

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

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

## UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION

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### The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SECTION TWO

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SECTION TWO

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## AMERICAN DESCENDANTS OF SOVIET ENSLAVED PEOPLES PROTEST

The following letter was sent to President Eisenhower in connection with the Eisenhower-Eden Joint Declaration of February 1, 1956

Mr. President:  
The following organizations of American citizens submit for your studied consideration a few remarks relative to the Joint Declaration issued with Prime Minister Eden in Washington on February 1, 1956:

American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, American Council for Independent Georgia, Azerbaijani Union in the U.S.A., Byelorussian Congress Committee of America, Cossack American National Alliance, Idel-Ural Association, North Caucasian Association, Turkestanian Association, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The organizations listed above are mindful of the threat to American security posed by communist aggression and subversion centered in Moscow, and at the same time have at heart the fate of their former homelands presently enslaved within the Soviet Union.

We wish to note with satisfaction and appreciation certain points contained in the Joint Declaration. Among the points which we wholeheartedly endorse are:

Point (1) of the Declaration upholding "the basic right of peoples to governments of their own choice;"

Point (2) reaffirming the principals of the Atlantic Charter, the U. N. Charter, the Potomac Charter and the Pacific Charter which proclaim a dedication "to the goal of self-government and independence of all countries whose people desire and are capable of sustaining an independent existence;" and

Point (3) which refers to economic independence and which offers assistance to struggling peoples "not to dilute, but to enrich and secure their freedom."

We wish to state, however, that we are reluctantly compelled to take exception to some aspects of inadequacy and incompleteness of the Joint Declaration, notably to such inadequacy and ambiguity contained in point (4).

Whereas the opening paragraph of point (4) states, among others, that: "Millions of people of different blood, religions and traditions have been forcibly incorporated within the Soviet Union, and many millions more have in fact, although not always in form, been absorbed into the Soviet Communist bloc," the next paragraph proceeds to restrict this bold statement merely to "ten independent nations" in the following words:

"In Europe alone, some 100 million people, in what were once ten independent nations are compelled, against their will, to work for the glorification and aggrandizement of the Soviet Communist State."

The last quoted paragraph appears to be inconsistent not only with the one preceding it, and not only with the factual political conditions of Eastern Europe, but even with their interpretation recently expressed by the political leaders of the United States. For example, our own Secretary of State, the Honorable John Foster Dulles stated last October that "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is itself a multi-national state consisting of sixteen so-called republics, several of which were once inde-

pendent nations" and that "we do not believe that nations and peoples who want to be independent should be forced into unwelcome dominance by others, merely to produce monolithic power. We do not believe that such artificial unity will last or that it will produce genuine sincerity."

In similar vein, the eminent Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Honorable Walter F. George, pointed out on the occasion of the 38th Anniversary of Ukrainian independence on January 22, 1956: "It is my hope that the time may soon come when the peoples of formerly independent states, such as the Ukraine and the Baltic States, will have opportunity freely to choose their own governments and thereby to give full expression to their national aspirations."

Point (4) of the Joint Declaration which contains a qualification and restriction of the European area of aggrandizement of the Soviet Communist state merely to ten nations, has all the appearances of an attempt at continuation of the thoroughly and sadly discredited concepts of a policy of "containment" and "coexistence," concepts readily subscribed to and advocated by the ruling group of the Kremlin itself.

We also wish to refer to the findings resulting from voluminous testimony and thorough studies made by the Select House Committee on Communist Aggression, known as the "Kersten Committee" in 1954, which collated and published irrefutable proof of the fact that "the pattern of Communist aggression and seizure of nations engaged in by the Kremlin... began to develop as early as 1918 (and) was in most important respects identical with that used by the Kremlin to seize and occupy the Baltic States, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and other nations during and following World War II."

As conclusive evidence of the fact that the nations constituting the present USSR are unwilling partners constrained to remain within the Soviet empire, it is sufficient to recall that their incorporation into the Soviet Union was the result of armed conquest, and that their former independence was real and subsisting. Thus, pre-Soviet Armenia was formally recognized by Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby on April 23, 1920; Ukraine and Byeloruthenia have continued to exert a centrifugal pressure upon the Soviet Union which led to their admission as original and equal members of the United Nations in 1945; and these three nations, as well as Georgia, Azerbaijan, Cossackia, Idel-Ural, the North Caucasian states and Turkestan existed as sovereign states for periods ranging from 2 to over 10 years and were duly recognized as equal members of the comity of nations by a preponderant number of sovereign states of various parts of the globe.

The interests of the "ten independent nations" mentioned in point (4) of the Joint Declaration, as indeed the interests of the entire free world, coincide with the interests of the nations constituting the so-called Union Republics of the Soviet Union, and we perceive an urgent need for the political leaders of the free world to recognize that these nations are

## INLAND CO. RESEARCH AIDE GETS ENGINEER AWARDS

Michael O. Holowaty, of Gary, Indiana, chief of raw research materials at In-



Michael O. Holowaty

land Steel Co., has received the J. H. Johnson Jr. Award from the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in New York City, the "Gary Post Tribune" daily reported on February 22nd last.

Mr. Holowaty was president of the Gary Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He was also president of Branch 100 of the Ukrainian National Association, of which he still is a member.

The award was donated by Mrs. Margaret Hilles Johnson, in memory of her husband, a prominent engineer and author of two volumes on iron blast furnaces construction and practice.

Mr. Holowaty, who lives in Gary at 6225 Forest avenue, was honored "for his contributions to the literature with re-

spect to the studies made in improving the permeability and productivity of the modern sintering process.

He, and two other Inland men, Harold A. Goldfein, Chicago, blast furnace first blower, and Cleo Sheets, Hammond, blast furnace sintering plant general foreman, conducted a research program to determine factors which govern the production rate and quality of iron sinter.

Sinter is made of iron ore fines, roll scale, flue dust and various additions. It is used in larger quantities in blast furnaces and open hearths.

