www.ukrweekly.com

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

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237

Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

РІК LXIII Ч. 202 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1956 No. 202 No. 197 VOL. LXIII

U.N.A. YOUTH DAY IN AKRON, OHIO

UNA Youth Day will be observed in Akron, Ohio, on Saturday, October 27, 1956, when the Akron Youth Branch 180 of the Ukrainian National Association plays host to an UNA Youth Rally. Scheduled for the Sheraton-Mayflower Hotel, site of the successful 1948 UYL-NA Convention, the Rally plans have been completed and all is readiness for the guests expected from an area encompassing the State of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Detroit, Michigan, and Buffalo, N. Y. Open to both UNA and non-UNA members the program has been designed to appeal to both the American born generation and the young new immigrants.

The Akronites have worked closely with the Executive Board of UNA so that the Conference, scheduled for 2:30 P.M. EST, will include topics of interest to all. This program will be a panel discussion followed by an open forum.

Using as his subject "Role of Youth in UNA", Mr. Michael Piznak, UNA Vice President, will discuss the need for and importance of youth participation in organized fraternal life. Mr. Gregory Herman, UNA Secretary, has chosen "Functions of Local Branches in UNA" and will present the practical viewpoint of this topic, based on his direct contacs with all UNA branches. Others on the panel will be Mr. John Evanchuk, Supreme Auditor, of Detroit, Michigan, and Supreme Advisors William B. Hussar of Rochester, N. Y., and Andrew Jula of Ambridge, Pa., who will discuss UNA's financial structure, its sports program and its cultural endeavors. To keep the discussion on an interesting, informative and fast moving scale the program will have as its moderator, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, U.N.A. President. It is anticipated that this conference will provide an opportunity for all attending to become better acquainted with the Ukrainian National Association, its management, its objectives and its service not only as a fraternal but as a humanitarian, charitable and cultural organization.

The social event of the day will be a Banquet to be held in the Main Ballroom. The banquet committee headed by Walter Malecky and Andrew Dudra promise a worthwhile and memorable program. The speeches will be short, introductions brief and entertainment pleasing. To play the accordian in his inimitable style, from New York City will come Tom Shepko to add music and merriment during the meal. A gift favor, compliments of UNA Branch 180, will be distributed to each banquet guest, Victor Pulk and Harry Zerebniak are Banquet and Ball committee members.

A Ball, featuring the music of Ross Halamay and His Orchestra, will follow the banquet. This orchestra will be remembered for its very danceable tunes by those who attended the 1948 UYL-NA Convention.

As president of UNA Branch 180 John Miskalo will be official host for the day, ably assisted by Vice President Joe Johnson, Secretary Olga Zepko and Treasurer Nick Siwik. The Registration Committee will have as its chairman Helen Johnson with Roman Syroid, Victoria Taras and Ann Siwik gathering names, addresses and handing out colorful tags. Reception and Housing will be handled by a committee headed by Mrs. Alice Tkalec with Dorothy Dudra, Julie Zepko, Ann McGowan, Theresa and Pauline Taras, Steve Pyrka, Pat Siwik, Stephanie Kucyk, Michael Tabaka, Walter Lesniak, Peter Kulyk and Stanley Motrowich, as members. They will make certain that all will be accommodated and accorded a warm welcome and Akron's hospitality.

General Chairman of UNA Youth Day in Akron is Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, UNA National Vice Presidentess.

Chester Ukrainian American Community Observes Anniversary

The Chester, Pa. Ukrainian American community observed the 38th anniversary of its founding, with a banquet and a program at the Ukrainian National Home, 4th and Ward streets, last Sunday, October 14.

Ukrainian American organized life in Chester began with the founding in 1918 in that city of Br.156 of the Ukrainian National Association. The celebration last Sunday marked therefore also the 38th anniversary of UNA Branch 156. At the same time and at the same affair the Chester women of Branch 15 of "Soyuz Ukrainok" (Ukrainian Women's League of America) observed the founding of their organization, too.

Some 300 persons attended the affair. It was arranged by a Jubilee Committee headed by Mr. Mikola Miller, who opened the banquet. This was followed by the singing of the American and Ukrainian anthems, with Mrs. Michael Znachko and Mrs. Maria Whalen at the piano, then a prayer led by Rev. Mykola Uhorchak.

Mr. Mykola Edynak, as toastmaster, introduced representatives of UNA Branch 156, the "Soyuz Ukrainok" branch, and also the founders of the Chester community. Greetings from the Mayor of Chester were extended by his representative, Mr. Price.

Chief addresses were delivered by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, and Mr. Michael Piznak, vice president of the UNA and treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Talks were also given by Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the Board of Auditors of the UNA and president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Mrs. Helen Stogryn, UNA Advisor, and Mr. John Skochylys, UNA organizer.

The anniversary celebration program also included a children's music and dance interlude, presented by Gloria Edynak and Dorothy Yacek, piano, and Jenet Trach, ballet. The concluding talk was given by Rev. M. Zhuk.

N.J. GOVERNOR AND SENATOR TO SPEAK AT ANTI-RED RALLY IN NEWARK

A number of prominent speakers will address a mass rally held in sympathy with Ukrainians and all other enslaved, oppressed and persecuted people in the Soviet Union, on Sunday, October 21, 1956, 2 p.m. at the Mosque Theatre, 1020 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

The rally tomorrow afternoon will be held under the auspices of the United American Ukrainian Organization and Manifestation Committee of New Jersey.

Principal speakers will be Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Robert B. Meyner, Governor of the State of New Jersey, who will be presented by Marcel Wagner, New Jersey State Tax Commissioner for Hudson County; U. S. Senator H. Alexander Smith; a representative from the U. S. Department; Dr. George Yahe, Nationalist China representative to the United Nations; and others. Chairman of the rally will be John Romanition, Essex County Ass't Prosecutor.

Entertainment will be furnished by Mary Bodnar, soprano, the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Bayonne, directed by M. Kormeliuk, and the Bandurist Chorus of Elizabeth, directed by R. Levitsky.

The rally will be held to protest against the continued enslavement, crimes and inhumanities being perpetrated upon the Ukrainians and other enslaved nations of the USSR by the Russian communists—up to recent times by the late Stalin and currently by his successors and close associates during the period of his criminal activities.

Overwork Floors Red Anti-Religionist

The chairman of Russia's official anti-religious society resigned recently because of "overwork," a United Press dispatch from London reports.

The dispatch was based on a Moscow Radio broadcast, which said that A. I. Oparin, chairman of the All-Union Society for the dissemination of Scientific and Political Knowledge "pleaded overwork" and was replaced by M. I. Mitkin.

The All-Union Society, which claims a membership of 340,000, is the official organization established by the Soviet Russian government to spread anti-church propaganda and substitute study of science and politics for study of the Scriptures.

Ukrainian Theatre Kiev to Present Concert in Los Angeles

Taking part in the initial performance of the Ukrainian Theatre "Kiev," Los Angeles' newest theatrical organization, will be Stars of the Ukrainian Opera in a "Concert of the World's Great Music," to be presented in Patriotic Hall, 1816 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, California, Saturday, October 27(1956 at 8 p.m., Dirictor Mykola Novak announced today.

Stars from San Francisko and Los Angeles, all former displaced persons and all veterans of the European stage, will appear in this debut of the new theatre.

Prof. Bazyli Tchajkowski of San Francisco, a baritone who has sung the world's great operas in Europe, will direct the art and music and will also make his singing debut in Los Angeles with the "Kiev" Theatre.

With him will be two famous singing sisters, both sopranos, who have starred in Germany and Ukraine. They are Kapitalina and Olena Zadorozna.

Others are Alicia de Pomian, mezzo-soprano, Ivan Vovk, pianist- composer who studied in Ukraine and France, Vladimir Martynenko, Ukrainian Yugoslav-born tenor and Kost Savchenko, ballet-master, who will present his Los Angeles ballet troupe.

The program will feature scenes from the opera "Aida," "Zaporozhets za Dunayem" (Kozak from Beyond the Don), "Natalka Poltavka" and the ballet Verkhovina."

The Ukrainian Theatre Kiev is planning a Ukrainian opera "Zaporozhets za Dunayem" in the Wilshire Ebel Theatre for its second offering of the season. Its aim is to give Los Angeles the best in Ukrainian music, never before presented here, Director Novak said. Tickets are available at: 1811 Effie Street, Los Angeles 26, California.

Manor College Club Presents Ukrainian Program

The Cultural Club of Manor College, Fox Chase Manor, Pa., resumed activities the very first week of the college term.

Manor College is the only Ukrainian Catholic women's college in America.

On Friday, September 28, 1956, at the invitation of Mrs. Hynes, a group of Manor students, in authentic Ukrainian attire, presented a program of Ukrainian songs and dances for the Past Presidents' Club of Montgomery County, Pa. at the Old York Road Country Club.

Miss Vera Halushka, president of the Cultural Club and mistress of ceremonies, introduced the Misses Katherine Alfawicka, Marion Burbella, Tomara Sydoryk, Ann Pendyski and Maria Zubryd who presented dances and songs: among which were, Katerina, Hopak and Kozachok; Oy Vidsi Hora, Choven Khitayetsia, and Oy Pid Hayem.

Jersey City U.N.A. Branch Helps Building Funds

The Sons of Ukraine Society, Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association, located in Jersey City, N. J., recently decided to make two $100 donations.

A check for $100 was delivered to the SS Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church for its building gund. Another check for $100 was delivered to the officers of the Ukrainian Center for its new building fund.

Both Jersey City groups are planning new construction: the church must be relocated as its present site is now mainly an industrial area; the Ukrainian Center building was demolished to make space for a housing project, necessitating the construction of a new building.

Branch 287 will soon be observing its 20th birthday, as it was organized in December 1936. Starting as a youth branch with six or seven members, it has more than 300 members today.

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.

DONETS COAL BASIN CALLED A SOVIET "RUHR"

The sprawling Donets coal basin in Eastern Ukraine, called the Soviet "Ruhr," has an atmosphere of rawness and impermanance that befits a new frontier more than a century-old industrial center, Welles Hangen, correspondent of The New York Times, reported in a dispatch from Stalino, U.S.S.R., dated Sept. 28, which appeared in last Monday's issue of the daily.

The mines in the Donbas, as that area is called, are among the oldest and deepest in this world, but life on the surface is seemingly rootless.

Jerry-built miners' hovels look like they could hardly last the winter. There are many new buildings, but most of them are only unfinished brick shells surmounted by overhead cranes. Sidewalks in Stalino are a thing of the future except along Artem street, the main throughfare of this center of 600,000 population.

Elsewhere the scenery consists of mud, dust and huge sharp-angled piles of coal debris near the concentration camps. Tiny miners' settlements are grouped among the pitheads and washeries throughout the Donbas except in Stalino, Voroshilovgrad and the other main cities of the basin.

Khrushchev Worked Here

Stalino was originally called Yuzavo or Yuzivka for a Scottish industrialist named Hughes. When Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party, worked here as a youth, the mines were exploited by British and French concerns.

Donbas miners are young compared with their counterparts in Wales, the Ruhr, and Pennsylvania.

The miners are proud of their work and eager to impress a foreigner with the high standard of mechanization in the pits. Their average monthly wage of about 2.000 rubles ($500 at the official rate) makes them the highest paid industrial group in the Soviet Union.

There is no way for the miners to better their housing conditions because they are government controlled. But the large number of new model Moskvich passengers cars in Stalino attest to the pent-up purchasing power of the Donbas. There is a long waiting list for automobiles.

Comparative prosperity is also reflected in the brisk street sales of lemons at 2.75 rubles (about 68 cents) apiece, seedless grapes at 6.66 rubles a kilogram (75 cents a pound) and cheap women's Kapron stockings from 16.30 to 35 rubles ($4.07 to $8.75).

