

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY



УКРАїнський Щоденник

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Boat Named After Congressional Medal of Honor Pvt. Minue



PRIVATE NICHOLAS MINUE
(Picture taken during World War I)

At a ceremony on Army's Governors Island, N. Y., held last Thursday, January 10, at which two new diesel-powered boats were commissioned, one of them was named after a Ukrainian, Congressional Medal of Honor, Pvt. Minue, of Carteret, N. J.

A veteran of the first World War, an enlistee 18-years-old then, Pvt. Minue enlisted during the second World War. He was killed in a one-man charge against a German position at Merjes-el-Bal Tunits, Africa, on April 23, 1943.

The medal was awarded posthumously to his mother, Mrs. Mary Minue, a Ukrainian immigrant. The citation accompanying the award, signed by the late President Roosevelt, tells the story of Minue's heroic deed:

"When the advance of the assault elements of Company A was held up by flanking fire from an enemy machine-gun nest, Private Minue voluntarily, alone and unhesitatingly with complete disregard of his own welfare, charged the enemy entrenched position with fixed bayonet, Pvt. Minue assaulted the enemy under a withering machine gun and rifle fire, killing approximately ten enemy machine gunners and rifemen.

"After completely destroying this position, Private Minue continued forward, routing enemy rifemen from dugout positions until fatally wounded.

"The courage, fearlessness and aggressiveness displayed by Private Minue in the face of inevitable death was unquestionably the factor that gave his company the offensive spirit that was necessary for advancing and driving the enemy from the entire sector."

Present at the Governors Island ceremony and taking part in it were top ranking generals and officials.

At Governors Island ceremony, Mrs. Andrew Smith, sister of Pvt. Minue, broke the commissioning bottle. At the same time Michael Minue, a brother of Pvt. Minue, pulled the lanyard which unveiled nameplate on pilothouse of the boat.

Present at the ceremony were Rev. John Hundiak of the St. Demetrius Orthodox Church of Carteret, to which Pvt. Minue belonged, Walter W. Wadick, and Mr. Stephen Steg of the St. Demetrius Community Center.

POLISH ATTACKS REPORTED AIMED AT MINORITIES

A Warsaw newspaper reported last Tuesday, January 8th, a wave of "hooligan excesses" in Poland aimed mostly at Jews and Soviet minority groups, particularly the Ukrainians.

The newspaper, *Zycia Warszawy*, reported the growing series of incidents amid indications that Poland's new leadership is becoming worried about the violence, hostility and confusion that developed in the wake of Poland's break with Stalinism, reports Anthony J. Cavendish, UP correspondent.

There is also growing evidence that freedom of the press no longer is what it was in the first bloom of the October 19 "revolution" when "liberal" Wladyslaw Gomułka took over as Communist party chief.

During the past ten days, the press has toned down anti-Soviet sentiment to a vanishing point.

Besides the Jews and Ukrainians, the Byelorussians and persons of other nationalities groups have been attacked.

Zycia Warszawy wrote that "hooligan excesses which unfortunately have been occurring for some time in public places, in front of cinemas, in railway stations, etc., have assumed a chauvinistic (exaggerated patriotic) character and are directed against national minorities, Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Jews."

New York Times correspondent in Warsaw, M. S. Handler, wrote in a dispatch dated last January 8th, that more and more incidents of violence are being reported privately, since newspapers have not published accounts of individual cases.

Last Sunday, two young men walked into a crowded restaurant, the *Crystal*, in the center of Warsaw, exclaiming:

"We want to kill a Jew." They attacked a man who appeared to be a Jew, but in fact was not, and beat him unconscious as most patrons watched in silence.

A Polish reporter who witnessed the scene threw a heavy ash tray at the attackers. When the reporter departed he was attacked by ten men. He was also beaten until he lost consciousness.

Anti-Semitism has also infected the Communist party in Poland. Members at meetings selecting candidates for the January 30th parliamentary elections, have shouted, "We do not want any Jewish candidates!"

Several weeks ago the Revolutionary Students Council of Wroclaw (Breslau) University—a supposedly Communist organization—demanded the expulsion of all Jewish students from the university. The authorities refused to accede to this demand when faculty members said they would walk out if the Jews were expelled.

The situation has assumed such proportions that leading newspapers supporting the Gomułka group have started a vigorous campaign, attacking anti-Semites, who, they say, are opening the road to Poland's perdition.

The press believes that anti-Semitism has become an instrument of the struggle for power that is continuing on two levels: between the Communists and the nationalists on one hand, and between Stalinists and Gomułkas on the other.

The Polish press further warned the people of Poland that unless attacks upon Jews, Ukrainians and other peoples ceased, and unless they closed their ranks, there was little hope of obtaining economic aid from abroad.

IDEOLOGICAL UNREST OF SOVIET STUDENTS SCORED IN MOSCOW PRESS

The recent outbreaks by rebellious Ukrainian students in Kiev which resulted in retaliatory measures by the Soviet Russian occupying forces in Kiev are attested by the general unrest of students throughout the entire Soviet Union, as reported by American press agencies.

Moscow's *Trud*, the Soviet trade union paper, delivered a blistering attack last Tuesday, January 8th, on what it called the "outrageous behavior" of Soviet youth and students.

The half-page article was one of the most sweeping condemnations of the ideological unrest among students in post-Stalin Russia yet printed.

It listed five colleges and institutions of higher learning from the Baltic to the Urals where it said students had fallen prey to bourgeois propaganda and "became infatuated with gutter bourgeois literature formalistic painting and wild jazz music."

Significantly enough, the *Trud* article, as reported by the Associated Press and New York Times correspondents, does not mention anything at all about the revolt of Ukrainian students in Kiev, whose Ukrainian nationalism was in all probability the cause of their rebellion. But in recent weeks the Soviet press did cite incidents of student unrest in Ukraine.

Trud condemned student behavior in these places:

Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics—

Students have risen in their classes and charged that their "creative initiative" among students was being suppressed.

Moscow State University—The student newspaper, *Tribuna*, "has permitted rude and slanderous attacks against the Soviet press in words and borrowed from the bourgeois press.

Polytechnic Institute at Sverdlovsk in the Urals—Students, "under the guise of criticism and developing democracy, have been making demagogic statements in class which place Komsomol (the Communist Youth Organization) in opposition to the Communist Party.

Leningrad Polytechnical Institute—Students engaged in drunken debauchery."

Moscow Mining Institute—Students have "turned every payday into a drinking day." In the Soviet Union students receive stipends from their living costs in return for doing assigned work after graduation.

All in all, it appears that there is much and many in the student and other ferment behind the notorious Iron Curtain. Unlike some observers, this writer does not believe that it is a result of Khrushchev's condemnation of Stalinist policies and the recent renunciation of that condemnation. In all actuality it is the rising and irremediable tide of nationalism of the Soviet Russia enslaved nations, headed by that of the Ukrainian nation.

Monterey Library Shows Works of Ivan Franko

The Monterey Public Library of Monterey, California, opened last week an exhibition dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko (1856-1916), one of Ukraine's greatest poets, writers and thinkers. The exhibit, which will be open to the middle of this month of January. It contains books in the Ukrainian, English and German languages, as well as a portrait of Ivan Franko.

The "Monterey Peninsula Herald" featured in its January 1st last article about the exhibition, written by Dr. Yar Slavutych, a Ukrainian poet of prominence. His article runs as follows:—

The materials exhibited present an interesting picture of Franko, whose contributions to Ukraine were so great that he has long been recognized not only as the father of modern Ukrainian literature but also as the sculptor of modern Ukrainian national spirit.

Franko started writing during the last quarter of the 19th Century. It was the time when the Russian tsarist empire (in which the main part of Ukraine was forcibly incorporated) had banned publication of books in the Ukrainian language. However, in spite of this ban, the national consciousness of the Ukrainian people which had been awakened by Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) continued to grow and spread even to the remotest provinces of Ukrainian ethnographic territory. Living in Lviv then under the Austrian domination, Franko became a national leader of all Ukrainians at that time.

Revolutionary Spirit

The revolutionary pathos of the Ukrainian national struggle for independence pulsates in many of Franko's excellent poems, stories, novels and articles collected in his 25 volumes. In his famous hymn, "The Eternal Revolutionist," the poet presented his spirit

of revolution as a struggle for freedom and progress:

The eternal spirit of revolt,
The spirit which moves men to fight
For progress, liberty and right,
Still lives, nor has it shot its bolt.

The Inquisition's rack and boot,
The mercenaries trained to shoot,
The tyrant's guns and cannon balls,

The traitor and the spy—all they
Have failed to take its life way.

At the same time Franko has many tender and moody lyrics. His book "Withered Leaves" belongs to the treasury of Ukrainian lyric poetry.

Franko's stories and novels show Ukrainian life in its depth and width. Simple farmers and workers and their lives always moved Franko's soul.