Their investigation, which was conducted in Inland's laboratory and at the company's Blast Furnace Sintering Plant, demonstrated that substantial improvements can be realized by making small changes in the equipment and operational practices on the existing sintering machines.

Mr. Holowaty, 34, was born in Western Ukraine, then under Poland. His early schooling was there. Later he studied at Breslau University in Germany and did graduate work under Julius Meyer. After graduating from Breslau, he did research work in the Physiological Institute at Heidelberg University.

Mr. Holowaty is author of "History of Iron Ore Sintering Industry," which was published in the Journals of Metals last year, and he is co-author of two other technical publications. He will present a paper, "Study of Structural Changes of Heated Coals," before the Coad Utilization session of the four-day meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, held last week in New York City.

## Advanced to the Eastern Finals



"Displaying a tenacious fighting spirit that never gives up, so characteristic of Ukrainian determination," writes Mr. Alexander Yaremko, "the red-hot Ukrainian Soccer Team of Philadelphia advanced to the

## TESTIMONIAL DINNER IN HONOR OF "BILL" MICHON

On Sunday, February 5th, a testimonial dinner honoring William "Billy" Micho, half-back and co-captain of the Syracuse University football team, was held at the Ukrainian National Home in Syracuse, N. Y. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Micho of Syracuse.

Bill graduated in January of this year and has played for S.U. since 1953. His outstanding

all allies of the free world in the just cause of liberation.

Only after their liberation shall become an accomplished fact, will there be a new era of trust, peace, friendship and prosperity for the entire world.

Eastern Finals in the National Tourney soccer play-offs by rallying from a 0:3 deficit to a brilliant 4:3 victory over Baltimore's Olympic Club in Philly on February 26th before over 1,000 rabid soccer fans."

ing ability and leadership resulted in his election along with Tom Richardson, as co-captain of the team for the 1955 fall season. Not only is Bill a top quality football player, but for years, he has been one of the leading scorers in the Syracuse Ukrainian Basketball team.

A major in Business Administration at the University, Bill left for the United States Air Force on February 6th and is stationed presently at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas.

Principal speaker at the dinner was Floyd "Een" Schwartzwalder, Head Coach at S. U., who briefly described Bill's

(Concluded on page 3)

## N. Y. State Attorney General With His Ukrainian Friends



At a testimonial dinner recently given in Brooklyn, N. Y. to attorney Harold Held, partner in the law firm of Mr. Jacob K. Javits, who is New York State Attorney General, matters pertaining to Ukrainian American life were discussed by Ukrainian Americans attending the affair.

Pictured above are standing, Mr. William Ripka, Mr. Jacob Javits, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn and Mr. Michael Piznak; seated, Mrs. Ripka and Mrs. Jane Piznak.

## Ukrainian American Life in New York Outlined in Its 50th Anniversary Book

A work well worth emulating by other Ukrainian American communities, and those of Canada as well, is the "Golden Jubilee Book, Commemorating Organized Ukrainian American Organizations Committee of New York City, and its New York branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The editor of this 192 page and well illustrated book is A. Sokolyshyn, Ph.D. President of this active organization, is Mr. Peter Kuchma, member of the Board of Auditors of the Ukrainian National Association.

The book gives, in both Ukrainian and English, an interesting account, in form of a number of articles, of Ukrainian American life in New York City during the past fifty years.

It brings out the fact that historians of Ukrainian immigrants claim that the first of the Ukrainian immigrants was the famous Albrid Zaborovsky, a Ukrainian exile from Western Ukraine, then under Poland, who arrived in New York in 1662. There is also evidence that the adjutant to General George Washington, Tadey Kosciuszko, was a U-

krainian. Then there is the brother of the well known Ukrainian, writer and priest, Markian Shashkevich, who came to New York in the beginning of the 19th century. He was considered as being one of the earliest Ukrainian settlers in the New York Metropolitan area. There was also Peter Sokalski, the Ukrainian composer, the composer of symphonic music and opera Taras Bulba; he was employed by the Russian consulate in the 1860's. In 1865, ninety years ago, Rev. Agapius Honcharenko, arrived in New York, having escaped from Russian dominated Ukraine for his revolutionary activities. He is considered as one of the first educated Ukrainian immigrants to arrive here. Later he became editor of the Alaska Herald, which was published in San Francisco, California, in the Russian, Ukrainian and English languages for readers in Alaska.

These are but few interesting details which can be gleaned from this book. There is very much more interesting material in it, covering all phases of Ukrainian American life in New York City, and up to date at that.

## MARY ANN and MICHAEL HERMAN TO TEACH UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCES IN JAPAN

Mary Ann and Michael Herman, members of Branch 361 of the Ukrainian National Association, have been honored by the United States Department.

They are being sent to Japan to teach folk dancing in ten major cities which will include Tokyo, Hiroshima, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Sendai, Sapporo, etc. They will leave New York April 2nd and arrive in Tokyo on April 6th. On May 11th they will leave Japan and give a folk dance workshop in Hawaii, then back to the States.

The project is being sponsored by the Specialists Division of the International Educational Exchange Service of the United States; the Asahi Shimbun newspapers; the Japanese National Recreation Association, the Ministry of Education and Boards of Educa-

tion in Japan. The coordinator for the whole project is the International Recreation Association.

The Hermans are internationally known for their work in folk dancing. They direct Folk Dance House in New York City and have traveled all over the country teaching. Last year they gave a similar workshop in Puerto Rico. In addition to teaching, Michael Herman has recorded 15 records for RCA Victor's Educational Department which records are used in all the American schools.

He also heads his own company "The Folk Dancer Records" under which he has made and published over 200 records of folk dances of many lands. Both the Hermans edit the "Folk Dancer magazine" and "Folk News."

