. Due to constant terror and persecution by the communist government, many Ukrainians are listed as Poles).

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CRITICS LAUD UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are reviews of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, written by American and Canadian writers. One of them was written by Prof. O. J. F. (Professor Oliver J. Frederiksen), who wrote the preface to *History of Ukraine* by Michael Hrushevsky, published in 1941 by the Yale University Press for the Ukrainian National Association:

(1) As Professor Ernest J. Simmons notes in his foreword, the remarkable growth in Slavic studies in the English-speaking world in the past few decades has not yet extended in comparable degree to Ukrainian studies. *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*, prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, is intended to assist in filling this gap, and even a cursory glance through the more than one thousand pages of this first of a two-volume set is enough to indicate that this intention is being ably carried out. The millions of emigre Ukrainians of the repeated waves dispersed to all corners of the earth by the poverty and the

KHRUSHCHEV AT SEVENTY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On the occasion of his seventieth birthday Nikita Khrushchev received warm congratulations from all the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the countries behind the Iron Curtain. Even the Chinese Communists sent formal congratulations and the only sour note reported was that the city of Tirana, Albania, on his birthday withdrew the gift of honorary citizenship which it had presented to him soon after his accession to power. From his point of view it must have been a satisfactory day. It can hardly have been the same to many Ukrainians and others who remembered Khrushchev on his way to power and felt on their own skins his ruthless and blood-thirsty vengeance in the name of his great master Stalin.

Unlike his predecessors Lenin and Stalin, Khrushchev in his youth did not belong to the Russian intelligentsia. Lenin had been a university student, Stalin a student at a Georgian Theological Seminary. Khrushchev was the son of a miner and received only the slight education of a peasant in pre-revolutionary Russia. He was twenty three when the revolution broke out with no claims to fame or preeminence but he possessed an alert mind well stored with peasant proverbs, a peasant shrewdness which allowed him to change everything to his own advantage and a distinctly extroverted character that led him to enjoy constant motion and to travel far and wide in the service of the Party.

Protégé of Kaganovich and Stalin

He joined it in 1918 but in his early years he was only one of the many local individuals whose careers seemed destined to be limited to a very restricted area. He obtained more education in the various Workers' Faculties and he managed to attract the attention of Kaganovich who was sent to carry on Stalin's innovations in Ukraine. For Kaganovich Khrushchev was a find, for he was a Russian but he had been born near enough to Ukraine to learn the nature of the people and when it was to his advantage he could easily declare himself a Ukrainian, wear Ukrainian shirts, and pose in the part.

He was very helpful in arranging the Ukrainian famine for Stalin and was finally rewarded by the Ukrainians with the title of the "Hangman of Ukraine" and won the esteem of Stalin who had him for a while in the Communist machinery in Moscow and then made him the boss of Ukraine, a position which he held through all the purges and reigns of terror that Stalin introduced.

In World War II, Khrushchev was in a position to receive the highest rewards for his work of crime and national defense. Even earlier he had been made a member of the Presidium of the Communist Party and therefore one of the leaders of the Soviet Union.

Like Stalin, he contented himself with those posts that gave him real power and as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, first of Ukraine and then of the entire Union, he was able to nominate and put in office his own men, while

its content, two minor reservations might be made. The few photographs printed as illustrations have proved rather unsatisfactory in reproduction, probably because of the quality of the paper, which is adequate for other purposes. It would have been better to print them separately on glossy paper, or, if that was impracticable for cost or other reasons, to have omitted them entirely, as they add little to and detract seriously from the otherwise good appearance of the book.

The other reservation has to do with the use of the name "Ukraine" rather than "the Ukraine." The problem does not arise in the Ukrainian language, of course, which has no "the" or "a." And it is quite understandable that the effort to combat the traditional view of the country as a mere part of a Russian Empire or its successor, the Soviet Union, has led the *Encyclopaedia's* editors, like many other lovers of their homeland, to use this means of establishing the fact that it is a completely separate national entity, like "France" or "Germany," and not "the borderland," as the name origi-

Congressman Feighan Writes To "Ukrainian Weekly"

Dear Sir:
Recognized, as you are, in the Greater Jersey City community as an editor of high integrity, I take this opportunity to bring to your attention the report which I submitted to Congress upon my return from Europe, where I represented the Congress under a duty imposed upon me by virtue of the fact that I am Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality of the House of Representatives. My task was not an easy one. It was a responsibility which required round the clock working sessions, consultations, interviews and field visits. The highlight results of my efforts appear in my enclosed report.

I feel that my entire report is worthy of your reading. I draw your attention particularly to page 8 therein and to pages 16 through 23. It is my hope that you will take the time to get a clearer conception of the magnitude of the work which I am performing on behalf of the United States Government. My expenses and those of the other Committee members were paid from counterpart funds which, when not used, revert to the nation to which the United States grants assistance under our Foreign Aid Program.

I might add that in Paris, for example, where I was given an allowance of \$30.00 a day, my hotel suite which was necessary to maintain because of the many conferences I had, as Chairman, with representatives

of the United States Government and other governments of the free world, actually cost me in excess of \$50.00. Since my allowance was \$30.00 a day for room, meals, and local transportation, I was required to expend more of my own funds than that allowed by the government.

Knowing your keen interest in the security of the United States, I feel that I would be remiss if I did not acquaint you with the circumstances concerning my most recent travel abroad in the interest of the United States. During all my travels abroad on official missions, counterpart funds are used and my reports have enhanced the knowledge of Members of Congress on issues and developments vital to the security and happiness of our people.