One of the country's first authors, Franko greatly enriched Ukrainian literature by his able translations from West European, Greek and Eastern classics. For the first time in Ukrainian literature, he published his translation of Goethe's "Faust" in 1880. Translations from many other languages followed. In fact, he spoke some ten languages.

Calling himself "semper tiro" (always a learner), Franko constantly continued to pursue his studies. In the 1890's he studied at the University of Vienna, and by the presentation of a monograph he earned the Ph.D. degree.

A Call from the Supreme Assembly Of the Ukrainian National Ass'n On Pre-Convention Drive

TO U.N.A. BRANCH OFFICERS AND MEMBERS AND TO ALL UKRAINIAN AMERICANS

In the first place, we extend to all of you, on the occasion of Ukrainian Christmas and the Ukrainian New Year's Day, our cordial greetings and good wishes for happiness and good health.

1957 is the year before the next regular convention of the Ukrainian National Association. It is a very important year in the life of our organization and of Ukrainian-American life as a whole, for the quadrennially-held conventions of the Ukrainian National Association have always been and will always be very important, not only to us and to our communal life, but also for those who interest themselves in us, in our progress, our organizations, our creativeness and our power, as well as our vitality.

Therefore, to give the best and the clearest picture of our association and our organizational life in general, the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association hereby proclaims the year of 1957 as

THE PRE-CONVENTION UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

with the specific aim of attaining the goal of SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND MEMBERS FOR THE U.N.A.

This membership drive began on January 1st and will last through December 31st of 1957, twelve months in all, and its progress will be reported in the "Tribune of the Ukrainian National Association" of the daily *Svoboda* every month, in form of a list of names of those participating in the campaign and the degree of their success in it.

The monetary rewards for organizing and gaining new members for the UNA during this pre-convention membership drive will be higher than normal, and their amounts are being let known to the Branches by the UNA office. These special awards will be granted to every active participant in the campaign, outside of the regular UNA organizers.

Besides the regular and special monetary awards, there will be an extra reward, in form, namely, of a **FREE ONE-WEEK'S VACATION AT THE SOYUZIVKA**, the famed summer resort of the Ukrainian National Association, for anyone who during this campaign gains 35 to 50 new members, and a **FREE TWO WEEKS VACATION** there for anyone who gets 50 or more new members for our organization.

Aside from these rewards, the success of an organizer will have its proper bearing in the elections of delegates for the 21st REGULAR CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, which is to take place in the first half of 1958. Members of our organization who distinguish themselves in the campaign have the best chances of being elected as delegates to the convention, and the branches whose membership will increase as a result of the drive will be able to send more delegates to the convention and have a greater voting power at it. This applies particularly to those Branches whose membership mark is below the 75 mark and which therefore have to link themselves with another small branch in order to be able to jointly elect a delegate to the convention. If such a branch attains the 75 membership mark, then it can independently send its own delegate to the convention.

Within the framework of this membership drive, we call upon those Branches which as yet are not linked with one another by UNA regional councils to create such a council as soon as possible, thereby promoting harmony and action amongst themselves and thereby propelling the progress of our organization.

Officers and members of UNA Branches! The pre-convention membership drive of the UNA offers you a special opportunity and incentive to further the development of our organization, the bulwark of our Ukrainian fatherland beyond the seas.

Ukrainians of America and Canada! Through the means of our full membership in the Ukrainian National Association we do not only safeguard ourselves and our families, we do not only make stronger our organizational and material status but in every other respect and in all fields of endeavor we build and strengthen the fortress of our Ukrainian American and Canadian life, enhance Ukrainian prestige and Ukrainian importance in the world, advance our many-sided aid to our Ukrainian kinsmen in Soviet enslaved Ukraine, and thereby heighten its prospects of becoming free and independent.

BE A MEMBER OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association
Supreme Executive Committee: Dmytro Halychyn—Supreme President; Michael Piznak, Supreme Vice-President; Genevieve Zerebnik, Supreme Vice-Presidentess; Gregory Herman, Supreme Secretary; Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer
Supreme Auditing Committee: Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman; Stephen Kuropas, vice-chairman; John W. Ivanchuk, secretary; Peter Kuchma and Volodimir Kossar, members.

Board of Advisors: Dmytro Szmagaia, John Kokolsky, Anna Chopek, Maria Demychuk, Andrew Jula, Taras Slipkula, Dr. Yaroslav Padokh, William Hussar, Walter Didyk, Nicholas Dawyskyba, Helen Shtogryn.

UKRAINIAN BOOK WIDELY ACCEPTED BY AMERICAN LIBRARIES

A recently published biographical book, "A Half-Century of Ukrainian Community Work," by Simon Demychuk, written in Ukrainian with some insertions in English and published by the Carpathian Star Publishing Co. in New York, has found public acceptance as well as wide acclaim by Public and University Libraries in the United States and Canada, primarily through various acknowledgments and special letters written to the author.

Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon, Famed Jesuit Educator, Lecturer, to Speak At Jersey City Ukrainian Independence Day Rally, January 20th



Noted for his widely-reported lectures and speeches in the United States and the countries of Europe and South America, the Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon has accepted the invitation to speak at the Ukrainian Independence Day Rally on Sunday afternoon, January 20th, at Jersey City's Dickinson High School, announced Marcel E. Wagner, Hudson County Tax Commissioner and chairman of the Rally.

Father Gannon achieved his initial fame right here in Jersey City in 1930, when he opened and succeeded in expanding St. Peter's College, which had been closed during the First World War. He was Dean at St. Peter's for six years, then became president of New York's Fordham University, serving for 13 years—unusual in the annals of that university. Accepting invitations from heads of foreign governments and from countless institutions here and abroad, Father Gannon has carved a brilliant career as educator, lecturer, and consultant in spiritual, educational, civic and cultural fields. He serves as trustee, director or consultant for many organizations in these public services. The recent war found Father Gannon serving in an advisory capacity at the Pentagon. In 1946 he was a guest of Cardinal Spellman at the Consistory in Rome. In 1949 he visited Japan, Korea and the Philippine Islands. His distinguished service to his fellow man has earned Father Gannon twenty Honorary Degrees from colleges and universities as well as many Decorations and Awards both in this country and abroad. Most recent of Father Gannon's appearances was at Madison Square Garden, where he addressed the Rally for Hungarian Relief.

Another "Jersey City return engagement" will be the appearance of Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Professor of Soviet Economics at Georgetown University. Prof. Dobriansky is a native of Jersey City, and has become a leading writer, lecturer and consultant on Soviet Economics.

Sunday's Ukrainian Independence Day Rally will again be honored by the presence of the Honorable Bernard J. Berry, mayor of Jersey City, the first U. S. Mayor, by Proclamation of that day, to fly the Ukrainian flag at City Hall.

The famous Dumka Male Chorus under the direction of Longin Krushchychuk, will appear on the Rally program, as will Joseph Stecura, operatic baritone; the Ukrainian Folk Dancers, under the direction of John O. Flis, and Jersey City's own dancing Gutter brothers.

Ukrainian Christmas Service Televised and Kolyady Radioed

Last Sunday, January 6th, at 8:30 p.m., Ukrainian Christmas Eve was marked by a WABC, New York City, radio broadcast, on a coast-to-coast hookup, of a half hour's program of Ukrainian Christmas carols, the "Kolyady."

The Ukrainian Christmas Day services, held at midnight, in St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, were televised on Channel 11 from 12 to 2.

The radio program featured some fine singing, in transcription, by the Dumka male chorus of New York City, directed by L. Krushchynsky, the Bandurists, directed by Bo-

Lapica Opens Own Radio Station In California

Ray (Roman) Lapica, a younger generation American of Ukrainian descent, will soon open California's first "news-paper-of-the-air" radio station, the "Riverside (Cal.) County Record" reports. A former New Yorker, now living in Beverly Hills, he plans to move his family to Riverside as soon as construction begins on the \$100,000 1 kw daytime station.

The Federal Communications Commission has already granted a construction permit and assigned the call letters of KACE to the station, which will be 1570 on the dial. It will be located on a 10-acre plot at Lincoln Ave., and Bunker St., and should be on the air on February 1st, Lapica said.

"The station will be run like a newspaper," Lapica said. "News, especially local, will take precedence over music. We will publish a complete air edition of a radio newspaper every morning and evening. Each will contain a world and national news page, a local news page, a sports page, a women's page, an entertainment page and others.

"Being a newspaperman of long experience, I intended to emphasize the great role newspapers play in keeping our democracy functioning. At the same time I hope to capitalize on radio's great speed in bringing news to the people."

zhuk, and other groups. It was arranged by the Arka company of New York.