The interesting part of their Japanese Jaunt is that they did

## Manifestation Held in New York to Protest Against Massacre of Ukrainian Women by Reds

A mass rally was held last Sunday afternoon in the jam-packed auditorium of the Ukrainian National Home in New York City to make publicly known and protest against the act of deliberate and wanton murder of some 500 Ukrainian women in the Kingir Slave Camp in Siberia under the tanks of Soviet MVD troops last summer.

As already reported in British and other press, more than 500 Ukrainian women labor slaves linked hands and marched to their death beneath the tracks of Soviet tanks in a vain effort to halt an armored attack upon the camp, because it was rebellious.

The rally was held under the auspices of the United Ukrainian Women's Organizations of New York, headed by Mrs. Stephenia Halychyn. Representing the Maternal Soyuz Ukrainok, was its head Mrs. Milena Rudnytska.

The demonstration was opened with the singing of the Star-Spangled-Banner and Ukrainian National Anthem and by the invocation by Rev. O. Kulenich, of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Mrs. Halychyn formally opened the proceedings and acted as chair-lady.

Spirited addresses were delivered by Dr. Katherine Kokhno, Mrs. M. Turkal, Mrs. L. Powzanuk, and Mrs. M. Turiansky, the latter who served in the ranks of the famed UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Brief talks were given by a representative of Byelo-Ruthenian women's organizations, and by Miss Olga Tkachuk of the Ukrainian Girl Scouts.

The music portion of the manifestation was furnished by soprano Mrs. Helen Shery and pianist Mrs. Chichka-Andrienko.

Resolutions, read by Miss Josephine Gobjlo Gibbons, and Mrs. Kalyna and unanimously adopted, read as follows:

## Helen Haley Sings at Carnegie Recital Hall

Miss Helen Haley, a Ukrainian mezzo-soprano, was warmly applauded at her recital given last Sunday evening, February 26th, at the Carnegie Recital Hall, New York City, for her offerings.

Miss Haley has a voice of clarity and brilliancy. She shows also an actress' sense of how to convey emotion. Her platform presence contains much taste and style.

Miss Haley, who recently

## Text of Resolutions

Whereas, by the testimony of recently returned former inmates of Soviet slave labor camps as reported by Radio Liberation and imperial international organizations the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics acting through its regular officials, guards, army and security troops has, on certain days of the year 1954 during peace-time committed acts of deliberate and wanton murder upon five hundred Ukrainian women prisoners of the Kingir concentration camp in Karaganda by ordering heavy model T-34 tanks to attack these unarmed and defenseless women;

Whereas, in the armed action of Soviet tanks against 500 defenseless women the latter were brutally killed by the armor and steel tracks of the heavy tanks and their bodies crushed into the ground under the tanks; and

Whereas, this act of the government and regular organs of the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics committed in time of peace and against unarmed women has all the elements of a deliberate and wanton act of murder committed upon the civilian population of a member of the United Nations; Now be it

Resolved, that the President of the United States of America be requested to delegate the appropriate officials of the Executive Department and in particular the delegates of the United States of America to the United Nations to present to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations and other bodies of the United Nations the facts of the above crime and demand that the United Nations conduct a proper investigation of all aspects of this crime against humanity and civilization.

completed two Canadian tours, studied in Italy, Germany and Ukraine, and performed in all these countries until her arrival in Canada in 1948. In her Carnegie Hall recital, she sang a number of classical romances and arias from operas, Ukrainian folks songs, and sentimental melodies. In the last, she accompanied herself on the piano. Her piano accompanist was Elena Francheschli.

not apply or request for the project, but that the initiative came from Japan where they had heard of the Hermans.

Mary Ann Herman was active in the UYL-NA, while M. Herman directed many of the Ukrainian groups that participated in various festivals, including the New York World's Fair, where, incidentally, he was in charge of the folk dance program for all countries.

While they deal with the folklore of many lands, they are always sure to include a bit about Ukrainian lore as well. At their last two festivals, they had a fine presentation of Ukrainian dances demonstrated by non-Ukrainians.

They have an extensive costume collection, including rare costumes presented to them by Sister Severyna from Lviv in pre-war days. In speaking of

Ukrainian dances their big regret is that Ukrainiangroups are neglecting the simple old Ukrainian dances and are going in for synthetic dances such as the "Nozhitsi". They would like to see a greater variety of costumes worn by Ukrainian groups instead of just the one from Poltava.

At Folk Dance House, they have a big collection of costumes from many lands, a huge reference library, daily classes in folk dancing, workshops during which even nationality meals are served. It is a unique place and visitors come to it from all over the world.

Their work has been officially recognized by officials of many countries and quite often they are called to give special lecture-demonstrations of the dances, costumes, folklore of these countries, in addition to the Ukrainian.

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**Our Ukrainian Manifestations and The Younger Generation**

At various occasions within recent years, at which our Ukrainian Americans arranged manifestations—in former times they used to be called "viches"—there has been a marked lack among those many present of the old immigrant and of their American born progeny.

A good case in point here is last Sunday's manifestation held under the joint auspices of Ukrainian American women's organizations in the Ukrainian National Home in New York City, to protest something which, to our recollection, is unprecedented, namely, the murder of some 500 Ukrainian women in a Soviet Russian slave labor camp, who linking their arms and in protest against the intolerable conditions under which they were forced to exist, refused to budge as the tanks advanced upon them, and as a result were run over by the tanks and mangled to death.

This heroism of the Ukrainian women has been well known for the last couple weeks. Reuters agency of London originally reported this tragic event, the "Svoboda" and "The Ukrainian Weekly" carried this factual story, and as a result the old immigrants, our parents, and we American born, their sons and daughters, became aware of it all.

Yet there were only about a half dozen of the American born younger generation persons in attendance at this manifestation; their parents on this occasion were better represented. The vast bulk of those present were of the new immigrants, former displaced persons.