For the first time in many years the Donbas has adequate supplies of milk, meat and vegetables. Stores are crowded.

Besides being the hub of the country's coal industry, Stalino is becoming an important center of technical education with eight high institutes, including the Donets industrial Institute, which Mr. Khrushchev attended. There are also institutes devoted to designing new mining machinery and studying the physiology of underground labor.

Panoramic Views of the Region

The closeup of the Donbas came after a panoramic sighting of the agricultural and industrial riches that have made Ukraine the most densely populated and highly developed "republic" in the Soviet Union.

The trip from Kiev to Stalino was made in a small Soviet L1-2 cargo plane (similar to the American DC-3) with regular seats for only two passengers. The rest of the space was taken up with narrow bucket seats and bulky milk containers, crated machinery and other cargo.

Leaving the factory chimneys behind, the plane followed the middle course of the Dnieper River in a fertile lowland that was one of the life lines of Ukraine's early history.

For the traveler who has Siberia, Central Asia, northwestern Russian and other parts of the country, the most striking feature of the Ukrainian countryside is the ubiquitous evidence of human habitation. The rest of the Soviet Union is raw and empty by comparison, the Times man writes.

As the plane headed south for the Dniepropetrovsk it was never out of sight of good sized villages. The whitewashed thatched peasant cottages grouped around a watercourse or junction in the European style, are surrounded by checkerboard fields.

Towns, including small and medium-sized industrial centers, were no rarity. Flying over the middle course of the Dnieper, the plane crossed the Cherkassy and then over the manufacturing cities of Kremenchug and Dnieprodzerzhinsk, where powerful hydroelectric plants will go up shortly.

Dniepropetrovsk, up-river from the famous power station built with United States help in the Thirties, is a milling and heavy machinery center of the first rank. From the air its new workers' apartment dwellings looked like huge arms flung out into the neighboring forest-steppe land.

UKRAINE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

The Shah of Iran and the General Secretary of the United Nttions in Kiev

On the same day, July 6, there arrived in Kiev the Shah of Iran with his wife and the General Secretary of the United Nations. The agency TASS reported as follows on the stay of the General Secretary in Kiev. "The General Secretary of the Organization of the United Nations Dag Hammerskjold visited the capital of Ukraine from Moscow at the invitation of the government of the Ukrainian SSR. "Hammerskjold was met by the members of the Moscow regency in Kiev headed by L. Palamarchuk in the role of "Minister of Foreign Affairs" and also the members of "the delegation of the USSR to the 10th session of the UN, I. A. Tolkukhov and V. I. Sapozhnikov." During the visit in Senine there was a "conversation which turned into a friendly chat"; questions were brought up on the state form of the USSR and the economic and cultural construction in the republic."

The Building of Strategic Roads in Ukraine

In connection with the tension in the Near East the news is not without interest that at the present time there is being built a network of roads aggregating 2400 km. The roads being built connect Moscow and Kiev, Kiev and Odesa and Dnipropetrovske, Kharkiv and Kupyanske, Chernihiv and Novhorod Siversky; the paved road joining the Black Sea cities of Odesa, Mykolayiv, Kherson and Beryslav is being completed.

SNYLYK, ROCHESTER UKRAINIAN SOCCER STAR, TO PLAY ON U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM

A 23-year-old Ukrainian American of Rochester, N. Y.—member of Branch 437 of the Ukrainian National Association—left last week on a "dream trip," destined to Melbourne, Australia, to compete in the Olympic Games next month as a member of U.S. team.

Zenon Snylyk, former University of Rochester two-time All-American soccer player, was scheduled to report to the U.S. Olympic soccer team yesterday, October 19, to begin a whirlwind jaunt through the Far East before arriving in Australia on November 20. The Democrat and Chronicle daily of Rochester reported on October 3 (clipping mailed in by UNA Advisor William Hussar).

After a game in Los Angeles today, the team will travel to Tokyo. From there, visits will be made to Korea, Nationalist China (Formosa), Hong Kong, the Philippines, Singapore, and Dykarta.

Snylyk flew in from Montreal on October 2 where he had been playing soccer this summer, and outlined to the Rochester daily reporter the course which has brought him a berth on the U.S. team.

"After graduating from the University of Rochester 1955, I went to Chicago to play for the Lion Club soccer team," the red-thatched athlete said. "I enrolled at the University of Chicago to do graduate work work in political science and played with the Lions during my off hours.

Won in All Olympic Trials

"Last year, the City of Chicago trials for the Olympic team were held, and I got by them. Then a couple of months later they had the Mid-West trials and making that I was picked on the Western United States team which was to play a United States team to decide who would be on the big one," he said.

"The game was played in St Louis, March 18 and, from that game, 15 men were selected for the Olympic team. Each player played 45 minutes. I only played for the first half."

It is noted here that Snylyk scored his team's lone goal from his right inside position in a 1-1 game and was voted the Most Valuable Player in the competition.

Played With the Champion Toronto and Montreal Ukrainian Teams

To Snylyk, soccer is a year-around avocation. During the summer of 1954 and 1955 he played with the Toronto Ukrainians.

The Toronto club was Canadian National champion in these years and is generally regarded as the best soccer team on the North American continent.

"I played with the Montreal Ukrainians this past summer," Snylyk went on. "We won the National League championship of Quebec."

"I was picked to play on the Canadian team which was to play Russian All-Star squad which was making a tour of Canada this year. But my Ukrainian teamates and I decided against it. The matter was political. Most of the guys on the team were, like I, from Ukraine and didn't want to have anything to do with the Russians."

Asked how it felt to make the U.S. team, Snylyk replied "Well, it's a real thrill, of course. But what really makes me feel good is the fact that it makes up for the chance I missed to play for the United States in the World Cup series, emblematic of the world soccer championship."

"In 1954 I was chosen to play for the U. S. All-Star team which would compete against Mexico in the first round of the World Cup. But because I wasn't a citizen at that time, I couldn't participate.

Snylyk is a citizen now, through having received his final papers June 4, 1955. He and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Snylyk, reside at 20 Vose st. The Suylyks came to this country from the city of Lviw, Western Ukraine, in April, 1949.

Before attending the University of Rochester, Zenon spent his high school days at Franklin High.

Ukrainian Dances Taught In Wilmington

Young and older persons in the Wilmington, Del. area desiring to learn Ukrainian folk dances, can do so by attending classes held every Saturday morning, 10 to 12:30, at Ukrainian Home, 623 South Heald street, Wilmington.

The classes are being taught by Nina and Walter Bacad of New York City.

At present the class has about 25 to 30 youngsters showing up for lessons regularly, reports Charles Tyrawsky.

The group gave its first performance this Fall last Sunday afternoon, October 14th, in Rodney Square, Wilmington. The performance was part of a United Nations program. No report on it has been received as yet.

Named to B.M.I. Editorial Staffs

Several young Ukrainian Americans have been named to serve on the editorial staffs of the monthly newspaper and the 1957 yearbook of the Bordentown Military Institute of Bordentown, N. J., according to a press release of the Institute, dated October 13th last.

Named as associate editors of its monthly newspaper, The Skirmisher, are cadets Ihor Y. Voyevidka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yaroslav Voyevidka, 44 St. Marks Place, New York City, photographic editor; Jaroslav Leshko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Leshko, 34 East 7th Street, New York City, sports editor; and Michael Szyjan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Yacyk, 285 E. 4th street, New York City, business manager. Editor-in-chief is Cadet Herbert T. G. Benz, Jr., 59 Park street, Bordentown, N. J.

Appointed to the editorial staff of the B.M.I. 1957 Yearbook are the already mentioned Ihor Y. Voyevidka, photographic editor, and Michael Szyjan, both of New York City, associate editor, Cadet Gary F. Jacopian, 926 Wilcoxen Avenue, of Bridgeport, Conn., is the editor-in-chief of the yearbook.

During the 1955-56 school year there were 7 cadets at the B.M.I. With the new enrolees for the coming year, that number, it is reported, has been increased quite a deal.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Entered as Second Class mail Matter at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J., on March 30, 1911 under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918

The Ukrainian Weekly
English Language Supplement
Subscription Rates for *Ukrainian Weekly* ..... $3.00 per year
U. N. A. Members ..... $2.00 per year

Address: "SVOBODA", P. O. BOX 346 — Jersey City 3, N. J.

Political Horizon Brightening For Ukrainian Americans

Elections after elections, national, state and municipal, have been run off year after year, with all their hot issues and even hotter campaigning, and, in the past two decades or so, with increasing signs at the polls of the growing strength of American voters of Ukrainian descent. In turn, this is finding its reflection in the rising number of Ukrainian Americans attaining office, coupled with those who are aspiring and working hard toward that goal.

Some of the public posts already attained, in the past or at present, are important ones. Without going into names and places, suffice it to point out that Americans of Ukrainian origin have already produced Mayors, State Assemblymen, State Assistant Attorney General, State Commissioners, City Commissioners, City Assistant District Attorneys, Judges, Magistrates, and Federal office-holders. Currently we have a man running for Governor, another for Congress—forerunners of others like them in the coming election years.

In brief, the American political horizon is steadily becoming brighter and brighter for Ukrainian Americans.

With it is the brightening of the sun of the Ukrainian national movement, whose rays are beginning to warm the hearts of Americans, in high and lowly places, stirring their compassion and admiration for the heroic Ukrainian people, and awakening in them a desire to help these people to cast off their shoulders the yoke of Communism and Russian expansionism and regain their national sovereignty.

It took quite some time for Americans to become aware of that sun of Ukrainian national freedom. Its light of the truth, justice and heroic qualities of Ukrainian aspirations was long darkened by clouds of ignorance of the situation, and especially by the smoke clouds released by enemies of Ukrainian freedom.

Especially did the early Ukrainian immigrants find this to be so upon their arrival here. Though ill-equipped for the task—through lack of a know-how in a new and adopted country, as well as the lack of the necessary means—they did, nevertheless, make great progress in dispelling these clouds; thereby being of aid to their kinsmen whom they had to leave behind in the "old country."

Consider, for example, by way of illustration, that these *Ukrainian pioneers here managed, despite all handicaps,*—through a joint resolution passed by both Houses of Congress—to prevail upon President Woodrow Wilson to declare April 21, 1917 as a national "Ukrainian Tag Day," dedicated to raising funds for Ukrainian war sufferers. On that day, 175 Ukrainian American communities sent their collectors on the streets to do their bit (the Newarkers raised the most, $3,630). Incidentally, no other nationality group then was able to obtain from the Government this privilege.

Another example: During his administration, President Warren G. Harding personally received a Ukrainian American delegation (and was photographed with it at the White House) concerning the Ukrainian situation. His Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, also personally received a Ukrainian American delegation. Incidentally, the memorandum for the latter group was prepared by the late Dr. Luke Myshuha.

However, following American recognition of the USSR and the rising influence in influential circles of Reds and "Pinks," it became a more difficult task for Ukrainian Americans to gain for the Ukrainian cause a sympathetic ear in high government circles. Yet they did manage to gain the passage of a Joint Congressional Resolution condemning the inhuman Soviet instigated-and-pursued artificial famine in Ukraine whose toll ran over 7 million lives.

Moreover, the Ukrainian American public demonstrations of protest against this horrible deed inflicted by the Reds upon the Ukrainians, and similar demonstrations protesting against the notorious Polish "pacifications" of Western Ukrainians, did, however, blow away some of the then prevailing smoke clouds obscuring the Ukrainian situation.

Finally, there arrived the day when Soviet Russia's alliance with Nazi Germany, made the general atmosphere in this and other respects progressively clearer, and with it the fangs and the claws of the abysmal Russian Bear.