The TV presentation of the Holy Mass of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, was the first of its kind. The Very Rev. Provincial John Kohut, OSBM, officiated. The St. George's Choir, directed by Theodore Onufryk, sang the responses in very fine fashion. Excellent was the commentary describing the service and the Ukrainian people; it was delivered by Rev. Paschak. Arrangements for the televising were made by Mr. Marynowych, sponsor of the Ukrainian Melody Hour of New York City.

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of New York.

of New York City.

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A Ukrainian New Year's Day Resolution

On next Monday, January 14th, we, who are Ukrainian descent, will be observing New Year's Day, in accordance with the Julian Calendar. On that day we will, as on January 1st, make the customary New Year's Day resolutions. These we shall endeavor to keep during this year, and, on December 31st, on next New Year's Eve, indulge in a moment of self-assessment, that is recapitulate all that we have done in the keeping of our resolutions, and, on the following day, make a resolution to keep our New Year's resolutions more firmly.

Our Ukrainian New Year's resolution this year should be, among others, to spread knowledge about Ukrainians, the land and its people, together with their national and cultural traditions and achievements, and, especially, knowledge of their heroic struggle to regain their national independence, in form of the resurrection of the Ukrainian National Republic, which Soviet Russian forces combined with other national enemies of Ukraine destroyed about thirty five years ago.

How is this resolution to be carried out? First of all, every younger and older Ukrainian American should make it a point to learn all about this and then proceed to pass on his knowledge to his fellow Americans, in all the various forms available. To accomplish the first, one should read the Svboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, both admitted by fine sources of much pertinent material relative to what one needs to know about Ukrainians and the current events pertaining to them.

Next, one should expend a modest sum of money to purchase at least several of the books in the English language the publication of which was sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association. There are well over a half a dozen of them beginning with Michael Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine," Clarence A. Manning's "The Story of Ukraine and Ukrainian Literature," Percival Cundy's "Ivan Franko," just to mention but a few.

Make it a point to not only purchase them from the Svboda Bookstore but also to read them, systematically, chapter, after chapter, day after day. Make it a daily chore. It will turn out to be a pleasant one, especially when one reads about the thrilling episodes in the saga of Ukraine, her trials and tribulations, in the beautiful prose and poetry of leading Ukrainian writers, among the finest in the world, and in the heroic exploits of the Ukrainian freedom fight renowned leaders, such as Volodymir the Great and Sviatoslov the Warrior of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, the Hetmans Sahaydachny B'hdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Mazepa of the Ukrainian Kozak State times, of Generalissimo Petlura and Colonel Konovalets of the Ukrainian National Republic years, and, finally, of the late Chuprinka and other leaders of the famed Ukrainian insurgent Army of current times.

Purchase, too, some of these books and give them as a gift to the local public library, to the university library in your locality. The librarian will appreciate it, and the books will be lent out quite regularly. Also, write letters to the editor of your local, or, for that matter, some faraway newspaper, hinging the topic of your letter with something of current interest, as, for instance, the role played by Ukrainians in the Soviet Army who defected with arms tanks and ammunition and helped the Hungarians in their bid for freedom, or about the current reports of the Ukrainian uprising in Kiev, ancient capital of Ukraine, which suffered even more destruction by the Reds than did Budapest. Here, ever bring to the fore the fact that the embattled Ukrainians have suffered the longest and the most at the hands of the Soviet Russians, but who, nonetheless, are in the fore front, the very vanguard, of peoples behind the Iron Curtain fighting for their national freedom.

In addition to this, be a monitor on radio broadcasts of —let us say— of Ukrainian songs. By way of example, only recently, a certain popular morning program featured the "Songs of the Bells," Leontovich's "Schedryk, Schedryvohka." It was announced as a Russian song. Immediately a phone call by a younger generation Ukrainian American. And within one minute the announcer, a very prominent one, made a very fine correction, saying, "That song... is not a Russian song but a Ukrainian one," stressing the word Ukrainian very strongly, and, in addition, apologizing for his mistake, based on misinformation.

What is very important, too, in this connection, is for our younger generation Ukrainian Americans who have been blessed with parenthood to teach their children the rudiments of the Ukrainian language, oral and written. If they are not able to do so themselves, because of inadequate knowledge or time, then they should send them to a Ukrainian school; if one is not available, then send them regularly to a private tutor, for an hour or so several times a week. Some of the older immigrants used to do that, as, for example, in a certain case back in 1914.

Finally, the older brothers and sisters of what we have termed "the third generation" or "kid brothers and sisters," all of them by now quite mature, should prevail upon the latter to return to the fold, to that Ukrainian American or organizational life to which they once belonged but from which they have drifted away. A bit of "persuasion" might help.

ALIEN ADDRESS REPORT PROGRAM

If you are an alien in the United States you must report your address to the United States Government every January. In view of serious penalties for failure to comply with this law, the Government has made it easy for you to meet this requirement. Go to your nearest Post Office or Immigration Service Office to obtain an address report card —Form I-53.

Text of Address by U. S. Secretary Of Labor James F. Mitchell

BEFORE THE PRO-FREE UKRAINE AND ANTI-SOVIET RUSSIAN RALLY, HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 30th, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

(2)
In the postwar period (1945-55), Russia has raised the level of light and heavy industry beyond the prewar level. This was accomplished by a toll of millions of prisoners. Those prisoners raised the issue of improved living conditions—an improvement essential for any creature that breathes air (after between nine and eleven hours of work in the mines, the prisoners were shut up like cattle in close, stinking barracks furnished with the well-known "slop buckets"). Some of these prisoners were shot, others were crushed by tanks. Many of them received additional sentences of from ten to twenty-five years and were put in jail, where they are to this day.

This is addressed to the civilized world of the twentieth century—a century of education and progress. We feel certain that anyone who reads these lines will experience revulsion and contempt for the "just and humanitarian" Communist Party of Russia and the crimes committed against the nations it has enslaved.

We are not discouraged, because we know that our will for freedom is founded on natural law, and we believe that the entire civilized world will uphold us in our course. Now we have been told both in the United Nations and at the International Labor Organization, where the Department of Labor has a particular interest, that forced labor never existed in the "People's Democracies." We are told this despite the masses of evidence to the contrary, and what is perhaps even more astounding, despite official admissions that it does exist.

Communist China, for example, boasts of its use of leath as a spur to increase a laborer's output and, to bring about his "ideological reformation," Chou En-Lai in a speech at the third session of the National Political Consultative Conference bragged of a system in which the authorities "would still hand down the leath sentence but would have its execution deferred for a period of two years, during which the worker would do forced labor on probation." It is estimated that some 25 million are in forced labor camps in Communist China.

In an article in the People's Daily News, the Communist Chinese Minister of Public Security writes: "The subjection of counter-revolutionaries to forced labor is an indispensable means for the liquidation of the counter-revolutionary class... This is typical of the whole Soviet empire. Has the forced labor system reformed since Stalin's death and the 'new look' in the Kremlin? Events do not indicate so.

According to a New York Times story of last week, three Japanese, who were recently released by the Russians after 10 years in Siberia, report that more than a million

Ukrainians, Poles, Germans and Hungarians are working as slave-laborers in Siberian uranium, gold and chromo-manganese mines. The Japanese witnesses said that 8,000 new prisoners a week were added to the slave-labor camps during the summer and that most prisoners had to work more than 10 hours a day in the mines. Every morning, the Times reports, there were 10 or more sick or dead.

The United Nations, the Economic Social Council and the International Labor Organization, all have acquired abundant evidence to prove that the Russian system forced labor exists today behind the Iron Curtain basically unchanged. There is still compulsion in the recruitment, mobilization and direction of labor. Some of the names in the system have been changed. For example, we now hear forced labor camps being described as "hospitals for ideological reform," "corrective labor camps," and "schools" of one sort or another, but whatever the name we are still sure that millions of workers behind the Iron Curtain are suffering the agonies of slavery.

We know too that there are no such things as trade unions, as we know them, in the Soviet Empire. There is no room for a free trade union in the so called "workers paradise." In fact, trade unions behind the Iron Curtain are, in the words of the Communists themselves, "transmission belts" for the strengthening of state control.

Is it any wonder then that on October 23 the workers of Hungary revolted against the Communist system and their Kremlin masters. And Hungary is not alone. We remember the gallant Lithuanians, Poles, Ukrainians, Hungarians and Russians who struck and fought at the Vorkuta slave labor camp in 1954. We remember the bloody riots at Warsaw, East Berlin and Tiflis. And the memory of those men who fought at Poznan, refusing to accept the imperialism of Moscow, will live forever. The flame of freedom kindled by these people threatens to engulf the whole of the Communist Empire.

The conditions under which workers live in Communist Nations is deplorable. I quote a portion of a radio broadcast of December 12 from the presidium of the central workers council of the famous Csepel Iron and steel works in Hungary:
Before October 23 a mass of smoking factory chimney, the noise of work, and the crowd shopping in the market might have inspired the belief that all was in perfect order. This was a mistaken belief. While the products of Csepel earned a good name for Csepel workers throughout the world many of our fellow workers lived in slum-type homes and long queues in front of stores selling horsemeat were not infrequent sights before payday. Such was the state of affairs we all remember."