We have no cause to complain about the old immigrants. They have done more than their share. We personally recall, for instance, such events, in form of demonstrations, as the great parade held by them in Newark, N. J. back on September 23, 1916 (led by a troop of Ukrainian horsemen mounted on horses borrowed from the Newark Police Department), to commemorate the death of the famed Ivan Franko (who died May 28, 1916). We recall, too, how the Newark Ukrainians would attend en masse the various demonstrations in the early 1920's against Soviet Russian occupation of Ukraine, in the course of which many heads were banged about. At that time through the efforts of the old immigrants—for their sons and daughters were too young then—the first "Ukrainian Day" in American history was proclaimed by the Mayor of Newark (February 12, 1921); the parents and their children ran around all day with collection boxes, and garnered close to two thousand dollars for their starving kinsmen in Ukraine. And then, by way of further example, during the Polish "pacification" of Western Ukrainians in 1931, the Newarkers held a manifestation, which lasted only two hours but which produced in that time over three thousand dollars.

We cite these case histories at random. There are many more of them, not only in regards Newark, but to New York, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and the smaller Ukrainian American communities as well. They are to illustrate what the older immigrants have done. They have done their job, and they have done it very well. They have grown aged in the process. Therefore, there should be no murmurs of discontent over the fact that comparatively few of them attend the current Ukrainian American manifestations and demonstrations.

On the other hand, not murmurs of discontent, but roars of protests should be raised against the absence at these affairs of the sons and daughters of these old immigrants. Surely, a Sunday afternoon or evening is a good time to relax. Just as surely, however, one should stir himself or herself and go to attend these Ukrainian American manifestations or national holiday concerts.

Moreover, it is high time for our younger generation to emulate the example set for them by their elders, by donating money to various worthy funds, such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America or United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. Thus far, we have observed, they have been quite derelict in this respect.

We hope that these comments and suggestions will give fodder for thinking and action.

**HEROISM OF OUR UKRAINIAN WOMEN**

At last Sunday's manifestation held at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City, tribute and homage was paid to heroic Ukrainian women and, simultaneously, a strongly worded protest in the speeches by a number of speakers was voiced and also in form of resolutions unanimously approved by those present, against the Soviet brutality imposed upon the defenseless Ukrainian women, who were crushed under Soviet tanks, leaving in their wake bloodied mangled bodies.

It is almost incredible that such could have happened in this twentieth century. Yet, it is a true fact, which was reported on the pages of the American press. This report, a gruesome, horrid, factual story was told by a Hungarian physician, an inmate for 13 years in a Russian concentration camp in Siberia, and now released.

Among our heroic Ukrainian women, there number many. There was, for example, Olha Stepanivna, who during World War I fought with the famed Ukrainian Sichovyi Stritsi. And, just recently, we commemorated the tragic death of Olha Basarab, who believed in a national cause, who fought for it and who died for it. Then there are the many women in the ranks of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which has been fighting for the liberation of Ukraine.

As long as there are such heroic women, who prefer death to Soviet slavery, Ukraine's fight for freedom will never be a barrier against Soviet Russian aggression and Communism.

In this wonderful country of ours, America, the land of opportunity and freedom, where we can live in dignity as human beings, worshipping as we please, we, American women of Ukrainian descent, have been assigned to us our parts to play.

Our allegiance is first to America. Yet we don't forget Ukraine, the country of our forefathers. In America, we are not called upon to suffer inhuman and

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

**Grass Roots Opinion**

**Covington, Tenn., Leader:** "We feel that labor unions have served useful purposes in the past. However, if they are to continue to serve the best interests of the people, labor leaders must realize that restrictive tactics and 'feather-bedding' produce not more jobs, but fewer jobs in this age of mass production, prefabrication and automation."

**Ogallala, Nebr., News:** "Financial statements of the major companies show that the packers, by an almost unbelievable elimination of waste and development of profitable by-

products, reflect an efficient job and at a margin of a small fraction of one penny for each dollar volume of business."

**Norwalk, Conn., Hour:** "The common economic goal of the free world, to discourage communism, is removing barriers to the flow of capital. The opportunities for achieving a stronger free world and at the same time for sound investment are fabulous. By strengthening capitalism abroad, we are strengthening the free enterprise system, which is basic to our own way of life."

**THIS WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

On March 2, 1769, De Witt Clinton, noted American statesman, was born in Orange County, New York. Starting in 1790 as private secretary to his uncle George Clinton, governor of New York, he soon became a state assemblyman and later state senator. De Witt Clinton advocated relief for persons imprisoned for debt, the abolition of slavery and the promotion of steam navigation. He served in the United States Senate in 1822. He resigned a year later to become mayor of New York City, an office he held for about ten years. His interest in free education led to the foundation of the public school system in New York. Appointed commissioner to examine and survey the route for the Erie Canal, De Witt Clinton was chiefly responsible for its successful completion in 1825. He served as Governor of New York for three terms, was strongly in favor of immigration, and his speeches and writings repeatedly stressed the multilingual tradition of New York, then already two centuries old.

On March 4, 1791, Vermont was admitted to the Union as the fourteenth state. The territory which is today Vermont—the so-called Green Mountain State—was originally claimed by both New Hampshire and New York, and was long a subject of dispute between the two colonies. The settlers in the territory resisted the claims of both. Ethan Allen organized the Green Mountain Boys and offered physical resistance, but with the outbreak of the American Revolution joined in fighting the British. In 1777, its citizens proclaimed Vermont an independent state. Chiefly because of the opposition of New York, the Continental Congress refused to recognize Vermont as the 14th colony of state. In 1791, after the dispute with New York was finally adjusted by certain payments, Congress unanimously voted to admit Vermont to statehood. Always sturdily individualistic, Vermonters were the first state to forbid slavery, and also the first to grant universal manhood suffrage.

**LETTERS FROM AMERICA**

Many people abroad are curious about America. They want to know more about us. Those of us with friends and relatives abroad can help satisfy this natural curiosity through our letters. Let's spread the truth about America.

**Plainfield, Ind., Messenger:** "We do not need to look to the federal government for help. Let's learn again the fine art of taking care of ourselves and our own."

**THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN SOVIET UKRAINE**

By M. SEMCHYSHYN

(Courtesy, the Ukrainian Review, Munich, Germany)

All schools in the Ukraine today are, according to the Soviet Constitution established, maintained and controlled by the state only, and must serve exclusively its interests, that is the interests of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Basically, their primary function is to educate the younger generation in the spirit of Communist ideology. As the Ukrainian SSR organizes all educational institutions in the Ukraine and is guided by the Soviet Communist Party, the Ukrainian educational system therefore is directly administered by the top party organs in Moscow. All Soviet schools including Ukrainian, despite race, ethnic or other differences have the same pattern and structure. They are as standardized as the kolkhoz or MTS.

As distinct from countries in the West, the Soviet educational system cultivates only concerned temporary Soviet pedagogical ideas and does not, of course, educate young people in the western spirit of Christian civilization.

Long before the revolution, Lenin working on fundamental points of Communist ideology, drew special attention to the educational problem and provided the first ideological and practical instructions for the Bolsheviks' educational policy.

Already by 1903 he was stressing the important place of education in the Communist plan for destroying the old world and in building up a new non-class society. He pointed out that "bourgeois schools have a class character and our task in the educational field is to struggle to overthrow the bourgeoisie. We openly declare that education outside this life, is a lie and hypocrisy."

**Lenin's "Program Project"**

This conception was put into Lenin's "Program Project of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party." Here Lenin proposed very humanitarian and enticing demands which reflect Communism in theory and practice. These views Lenin developed later in the "Materials for the Revised Party Program" accepted by the VIII Russian Communist Party Congress in 1919. In October 1920, during the III. Komsomol Congress Lenin again raised the problems and finally formulated them as leading principles in the educational field.

**II**

When the Bolsheviks occupied the Ukraine they found there an organized educational system in the form of a school network, which was educating youth in a national Ukrainian spirit. The network was set up after the 1917 revolution and the reestablishment of the Ukrainian democratic state system. Under the government of the Ukrainian National Re-

public a General Secretariat of Education was inaugurated under the Ministry of Education. As a result of its efforts a number of new schools—primary, public, commercial and even higher educational center were created with state funds. In Kiev alone five new gymnasiums were built and in the Kharkiv, and Odessa school districts, 80 public schools and gymnasiums were founded.

The military situation at that period did not help further development in this direction. The attempts of the Ukrainian Ministry of Education resulted in the introduction of Ukrainian instead of Russian as the language of instruction in all educational establishments and in the reform of a great many old schools. At the same time all the national minorities in the Ukraine were guaranteed national schools.

In addition the "Association of School Education" was founded in Kiev. This was concerned with producing textbooks. At the end of 1918, over 2,000,000 copies were published, despite immense wartime difficulties. This same association organized teachers, called conferences and prepared new tasks for the Ukraine's teachers, as a result of the changed conditions under the Ukrainian democratic state organization.

**"Single Labor School"**

Endeavors by Ukrainian teachers produced by the end of 1917 the plan for a "Single Labor School" with a 12-year course of instruction. This comprised: Classes 1-4 "The Younger Basic School"; classes 5-8 "The Older Basic School" and classes 9-12 "The Collegium"—a general educational higher level establishment.

Professional training did not form part of the "Single Labor School" system but rather in parallel, set up so that children could pursue their studies also in professional schools. The "collegium" taught two classical languages (Latin and Greek) or else one classical language (Latin) and the preference for physics, mathematics and natural sciences.

The military situation did not permit the "single labor school" to develop in the Ukraine which aimed at developing the pupils' abilities and creative proclivities and encouraging his esthetic tastes and national consciousness.

Apart from the general educational type of school there were also in the Ukraine, special teacher's seminars and teaching institutes, training pedagogical cadres.

**New Universities Founded in 1918**

In 1918 new universities and other higher educational establishments were founded in Kiev, Kamyanets Podolsky and Ekaterinoslav (now Dnepropetrovsk). At the older Ukrainian

universities in Kharkiv and Odessa, chairs of Ukrainian language and literature were established as well as of Ukrainian history, law and art. Moreover the Ukrainian Academy of Arts was set up in Kiev and the Academy of Sciences, on October, 1918. Although these achievements of the Ukrainian educational system did not have a very long life, it remained basically unaltered during the first years of the Bolshevik occupation. The attempt was even made to create a separate Ukrainian school system different from the Russian and despite Soviet measures to initiate a Communist school system in the Ukraine, Ukrainian national schools were able to continue their work for some time, but were of course, ultimately liquidated.

**III**

The fundamental principles established by Lenin, were obligatory for Ukrainian Bolsheviks, when they started to organize the Communist educational system in the Soviet Ukraine. In their work they took a Soviet "model" republic—the RSFSR as an example.

The Ministry of Education which either copied all corresponding Russian laws and decrees or simply adopted and applied them to Ukrainian educational legislation issued decrees, according to which:

1. All schools were separated from the Church and religious instruction was prohibited in January 1918.

2. All public schools were placed under the control of peasants' and workers' soviets in June 1919.

3. All private schools and other educational establishments underwent state administration and state control in April 1918.

The Moscow orientation may also be observed in the organizational aspects of Ukrainian education. Contact was established between the Ukraine and the RSFSR and since March 1920 exchanges of information on educational policy have been customary between both Ministries of Education. In May 1920 these Ministries issued a joint declaration on the "Unity of Educational Policy" and exchanged representatives. In June 1920, the Ukrainian Ministry of Education, utilizing the Russian, "Regulations for unified trade schools in the RSFSR of October 1918, issued a decree on the creation of the 7-year unified trade school in the Ukraine. At the very beginning H. Hrynko, the Ukrainian Minister of Education, tried to pursue an independent educational policy. In 1918 he issued a "Declaration on Social Education" and set up the principles of an educational system which were in force for 3 years.