The outstanding support given by Ukrainian Americans to our country's peace efforts and then its war effort—directed by their nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, with great material and moral aid coming from the Ukrainian National Association—finally helped to turn the scales in favor of the Ukrainian Americans and all that which they have espoused.

Our American born younger generation, deserves considerable credit for this. Its fighting men distinguished themselves notably. Four of them (Minue, Kalakuka, Klymko and Dutko) received the nation's highest award—the Congressional Medal of Honor. Its men and women rising in public life, and gaining prominence in the various professions and in civic activities, as well, have devoted time and effort to help others of their kind to advance too, and, at the same, to make known the Ukrainian truth, by dispelling, each in his or her way, that which beclouds it.

Notable, too, have been some of the achievements of the newly arrived young Ukrainian emigrants. Some of them can take pride in the medals they won in the Korean war. Others possess medals which they have won in the classrooms for scholarship, prize essays on American democracy, and for similar achievements.

Moreover, quite a number of the new immigrants, have by now well established themselves here in the professions; some too, are having their talents in scholarship and sciences utilized advantageously by our Government.

We predict, that from them all there will arise some who will run for public office, and use that office to advance their country's interests and those of Ukraine.

Now it is simply a matter of "one for all, and all for one."

Today, prospects of further brightening the political horizon for Ukrainian Americans are greater than ever before. All that is needed is good will, hard work, and the determination to succeed.

More Apropos "Young Russians Try to Vindicate Hero"

Last week, we commented here about the article in Moscow's Komsomolskaya's Pravda, organ of the Young Communist League, dated September 12, 1956, wherein the league tried to vindicate the name of of one whom it had been told to regard as one of its heroes. It vehemently denied the rumors that this hero, Oleg Koshovoi, "a leader of the heroic Young Guard, partisan fighters of World War II, was a traitor, now living abroad."

The New York Times picked up this story, in form of a dispatch from Moscow, under above quotation—marked head, which appeared on September 16th.

Concerning this dispatch, Dr. Lev Shankowsky, a Ukrainian publicist, released for publication an expose of the truth of the matter involved, which, to put it into a nutshell, is that the heroes of the Ukrainian underground who, during the war fought against both the Nazis and Russians, were subsequently misrepresented by Red propagandists (including the writer Fadayev, a cheap Kremlin tool who eventually was discarded by his masters) as being heroes of the non-existent Red Russian underground.

A good illustration here is what can be aptly termed as the Reds' Lie in Krasnodon, the latter a Ukrainian mining town. It was a hotbed of Ukrainian resistance. Forays from it were conducted against the Russians, whose borders are not far from it, and, with the German advance eastward, against the Nazis as well. The latter retaliated by executing as many young Ukrainian patriots as they would capture, and then was possible, and burying them in mass graves. When the Red Army recaptured Krasnodon, (Feb. 14, 1943), the burial mounds were found. Red officials had them opened and the bodies exumed. Then they proclaimed to the wide world that the bodies they found were those of the fictitious Red Russian underground. This process was repeated in other hotbeds, towns, and villages of Ukrainian resistance. To dramatize this all the more, they seized upon the name of Oleg Koshovoi and made it synonymous with Red Russian resistance, when actually he was of the Ukrainian resistance.

Pointing out that the Young Guard never operated in Krasnodon and also that there existed no Red anti-Nazi underground at all in the Donets Basin, but only an extensive network of the Ukrainian nationalist underground in that part of Ukraine, and, that, finally, Oleg Koshovoi was a popular hero of this Ukrainian underground, Dr. Shankowsky then notes:

The Truth of the Matter

"Fadayev [and other Red propagandists] borrowed from the Ukrainian underground the names of other personages in his novel, too. Thus he called a traitor [to the Reds] one who 'allegedly' betrayed the 'Young Guard'—a Eugene Stakhovich. This actually is a distortion of the name of Eugene Stakhiv, who was the leader of the Ukrainian nationalist underground in the Donets Basin (cf. John A Armstrong, 'Ukrainian Nationalism, 1939-1945,' New York, Columbia University Press, 1955, pp. 272-273).

"On May 27, 1956, Stakhiv published an article in 'Ukrainskii Samostiinik,' Munich, Germany, on 'Bolshevits'ke pidpillia na Donbasi v 1941-1943 v svitli sovietskoi literaturi' (Bolshevist Underground in the Donets Basin in the light of Soviet Literature—No. 22/332, p. 3) where he revealed all of Fadeyev's machinations with the names of the Ukrainian underground fighters. Stakhiv confirmed the fact that Oleg Koshovoi was one of the most able and popular nationalist propagandists in the Donets Basin during the time of the Nazi occupation. The gentlemen from the KGB (Committee for the State Security), however, know better than Stakhiv who in fact Oleg Koshovoi was, and, because they were perhaps at odds with Fadeyev, they circulated the rumors of Koshovoi living abroad.

"They were close to the truth, I think, not only because they have been reading the Ukrainian press very vigilantly. But the 'Komsomolskaya Pravda' and the entire Soviet propaganda apparatus had nothing to do than to defend the memory of the fictitious Red 'hero,' and to publish a two column article on its pages in denial of the rumors. Confession of the truth could hardly be digested by the broad Soviet masses who have been taught for years to venerate Oleg Koshovoi as a Soviet hero.

"I desire to finish my remarks with the explanation as to why the Red underground was truly non-existent in Ukraine during the time of Nazi occupation. There is an immense literature published in the USSR on the exploits of Red partisans in Ukraine (Kovpak, Vershigora, Kozlov, Linkov etc.), but you can find no work on the activities of the Red underground in Kiev, Lviw, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, etc. It is because the Red underground in the cities of Ukraine was chiefly busy with espionage, and with its struggle against the Ukrainian underground.

"To carry on espionage, the Red underground had to maintain 'good' relations with the Nazis, i.e., not to get into trouble with them. In the struggle against the Ukrainian nationalist underground, the Red underground often collaborated with the Nazis who considered the Ukrainian nationalists the enemy No. 1 in Ukraine.

"However, in the Donets the Reds could not find any support among the miners in the region. It is interesting to know, that the miners as well as the workers in general are the most brave and determined opponents of the Soviet 'paradise of workers and peasants.'"

RUSSIA LEAVES THE WAR

By Prof. Clarence A. Manning

(3)

He treats Transcaucasia in the same way. He admits that "The dominant political impulses came from the national parties of the three main nationalities inhabiting the region, the Georgians, Azerbaidzani, and Armenians.". He admits there were elements of an autonomous regional administration during the "period of the Provisional Government and that the administrative body of these was reinforced after the dissolution of a Constituent Assembly by a legislative diet" (p. 16), but he maintains the same reserve as did the representatives of the American government who were forced to cling to the theory of a single Russia, even after the local groups had declared their independence. Thus we have a footnote on the desire of Consul Smith at Tiflis to aid the Transcaucasians: "The situation was at that time further complicated by efforts to weld the anti-Bolshevik centres north and south of the Caucasus range into a single governmental unit" (p. 171). This a few weeks later declared itself the Transcaucasian Democratic Federal Republic.

He shows this bias even more clearly in the appearance of the Ukrainian delegates at Brest-Litovsk where he says there came "a full-flung delegation from the Ukrainian Rada, empowered to negotiate independently with the Central Powers on behalf of the Ukraine." (p. 366). He does not mention that on January 22, 1918 the Rada had prepared for this by a formal declaration of independence of the Ukrainian Natianal Republic by the Rada.

The only real reference that he makes to the possibility of a splitting of Russian territory is a single paragraph in the section on the Fourteen Points where he states that implications of a Poland including "territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations" did indicate an arrangement "which would have encroached significantly on the boundaries of the pre-war Russian Empire" (p. 258).

Author Saw Russia as Single and Indivisible

The general phraseology of the book shows clearly that for the author as for President Wilson there was a single, indivisible Russia and a single indivisible Russian people which had somehow to be saved from the excesses of the Communists and brought to an appreciation of the Western ideas (in the case of Wilson) and of some peculiarly Russian ideal system (in the case of Kennan). The course of events showed that the American government of the time was willing to resort to almost any subterfuge to prevent any insult to the Russian people by allowing them to split into their component parts, even when they were trying more or less successfully to do so. This attitnde was taken from purely a priori reasoning and not from a study of the situation on the ground, from its historical aspects or even from the desirable steps for the winning of the war.

Washington had "that same attachment to the cause of centralism elsewhere which caused the United States government to sponsor with such deep fervor, over the course of decades, the territorial integrity of China" (p. 171f). Curiosly enough, these scruples had never been applied toward the disintegration of either the Ottoman or the Austro-Hungarian Empire nor earlier to the disintegration of the Spanish holdings in America, even down to the liberation of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines in 1898.

The volume makes clear the entirely academic attitude of President Wilson to the practical questions raised by the Russian Revolution and his insistence upon the introduction of a new moral order which was, in his own mind, coming by itself with an Allied victory. In this respect it is an indictment of the entire American policy in Eastern Europe. But to Mr. Kennan the main sin was the failure to standardize and regularize the channels of communication between the Americans in Petrograd and Washington. It gives a bizarre aspect to the work but it makes it valuable for it brings back the spirit of chaos that existed at time in American thinking.

Chaos Still Exists Here

That chaos in thinking still exists in the State Department. It took its shape in the doctrine of "containment," the acceptance of the iron curtain, and the refusal to take a definite stand against the infiltration of Russian ideals not only in the Soviet Union as it was in 1939 but in the new satelline states both in Europe and Asia. In this sense the book is a revelation of the ideas of George F. Kennan himself and of all those who sticking to an outlived sense of legalism derived from the "old regime." That idea, the most destructive in the modern world, must be overthrown, if Communism is to be stopped on its march and forced to retire. As it was in 1917, so it is now that the key lies in Ukraine. Sooner or later the world will have to awake to this fact, if a really new and peaceful world order is to be introduced. It was Wilson's tragedy that he did not see how to apply his ideals in Eastern Europe and did not try to do so and it is a greater tragedy that the reading of history has not yet impressed it upon those many American experts who continue the same clash between the ethics of government and of social justice that doomed the efforts of the Americans in 1917 and 1918.

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

LET THE U.N.A. SERVE YOU

By Theodore Lutwiniak

Children, teen-agers, and young adults to do not think very seriously about death. Kids play cowboys and Indians, shout "Bang! You're dead!" but nobody is really red and they have a lot of fun. When a child is told "Grandma is dead" it usually does not register and makes no impression. This same child may even ask "When is Grandma coming?" weeks after the grandmother died. Teen-agers are too busy having fun and going to school to think about death; but it makes them pause and reflect when it strikes down a member of the family. Young adults are busy people, faced with the problems of settling down and raising families; realizing their responsibilities, they obtain insurance for themselves to protect their families.

It is not pleasant to think about death, and it's a morbid thing to write about, too. Within the past several months we lost two relatives and two friends. The friends were of the American-born generation. One cannot go through such experiences and not think about death.

The father of one of the friends said to us, after we offered our condolences, "What can we do? We all have to go, sooner or later."

"Sooner or later." Some people die much too soon. Recently we passed through a cemetery and saw a large area which was described to us as the eternal resting place of "children under two years of age."

There isn't very much we can do about death. It can't be stopped. But we can do something about protecting our loved ones. We can do that through membership in the Ukrainian National Association, our leading fraternal benefit society. We should also sign up our children, not only because sometimes death strikes at a child, but also because when they become of age they will receive money with which to continue school. The UNA has endowment insurance for this purpose. A parent may apply for a special contract in his child's insurance certificate which stipulates that the child need not pay any dues if the parent should die before the child is 21 years af age; the child pays dues after age 21, if the insurance has not matured in the meantime.