Is it any wonder that these workers led in the general strike against their Communist masters?
As one Hungarian worker group after another raised its voice for the world to hear, the rottenness of the Communist system showed through its banners and slogans. The common theme that ran through the demand of each worker group, whether composed of artisans, laborers, scholars, or clerks, was that of freedom: Freedom of the ballot; freedom to organize into unions of their own choice; freedom to strike; freedom to exist as an independent nation; freedom to exist as free men, free from fear and want.

We all know the Kremlin's answer to these demands of the Hungarian people. It was delivered from the mouths of Russian cannon.
What use do you habitually make of your Bible?
(To be concluded)

MIGUEL de CERVANTES AND IVAN FRANKO

By DR. W. BESOUSHIKO

Everyone from time to time finds himself in the situation of Don Quixote, especially when striving for a realization of ideals in which he believes. Not always do we see the real state of things. A man who wants to make decisions with an exclusive help of reason finds himself in the situation of Don Quixote. On that account Byron called Socrates a Don Quixote of wisdom. An unpractical man, though inspired by high ideals, is often called Don Quixote. Quixotic seemed to contemporaries those who like great poets, sages, inventors prophesied what was to come. It came natural to Ivan Franko to become interested in the work of Miguel Cervantes, Franko could find similarities to his own.

Miguel Cervantes (1547-1616) was the son of a wandering physician, one of his seven children. After completing high school studies, he should have studied at the university of Madrid. He was for some time a secretary to Cardinal Giulio Acquaviva living in Italy, thus having an opportunity to enrich himself spiritually with the cultural treasure of Italy, as poetry and painting. Cervantes early joined the Spanish army and also took part in the battle of Lepante, in 1671. Wounded, he lost the strength of his left hand for life. On the way home, he was captured by pirates and held prisoner in North Africa for seven years. Though he possessed a high reputation as a soldier, he didn't get a suitable position in his country. He was busy as a revenue-officer and was even jailed twice or thrice for a supposed inaccuracy in settling accounts. His marriage was not happy. He had really a hard life.

For some time his patrons were: the Count of Lema and the Cardinal and Archbishop Toledo Bernard de Sandoval y Rojas. The first part of his best work, "Don Quixote," was published in 1605, the second one in 1615. Though during his life there appeared several editions of "Don Quixote," and some translations into foreign languages, the author himself died in poverty.

Miguel de Cervantes is the greatest writer of Spain. He is one of the greatest world writers. Cervantes was not only a one work author. His other works, among them plays, could have assured him an honorable position in Spanish literature. Worthy of a special mention are his "Exemplary Stories" of 1613.

Cervantes was a great prose writer, not a poet. From Italy where he stayed for a rather long time, he aspired the anti-thesis of comparisons and a rhythmic prose. In the poetical values, like language and musical verse, he is second to Shakespeare, though in dialogue and imagination he is not inferior to him. Cervantes had more life experience than Shakespeare, and though this experience brought him mostly disillusion, he preserved much kindness and joy and, what is more, he excelled with those qualities in his works. Some ought to see in Don Quixote caricature of Charles V, or of the Duke of Lerma, a cabinet minister, but in vain. Cervantes in principle was a Christian and he was far from bitterness in the relation to the

people. Mostly he bestowed on Don Quixote his own features. Some considered "Don Quixote" a satire on the petty, the impoverished nobility (hidalgo) of whom Cervantes was a part. We can state that Cervantes never was an adversary of the knight-hood. He was only an adversary of the worthless literature about knight-hood and this broke forth in his work.

Cervantes though a blameless Catholic was well-versed with the works of humanists like Erasmus od Rotterdam, Castiglione, Juan de Vales and others. Cervantes' "Don Quixote" has been considered an offspring of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Almost all the literature of the Middle Ages was allegorical. With the rebirth of Neoplatonism (Plotinus and St. Augustine) they considered not real that what they saw. Only the world of ideas is real, they declared. What we see is only a phantom. For that reason Cervantes could write a work which in nonsensical aspects might present a rather high intrinsic value; he was able under the disguise of stories set off his own life adventures. Generally speaking, Cervantes manifested kindness, justice, neighborly love, and the brightness and serenity of the world.

Those who looked for a pattern of Don Quixote hinted at the work of an Italian writer of the 14th century, Sacchetti, and therein at the figure of the mad knight Anolo di ser Serardo and at the anonymous work "Entremes" (Interludes) of 1597. Ramon Menen de Pidal thinks that the ballads inspired the writing of "Don Quixote", its first part that of the work "Entremes" influenced the writing. Cervantes made use of the ballads especially in the writing of second part of his work stated others.) Cervantes himself enthusiastically called the Italian writer, Ariosto, the author of "The Mad Orlando." He considered Ariosto his teacher in writing.

Ramon Menen de Pidal is of opinion that "Don Quixote" was the last distinguished work on the knight-hood.

The critics like Jean Cassou and Harry Levin think that "Don Quixote" is the first modern novel and Cervantes the first modern novelist who presented a collision between imagination and reality, who let his personages live their own life without forcing his own opinions upon them. A fresh breath of life penetrates the novel, its various recounted adventures with a great number of the participants. There are 669 participants in "Don Quixote" while in the great novel of Leo Tolstoy, "War and Peace," there are almost by a hundred less, only 570. "Don Quixote" may be considered a Spanish epic of the 16th century.—Consider the fact that the Spanish parliament in 1555 recommended an action against the literature on knight-hood. Consider the fact that in Spanish parliament in 1557 recommended an action against the literature on knight-hood. In Spain there was expressed an oriental view of affairs, the view left by the Moors who believed that a word could turn body, that inappropriate literature could damage the reader greatly.
(To be continued)

LET THE U.N.A. SERVE YOU!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

In previous columns, we mentioned that many Ukrainian-Americans are not members of the Ukrainian National Association due to many different reasons. It may be recalled that it was stressed that the most heard reason was that the people in question were "heavily insured elsewhere." Now that many UNA insurance certificates are reaching their maturity dates this reason is being given even more frequently when the holders of the matured certificates are asked to sign up for new insurance.

Not all of the holders of matured certificates have that attitude, though, as quite a few do take out new certificates and so continue their membership in the UNA. But there are some who have unique reasons for not taking out new insurance. We know of a funeral director who does not want to continue his membership because he did not get to handle funeral arrangements for certain people. We know of a whole family whose members refuse to join the UNA because many years ago they were refused a mortgage. We know of young people who cannot understand why their parents have paid dues for thirty and forty years without getting fully paid-up insurance; they believe the UNA is unfair and so refuse to join. People give all kinds of reasons for not becoming UNA members, and some of them are really fantastic—like "I'm getting married soon and won't need any insurance," a statement made by a young woman.

The UNA is feeling the loss of those members whose certificates have matured and who have taken out new insurance. There are many hundreds of them. Practically all of them are "heavily insured elsewhere." We do not want this group to become over-burdened with insurance, but we honestly cannot see what great inconvenience, will be caused each member of the group who takes out a small and inexpensive UNA certificate merely for the purpose of continuing his or her membership in the organization. We are not exaggerating when we say the UNA needs these members. A glance at the membership figures of the past several months will prove that the losses are hurting our organization.

People who have their own personal reasons for refusing to support the UNA should take time out to do a little serious thinking. What has the UNA got to do with the funeral business? Arrangements are made by the families of the deceased and the UNA has no business recommending directors, UNA members or otherwise. The UNA has members who are butchers, grocers, bakers, lawyers, doctors, contractors, etc., etc. But that does not mean that it is obligated to recommend these people to its members.

During the years the UNA has refused a number of mortgages. These refusals were necessary and there was nothing personal about any of them. The UNA cannot grant mortgages to every person who applies just because that person is Ukrainian. There are other things to consider, and the UNA is not particularly anxious to invest its members' funds in a risky undertaking. Business is business, even among Ukrainians.

Most of the older members of the UNA have whole life insurance. Now whole life means exactly that—the member pays dues as long as he or she lives (unless the member lives so long that the cash value equals the face value, which is very rare). The UNA has nothing to say about the matter, as the certificates are made up according to the insurance laws and the legal tables of mortality. Sure, there are members who have been paying dues for thirty or forty years; all fraternal orders and insurance companies have such members and policy holders. A contract is a contract. The UNA cannot declare a certain certificate as fully paid-up insurance when it actually there is no such thing. It is not a question of being "unfair." Also, it should be taken into consideration that some members die within a year or two after being admitted, and the UNA pays out the full face value of the insurance. We have not heard any comments about that being "unfair" to the UNA.