(To be continued)

**I HAVE RETURNED TO MY CITY**

By BOHDAN NYZHANKIVSKY

Translated from the Ukrainian by Adam Hnidy

(2)

Without looking back, I squeeze myself into the crowd of grey forms, push them aside, and find myself in the middle of the street, alone, exhausted, opposite a closed gate, with no one in front of it. It vanishes slowly behind the rosy dust. How shall I reach the centre of the city, and when? If I only could sit down for a moment. At least lean my shoulder against something! I shall enter the first shop I come across, I shall say that I am tired, and ask permission to rest. How long am I to go? Why do I not find any lighted show windows? They emerge behind me, and their distant brightness dims and dulls. How does it happen that I pass by them and do not notice them? The gates of a building are open, but no one enters them, and no one leaves. Their deserted pas-

sages are sunk in the deep twilight. I shall sit down under the lamp post, on the sidewalk, under the yellow light, and wait for a streetcar. It must pass this way; it is here! It stands, empty, a few steps away; only the silhouette of the conductor, through the rosy dust, stands grey in the frame of the wide window. I run, but the distance between me and the streetcar does not diminish. It is travelling! It is travelling slowly, maintaining the distance between us. Perhaps it is nearing a stop? But where is it? I shall ask the passer-by who has appeared beside me. "Excuse me, where is the stop?" "The stop? What stop?" "A streetcar stop." "There is none." "How come there is none?"

"There is no streetcar stop here." "Do I understand that the streetcars do not halt here?" "They do not halt, because the streetcars have never run this way, and still don't." "But I saw one!" "You saw a streetcar? Here?" "Yes, here." "When?" "Now. It's in front of us." "You are mistaken. St. George's Cathedral is in front of us." Did he say St. George's Cathedral? The streetcars never ran this way. Then, where did I see one? I do not know. I do not know how many streets I have walked, and how I have come here. The crowns of the trees before the stone wall of the Cathedral, as though suddenly caught in a gust of wind, arch upward and flame scarlet and green, reflected in swaying stripes—above the arch of the gate, above the narrow stone steps and the balustrade of outer courtyard—in the stain-

ed-glass windows; they float on the golden sheen, embracing the cathedral with a buoyant rosy dust. Where, then, is St. George's? by Novakivsky! The passer-by strokes his flowing beard, flecked with grey, which curls over the lapels of his coat; he raises one finger to the brim of his wide hat and, leaning on his cane, departs hurriedly. I recognize him. I run after him, looking back once more. The curtain of rosy dust. Where, then, is St. George's Cathedral? I exclaimed: "Maestro, leave the painting!" The masonry of buildings rises; the yellow murky lights of the windows grow more distinct, dissolve, and go out. Which way has he gone? In which direction? Nearby a figure shimmers and assumes a shape. Panting wearily, I speak: "Maestro!" The form approaches. "Water?" I look and fail to understand. "What water?"

"Soda water, of course." I look around. "Where is the master?" "Master? What master? I sell soda water." It raises a glass and waits. "Are you going to drink?" I look around again. "Where am I?" "What do you mean, where? In the Jesuit Garden." I take the glass from the vendor and raise it to my lips. I tilt it and look at him in surprise. "What have you given me? The glass is empty." The vendor takes the glass and shakes his head. "Empty? Well, well, nothing unusual. You don't wish to drink. Whatever you don't want is not here." Once more he shakes his head, turns into a side alley, and dissolves in the rosy dust. Twigs of lilac touch my face; I pluck a few petals, but they slide out of my fingers and, without swaying, fall straight down at my feet. I am very tired; I am not even strong enough to hold a few petals in

my fingers! To rest, to rest at least a few minutes! I sit down on the bench and, resting my head on the back, close my eyes. But do I close them? I press my lids tighter, but the rosy dust showers and showers. I see the veil of specks and feel my weariness even more. Whence do I know the girl sitting beside me? She is cuddling up to me, takes my hand, and presses it against her bosom. "Have you been waiting long?" She lowers her head; her wavy hair softly falls on her forehead and covers her face. "I have come just now." "And I hurried lest you should be kept waiting." "When did you come? I didn't notice." "You thought of me, didn't you?" "I don't know." "Oh, no. You certainly did! You called me. This is our first meeting place, this bench and the chestnut tree bending over us." "Is it in bloom now?"

"It is blossoming, with white blossoms. It is blooming for us. Do you feel my heart under your palm?" "It is sobbing. You are weeping!" "It's joy. The heart contains more worlds than the universe. I am happy." "A moment of sorrow is stronger than a moment of bliss." "Don't talk like that. Love exists. It was in the beginning. It found embodiment." "Show your face; I don't see it." "I am as I was before. Do you recognize?" "I don't know; I don't know anything. I am weary." "You are with me; I'll give you rest. Embrace me, embrace me tightly, and let us go. Do you see? on the platform, under the chestnuts, the orchestra is playing. They are dancing. Hold me tighter. Let us walk around the tables; give me your hand, I'll take you. It's a waltz. Will you ask me?" The little tables, as which here and there figures are seat-

ed, the group of musicians (I cannot guess their number), the lights that shine yellow under the chestnut trees, like the blossoms of dandelions in a tall grass, all whirl, floating before my eyes, ever faster and faster, vanish, and reappear to mingle together into a wide strip of red, violet, and green. On it—lips ajar in a motionless smile, windswept hair, a violin bow amid the foliage of the chestnuts, a broken lamp post, arms flung aside, a pair of slender legs; and above it all, above me, around us the rosy dust that showers and showers, unswaying from anything, by no motion, by no movement of the hand. The girl takes me by the arm. "Do you see those lilies?" I look around. "Lilies? Where are they?" "Behold us." "How have they appeared here?" "They have always been here, in this pond." "But there is no pond in the Jesuits Garden!"

(To be continued)

THE U.N.A. — "A FRIEND IN NEED"

The information booklet, "Facts About the Ukrainian National Association," is available without charge to all interested persons.