We all should have insurance in the thousands because of our loved ones. Think of the UNA for your insurance needs. Let the UNA serve you.

A Week in American History

On October 9, 1701, a charter for a "college in Connecticu ter for a "college in Connecticut" was granted by the Connecticut General Assembly. The college was started at Saybrook and for the first six months it had only one student. In 1716, Cotton Mather, a prominent clergyman, persuaded a wealthy new Haven-born, Elihu Yale, who lived in retirement in England, to become a patron of the college. As an inducement Mather said it might "wear the name of Yale College." In 1718 Elihu Yale sent a cargo of presents to be used for the benefit of the college. This cargo included rare books, a portrait of King George I of England, and goods from the East Indies which brought the equivalent of $8,500 at a sale in Boston. These gifts were Yale College's first endowment. Today Yale, one of the famous universities in United States, has an endowment of many millions of dollars.

On October 12, 1710, Jonathan Trumbull, early American patriot, was born in Connecticut. Graduating from Harvard in 1727, he studied theology, but later left the ministry for the law. During the period of the American Revolution, Trumbull serve as Governor of Connecticut for 14 years, from 1769 till 1783. He worked vigorously for American independence. George Washington held him in high esteem and called him familiarly "Brother Jonathan." This nickname was for a long time a popular name for the United Staates, until "Uncle Sam" came into use—and Governor Trumbull was regarded as the typical American. When in August 1776 Washington informed Trumbull of the inadequacy of the American army, Governor Trumbull called for nine regiments in addition to the five Connecticut regiments already supplied. He died in 1785.

Poet's Corner

"MY NEIGHBORHOOD"

I like all people
In my home town,
No matter where I go
Up street, or down.

They Like me too
And I am sure,
Because I always
Obey the rule.

If I have money
I spend it too,
That's why they like me
The way I do.

I came from the old country
But I sure know the new style,
Our European Kilometer
Now I call a mile.

The way I speak
It's funny too,
But, experience is the best teacher
And that's the way I do.

When I go to a show
I'm always late,
Because my language kept me too long
By the ticket booths or gate.

When I go to a store
I usually say,
"How much it cost—
If I can pay."

I am not popular
But they know me all,
And I still have trouble with my language
Sometime; "I no speak English at all"...

My neighborhood is a good town
The place I live and things I own,
Make me so happy and feeling good,
That is my town and neighborhood.

A. Pukyrys

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND THE NATIONALITIES PROBLEM

By Vladimir P. Timoshenko
Food Research Institute — Stanford University
(This research study was delivered at the Institute for the study of the USSR Conference in New York on April 28, 1956)

(3)

The same congress of the Kirghiz Soviets at which the autonomous Kirghiz Republic was established accepted also a compromise decision on the important land question. It was decided to preserve the status quo in the utilization of lands: to keep the lands in their actual possession, including those which they had seized from the natives in 1916 and 1917, but further colonization of the steppe was to be stopped.

Existence of Kirghiz Republic Just Nominal

How long the Communist regime kept this last promise we shall see a little later. But it is quite clear that the existence of the Kirghiz Autonomous Republic (later transformed into the Kazakh Republic) was only a nominal one. This may be illustrated by the fact that as much as ten years later only one-sixth of the personnel of lower administrative bodies and less than one eighth of the personnel of the republic's central organs were native Kazakhs. In this respect the Ukrainian SSR fared substantially better, since according to the same source the participation of Ukrainian nationals in the lower administrative organs was to the extent of three-fourths, although in the central republican organs they composed only a little more than a third of the entire personnel. Needles to say, in the control of the republican Communist parties, which are the real power behind the respective governments, the role of the native Communists has been even more illusory.

The New Economic Policy

III

Soviet agricultural policy was more favorable to the peasantry under New Economic Policy (NEP), 1921-1927, than during any other period. When in the spring of 1921 it became evident that the policy of confiscating all of the peasants' agricultural surpluses and prohibiting trade in food brought a great reduction in agricultural production and created discontent among both the peasantry and the hungry city workers to the paoint of revolt in some places, Lenin decided to change the policy and advanced the NEP.

An agricultural tax in kind was introduced to replace confiscation of all surpluses, and trade in agricultural products, forbidden during the period of War Communism, was re-established in order to stimulate expansion of crops by peasants. On the other hand the Land Code, published in 1922, practically recognized the status quo of agrarian relations created by the peasant revolution and sought to put a stop to further changes. The principle of nationalization of the land and abolition of private rights in land was maintained, but the succeeding articles of of the Code recognized virtually unlimited tenure of land for agricultural use by the actual holders—that is, land was left almost entirely in the hands of peasants.

Furthermore, the Code did not impose on the peasantry some new forms of land tenure, as specified by the earlier decree on socialist organization of agriculture (February 14, 1919). On the contrary, it gave equal legal standing to all previously existing forms of land tenure: the community of land (**obshchina**) the individual holdings in open fields (**podvornoe vladenie**), and the holdings in closed fields (**khutor** or **otrub**). The Code did not permit purchase, sale, or mortgage of land, but it did permit the leasing of agricultural land with some limitations. It also permitted the use of hired labor in agriculture, though with various limitations. However, during 1922-1925 the Soviet government was not much inclined to enforce strictly the limitations imposed by the law. A few years later, in 1925, the Communists decided to go even a little further in the direction of freedom of leases and of facilitating the use of hired labor. Leases of land of twelve years' and more duration were permitted and agriculture was exempted from the severe regulations of the law protecting hired labor. These new regulations represent the culmination of concessions to individual peasant farmers during the NEP. Between 1925 and 1927 the policy toward well-to-do peasants became more vacillating and gradually more and more hostile.

Peasants Took Advantage of NEP

During 1922-1926 the Soviet peasantry took advantage of of these favorable policies and made great efforts to recover the prewar and prerevolutionary level of agricultural production. This was particularly true of the peasantry of some of the national Union republics like Ukraine and Byelorussia, where individual peasant farming, based on family ownership of the land, had been more typical in prerevolutionary times.

The NEP coincides with the Communist Party's more liberal nationality policy which Lenin inaugurated in the period 1920-1923. It was definitely formulated by the Twelfth Party Congress in April 1923, and in that form remained effective until the late twenties. The USSR was reorganized into a union of national republics vested with equal rights. Party and the Soviet personnel in the Ukraine, for instance, were partly made up of Ukrainians and the relatively free development of a Ukrainian national and cultural life was permitted. The policy appeared so promising for Ukrainian cultural development that during 1924-1926 substantial numbers of Ukrainian emigres—mainly former officers from the Galician Army but also several leading intellectuals—decided to migrate to the Soviet Union.

(To be continued)

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW...

The present collective leadership of the Russian Soviet Communist Party and of the USSR, actively participated in most of the criminal acts which they now ascribe to Stalin and Stalin alone: thus:

1. It was Khrushchev and Molotov who arrived in Kiev in August, 1937, Khrushchev as personal plenipotentiary of Stalin, and these began bloody and thorough purges of Ukrainian Communists for "nationalistic deviation"—a term quite novel in its context at that time—but one which has subsequently become known to the world as "Titoism." The entire non-communist Ukrainian intellectual elite having been liquidated in the early 1930s, it was Khrushchev's and Molotov's idea (which they sold to Stalin) that it had not been enough to destroy several million Ukrainian peasants and the entire so-called bourgeois intelligentsia: Ukrainian communists were more Ukrainian than communist, and hence they had to be liquidated even if they occupied the highest positions in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

2. Khrushchev conducted his criminal activity against the Ukrainian people under the slogan proclaimed by him in 1938: "We will smash their heads at once and for all," and he fulfilled his threat with greater eagerness than Stalin expected of him. Thousands of new victims were liquidated, and in the Ukrainian provincial city of Vinnytsya alone, a mass grave of 12,000 bodies, killed in 1938 was discovered upon the German advance into Ukraine in 1941.

3. Addressing a closed session of the Communist Party 20th Congress Khrushchev concentrated on pinning Stalin down with a series of crimes. A closer look at the crimes discloses, however, that Khrushchev and company were concerned only with crimes committed upon Party members—crimes against nations were dismissed perfunctorily and facetiously, as for example, when Khrushchev said: "The Ukrainians avoided this fate (of deportation and liquidation as a nation) only because there were too many of them and there was no place to which they could be deported"—and here the report states that these words were greeted with laughter from the audience.

Situation Same Under Collective Leadership

4. The downgrading of Stalin and blaming him for all the heinous crimes of the Russian communist regime has not put an end to these self-same practices under the present regime of collective leadership: millions of people still languish in isolation prisons and slave labor camps, mass deportations continue. Prisoners released from concentration camps after serving the term of their sentence are not permitted to return to their homeland but, under the deceitful designation of "voluntary" settlement, are compelled to live and work in the remotest areas of Siberia, Sakhalin and the Far North. The numbers of the "voluntary" settlers under compulsion, are supplemented each year with fresh arrivals of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians and other non-Russians, drafted for work on the industrialization of Siberia, erection of new atomic plants in remote areas of Asia and cultivation of millions of arid acres of Kazakhstan to the production of grain cereals. The circumstance of the existence of slave labor camps, of strikes and armed uprisings in them, brutally suppressed by aircraft and tanks of Soviet military forces is eloquently brought to the attention of the free world in the OPEN LETTER to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, written by a representative group of Ukrainian political prisoners in special camps of the Mordovian ASSR in September 1955 and transmitted to the Secretary-General of the U.N. on July 18, 1956.

Russian Communist Regime's Extermination of non-Russian Nationals

5. The present Russian Communist regime, like its predecessor under Stalin, is continuing a policy of extermination of non-Russian nationals of the Soviet Republics, with a net population loss occurring in a number of non-Russian Republics, notably the Ukrainian and the Byelorussian. Thus, according to official Soviet sources, the Ukrainian SSR had a net loss of half a million people eligible to vote between 1954 and 1955, or in net figures from 25,860 to 25,360 thousand. This was not a period of war nor of any mass "Stalinist" purges, hence it is obvious that Ukraine lost half a million adults between March 1954 and February 1955 solely by mass deportations to other areas of the Soviet Union. Even more ghastly is the eloquence of Soviet statistics published in 1956, according to which it is quite easy to figure out that between 1940 and 1956 Ukraine suffered a population loss of 6½ million people over and above a loss of 3½ million Ukrainians as military personnel and 3 million as civilians during the course of World War II. What happened to those 6½ millions of Ukrainians is not too difficult to figure out when we take into consideration that the Ukrainians who constitute about 20 per cent of the population of the Soviet Union, comprise over 50 per cent of the population of Soviet concentration camps. With about 15 million people in concentration camps, the proportionate number of Ukrainians in them should be 3 million, but we know from reports of former inmates of Soviet concentration camps (Dr. Joseph Scholmer, returned Japanese was prisoners, etc.) that Ukrainians constitute an absolute majority in most concentration camps. We can thus arrive at the deduction that out of Ukraine's population loss of 6½ million, about 4½ million are kept in slave labor camps, the other missing 2 million Ukrainians have contributed to the population increase of Kazakhstan, Siberia, Sakhalin, etc.

Its Policy of Russification

6. The present Russian Communist regime is also continuing its policy of Russification of all non-Russian nations within the USSR and particularly the largest among them, Ukrainian. It was none other than the present downgrader of Stalin, Khrushchev himself, who stated in "Pravda" of July 7, 1938 "Comrades, all nations will now learn the Russian language." The policy of Russification is carried out under the present "collective leadership" by imposing the Russian language and alphabet upon the Mongol and Turkic people of Central Asia as reported by Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court William O. Douglas in his recently published book "Russian Journey" (New York 1956), and by dispatching hordes of Communist Party and government administration Russian bureaucrats to Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, etc. In this connection the appeal of Ukrainian political prisoners to the United Nations justly demands; "As long as there are armed forced in the world, the only units stationed in Ukraine are to be composed exclusively of Ukrainians and under the command of Ukrainians; all soldiers and commanders not of Ukrainian extraction are to be withdrawn beyond the borders of our country. This also applies to the administrative and security organs of the MVD."