All Ukrainian-Americans should support the UNA because it is what it is. No one should make excuses for not joining. Our organizations should be much larger than it is, for there are not enough members. The UNA belongs to the Ukrainian people—it is dedicated to them. Not only should they support it, but they should work for it, cooperate with it, defend it, and cherish the spirit of fraternalism that has kept the organization going since its formation.

Let the UNA serve you!

Did You Subscribe "Veselka" For Your Child?

First 1957 issue of "Veselka" (The Rainbow) was mailed out so as to reach our young readers of the Svboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in time for the Ukrainian Christmas holidays. It is published now as a separate journal, consisting of 16 pages in colors with delightful illustrations and pictures. This first issue contained a Ukrainian Christmas legend, a fairy tale of the three years, a Christmas poem, the story of a gallant knight, a tale of Ukrainian Christmas Eve and of course the adventures of "Bohuta the Hero," the last in both the Ukrainian and English languages. For our Ukrainian American youngsters there is a special English corner. I am sure the children will read with joy and pleasure the

story of "The Mitten." And they will also enjoy reading about "Kiev," the capital of Ukraine, which in itself will be of educational value in their school work.

The subscription to the "Veselka" is only \$4.00 per year. It is such a nominal sum, yet for so little so much will be offered to your children who most assuredly will read it with great interest and pleasure. Its contents are carefully considered so that only the finest in Ukrainian literature, poetry, history and music is given to your children. It was planned so that all Ukrainian children, whether American born or newly arrived, will profit from this journal and that it will serve to the best advantage for all.

Much has been written about teaching your children to know more than one language, and "Veselka" will endeavor to take over a part of this burden and teach your children Ukrainian and English.

Much has been said and written of the lack of opportunity for the second generation Ukrainian Americans to study and learn Ukrainian. Now you parents, who missed that opportunity, do help your children to take advantage of this opportunity that is offered to them. Subscribe for them this children's magazine and encourage them to read it and to learn the language of their forefathers to learn of their folklore and of all that is fine in their Ukrainian historical and cultural tradition.
J. G. G.

ALEXANDER ARCHIPENKO

By EDWARD SEREDYNSKY

Archipenko's Place in Art (3) Archipenko declared emphatically at a Chicago banquet in 1937: "I am a Ukrainian, whether I want to or not, for hundreds of years... His art, however, again quoting him, "is no more Ukrainian than Chinese." His art is modern and belongs to the world.

Archipenko, the man, still retains some elements of Ukrainian character. He is highly individualistic as well as industrious. When I tried to associate him with some art period or artist, he denied such connections with much the same determination of a Ukrainian who is asked: "Is a Ukrainian like a Russian or a Pole?"

Canada: A Voice to be Reckoned With

(Canadian Scene). Despite the belief in some quarters that Canadian external policy is hitched, now to that of London and now to that of Washington, according to the exigencies of the moment, it is becoming increasingly clear that the Department of External Affairs under Mr. Lester Pearson is an agency capable of evolving policy that is related to, but independent of, either of the great English-speaking powers.

When all these things are considered, it can be seen that Canadian External Affairs are complex in the extreme and that they require both firmness and tact. And yet, never has the voice of Canada been listened to with more respect by the entire world than at present. It may be said that Canada has the double advantage of being rich, but not being feared or suspected, which is the case with the older and larger powers.

It is quite true that Canada is influential because she is not feared as a potential political, financial or military aggressor. But this can be said of many other countries which wield nothing like as much influence in the Councils of the World as she does.

To classify Archipenko in modern art is useless. As soon as the art savants have decided where to place him, he moves on to a newer stage. He has been called an Expressionist, a Cubist and Futurist. He is none of these. He is the first sculpto-painter and the first to employ different materials in one figure.

Today Archipenko is no longer a young man. He is misunderstood and his supremacy is challenged by vociferous partisans of other artists. He feels he must always struggle in his work, for he feels a weight on his shoulders.

Yet despite this depressive outlook, Archipenko still holds his place.

It is part of the irony of life that critics and the public recognize Archipenko's international reputation and significance yet are reluctant to grant him the position that should be his.

THE END

IRENE PAINTS WRIGGLERS

The year "Goodnight Irene" headed the song hit parade, a gay and very pretty young Ukrainian artist waved good-bye to Europe and landed with a jolt into the wilderness of the Canadian West, writes Jo Ratcliffe in the Toronto Daily Star (January 5, 1957 number), under the above head.

Today, six years later, Irene, Nosyk, (who is known around the University of Toronto biology department as "Our Irene") is carving a niche for herself in Canadian art circles.

If you wind your way—writes Jo Ratcliffe—up the curving steps to the top of the old biology building on the campus, and duck through a laboratory or two, you will find Irene at work in her studio. The portraits she paints there are not exactly what you might expect to find in a gallery.

As the only scientific artist in the department, Irene draws and paints all the charts used by the professors for lecture demonstrations. Her canvasses range in size from six feet by ten to whole walls.

Foot-long bacteria are specialties. One look, and you will never eat cheese again. Once the artist was really put out to the test when she was instructed to do a 20-foot replica of a well known comic character for the front of the biology building during an open house.

Has Received Much Commendation

Though she is still in her 20's, Irene has become securely established in her field. Her work has received from other artists and critics much commendation.

Ukrains Upset by Ukrainians

The Philadelphia Ukrainians, last year's Eastern U. S. Amateur champions, pulled a remarkable upset in soccer ranks by upsetting the champion pro-Ukrains, 2-1, in a replay National Challenge Cup match at 29th and Cambria sts.

A penalty conversion shot, delivered neatly by Walt Harasym, the Ukrainians' hustling halfback, virtually sealed the verdict after 35 minutes of the first half. The Ukrains were held scoreless until 12 minutes after the intermission when Howie Anderson netted their lone goal.

Outrush Pros

The Ukrainians outrushed the two-time American League king-pins. After 10 minutes of action the amateurs took over. Walt Chyzowych pivoted, took a second pass to make good on his 10-yarder. This shot was

Plans Drawn for Tenth UOL Convention

Plans for the forthcoming Tenth Annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention to be held in Pittsburgh May 30, 31 and June 1 and 2, are well under way under the capable chairmanship of Jack Krasinsky of Arnold and Eugene Halushczak of Carnegie.

The following committee chairmen have been selected: Hungary unfolded before her eyes. Mr. Pearson, as indeed the Canadian Government and the Canadian people, spoke their condemnation of the Russian attack on Hungary, but, like others of the Western World, found this country unable to give military aid to those brave people.

Canada did, however, act quickly and generously in despatching relief supplies to the stricken country. The first plane load of supplies to come from the West—this was before the Russians returned to Budapest—was flown in by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and Canada was in the forefront in raising money for Hungarian Relief. One private citizen, who remained anonymous, presented a cheque for \$10,000 to this fund.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Eastern Europe Further reports keep coming in from London, Vienna and even from Budapest of ever-increasing unrest in Ukraine.

We have read for the past several months of the widespread riots and unrest throughout Eastern Europe behind the Iron Curtain. The Ukrainians, although greatly maltreated by the Hungarians when the latter were riding high years ago, lent the most aid to the Hungarian rebels in Budapest and in the outlying provinces the Ukrainian Povstancha (Insurgent) Army, better known as U.P.A., the freedom fighters of Ukraine, greatly harassed Russian troops, blowing up supply trains going thru Ukrainian territory bearing reinforcements and supplies heading for Hungary to suppress the rebels there.

Thus it behooves all Ukrainians in the free world to help Ukraine and the other non-Russian nations held captive within the U.S.S.R. to achieve their long sought and rightful goal—freedom and independence—by donating (large and small) to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (Ukrainian National Fund)—P.O. Box 721, Church St. Station, New York 7, N. Y.—Do it now, please!

N. Y. Manifestation

We were quite happy about the success of the U.C.C.A.—sponsored manifestation of New York area Ukrainians vs. Russian Imperialism Colonialism and its brutality of the subjugated peoples within the U.S.S.R. Over 3,000 people heard fine talks by Secretary of Labor J. P. Mitchell, New York Republican Senator-elect Jacob Javits, along with several Ukrainian leaders.

16th World Olympics

The 1956 World Olympiad ended a month ago and the Ukrainian athletes on the U. S. A. and U.S.S.R. teams gave an excellent account of themselves. The U. S. Olympic basketball squad, the U.S. has never dropped a game in any Olympic game, proved themselves one of the truly outstanding amateur squads ever put together when they easily won 8 straight games in winning the Olympic 1st place gold medal, with 4 of the 8 games topping the 100 point mark.

Two Ukrainian players who made our past "All Ukrainian" College Basketball Team compilations, 5:11 Ron Tomisic (the only man under 6 feet on the U. S. squad) all-time high scorer at Stamford University and now a representative of U. S. Army and 6:6 Dick Boushka, all-time scoring great at St. Louis University who as an Air Force Lt. played for the Seattle (Washington) Buchan Bakers amateur team, aided greatly in the fine U. S. scores against all world opposition. Tomisic led the U. S. scorers in 2 games and was second high in 3 games, while Boushka was always in or near double figures in scoring.