The following is a sample of the material to be found in the English-language booklet, and is offered here because it is of interest to both members and non-members alike:

Benefits

A person taking out insurance thinks of his dear ones first. In case of sudden death we wish to ease the burden that is imposed on our families.

People also wish to save for the rainy day. As the high cost of living tends to discourage savings, the insurance method is a habit-forming way of laying something aside regularly.

The largest expenditure made by U.N.A. in any month is the item of death benefits paid to beneficiaries of deceased members.

MIAMI BEACH

Gentle waves lapping against the white sand... palm trees swaying gently in a warm breeze... white sails against a clear blue sky... this is Miami Beach.

Fabulous hotels with fabulous prices... minks and diamonds as common as the Cadillacs which ride the streets... gay night clubs and bright lights... this also is Miami Beach.

"Playground of the World" — that's what they call it. It's a world of its own — sophisticated, alluring, glamorous. It's a tourist town, existing only for the wealth it gets from its winter visitors.

During the day Miami Beach is as innocent as a new-born babe. It's a lazy place — the warm sand, the fleecy white clouds, the quiet sound of the surf, and the whisper of the palms which can put you to sleep.

Miami Beach in the day is a baby playing in the sand... a youngster trying out his water-wings... a teen-age couple wading hand-in-hand in the water... two women eating a

was good for my father is good enough for me."

The other monthly expenditures, paid to members, are the matured endowments, cash surrenders and loans, dividends (paid once a year) and aid to the disabled.

U.N.A. benefits reach even beyond its membership, for once every year a donation is made to the Ukrainian cultural and humanitarian institutions.

In addition to the support given to various causes in America, the U.N.A. and its members have been making substantial contributions to Ukrainian institutions abroad.

Other Benefits

There are, however, benefits that cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents, for they have spiritual values and must be rated on the basis of individual's emotional qualities and desires.

HOW TO PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Ukrainian American Youth Association (S.U.M.A.) in Chicago, Illinois has virtually eliminated juvenile delinquency in its community through a simple program of cooperative activity between adults and young people.

In the newspapers, TV and radio programs one can read, see and hear, the elaborate plans made by adults to combat juvenile delinquency.

To put it in a nutshell, if adults want good juveniles they must be good adults. Just look at the activity scheduled during the week in the S.U.M.A. building.

ESSAY CONTEST ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The New Jersey State Bar Association's committee on juvenile delinquency will sponsor a statewide essay competition among high school students as a means of stimulating youth interests in the problem.

Cooperation of county and local bar associations and lawyers' clubs is being sought to implement the plan on the community level.

The plan suggests that county and local bar groups sponsor the contest on the local level, awarding suitable prizes. Winning entries then would be judged by the state committee.

The committee is studying ways and means of providing college scholarships for the top winners, but the cost of such a plan may prove a stumbling block at the present time.

"Our objective is to encourage the thinking of our teenagers in a problem which directly affects them," the committee chairman explained.

The committee's studies have shown that the vast majority of our state's high school students are good boys and girls.

A fantastic wonderland — that's Miami Beach. It deals with all kinds of people. It goes from calmness and peacefulness to excitement and glamour.

The voice of Miami Beach at night is the mingled sound of voices in a hotel lobby — Boston accents, English accents, French accents — all kinds, except a Southern drawl.

This is Miami Beach.

Miami, Florida

THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CLUB is now permanently in its own building at UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CLUB 3938 N. W. 17th Avenue MIAMI, FLORIDA

Saturday 6 to 8 P. M.; Mixed Vocal Chorus, directed by Prof. O. Pleshkevych, Tuesdays 8 to 10 P. M.; "Mykola Lysenko School of Music, teachers J. Barabash, J. Powalchek and E. Barabash, every evening 7 to 10 P. M.;

The above are just some of the activities currently existing there. They have a library, pingpong and pool tables that are used to capacity every evening, as well as a host of other activities being planned.

Their Band presented their first Concert on February 26th at 5 P. M. in the Suma Building Auditorium.

If you want to combat juvenile delinquency, follow S.U.M.A.'s example.

Bohdan Romagaylo

and we feel that they may have a new slant and constructive suggestions on this puzzling social problem. A statewide essay contest such as that we propose would not only stimulate the interest of the youngsters, but would undoubtedly develop new ideas which would greatly help the adult groups which are wrestling with the matter.

Under the present tentative plan, students entering the contest would be required to interview personally a member of the bar, a social caseworker, and police, school, court and municipal officials in the individual's community, then write an essay from 1,000 to 1,500 words.

Several suggested topics would be available for the student to make a selection, including such thought-provoking themes as "How my school-mates and I can prevent juvenile delinquency," or "How my parents and I can help overcome delinquency in our community."

Rafferty said the Association hopes to implement the contest in time for seniors who graduate this coming June to participate. It may be enlarged to allow second and third year high school students to enter as well.

The idea of the contest was proposed by the committee and approved by the membership of the State Bar Association at the mid-year meeting at Asbury Park in December.

ST. DEMETRIUS UKRAINIAN CENTER

681 Roosevelt Avenue Carteret, N. J. DANCING Every Friday Nite

Friday, March 9th BARON BOBICK & Orch. March 16th AL KALLA & Orch.

Saturday, March 10th PRE-FESTIVAL DANCE Jos. SNIHUR & His Original Recording Orch. for Ukrainian Youth League of N.J.

Saturday, March 17th BERNIE WITKOWSKI Orch.

ARKA CO. 48 East 7th Street New York, N. Y. (GR 3-3550) has the largest selection of Ukrainian EASTER EGGS.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA CORNER New Jersey UYL

The New Jersey UYL, a bulwark on the national UYL-NA scene since its inception over 10 years ago, will hold a "Pre-Festival Dance" at the beautiful new and modern quarter-million dollar St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center at 691 Roosevelt Avenue in Carteret, N. J. next Saturday evening March 10, 1956 at 9 P.M.