Destruction of the Ukrainian Church

7. In spite of a lively exchange of delegations of so-called church leaders during the course of the past year between the United States and the USSR and deceitful assurance on the part of Russian Communist leaders that there exists freedom of worship and religion in the USSR, cold facts belie these false allegations: the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalic Church and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church have been completely liquidated in the USSR with no prospect of their revival in sight. The entire Ukrainian Church hierarchy, both Orthodox and Catholic with their Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops and higher clergy have been either killed or are still confined to prisons and concentration camps, along with thousands of the lower-rank clergy and faithful. The only religion favored by the regime is the Russian Orthodox under the rule of the Moscow Patriarchate, an obvious tool and willing ally of the Russian Communist regime.

Now that you have had the opportunity to become acquainted with the above basic facts about the Russian Communist regime and its "collective leadership" would you in good conscience be willing to subscribe to the dogma of "coexistence" or other "spirit of friendship" for this despicable and inhuman group of Stalin's criminal associates and successors?

The signers of the **Declaration of Independence** and the framers of the **American Constitution** spoke of **despots and tyrannies**—surely they did not mean that we Americans of the mid-twentieth century should have any truck with the despots and tyrants now ruling half the world from Moscow.

United American Ukrainian Organization and Manifestation Committee of New Jersey

THE MOVEMENT TO THE COAL MINES OF THE DONBAS

The Ukrainian Comsomol journal, **The Youth of Ukraine,** reports that 25,000 young men and women of Ukraine have been mobilized and sent to the Donbas so as to check the decline in the production of coal in the Donbas in Ukraine.

UKRAINAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

N. J. Manifestation

Tomorrow afternoon, October 21, 1956 at 2 P.M. at Newark's Mosque Theatre, the U.C.C.A. branches of New Jersey and all other patriotic Ukrainian organizations in the state will participate in a gigantic "manifestation" or protest against Russian colonialism, and will also reiterate the desire of all Ukrainians everywhere for a free and independent Ukraine in a world family of free nations.

Many outstanding Ukrainian and American personalities will be on hand to present their views. Therefore we urge all our Ukrainian groups (old immigrants, newly arrived immigrants and especially our native American born Ukrainian youth) to attend this important rally en masse as the spacious hall should be filled to capacity in order to impress the guest speakers with Ukrainian American solidarity and strength.

Ukrainian Politics

One of the most important jobs of Ukrainians in the U. S. A. and Canada is to have Ukrainianes and non-Ukrainians friendly to the Ukrainian people in high public office where they can help the great Ukrainian Cause immediately.

We know of the great strides that the Ukrainian-Canadians have taken in electing fellow Ukrainian (and non-Ukrainian friendly to the Ukrainian Cause) to local, provincial and national public Office. But here in the U.S.A. we lag far behind our brothers up north in the all-important matter of making our combined strength shown on the political front.

Thus we were quite happy to learn that Ukrainian lawyer **Michael Hinko** has the solid backing of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Chicago, Ill. in his campaign for a seat as a Democrat in the House of Representatives this coming election day, November 6, 1956.

Bill Hussar, an energetic leader in all Ukrainian youth activity in Rochester, N. Y. told us at the UYL-NA Convention in Buffalo, N. Y. last Labor Day weekend that a local Ukrainian lad and former prexy of the Ukrainian American A.C. in Rochester, **Harry M. Kashmaier,** is now campaigning for councilman in the Paterson, N. J. area, where he now resides.

Good friend **Walter Bodnar** also relates that **Ted Maselko** of the Newark Veterans is now campaining in the local Newark elections, too. This makes the third political aspirant in that progressive Ukrainian Vets organization, as **William Gural** is the present mayor of adjacent Hillside, N. J. while **Ted Lytwyn** lost out in a very close race for a N. J. assembly seat last year.

We hope that the Ukrainians in each of the listed areas above, along with other areas that may also have Ukrainians running (Judge **John Gonas** for Indiana governor) get behind these Ukrainian candidates and help put them in office.

"The good Lord helps those who help themselves." If we Ukrainians sit around mutely like a bunch of namby-pambies then we deserve to receive the treatment that is now meted out to us, i.e., a kicking around that a soccer ball or football gets during a game.

If we Ukrainians all stick together as we are capable of doing, we can throw off the shackles of Ukraine's enslavers in short order. (Incidentally we were happy to learn of **Dr. Lev Dobriansky's great talk** along similar lines at the UCYL Convention banquet in Philly last Sunday). We especially urge our religious groups, both clergy and lay people, to shake off the lethargy that seems to have engulfed them and work in their particular spheres in propagating the Ukrainian Cause, as so much good can be accomplished there for the Ukrainian people.

Allentown, Pa.

The **Lehigh Valley U.O.L.** is holding their 5th annual Harvest Moon Banquet and Ball this evening Oct. 20 at 7 P.M. at the Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

U.O.L. and UYL-NA Executive Board member and our good friend, **Mary Sawruk,** is handling the ticket sale and we understand that a fine turnout is expected.

For a great time among a good bunch of fellow Ukrainians, we wholeheartedly recomment this affair tonight at Allentown.

Newark, N. J.

The institutor of this column, my late beloved brother **Walter William Danko** and I have long campaigned for a national network of fine, modenr facility-full Ukrainian Communitl Centers throughout the U.S.A. and Canada. These would be instrumental in solidifying our ranks while also putting over cultural, social, atletic, political programs on a much higher level than at present which would constantly project the Ukrainian name before the general public. These would also negate so many of our Ukrainian centers or homes which have sunk to the level of glorified saloons or beer gardens, with usually a handful of patrons (many of them non-Ukrainians) no progressive programs conducted (except guzzling) which—all things considered—are a disgrace, a blemish to the Ukrainian people everywhere.

Thus we are quite happy to learn of any proposed plans for a new modern Ukrainian Center, as the Jersey City and Newark Sitch each have in mind. Now good friend **Nick Scheskowsky** sends word that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Newark, N. J. is also planning a beautiful $250,000 Ukrainian recreational center that will house many facilities. There are several fine Ukrainian centers in North America that have many facilities which bring out our Ukrainian Youth (plus elders), such as Toronto, Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, Scranton, Carteret, Chester, Winnipeg, etc.

In conjunction with this "modern center" idea, the Newark group will sponsor a lance for the "Center Building Fund" on Saturday evening Nov. 3, 1956 which will be held at Slovak Hall in Newark. This progressive group is being spearheaded by **Mike Yurow, Al Karnick, Pete Sheremeta, Walter Bodnar** along with friend Nick, among others.

Keep up the good work, Newark.

Auburn, N. Y.

This item is a bit unique, but we hope it produces results nonetheless. It seems that at the annual UYL-NA Sports Rally held in N.Y.C. last May, my good friend and N. J. "spark plug," **Michael "Doc" Chessel** (301 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.) exchanged a pair of shoes in error with a chap(name unknown to 'Doc') from Auburn, N. Y. (It could not be **Mike Lepak,** Doc, he's a foot taller than you and he probably could not get his big toe into your entire shoe).

Awhile back, our mutual good friend **Joe Yaworsky** came to Jersey and brought the shoes Doc had back to their rightful owner in Auburn on his way to the Buffalo UYL-NA affair. However, Joe did not receive Doc's shoes in return and it is hoped that this mention will remind the Auburnite about Doc's shoes and that he will write to Doc at the address listed above.

Theatre

A week ago Thursday, **Jack (Volodymyr Palahniuk) Palance** scored a smashing success as a has-been punch drunk boxer on the new TV show, "Playhouse 90."

The unanimous opinions of the 3 newspaper reviews I read (N. Y. Times, N. Y. Journal-American, Newark News) rated this play just about the top all-time live drama ever presented on TV and that Palance gave a truly outstanding, actually incredibly superb performance on this show. This came as no surprise however, as Palance, a former coal-miner, airforce navigator, college football player, pro boxer, etc., has been up twice for Academy Awards for his work in films, He'll no doubt be up for a TV Emmy award.

Jack also has several Broadway and other TV triumphs to his credit. As in the case of the late **John Hodiak,** I can't recall Jack ever giving an inferior performance no matter the vehicle in which he was playing.

New Jersey-UYL

Last, but certainly far from least, the active district within the UYL-NA orbit, the New Jersey UYL, announces that its 1st annual Bowling Jamboree will take place on Saturday Nov. 24, 1956 at Newark, N. J.

This handicap bowling tournament will be patterned after the N.J.-UYL's annual Basketball Jamborees held the past 2 years and which will probably be held again this coming winter, perhaps in March.

The Bowling session will be held on Saturday afternoon (exact starting time to be announced later) at the Parkway Bowling Lanes on Springfield Avenue in Irvington past the Newark city line. The big Bowling Jamboree Dance will be held at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall in Newark at 8:30 P.M. with **Myron Kuscenko** acting as overall chairman.

There are over 30 five-man or mixed teams in regularly scheduled Ukrainian league play (NJ-UYL, Newark UNA, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Bayonne, etc. independents), therefore a heavy entry list is expected from local and surrounding areas, with all ABC and WIBC sanctioned Ukrainian bowlers eligible to participate.

This affair will lay heavy stress on "sociality" in our N. J. area, although there will be cash prizes offered. The 5 man teams should be mixed (3 male and 2 female) although all male and female teams will also be admitted. Remember this is a handicap deal.

The entry blanks (which will be sent out to all N. J. member clubs and neighboring areas) can be had by writing to the NJ-UYL bowling treasurer: **Sam Herila,** 331 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth, N.J. Let's hear from all interested parties as you will never forget our N.J.-UYL hospitality (Motel and Hotel reservations will also be taken).

Also on the immediate NJ-UYL agenda is a "Get Acquainted" Social (everyone will have to mix here) at the Elizabeth Ukrainian Home on Sunday evening Nov. 4 (right after our bowling league sessions), a Ukrainian Basketball League (last year there were more senior and intermediate Ukrainian quintets in N.J. than in all rest of UYL-NA districts) and a monthly meeting Wednesday, October 31 at the Bayonne Ukrainian Home.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

LEADING TEAMS IN SCRAMBLE FOR FIRST PLACE

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The bowling tourney held by the U.N.A. Bowling League of Newark on Friday, October 12th last, saw the Ukrainian Center five give up their short-lived first-place position to the Ukrainian Sitch quintet, which made a clean sweep of three games over the Ukrainian American Veterans. The Sitchmen registered the night's highest series with games of 921, 829, and 865—a total of 2,615 pins. Their first game was also the night's highest and came within two pins of tieing the season's high mark set by the Centerites.

The Center five lost two close games via the "handicap route" to the slow-starting aggregation from the Newark Orthodox Church, in spite of the fact that it scored the night's second-highest series totalling 2,571 pins, and the third highest single game of 898 pins. The Penn-Jersey Social Club keglers rolled the second best game with a pinfall of 909, and were third highest in the series with a total of 2,487 pins. They were matched against the Ukrainian Y.W.C. quintet and won two games out of three.

The senior St. John's C.W.V. quintet upset the team from the Brotherhood of Holy Ascension with a three-game sweep which sent the "brothers" down three notches to ninth place in the team standings. St. Johnsman J. Horishny was mainly responsible for this victory by rolling 157, 179 and 237—the highest series for the evening, totalling 573 pins. His third game was also the high mark for the night for the single game.

Other outstanding individual performances were a 568-pin series rolled by Ed Komon, and a 567 by M. Gawdun. P. Ripka registered the second-highest single game with a pinfall of 230, while A. Walker followed with a 220 game.