Zenon Snylyk of Rochester, N. Y. was the captain of the U. S. soccer team which lost in their only game, being eliminated by a fine Yugoslav team 4-1, which in turn lost to Russia, 1-0 for the title. Incidentally, Yugoslavia used their "B" (second) team, claiming that their best squad was composed of professionals.

Bill Yorzyk of Northampton, Mass., a pre-med student at Springfield (Mass. College, who was a gold medal winner in the 500 meter butterfly swim meet, and Joe Kotys of Cleveland, Ohio who is a graduate student at Kent State College and performed with the U. S. gymnastic team, also may be of Ukrainian ancestry.

On the U.S.S.R. side there were some 30 or 40 or more Ukrainians on the big Red 300 man team. Their 2 best athletes were both Ukrainian. Volodymyr Kuts, described as being both a naval and an army officer from Ukraine, proved that he is the greatest distance runner in the world at present, as he won 2 gold medals in setting new Olympic records in the 5,000 meter (over 3 miles) and 10,000 meter (over 6 miles) races. The

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Little activity among the leading teams in the U.N.A. Bowling League of Newark marked the matches held on Friday, January 4th, last. The topnotch Ukrainian American Veterans Post, the second-place Ukrainian Center quintet, and the fourth-spot Ukrainian Orthodox Church five all won two games out of three in their matches, while only the third-place Ukrainian Sitch team made a "clean sweep" of three games over their opponents, the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension group.

The highest scores made that evening among the teams were a 2,589-pin series registered by the Center five, which score also included the high single game mark of 901 pins. Most of the credit for the game and the series went to Bill Banit whose series of 578 pins was the second highest individual score for the night. Able assistance by his teammate, M. Gawdun, who scored a series of 565 pins, clinched the two games for the team.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDING

Table with columns: Rank, Team Name, Won, Lost, Game High, Pins, Total, Average. Lists teams like Ukrainian American Vets, Ukrainian Center, etc.

LAPICA OPENS OWN RADIO STATION IN CALIFORNIA

(Concluded from Page 1)

ing news to the public as fast as it happens," he declared. Lapica has spent the past two years in working successfully for KRLA, Burbank, KPOL, Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles Herald-Express, where he is on the copy desk.

Before bringing his family west in 1954, Lapica, a former contributor to the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly, was editorial director of "Sponsor," a million-dollar radio-television trade paper in New York City.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I was born in the United States, but as a child returned with my parents to their native country. Even though I retained my American citizenship, and my small son, when he was born there many years later, was an alien. We are now back in the United States. Do I have to register my son during the month of January as an alien? Answer: Yes. The fact that you are an American citizen does not exempt your son, if he is an alien, from registration.

THE UKRAINE: A Submerged Nation

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY The story of a courageous people with a fierce desire for freedom, and their political prospects under Soviet domination

PRICE: \$1.75 Svboda Book Store P. O. BOX 246 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

Inaugural BALL

of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League OF THE USA METROPOLITAN NEW YORK — NEW JERSEY COUNCIL

Saturday, January 19, 1957 at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, (bet. 8-9th St.) New York City CONTINUOUS DANCING. EDIE DANIAK. Michael Gond Trio. Commencement 9. p.m. Donation \$1.50.

CARTERET, N. J. UKRAINIAN New Year's Eve DANCE ST. DEMETRIUS COMMUNITY CENTER 681-91 Roosevelt Avenue Sun. Jan. 13, 1957 Frank Wojnarowski & HIS ORCHESTRA 8:30 p.m.

FROM TOTS TO TEENS ... there's delightful enjoyment in this exciting, colorful picture-story book. BOHUTA THE HERO by ROMAN ZAWADOWYCYZ in Ukrainian. Translated into English by JOSEPHINE GIBAJLO GIBBONS Price \$1.00. Reading the adventures of Bohuta, children are offered breathtaking thrills and valuable knowledge. This is a splendid low-priced gift book for all the children you know. Order your copies from "SVOBODA" BOOK STORE, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.



СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

БУВ ДЕНЬ...

(На тему з Є. Маланою)

Був день, що клекотом дивити і мався буревієм (це сподад небувалих днів, це дика, раука мрія).

І базу: десь на сході фронт, старий солдат на коні — закрийся димом горючої і змарі мзгть, мов коні.

І гузо: вис дикий пс над «спрагим лоном трав — луно пожежі видно десь і вистріл залунав.

Десь диму стовп уверх росте, а вітер тале полином — сулим вознем палас стел і з димом в небо лише.

З НОВИМ РОКОМ

І знов минув один рік — і знов ми, як звичайно, робимо гідеумок наших осягів і надбав так, як і наших невдач та недотягнень в національному, громадському і особистому житті.

Перше, що ми запримічемо — це різного роду зміни в світі, в нашому оточенні, в нас самих. Час не проходить безслідно — навіть один рік залишав свою відбитку на людських думках і поглядах. Однак, що нас більше цікавить — це ті відбитки, що їх людські вчинки залишають в часі і що переходять до історії.

Чи ми, як нація, залишили за собою якийсь слід в історії 1956 року? Чи ми були джерелом або причиною подій світового значення? На жаль, відповідь — і в 1956 році — негативна. Нічого такого ще не сталося, що звернуло б на нас увагу цілого світу або зворушило б так зване «світове сумління». Перед нами далі лежить терниста дорога боротьби за національну незалежність, яка може тягнутись роками — але може закінчитись і незадовго. Беручи під увагу загальну ситуацію — знущення, але духово незламну, Мадридську, незадоволення в сателітах і голод в Китаї, глухі вісті про несповні в Союзі народів, зокрема про студентські демонстрації в Києві, можна надіятись, що близьке майбутнє дасть нам можливість розв'язати і нашу проблему. Очевидно, розв'язка ця залежатиме в найбільшій мірі від нас самих.

Нація, що хоче бути незалежною, мусить мати певний відсоток одиниць-індивідуальностей, які можуть самостійно думати, бути представниками свого народу перед світом, здобути пошану і довіру своїх земляків. Ми, студенти, маємо найбільші можливості стати власне такими репрезентантами і провідниками — і це є для нас велика честь, але також ще більша відповідальність.

Хто знає, чи рік 1957-ий не принесе різальних подій і чи ми також не ввійдемо в історію (надіймося, що більш успішно, як мадари). Ми всі цього хочемо, але не всі ми свідомі того, що це буде зв'язане з великими жертвами з нашої сторони і з великими вимогами, які нам ставитиме світ. А маємо ми ще багато хиб — нам бракує солідарності, безкорисливості, загального зрозуміння і зацікавленія міжнародними проблемами. Тоді, коли може нездоволю ринатиметься доля світу, ми проводимо тижні за формалістичними суперечками і іншими безплідними заняттями. Тому не тратьмо часу! Не думаймо тільки про себе — про свої особисті амбіції, думки і задоволення і сварки, про дрібниці, що засмічують життя і закривають його суть. Зробім собі деякі постанови на майбутній рік — і постараємось їх дотримувати! Передусім — будьмо людьми вірними своїй нації, але також загальнолюдським принципам усіх націй — вільно толерувати погляди інших, старанно зрозуміти, а не відкидати те, що нам незнайоме — але також вільно рішуче обстоювати за тим, у що віримо і що для нас є святе. Тоді тільки ми, студенти, зможемо дати певний вклад у відродження нашої державності, і якщо 1957 рік принесе цей для нас досі найтяжчий іспит, ми зможемо приступити до нього з відвагою і з певністю в перемозі.

НОВА УПРАВА УСГ В НЬО ЙОРКУ

В суботу 15-го грудня мин. р. відбулися надзвичайні збори Української Студентської Громади Нью-Йорку. На зборах, скликаних Комітетом Комісії, було присутніх 25 членів. Під час зборів, всіма керував Степан Хемич, голова Колумбійського Клубу, відбулася дискусія про діяльність громади на протязі минулої каденції і вибрано нову Управу в такому складі: колега Савчук — голова, Надія Шмигель — заступник, Віра Комаринська — касир, На-

таль Палідвор — пресовий референт, Михайло Яримович — організаційний референт, Жена Васильківська — культурно-освітній референт, колега Герцель — доповідач і Аріа Петришин — загальний член. Вибрано також Контрольний Комітет і Товариський Суд в такому складі: Контрольний Комітет: Іван Гута — голова, колеги Скасків і Кравець — члени; Товариський Суд: колега Лабунька — голова, колега Петришин і Ульяна Ялина — члени.