This beautiful Ukrainian Center which alone is worth the nominal admission price of \$1 to see, is easy to reach (Just off Exit 12, N. J. Turnpike) and parking of cars is no problem there.

The New Jersey UYL has long realized that varied activities (sports, social, cultural, religious, political, etc.) is indicative of an up and coming, enlightened organization.

Bill Kuchar of Jersey City is setting a hot pace for St. Michael's College in Vermont. Bill, a 6:1 junior who features a deadly jump shot, is averaging 19 point per game.

both graduated from Montclair (N.J.) State and are now in the Marine Corps. Other losses include 6:5 Myron Lototsky (Sienna College) and 5:11 Bill Lytwyn (St. Basil's College) both married and live out of town.

Yet despite these rather painful losses and with no place to meet and no gym upon which to practice, Bayonne, which put up valiant although losing struggles in the past 2 UYL-NA nationals, will field a "representative" team, according to Bill.

Bill Kuchar of Jersey City is setting a hot pace for St. Michael's College in Vermont. Bill, a 6:1 junior who features a deadly jump shot, is averaging 19 point per game.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER (Concluded from page 1)

achievements and his football career at the school. Also on hand were Leo Dye, Head Freshman Football Coach; Rocco Piro, Line Coach, and Mike Compilto, Football Coach at Vocational High School from which Bill graduated in 1951.

Several of Bill's teammates at S. P. were also present, including one of our own Ukrainian boys from Scranton, Pa., Ted Warholuk, Tackle. Ted and Bill were both recently named to the 1955 Ukrainian All-American College Football Team.

Rev. Joseph Shaloka, Assistant Pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church; Ivan Pihuliak, President of the Ukrainian National Home; and Andrew Strick, City Supervisor, were also honored guests.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N for January 1956

ADULT DEPARTMENT ASSETS: Cash in banks \$ 513,466.46 Mortgage Loans 801,752.44 Bonds 13,379,047.35 Loans to Members 294,621.13 Real Estate 227,828.06 Printing Plant 10,543.79 Total \$15,227,259.23

LIABILITIES: Mortuary Fund (New System) \$14,462,998.50 Administration Fund 198,405.28 Convention Fund 41,289.75 Indigent Fund 245,861.55 National Fund 17,463.24 Mortuary Fund (Old System) 66,549.80 Reserve Fund 19,342.27 Orphan Fund 108,838.79 Contingent Fund 56,545.20 Old Age Home Fund 7,555.51 Accrued taxes on sold Real Estate 2,409.25 Total \$15,227,259.23

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT ASSETS: Cash in banks \$ 106,990.25 Mortgage Loans 48,270.91 Bonds 2,582,920.50 Loans to Members 10,187.04 Total \$2,748,368.70

LIABILITIES: Mortuary Fund \$2,672,281.92 Administration Fund 76,086.78 Total \$2,748,368.70

RECONCILIATION Total Assets \$15,227,259.23 Total Liabilities 14,485,888.75 Total \$7,741,370.48

MEMBERSHIP STATEMENT of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N Adult Department 49,507 Juvenile Department 21,337 Total 70,844

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETS IN STRONG BID FOR LEAD

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Three winning games garnered by the Ukrainian American Veterans, and a two-game loss suffered by the top-notch Ukrainian Sitch quintet in the matches held Friday, February 24th, by the Newark Division, gave the Vets high hopes for closing the one-game gap which now exists between the two rival teams.

Although the Sitchmen scored the highest single game for the evening with a pinfall of 938, the Vets gave the better performance by rolling up the night's highest series totalling 2,569 pins, which is also the second highest series of season for the division.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1956

Table with 2 columns: Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (3) and Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (0). Rows include Pawelko, M., Samoil, W., Sakula, W., Hoeckele, W., Cinurchin, W., Maday, W., Zimowski, P., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Jersey City Ukes (3) and Jersey City S. & A. Club (0). Rows include Kostick, J., Tizio, A., Waleczuk, S., Gnyra, J., Rychalsky, M., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: U.N.A. Branch 435 (3) and Ukrainian Blacksheep (0). Rows include Pokorny, V., Switnicki, P., Kurlak, S., Kulka, A., Kolba, J., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Ukrainian Orth. Church (2) and Ukrainian Sitch A.A. (1). Rows include Margaritis, S., Harmatiuk, S., Scheskovsky, N., Karitko, W., Janick, L., Handicap, and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Ukr. American Vets (4) and First Ukr. P.M.O. (0). Rows include Romanyshyn, V., Zolito, L., Lytwyn, M., Kalba, J., Struck, P., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: Penn-Jersey S. C. (2) and Tridens (1). Rows include Magalas, B., Kafka, J., Molinsky, P., Fedrow, M., Molinsky, W., and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: U.N.A. Branch 272 (3) and Ukrainian Y.W.C. (0). Rows include Banit, W., Sawchak, T., Brick, A., Blind, Gawdun, M., Handicap, and Totals.

Table with 2 columns: St. John's C.W.V. Srs. (3) and St. John's C.W.V. Jrs. (0). Rows include DeCarvalho, J., Kacaper, S., Kiselyk, M., Salabun, W., Tango, M., and Totals.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with 4 columns: Jersey City Division, Newark Division, Won, Lost, Game High, Total Pins, and Avg. Rows include 1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A, 2. Jersey City Ukes, 3. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C., 4. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J.C., 5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B, 6. Jersey City S. & A. Club, 1. Ukr. Sitch A.A., Newark, 2. Ukr. Amer. Vets, Newark, 3. Penn-Jersey S. C., Newark, 4. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark, 5. Tridens, Newark, 6. 1st Ukr. P.M.O., Newark, 7. Ukr. Y.W.C., Newark, 8. St. John's C.W.V., Srs., 9. U.N.A. Br. 272, Maplewood, 10. St. John's C.W.V., Jrs.