The First Ukrainian P.M.O. quintet easily took three games from the last-place junior St. John's C.W.V. group, which has not won a single game as yet.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE
TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	High Game	High 3 G'me	Total Pins	Avr.
1. Ukrainian Sitch A.A.	14	4	921	2615	15143	841
2. Ukrainian Center	13	5	923	2625	15320	851
3. Ukr. American Vets	11	7	884	2540	14695	816
4. St. John's C.W.V., Sr.	11	7	877	2450	13960	775
5. Ukr. Orth. Church	9	9	864	2471	14362	797
6. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	9	9	841	2388	13627	757
7. Penn Jersey S. C.	8	10	909	2523	14650	813
8. Ukrainian Y.W.C.	8	10	836	2381	13789	766
9. Broth. of Holy Ascension	7	11	856	2470	14215	789
10. St. John's C.W.V., Jr.	0	18	749	2085	11825	656

A Pre-Holiday Get Together

8th Annual SHADOW DANCE

sponsored by the
HOLY NAME SOCIETY
of SS. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church
on Saturday Evening, November 3, 1956 — 8:30 P.M.
at NEW VICTORY HALL, 188 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.
2 BANDS: — The TOPPERS ORCHESTRA — plus
RUSS BINERT & his Orchestra.
Continuous Dancing. Donation: — $1.25 incl. Wardrobe.
EVERYONE IS CORDIALLY INVITED.
"Plan to attend for a good time among friends."

Criterion Theatre
ТЕАТРАЛЬНА КАСА ТЕПЕР ВІДКРИТА
на Виключну Нюйоркську виставу*
Продукція
Cecil B. DeMille's
„ДЕСЯТЬ ЗАПОВІДЕЙ"
A Paramount Picture in Technicolor and Vista Vision
Дві вистави денно. — Всі місця резервовані.
Замовляйте тепер!

SCHEDULE OF PRICES AND PERFORMANCES	ORCH. & LOGE	BALCONY
MONDAY thru FRIDAY Mats. at 2:00 P.M.	$2.40	$1.80
SATURDAY and SUNDAY Mats. at 2:30 P.M.	$3.30	$2.40
EVERY EVENING at 8:00 P.M.	$3.30	$2.40

All prices incl. tax. Holiday schedule and prices same as Sat. and Sun.

Criterion Theatre starting Nov. 9th
Broadway and 45th Street

*Продукція Сесіля Б. ДеМілля фільму „ДЕСЯТЬ ЗАПОВІДЕЙ" це виключно вистава в цьому театрі.
Під час висвітлювання, фільм не буде показаний в жадному іншому театрі міста.
• Місця на продаж 8 тижнів наперід. •

ТЕПЕР ВИ МОЖЕТЕ ОЩАДЖУВАТИ
В ДВОХ БЮРАХ
ГОЛОВНЕ БЮРО
Parma Office: 5839 Ridge Rd.
(Corner ALBER AVE.)
УКРАЇНСЬКЕ БЮРО
W. 10 St. & Professor Ave.
The PARMA SAVINGS Co.
of CLEVELAND
Ощадності асекуровані до $10,000.00.
•
Принимаємо ощадності й поштою.
Виплачуємо ощадності також і поштою,
а навіть телеграфічно.
► СКОРА Й СОЛІДНА ОБСЛУГА ◄
Головне бюро відкрите в суботу
від 9:30 — 1 по пол.
•
Піддержуймо свої підприємства!

REMINDER
UNA YOUTH DAY
in
AKRON, OHIO
Saturday, October 27, 1956
PROGRAM
10:00 A.M. BOWLING — Prizes
2:30 P.M. CONFERENCE — UNA President D. Halychyn, Moderator
"Role of Youth in UNA"—V-President M. Piznak
"Functions of Local Branches in UNA" — Secretary, G. Herman
7:30 P.M. BANQUET — Entertainment on the accordion by the popular and talented Tom Shepko of N. Y. City
9:30 P.M. BALL — Finale to an exciting day. Ross Halamay's Orchestra. Dress optional.
(Akron is on Eastern Standard Time)
We must have your advance reservation today — so don't delay.
TICKET ORDER
Mrs. John Tkalec
1590 Bond Street
Akron, Ohio
[ ] Combination Banquet & Ball $5.00
[ ] Banquet Only 4.00
[ ] Ball Only 2.00
Enclose please find $..... covering my order for tickets.
Name .....
Address .....

Halloween Dance
tendered by
ST. GEORGE POST 401 C. W. V.
Saturday, October 27, 1956
STUYVESANT CASINO — UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME
140 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
FRED FERRIS and ORCH.
8:30 P. M. $1.75

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ЗА ПОСИЛЕННЯ СТУДЕНТСЬКОГО РУХУ

Управа СУСТА, започатковуючи Літні Високошкільні Конференції, поклала новий камінь на шляху до скріплення українського студентського організованого життя у ЗДА. Як показала перша спроба, значення таких конференцій багато більше, як передбачалося, не зважаючи на те, що поважна частина студентства (і то місцевих чи з поблизьких міст) не взяла участи.

Конференції дали змогу багатьом студентам ближче познайомитися з сучасними процесами в Україні і (в обговоренні проблематики студентського руху) з потребами та можливостями його посилення та пожвавлення діяльности.

І коли Конференції в Шикаґо і на „Союзівці" можна вважати більш внутрішньою імпрезою, то участь делеґації СУСТА в дев'ятім Конгресі ЮСНСА — це черговий виступ СУСТА назовні, на найповажнішій імпрезі американського студентства з чисельною присутністю іншомовного студентства. Участь, яка дала змогу українській студентській делеґації, зазнайомити учасників Конґресу з українською проблематикою та обстояти на тому форумі українську рацію.

І Літні Конференції, як теж участь в Конґресі, а далі поширення студентських видань та інше — все це заходи Управи розгорнути студентську діяльність, розбудувати український студентський рух та пожвавити організоване студекілька студентів.

Але успіх цих починів залежить від того, чи ми зрозуміємо, що студентський рух — це ми, а не лише Управа і ще декількох студентів.

ПЕРША ЛІТНЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ ВИСОКОШКІЛЬНОЇ МОЛОДІ В ЗДА

Союз Українських Студентських Товариств Америки влаштував Першу конференцію високошкільної молоді, що відбулася на „Союзівці", відпочинковій оселі Українського Народного Союзу, в днях 21-23 вересня ц. р. Наукове Товариство ім. Шевченка і Українська Вільна Академія Наук активною співпрацею допомогли провести цю конференцію на високому академічному рівні.

Конференція відбулася під гаслом „Україна сьогодні". Метою її було — ближче об'єктивне ознайомлення її учасників із сучасним станом народної культури, економіки, з державною структурою і станом населення України. Прелеґенти спирала свої спостереження на аналізі наукових і статистичних матеріялів, — роздобутих з різних джерел.

У п'ятницю 21-го вересня зареєстровано 35 учасників-студентів і біля 15 гостей. — Конференція під проводом голови кол. О. Федишина, заступниці голови п-ни Я. Томоруг і секретарки п-ні А. Бойчук мала такий перебіг:

В суботу 22-го вересня привітали конференцію представники різних українських установ Америки: від УККА і УНС — п. Д. Галичин, НТШ — д-р Юрій Фединський, УВАН — проф. І. Замша, українського щоденника „Свобода" — ред. А. Драган і адміністрації „Союзівки" — п. Д. Слободян. Крім цього, наспіли писемні привіти від Українського Технічного Інституту в Ню Йорку, ЦеСУС-у і Союзу Білоруських Студентів в ЗДА.

Кол. З. Кравець відчитанням присланої з Европи доповіді проф. Е. Гловінського на тему „Стан суспільно-економічних наук в УССР" розпочав наукову частину конференції.

Кол. Б. Бойчук відчитав другу, також з Европи надіслану доповідь доц. І. Кошелівця на тему „Сучасні тенденції розвитку в літературі і мистецтві в УССР."

Особисто виступали з доповідями: мгр. В. Голубничий — „Сучасна державність України", д-р Ю. Фединський — „Україна в світлі найновішої совєтської статистики" і проф. І. Замша — „Постачання споживчих товарів населенню України".

З доповідей і дискусій над ними можна було прийти до висновків, що в міру того, як підноситься стан освіти населення України, мимо того, що вона має там головно господарсько-технічний напрям із пропаґандивним підґрунтям згідно з матеріялістичними доктринами, — росте бажання пізнати правду, що є основою кожної науки. Ростуть сумніви щодо досконалости совєтської доктрини та підозріння, що ізоляція совєтської науки, літератури і мистецтва від Заходу є саме доказом їх непридатности для піднесення загальної культури і цивілізації людства. Висновок з цього такий, що совєтська наука, література і мистецтво є тільки засобом комуністичного імперіялізму під проводом Москви для поневолення духа людини і обмеження її життьового рівня в користь росту червоної імперії. Аналіза совєтської статистики констатує жахливий стан природного приросту населення України в порівнянні з приростом московського населення, недостачу харчів і найконечніших засобів щоденного вжитку на Україні в порівнянні з постачанням РСФСР, та брак наукових книжок в українській мові. З цього видно, що це шлях, на який Москва спрямувала український нарід до фізичної і духової заглади, хоч офіційно признає Україні стан суверенної державности.

Другий день конференції був присвячений студентським справам. Голова Управи СУСТА кол. О. Федишин подав „Звіт Управи СУСТА та деякі думки про дальші можливості розвитку праці українського студентського руху в Америці." Цей звіт, вміщений в цьому ж числі, викликав жваву дискусію, під час якої намічено багато нових плянів. Предметом дебат були притягнення молодшої студентської ґенерації в ряди студентського руху, студентські публікації, потреба більшої централізації, як засобу для зміцнення організаційної пов'язаности централі з її членськими клітинами, та діяльність студентства на внутрішньо- і зовнішньо-громадському відтинках. Дискусія була викликана не тільки звітом О. Федишина, але також доповіддю д-ра Я. Шав'яка на тему „Український студент — інформатор про Україну".

Після дискусій на різні студентські та актуальні теми, — конференція була закрита відспіванням українського національного гимну. В офіційнім комунікаті, який був прийнятий до закінчення конференції, повітано все українське студентство в цілому світі, а зокрема українських науковців і студентів на Рідних Землях в їх настанові зберігати і поглиблювати духові та культурні надбання української нації.

„Конференція українського студентства ЗДА — сказано далі в комунікаті — закликає вивчати стан відносин в Україні і ставати на службу вільної української науки, звертаючи, зокрема, увагу на ті ділянки, що є частинно або вповні заборонені в поневоленій Україні".

Під час конференції учасники мали змогу переглянути надзвичайно цікаву і різноманітну збірку української студентської преси з 1923 — 1956 років. Між виставленими журналами були, зокрема, старі числа „Студентського Вісника", видаваного ЦеСУСом у Празі з 1923 р., „Українського Шляху", видаваного у Львові в роках 1931—1934, та цілий ряд студентських журналів і часописів, видаваних на еміґрації.

М. Почтар

АКТУАЛІЇ З КОНҐРЕСУ ЮСНСА

Черговою ланкою інтенсивної ділової співпраці Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки з Національною Асоціяцією Студентства ЗДА (ЮСНСА), що датується майже від самих початків організаційного оформлення СУСТА, є, як і в минулих роках, участь делеґації СУСТА на дев'ятому з черги конґресі ЮСНСА, що відбувся в днях 21-23 серпня ц. р. в шикаґівському університеті. Українське студентство ЗДА заступали на конґресі: панна Мирослава Томоруг — віце-президент Управи СУСТА і п. Юрій Сумик — голова УСГ — Шикаґо.