Зенона А. Кравець

ДО ПРОБЛЕМИ ДРУКОВАНОГО СТУДЕНТСЬКОГО СЛОВА

З перспективи часу існування організованих форм студентського життя в ЗДА в структурі СУСТА можна сміливо ствердити, що за весь цей період в багатогранному заєзгу діяльності зведеною належну увагу і справу студентської преси. Вже напередодні Основоучого З'їзду в квітні 1953 р., на сторінках різних українських часописів знаходимо ряд статей студентів, в яких вони порушують біжучі питання в реалізації ідеї творення централізованих студентських організацій в ЗДА, а під час самого З'їзду його учасники присягнули були вкрай важливою справою «Сторінок Студента» на шпальтах Філадельфійського щоденника «Америка». Слідом за цим прозвонив іде студентство Нью-Йорку, яке став ініціатором введення постійного додатку до джерістської «Свободи» — «Студентського Слова» — нового видання в рамках щотижневих сторінок молодіжних організацій. Ефективність студентської преси посилюється з появою першого англійського видання «Україн American Student News», що його вміло редагує і власними коштами видає студентство Клівленду. До цього долучується ряд неперіодичних бюлетенів, що їх видають окремі університетські клуби. Управа СУСТА відзначає роковини героїчного змагу студентів-крутанців публікацією спеціальної декларації, яка розіслана на понад 2,000 адрес освітніх і наукових інституцій Америки, знаходить багатий відгук в студентстві Нью-Йорку зустрічався учасники II Конгресу СУСТА, даючи тим прецедент до остаточних заходів Управи СУСТА видавати постійний студентський журнал.

Місяць серпень минулого року збагачує студентську публіцистику появою першого числа органу СУСТА — «Горизонти», журналу, запланованого як семестральне видання, зміст якого становлять матеріали із суспільно-політичного, науково-економічного та літературно-мистецького ділянок. Виданням «Горизонти» українське студентство ЗДА відкрило нову сторінку історії своєї діяльності, даючи тим самим можливість ширше розглядати проблеми студентства в цілому. Журнал «Горизонти» не тільки є важливим інформатором на часту-густо сирому і байдужому полі заєзгу студентської діяльності, але одночасно — репрезентативний засіб для навізання і розбудови метод співпраці з іншою національними групами, при чому основною првідною ідеєю є придбання нових прихвильників і знавців України. Тому ж факт збереження дальшої публікації англійського біюлетеня в Клівленді, чи брак реалізації плану видавати подібний біюлетень в Шіаго, послужили в великій мірі цілі успішного ведення студентського руху. Важко знайти оправдання в занедбанні видання «першої ластівки» студентської преси в ЗДА, «Сторінок Студента». Ми переконані, що збірники «Горизонти» дають тим прецедент до остаточних заходів Управи СУСТА видавати постійний студентський журнал.

З виданням журналу «Горизонти» ч. 1, своїм характером одиноким в сучасну пору організації студентства в цілому напруженою, можна було оприлюднити в журналі матеріали з теми «Студентський журнал».

гана станового студентства у вільному світі, можна було оприлюднити в журналі матеріали з теми «Студентський журнал».

На підставі певних даних з жалем стверджуємо, однак, що журнал «Горизонти» не знаходить покищо задовільного числа читачів навіть серед самого студентства. Чи причиною цього стану є духово настановлення певної частини нашої студентської молоді в ЗДА, при чому їх діїсні заінтересування неспівмірні з рівнем академічного журналу? Чи може «Горизонти», прибравши претензійну форму академічного (чому не студентського?) журналу, тим самим обмежують себе до певної групи читачів також і в студентській колах? Якщо так, тоді треба керуватись цим мотивом у визначенні тиражу журналу в майбутньому. Якщо ж ні, тоді зміст журналу треба укладати на зразок популярніших студентських видань минулого, напр., «Студентський Вестник», що його редагував колега ЦЕСУС.

Волося критики на «Горизонти» ч. 1, хоч нечисленні, але завжди зосереджувались на справах першорядної ваги. Найбільш серйозною критикою, що яку видавали треба бути віддані, є глибока, хоч на нашу думку, надто суб'єктивна, аналіза окремих статей, праць журналу з-під пера ред. Малара в тижневику «Український Прометей». Не можна промикнути критичні замітки промотора організації студентської централі в ЗДА, студ. З. Винницького, який в інтерв'ю з нагоди своєї

участі в XX Конгресі ЦЕСУС-у, друкованому на сторінках «Шляху Перемоги», звернув увагу на конкретні промахи, які допущено в першому числі журналу. Закидів іншого критика про стандартизацію змісту журналу не можна трактувати поважно, коли сам стил критики Автором М. Г. в «Українському Самостійнику» терпить виразно від цього ж закиду. Відносно зауваг про невідлий вибір самої назви журналу «неукраїнським» словом «горизонти», без входження в деталі (це, якщо виявиться хочемо потрібним, зробить сама Редакція) стверджуємо лише, що при прийнятті офіційної назви журналу не забавимо конспірації зобов'язаних нові норми джерел.

Роксолія

НАШИМИ ДОРОГАМИ...

За вікном осіннім дощем прощасться старий рік, в «апштейт» політух смічок, десь далеко, там, за великою водою, в кущах, біля граніци мадьярський герой окукує нагоди. Чекає і тих мадьярів не погнане війни. Щоб вигнати «руска» аж за Карпати...

А тим часом ти, воюючий політику, сиди собі вцілюючи біля телевізів і обмірковувеш спокійно новорічні привітти та побажання.

Кричання 1945.

— Дай, Боже, на другий рік випити у Львові!

— Дай Боже!

Монета 1946.

— Тепер вин'єм, щоб на другий рік витивали в Золотоверхо!

— На все добре!

Німецьина 1947, 48, 49, 50.

— А пригадуєте собі, як то ми бавились тоді в Коломиї?

— Ще раз гарку!

Щоб на другий раз в Коломиї!

— Я вам казав правду, що ко до року грабиль. Бавите, вже розлетілись. Ще трохи і газета сяде. Націоналіст, кажу вам!

— Я, напевно, доробляється? Іди тільки, щоб тим на нам з Вашингтону кригати за Україну. Заробить голову наївніше наворотну дорогу, а решту треба присвятити для Справ!

— Дайте здоров'я, але я таки лишуюсь тут. Ануж вибугне і наші залишаться без уряду, — треба буде коштувати оголошити! Присилайте

Пакети, а ми зробимо своє! Бо хто не в'є, тому долаває! За Самостійнику, наповне! — Демократи! — Дай Боже! В Новою Світі 1951, 52, 53, 54, 55.

— Кого базу? Вже своїм автою?

— Мусів, проагандивна праця вымагає!

— О! Я думаю, що ви ще дали при будові?

— Давно ні! Перекладаю в магазині...

— Шось такою! То ви таки покинули «форост»?

— Вийшло. Організація змінила тактику. Тепер кур'єри фалюють просто до редакції!

— Ну, то за Воююгу چه риз!

— Сто літ!

— А мгр-а П. таки нема. Видно же даїт жується на поворотну дорогу.

— Сумно, але правдиво. Поворотну дорогу вже відрубав, тепер розробляє фінансову базу.

— Перезитим ще одну за другого німільйона!

— Дай Боже!

— Щоб усіх наших воєриженьків до року!

— Ще не амерла!

— На здоров'я!

Врякніт варон, ситивий дим і побажання.

Сидиш і думку думаєш, чи вже скоро пригадаємо собі, що ми — сими одніи Нації, чи довго будемо собі багати, щоб стувдові корова здохла? Чи вже скоро собі усвідомимо, що від патосу при гарі наші воєрки не згинуть, як роса на сонці, що лише дла зблизять нас до Великої Меті.

Тож за здоров'я глянь, за мене побажув, за більшого оголити! Присилайте

Рік IV. СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО Ч. 1 (33)

STUDENT'S WORD

Редагус Колегія з рамені Пресової Комісії СУСТА.

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Статті, підписані повним ім'ям і прізвищем, чи тільки ініціалами, не конечно вважляються погляди Управи СУСТА, чи Редакції.