There are, as you know, elements in the United States who attempt to keep basic information from the Congress as well as the American people. These are the people who do not want Members of Congress to investigate United States operations abroad and are quick to smear Congressmen who carry out such investigations and attempt to correct abuses of public authority. If Congress fails in its duty to expose and correct abuses in any government operations, our representative form of self-government is doomed.

With appreciation for your time and interest in reading my latest report, I am, Sincerely,
Michael A. Feighan

Census Stories Overlooked Ukrainians in Pennsylvania

I read with considerable interest the analytical comments of Paul Beers in *The Patriot* (March 24) on the 1960 Census Bureau statistics concerning the distribution of Eastern European immigrants in Pennsylvania. The massive migrations of 1885-1925 from Russia and Austria-Hungary, however, resulted in the dispersal of

more than "Poles, Czechs, Russians, Hungarians and Austrians." One ethnic group which both Mr. Beers' analysis and the Congressional Quarterly article failed to point out is the Ukrainians.

Allow me to offer a partial explanation as to why Mr. Beers and CQ failed to mention the "Ukrainians." The Ukrainian people have not had a "national identification" until modern times. Most of the 30 million Ukrainians lived under Czarist Russian rule, with the Western Ukrainians populating the Austrian Province of Galicia extending along the northern Carpathian Mountains.

When elements of either Ukrainian groups emigrated from Russia or Austria-Hungary to the U.S.A., they were identified as "Austrians" or "Russians." This categorization of "Austrians" is most evident in the anthracite region districts whose principal counties you find in the 6th District (Northumberland, Schuylkill); 10th District (Lackawanna), and 11th District (Luzerne). Actually, these "most Austrian" congressional districts, as Mr. Beers stated, are populated by Ukrainian Catholics and Russian Orthodox "immigrants" (to the second generation).

My Ukrainian Catholic parents told me of the benevolent rule of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, but they nonetheless eagerly came to America to take their bread from the earth, comparably large amount of space is devoted to various aspects of the Ukrainian language, including history, relation to other Slavic languages, grammar, dialects and orthography. The history of the Ukraine constitutes nearly 500 pages, beginning with archeology and ending with the Ukraine since World War II. The great episodes, such as the period of Kievan Rus', the era of the Hetmans, and the climax of national renascence and brief independence in 1917-20 are described spiritedly and in rich detail. This section closes with the far-reaching results of Sovietization, including the involvement of the Ukraine in World War II with resulting massive changes not only in territorial arrangements but in all other phases of Ukrainian life.

UNA ACCEPTS MOST APPLICANTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Thanks to its risk classification system, the Ukrainian National Association is now able to limit the outright rejection of insurance applications to apparently hopeless cases. Applicants who are overweight, or whose blood pressure is not quite normal, or whose health is impaired in some way, have an excellent chance of being accepted as members of the UNA. This was not true six years ago when the organization was accepting only standard risk cases. Since 1958 every consideration has been given to substandard cases and the UNA now has quite a few members in this category.

The members in the substandard group have the same membership privileges as you and I, but they pay more dues than members who were accepted as standard risks.

There is no doubt that there are many Ukrainians who have health impairments and who have never applied for insurance for fear of being turned down. Perhaps the reader is such a person, or perhaps someone in his family belongs to this group. In any event, we wish to stress that the UNA has rejected very few applications in recent years and these were quite hopeless cases. Each substandard case is rated on its own merits. Applicants with slight impairments are charged only a little more than standard dues; those with more serious impairments are charged accordingly. The extra charges, based on age, amount of insurance, and risk rate, range from a few cents monthly to a few dollars. Some applicants, who have impairments of a temporary nature, are required to pay the extra dues only for a year or two; after that they pay standard dues.

The substandard applicant has the right to reject the certificate being offered to him by refusing to sign the agreement to pay the extra dues. We realize it is only natural for people to put things aside for future attention and we are using this means to remind you that the UNA is waiting for your application. Since you plan to join the UNA eventually, why not now?

Ukrainians Condemn Russian Anti-Semitism

NEW YORK (NC)—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which claims the

allegiance of two million Americans of Ukrainian descent, condemned the "vicious anti-Semitism" practiced in the Soviet Union. The executive board of the organization unanimously adopted a resolution against a book entitled *Judaism Without Embellishment*, published in the Ukrainian language in Kiev, stating it was an official plot "to sow mistrust and antagonism" between Jews and Ukrainians.

The book, by Trofim K. Kichko, was previously condemned by the ideological commission of the Russian party's Central Committee in Moscow as "offensive to religious persons" and "anti-Semitic." The executive board stated that "Zionism, Ukrainian nationalism and religion are the greatest enemies threatening the existence of the Soviet empire."

Peter Krehel, Kulpmont, Pa. (Courtesy: THE PATRIOT Saturday, March 28, 1964) Harrisburg, Pa.

organizing alphabetically but according to a logical sequence and thus constitutes a series of comprehensive essays. Following a note on earlier Ukrainian encyclopedias, a section on "General Information" covers the name of the territory and its people, a geographical description of the Ukraine, and the national emblems and anthem. The section on "Physical Geography and Natural History," running to 117 pages, is not only well provided with maps but furnishes descriptions of geological background, soils, relief, climate, and details of the adjacent seas, the inland waters, the flora and fauna, and the various geographical divisions. As is to be expected in an encyclopedia aimed at filling gaps in Western knowledge of the Ukraine, the sections on population and ethnography are treatises in themselves, together making up 364 pages of the volume.

They deal in great detail with such subjects as the physical anthropology of the area, size and make-up of population, population movements, ethnic composition, folk culture, oral literature and folk arts. A The *Encyclopaedia* is not origi-