Маючи офіційне запрошення на згадану щорічну імпрезу американського студентства, п-на Мирослава Томоруг прибула вже 18-го серпня до Шикаґо, щоб взяти участь також у Другій Конференції Лідерів Чужинецького Студентства в ЗДА, що відбувалася напередодні конґресу в цьому ж університеті за ініціятивою екзекутиви ЮСНСА.

Уже в перший день побуту в Шикаґо делеґатку СУСТА чекали дві милі несподіванки: зустрічні вітання віце-президента в зовнішніх справах ЮСНСА п. К. Глея і участь у вечірньому бенкеті на честь представників національних студентських союзів і гостей конґресу.

Бенкетна атмосфера дала можливість делеґації СУСТА нав'язати знайомства з представниками ЮНЕСКО, національних студентських союзів Франції, Канади, Німеччини, Туреччини, південно-американських країн і з поодинокими членами екзекутиви ЮСНСА.

Наради Лідерів Чужинецького Студентства на протязі трьох днів дали можливість делеґації СУСТА докладніше пізнати актуальні питання поодиноких студентських об'єднань в ЗДА, доповнити свої знання студентської проблематики практичними спостереженнями, а також познайомити учасників нарад з діяльністю СУСТА і проблемами українського студентства. Зокрема, репрезентантка українського студентства склала привітання Управи СУСТА учасникам нарад, внесла пропозицію, щоб поодинокі національні студентські клюби мали своїх представників у студентському самоуправлінні в університетах і вказала на потребу більш координованої і спільної діяльности американського та чужинецького студентства на кемпусах, як засіб наладнання справжнього студентського співжиття і співпраці.

Конґрес ЮСНСА розпочався пленарною сесією 21-го серпня. В початкових днях уся праця велася в підкомісіях, дискусійних групах і в основному — в комісіях студентського самоуправління, едукаційній, організаційній і міжнародних справ. Останні дні конґресу були призначені для пленарних сесій, завданням яких було остаточно розглянути запропоновані поодинокими комісіями резолюції і рекомендації, щоб їх або схвалити, або відкинути, апробувати загальні напрямні дальшої праці та обрати керівні органи асоціяції на біжучий рік. Як і всі учасники конґресу, члени делеґації СУСТА брали участь у працях конґресу, стаючи членами відповідної комісії, а в дальшому її окремої підгрупи. Беручи участь у праці комісії для міжнародних студентських справ, кол. Сумик став членом підкомісії міжнародного студентського обміну, а кол. Томоруг — підкомісії співпраці з іншими національними студентськими союзами.

Повільно, через часто палкі дискусії і марні спроби розмежувати загальнонаціональні і студентські аспірації поневолених народів вийти з домени чужих впливів, підкомісія, поклавши в основу принцип академічної свободи, розглянула наявні відносини в багатьох країнах Азії, Африки, Південної Америки, і заявила свою солідарність із студентством, що є в авангарді боротьби за індивідуальну, академічну і національну свободи.

В ході нарад підкомісії стало очевидним, що її учасники, якщо йде про Східню Европу, радше схильні до винесення загальникових стверджень, відступити від практикованого попередньо розгляду наявних відносин у кожній країні зокрема, за виїмком хіба Чехословаччини, і, прикриваючись браком достатніх документальних даних, задовольнитися половинчастою, поверховною відповіддю на питання, що їх можна коротко звести до таких двох: а) причини студентських неспокоїв і заворушень у Совєтах, Чехословаччині й інших комуністичних країнах; б) можливості ЮСНСА піддержати ці студентські виступи і змагання за свободу.

В той час, коли представник чеського екзильного студентства вказував на брак академічної свободи і утиски студентства в Чехії, репрезентантка СУСТА внесла пропозицію розглянути становище студентства в поодиноких країнах Східньої Европи і назвати в резолюції в цій справі кожну країну поіменно, а в тому числі й Україну. В ході дискусії над цією пропозицією, що тривала більше як 6 годин, Мирослава Томоруг вказала кількакратно на найбільш витончені форми новітнього комуно-московського поневолення і перманентну визвольну боротьбу поневолених націй Східньої Европи, доказом чого є останні заворушення й виступи повстанців, а також підкреслила важливість винесення резолюції солідарности американського студентства з волелюбним студентством поодиноких східньоевропейських націй, що стоять в затяжній боротьбі за свою волю і незалежність.

Найбільш прихильну і можливу піддержку мала пропозиція СУСТА збоку представників студентства Чехії, Туреччини, Латвії і Кипру.

І хоч намагання делеґатки СУСТА і значної частини учасників дебат не дали у кінцевому висліді вповні бажаних нами результатів, вони, однак, є поважним здобутком в напрямку актуалізації української проблематики на міжнародному студентському форумі.

Під час конґресу делеґат Управи СУСТА відбув ряд ділових і дружніх зустрічей з поодинокими діячами ЮСНСА для обговорення майбутньої співпраці і актуальних біжучих справ.

На пленарному засіданні 24 вересня віце-президент Управи СУСТА Мирослава Томоруг склала офіційне привітання від імени українського студентства ЗДА учасникам конґресу, в якому підкреслила солідарність СУСТА в намаганнях ЮСНСА забезпечити за всіма студентськими союзами можливість вільного розвитку праці на користь своїх батьківщин.

Наскрізь успішна участь делеґації СУСТА в дев'ятому конґресі ЮСНСА є черговим успішним кроком українського студентства на міжнародньому студентському форумі.

Ліда Коваль

ОСІННЯ ПІСНЯ

Я брела б десь у даль
по незайманих межах
і кривавила б руки
в дротах загорож.
І горніла би кров
на колючках залізних,
наче ягоди осени,
що постигли на вітрі.
І мій усміх,
заплутаний в бабине літо,
між гілками тернини
повис би мережкою —
і високою мрією,
стрункою й безмежною,
я втопилася б в синяві
осіннього плеса.

З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ СУСТА

● Останнє засідання Управи СУСТА відбулося в суботу 6-го жовтня.

● В другій половині цього місяця Управа розсилатиме по громадах свій третій обжинк, в якому поділиться з Управами Громад своїми плянами на біжучий шкільний рік. Просимо всі нововибрані Управи переслати до СУСТА в якнайближчому часі свої нові адреси.

● Управа СУСТА запросила Михайла Яримовича з Н. Й. перебрати на себе обов'язки редактора „Студентського Слова". Іншими членами редколеґії сторінки будуть Євгенія Васильківська і Борис Каращкевич. При цій нагоді Управа ще раз хоче висловити своє признання Володимирові Стойкові, дотеперішньому редакторові „Слова", за розвиток та успішне ведення цієї сторінки. Резиґнація Володимира Стойка наступила на його власне бажання, щоб він міг всеціло посвятитися редаґуванню журналу „Горизонти", друге число якого саме приготовляється до друку.

● Ще раз пригадуємо Громадам про їхній обов'язок вирівняти якнайскоріше залеглі членські вкладки і закликаємо їх до влаштування бодай одної імпрези, дохід із якої був би призначений на пресовий фонд СУСТА. Без негайної фінансової допомоги громад, видавання журналу „Горизонти" не моттиме продовжуватись.

● Управа СУСТА, яка приступила до підготови Другої літньої високошкільної конференції, яка мала б відбутися в рямцях Третього конґресу СУСТА. Докладніші дані будуть подані своєчасно в нашій сторінці.

● Управа Громади в Клівленді взяла на себе обов'язок видавати англомовний інформативний бюлетень. Це буде це один пресовий орган нашої організації, що інформуватиме чужих і американських студентів про нашу діяльність та долю українського студентства і молоді взагалі під совєтською займанщиною. Бюлетень має виходити на 6-8 сторінках два рази в семестер. Просимо всі громади надсилати дописи про їхню діяльність прямо до Клівленду або до редакції „Студентського Слова", де така інформація була б використовувана для нашого власного вжитку.

Студенти — учасники XX-го Ювілейного З'їзду ЦЕСУС'у у Мюнхені 27 серпня 1956.

ПІДСУМКИ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ В ШИКАҐО

В рямцях Першої Літньої Високошкільної Молоді відбулася в днях 15-16 вересня в Шикаґо ділова нарада студентства членських клітин СУСТА західніх стейтів, присвячена вивченню актуальних питань студентського руху ЗДА.

Конференцію, що її відкрив в імені Управи УСГ — Шикаґо, як господаря імпрези, п. Юрій Сумик, проводив п. Євген Гановський, бувший голова НаСУС-у і один з чільних представників українського студентського руху в Европі, який недавно прибув на постійно до ЗДА.

Учасники наради, в числі коло 35, вислухали доповіді на студентські теми пп. Луки Костелника, культ. - освітнього референта УСГ — Шикаґо і Володимира Анастазієвського, голови УСГ — Мінеаполіс. Основу дискусії в організаційних і актуальних справах СУСТА становила програмово-звітна доповідь Олега Федишина — президента СУСТА, що її виголосив представник Управи СУСТА на конференцію в Шикаґо Михайло Почтар.

Конференція розглянула низку важливих питань, що з ними зустрічаються загал студентства, проводи поодиноких студентських громад і члени Управи СУСТА.

Зокрема, нав'язуючи до доповіді Л. Костелника, яка заслуговує на повне признання за належний і багатий підбір матеріялу, позитивно-творчий напрям та ядерний виклад справи, наголошено потребу студентської спільноти і активізації на загальногромадському відтинку та зміцнення діяльности під кутом потреб Батьківщини у могущих науки і культури ЗДА.

Не менш докладно були обговорені студентські публікації, зокрема, поява „Горизонтів". Більшість учасників наради були схильні до того, щоб „Горизонти" стали не лише назвою, але й змістом, трибуною студентської думки. В ході дебат над запланованими англомовними публікаціями СУСТА, звернено увагу на доцільність більшої активізації студентства і молодих науковців українського походження на сторінках академічних і наукових американських публікацій.

Учасники наради розглянули докладно дотеперішню діяльність СУСТА і відмітили потребу більш ефектовного зв'язку членських клітин з централею, як також Управи СУСТА з поодинокими громадами, необхідність більшої координації поодиноких студентських акцій, піддержки починів Управи СУСТА і подання їй належної фінансової допомоги.

Конференція схвалила дотеперішню працю Управи СУСТА, а зокрема її заходи в напрямку наладнання ділових взаємин з ЦЕСУС-ом, СУСК-ом та іншими студентськими союзами.

Поруч пресової діяльности СУСТА зовнішньокультурна праця студентства була чи не найбільш актуальним питанням конференції.

Зокрема, живу дискусію викликала участь делеґації СУСТА на цьогорічному конґресі ЮСНСА в Шикаґо. Можна лише жаліти, що ця дискусія була дещо обмежена часом і подекуди набрала аж надто персональних форм.

Безперечним позитивом конференції є факт, що загал учасників виявив належне розуміння і заінтересування справами, брав живу участь у дискусії, виявив небайдужність за розбудову і збереження студентських надбань СУСТА. Мило вражали виступи молодшого студентського покоління і їхня настанова стати на зміну старшим побратимам, щоб продовжувати почату ними розбудову і скріплення організаційних форм студентського руху ЗДА.

Недотягненням конференції було її аж надто пізнє і мабуть нічим не оправдане відкриття, як теж аж надто мале число учасників, зокрема, якщо взяти під увагу досить чисельне членство місцевої громади.

В цьому аспекті слід підкреслити більш, ніж сподівану чисельну участь студентства Мінеаполісу, з головою громади п. В. Анастазієвським на чолі.

В загальному, конференція є чорговою успішною імпрезою СУСТА, а в тому не мала заслуга п. Івана Пелеша з Шикаґо, на плечах якого таки мабуть спочивав увесь тягар її підготови. Як така, конференція в Шикаґо належить до тих імпрез, що їх слід влаштовувати кожнорічно, бо частіші зустрічі студентства служитимуть стимулом до розвитку студентської опінії і думки та поштовхом до нової праці.

МЮНХЕН — ОСЕРЕДОК УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА В НІМЕЧЧИНІ

Хто не пригадує численних українських студентських осередків сім-вісім років тому в Німеччині?! Сьогодні це значно змінилось. Союз Українського Студентства Німеччини нараховує всього коло 80 членів, і все це в більшості студенти, що закінчують студії, початківців дуже мало. По фаху це студенти права, медицини, економії, техніки і філософії. Частина студіює на УВУ і УТГІ, а решта по різних німецьких університетах в Мюнхені, Гайдельберзі, Ерляґені, Геттінґені та інших.

Найбільший осередок українського студентства в Німеччині — це мабуть Мюнхен, в якому, крім понад 15-и українських студентів, студіює 8 студентів-медиків із ЗДА і 2-ох з Канади. Треба признати, що „Альма Матер" багатьох українців у Мюнхені є Університет Людвіка-Максиміліяна, який своєю традицією (заснований 26 червня 1472 року) притягає багатьох чужинців. Сьогодні вчиться там 210 самих тільки студентів із ЗДА.

Не зважаючи на невелике число студентства, осідком ЦеСУС-у залишається надалі Мюнхен. Там і відбувся Ювілейний Академічний Конґрес з приводу 35-річчя існування ЦеСУС-у. Напередодні Конґресу відбувся в днях 19-22 серпня ц. р. П'ятий Високошкільний Літній Курс Українознавства в замку Шванек біля Мюнхену.

ОСОБИСТЕ

З огляду на перейняття інших обов'язків я змушений зрезиґнувати із становища редактора „Студентського Слова". Сердечно дякую друзям з редколеґії, співробітникам і дописувачам та всім, що допомагали мені на цьому пості.

Сподіваюся, що читачі, хоч частинно, знаходили те, за чим шукали в „Студентському Слові". Зі своєї сторони (думаю, що цим висловлю думку і всіх співробітників „Студентського Слова") хочу сказати, що було приємно працювати для них — нашої читацької громади.

Новій редакції бажаю багато успіхів і сильнішого студентського слова.

Володимир Стойко

ПРОБЛЕМИ СТУДЕНТСТВА ЗДА

(Скорочена доповідь на Першій Літній Високошкільній Конференції в ЗДА)

Декілька місяців тому минуло саме три роки від дня створення СУСТА — Союзу Українських Студентських Товариств Америки. Дату цю чомусь поминули мовчанкою, хоч її варто було відзначити. На цьому місці треба підкреслити, що ані росіяни, ані поляки не мають подібної організації на американському терені. Цей з'їзд дає нам якраз можливість відмітити триріччя існування нашої організації, а при тому обговорити коротко пройдений нами шлях і поділитись нашими плянами на майбутнє.

В загальному треба ствердити, що Управа СУСТА під час своєї п'ятнадцятимісячної каденції вела доволі успішну діяльність, але не всі громади й клюби поставились з належним зрозумінням до нашої праці. Ясно, СУСТА є федерацією, і кожний клюб має велику свободу у своїй діяльності на власному терені. Ми далекі від того, щоб цю свободу обмежувати, але працю клюбів треба координувати. Крім того, СУСТА має перед собою ширші завдання, і поодинокі осередки не сміють бути до них байдужі, бо тільки при їхній активній піддержці Управа СУСТА зможе як слід їх виконати.

У нашому союзі об'єднано коло двадцяти громад. Вони розкинені по доволі великому просторі, і це дещо комплікує нашу організаційну роботу. Хоча Управа СУСТА вспіла досі відвідати майже всі громади, зв'язок між Управою і громадами не був надто добрим. Відгуки громад на наші звернення були в більшості слабі. Також звітування поодиноких громад було неповне й спорадичне, і тому, не зважаючи на заходи нашого організаційного референта, Управа СУСТА не знає докладно, якою кількістю членів вона сьогодні диспонує.

Управа СУСТА поставила собі за завдання наладнати якнайскоріше свій організаційний апарат, але, на жаль, вповні цього здійснити не вдалося. Через те потерпіли наші фінанси, від яких залежить успіх нашої праці, потерпіла внутрішня діяльність, збірки на наш стипендійний фонд та КОДУС. Одним словом, при слабій організації неможливо було розгорнути як слід праці Союзу.

Як же можна розв'язати цю проблему? В першу чергу організаційну справу треба було б наладнати по громадах. З відкриттям нового шкільного року повести інтенсивну кампанію придбання нових членів та притягнення до активнішої праці старих членів, а якщо вони таки залишаться осторонь нашого зорганізованого життя, то просто виключити їх з тим, що вони в кожній хвилі зможуть повернутись в наші ряди. Поодинокі громади мусять вимагати від своїх членів мінімуму зацікавлення життям даної громади та вирівняння членської вкладки як до СУСТА, так і до своєї громади. Очевидно, ми всі зацікавлені ростом нашого членства, але ми не сміємо обдурювати самих себе фікцією. Краще мати 20-30-членну громаду активних та свідомих свого завдання людей, ніж велику громаду, в якій половина людей вже рік чи два цілковито не цікавиться нашою працею. Подібне становище Управа СУСТА мусітиме зайняти до громад, які вже доший час не дають про себе знати і не виконують супроти організації своїх обов'язків. Надіємось, що до цього не дійде, але якщо це буде конечним, то для добра організації Управа СУСТА повинна завісити тимчасово таку чи іншу громаду в її членстві.

Ще одним засобом зміцнення нашої організаційної сітки могло б бути покликання до життя спеціяльних реґіональних відпоручників СУСТА, які відповідали б за працю в таких чи інших стейтах. Добре було б, якби цією справою зайнявся 3-ій Конґрес СУСТА, який відбудеться в червні наступного року.

А тепер про фінансові справи, які тісно зв'язані з організаційними.

Отже, до половини вересня тільки 3 громади, при чому одна з них лише частинно, вплатили членські вкладки. Балтімор заплатив 15 долярів (це, до речі, наша наймолодша громада), Гартфорд, Конн. — 3 доляри, а Клюб при Колумбійському Університеті — 15 долярів. Разом 33 доляри. Всі інші громади залягають з своєю цьогорічною вкладкою. Є й такі громади, які нам ще ніколи нічого не заплатили. До них, на жаль, належить така велика громада, як шикаґівська.

Не багато краща справа з нашим пресовим фондом. Не зважаючи на наші заклики в листах та „Студентському Слові", тільки 3 громади відгукнулись на них, а саме нюйоркська, клівлендська, і громада при Клюбі Колумбійського Університету. Ці факти дають докладний образ слабости нашої організації та важкі умовини праці Управи СУСТА.

Не зважаючи на це, Управа СУСТА перевела за час свого урядування направду поважну роботу, і ми вважаємо, що маємо повне моральне право вимагати від громад не тільки негайного вирівняння членських вкладок, але й піддержання нашого пресового фонду через влаштування забав чи інших імпрез, чи просто переведенням збірок серед своїх членів та приятелів. При цьому хочемо пригадати, що не всі громади розрахувались за різдвяні картки, які вони одержали минулого року, і що їх треба буде або повернути Управі, або розпродати, якщо на це є можливість.

Наш звіт не був би повним, якби ми не згадали про матеріяльну і моральну допомогу, яку ми одержали від УККА в нашій праці. Хоч яка важлива для нас ця допомога (і ми надіємось одержувати її й надалі), ми мусимо діставати солідніщу допомогу також із наших громад, бо тільки в цей спосіб зможемо забезпечити собі власну фінансову базу.

Найбільш коштовним проєктом, який Управі вдалося здійснити, було видання журналу „Горизонти", що вийшов у світ цього літа. Журнал виходитиме в українській і англійській мовах. В англійському числі ми надіємось знайти зацікавлення і співпрацю наших сусідів — білорусинів, литовців, поляків та ін., а також тих американців і представників інших націй, які цікавляться українською та загально східньо - европейською проблематикою.

Перше число журналу коштувало 680 долярів, і СУСТА зуміє зібрати досі тільки малу частину цієї суми. Майбутнє журналу у наших руках і тільки від нас самих залежатиме вдержання його при житті. До речі, вже підготовляється матеріяли до англійського числа, і воно могло б появитися десь у половині листопада, очевидно якщо будуть на це фонди. Крім того, при Управі СУСТА реґулярно виходить „Студентське Слово", яке появляється що 5-ий тиждень, як додаток до „Свободи". Щодо запланованого вже майже рік тому англомовного інформаційного бюлетеню, який мала б редаґувати шикаґівська громада то, на жаль, мусимо ствердити, що в цьому напрямі досі нічого не зроблено, і тому Управа СУСТА рішила звернутись в цій справі до Клівлендської Громади, яка має вже певний видавничий досвід.

А тепер переходимо до дуже важливої ділянки, в якій досягнено не абиякого успіху — до сектору зовнішніх зв'язків. Як минулого, так і цього року, СУСТА була репрезентована на конґресі ЮСНСА, минулого року в особі віце-президента для зовнішніх зв'язків М. Почтаря, а цього року — віце-президента для стипендійних справ М. Томоруг. В червні цього року з представником проводу ЮСНСА Грейом відбуто конференцію. З цією організацією підтримувано постійний листовний контакт, особливо в зв'язку з можливістю виключення ЦеСУС-у із КОСЕК-у, і одержано повідомлення, що ЮСНСА вже інтервенював успішно в цій справі перед Британським Студентським Союзом і надалі боронитиме становище ЦеСУС-у на міжнародному студентському форумі. На прохання ЮСНСА, Управа СУСТА вислала їй при допомозі УККА ряд матеріялів про Україну. Є всі дані на те, що співпраця СУСТА з ЮСНСА в майбутньому ще більше посилиться. Велику ролю в цьому напрямі повинні відіграти заплановані нами англомовні видання — журнал і бюлетень.

Крім того нав'язано взаємини з білоруським, литовським, лотиським і чеським студентством, а в квітні ц. р. влаштовано в Дітройті студентську конференцію, присвячену проблемі поневолених народів Совєтського Союзу, в якій, крім українців, взяли участь білорусини, лотиші, литовці та араби.

В тому ж часі Управа СУСТА вела дружні взаємини з ЦеСУС-ом на основі точок узгіднення. Підтримувано також зв'язок з СУСК-ом та арґентинськими і австралійськими студентами. На жаль, мусимо ствердити, що нам все ще не вдалося нав'язати тіснішої співпраці з Канадою, і що до нашої пропозиції видавати спільно журнал Канада чомусь поставилась неґативно.

До цього треба додати, що Управа СУСТА влаштувала минулої весни зустріч з представниками молодечих ідеологічних організацій, в якій взяли участь ТУСМ і „Зарево". Рядом статтей у „Юкрейніен Віклі" Управа СУСТА старалась притягнути до співпраці тут народжених студентів українського походження.

Перед нами, українською студіюючою молоддю, стоять великі завдання, які ми зможемо виконати тільки спільними силами. Ці сили в нас є, тільки треба їх як слід зібрати й зорганізувати, бо тільки як зорганізоване тіло ми зможемо принести користь нашій справі.

Олег Федишин

РІК III. СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО Ч. 8 (31)

STUDENT'S WORD

Редаґує Колеґія з рамени Пресової Комісії СУСТА
Гол. редактор: Володимир Стойко.
Editor: Volodymyr Stoyko
405 East 5th Street, New York City, N. Y

Статті, підписані повним ім'ям і прізвищем, чи тільки ініціялами, не конечно висловлюють погляди Управи СУСТА, чи Редакції