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СТУДЕНТ — ІНФОРМУЄ ПРО УКРАЇНУ

Таке є мос переконання, що ще довгий час велика частина діяльності українського студентства, що опинилося поза межами рідної батьківщини, припадає на його інформаційну роботу серед чужинського світу про українську справу — просто з таких причин:

- а) що маса українського студентства опинилась в нових місцях поселення і рівночасно є певною потребою для української справи, щоб світ був докладно й об'єктивно поінформований про неї;
- б) що на українському студентстві який завдячує своє існування українській нації, тягнеться обов'язок з'єднувати прихильників, приятелів і друзів та створювати теплу атмосферу серед чужинського світу для тієї нації;
- в) що український студент, як культурна одиниця, повинен викресати в собі настільки особисті амбіції, щоб вийти назустріч українській нації саме в часі, коли вона найбільш потребує його розуму і серця;
- г) що це було б великою легководністю і нерозважністю не використовувати тих сприятливих можливостей, що їх знаходять український студент серед американського академічного світу для інформаційної роботи про Україну;
- д) що, не знаючи на балачки про співізування, жінемо в часах навагаючої холодної війни між більшовицьким світом і Заходом, і постійно мусимо бути приготівані на всякі більші несподіванки.
- Е) льовляно треба признати, що українське студентство, яке кілька років тому почало прибувати на американський терен і самозвуки організуватись, відразу зрозуміло важливість своєї «дипломатичної» місії. Злається, немас сьогодні ні одної студентської громади, ні одного

молодого науковця, який з ростою своєї наукової кар'єри піддається рівнобіжному процесу заникання українських національних почуттів і врешті потоне в чужому морі. У своїй роботі на зовнішньому відтинку українське студентство в ЗДА нішло згодом ще на крок далі і почало використовувати з'їзди та конвенції всеамериканського студентства для української справи.

Тинно цієї студентської діяльності на зовнішньо-культурному відтинку було те, що вона проявлялась самотужки, що вона не була керована з центру, що була неупорядкована, що була нескординована, через що мала характер неперманентний, але спорадичний; не були невогні, більш чи менших розмірів, що час від часу спалахували і погасали. І так по двох чи трьох випусках згасли «Юкрейніс-Емерікен Студент Нюз», і так змавила більшість студентських громад на зовнішньому відтинку по одному чи двох своїх виступах на ньому.

Проте й дотепершня діяльність українського студентства на зовнішньому відтинку, наглядля, в якому вона досі проявлялась, дала українському студентству в ЗДА, як цілості, великий досвід, що може його багато допомогти в його дальній практичній роботі в цій ділянці. Треба тільки весь цей досвід зібрати, перевірити, очистити від помилки і удогдувати його для всього студентського колективу. Мусом тепер при Культурному Відділі СУСТА Комісії для зовнішнь-культурних справ з трьох секторів. Галено, що власне ці Комісії повинна зацікавляти досвідом, що його впровадє кілька років здобули поодинокі студентські громади та клуби на відтинку своєї зовнішньої діяльності. Ця Комісія може і повинна допомогти і порадити українським студентським громадам та клубам ось хоч би пе-

редумати разом з ними, чи вони мають весті свою інформаційну роботу далі по лінії етнографізму, чи практично заступати погляд, що «політична акція мусить стояти у нас на першому місці, бо тільки політичною акцією ми зможемо на правду допомогти нашій справі» (Олег Федшин). Слід застановитись також над тим, чи обмежуємо свій виступ чистим етнографізмом, ми часом не допомагаємо самі американцям та чужинцям зацікавляти українське студентство, але як культурно-освітнього центру, українського банду, танку, співу та вишиваний сорочок, і чи не було б доцільніше сполучати етнографічні виступи з політичною доповіддю про Україну; знову ж, чи не було б вигідніше з другого боку — чисто політичний виступи відтворювати етнографічно-мистецькими точками. Інформаційна робота серед американського студентства — це дуже тонка й делікатна справа, і весті її треба тоною й делікатно, інакше її зрозуміють як грубий шантаж, який шуту пропаганди, і не робота громади підє внівєц.

Я певен, що до успіхів українського студентства в цій ділянці великого мірою спричинився б частіший особистий контакт голів українських студентських громад та клубів на терені ЗДА. На мою думку, було б корисно для українського студентського руху в ЗДА, який карпально або симетралью відбуваються з'їзди чи конференції — єсть не в назві — голів українських студентських громад і клубів, які разом з Управою СУСТА обмірковували б біжучі або прийдешні справи і завдання українського студентства в ЗДА. Було б добре, якби такій «себоринг» організувала по черзі кожна студентська громада чи клуб, які в силах його організувати. Такі конференції значно поживляли б український студентський рух в ЗДА, зокрема його діяльність на зовнішньому відтинку. А для студентського проводу в ЗДА такі з'їзди були б доброю і потрібною нагодою поглиблювати студентську дружбу та співпрацю, обмінюватись думками та поглядями відносно різних студентських справ та проблем, перенять доцільність проектів та планів поодиноких громад і клубів, мобілізувати спільні зусилля для здобуття чогось більшого і важчого.

Мущу підкреслити, що голівні підстапу успіху в поширених правди про прагнення українського народу добаючи в живих вионах цієї роботи, в людях, у студентах, які схотять цю роботу виконувати в переконанні, що вона корисна і кожна, і будуть відповідно відомою озброєні для цієї роботи.

Щі духовим озброєнням студента, що приступає до роботи на зовнішньому відтинку громади, розумію — грунтоно озброєння українства. Яку же бо інформацію про Україну можна подавати чужинцям, нічого не знаючи про Україну, мало знаючи, або кепсько чи фальшиво знаючи про неї? На цьому місці слід пригадати, що свої дотеперішні успіхи на зовнішньому відтинку українське студентське громади та клуби завдячували переважно тим своїм членам, які до доброї пам'яті мають рідну країну, які в таборні місцях в Україні були членами українських студентських громад та клубів в Америці приїхали з великим українським багажем. Але їм на зміну вливаються до українського студентського руху в ЗДА генерація, що дуже мало, або й взагалі не пам'ятає України, хоч в ній народжена, що в загальному починала американським тайдкулі і знавця про Україну — з малими винятками — фактично не має. Тому курс українства для цих наших молодих колег — але чи дійсно тільки для них? — необхідний, кожен, і то не один, але чистіший. На мою думку, було б добре, якби проводи громад і клубів подбали за те, щоб їхні члени, які довог воли ними с, не припинали свого зв'язку з українством. Мусом в ЗДА

основні риси: воно було дуже збоге і — незвичайно ідеїне. Діяльний український студент до пошуку перебував в університеті, або в бібліотечі, пошуку давав приватні лекції гімназистам — і це було переважно єдиним джерело його заробітку і утримання — а ввечорами він бачив його на громадській роботі десь в читальні «Прогресі» в Платі, десь між українським робітничком, в тому чи іншому культурно-освітньому або спортовому товаристві, а теж і в політичних організаціях. А скільки читав той студент, а які професорські реферати виволомував, яку глибоку дискусію і небезпечну газету полекому студенту, який не був університетським студентом, що подальше віддані від Нью-Йорку. Думую, що змагання поодиноких громад між собою в українським світовим поштовком до поглиблення цих студій, як теж було в таким поштовком взаємні відвідини громад з рефератами українським темам, запрошеними громадами до себе українським і українським лекціями та дискусіями.

Це істина, що успіх або невдача в будь-якій громадській роботі зв'язані з живими людьми, узаємнені від них. Тож і успіх в роботі на зовнішньому відтинку діяльності студентської громади залежить від середніх вионах цієї роботи, отже — від студентів та студентки індивідуально, від величчя їх ідейності, від ширини їхньої доброї волі, від їхнього почуття відносини справи, від їхнього громадського і товариського морального постави.

Студенти і студентки, які в переходили хресний вогонь звичайно — інформаційної роботи на американському терені, знають докладно, скільки труднощів треба подолати, щоб здобути успіх. Але вони їх подолали і успіх здобули, бо освіту його вони — хотіли, а тверда воля і почуття громадського обов'язку ломлять і втому від науки, і втому від праці, і знаходять час, охоту і настрій для здійснення ідейної місії.

Такою поставою і такими чинами ці наші студенти і студентки стали вірні світлій традиції українського студентства. А українське студентство всіх дотеперішніх генерацій мало дві

товариства та організації, книжка та часопис, що їх він прочитає, розмови та дискусії на українській темі, що їх він переведє. Відкладаччи цікавитись проявами української теперішності на пізніше, український студент перестає бути в курелі українських біжучих справ, і в знанні української дійсності сам для себе створює провали, яку чинимий буде його вакуватиме засяпати і яка постійно лікатиме його вийти активно в українське національно-громадське життя.

Вбачимо, врешті, основу успіху в нашій роботі на зовнішньому відтинку це я в тому, що наш студентський рух в ЗДА буде живий пов'язаний з всеукраїнським студентським рухом, який існує тридцять років. Коли на сьогодні кажуть, що наша діяльність в Америці мусить бути тісно зв'язана з змінами на рідних землях, бо тільки тоді ми зможемо бути справжніми борниками інтересів українського народу (який правдивий виразником його прагнень і бажань), то ми цього не можемо робити ізольовано, бо не можемо робити того, щоб одним випадком українського народу були українські студенти в Америці, а іншим випадком — позаамериканські студенти, але з уваги на кожен успіх в цій дії, ми мусимо бути органічно об'єднані в рештою українського студентського руху по цей бік-завісний заслон. Для мене зовсім байдужою форм такою зв'язку, важкий який не міг навіть мріяти його самий об'єктив. Коли український студентський рух в ЗДА ділятиме відокремлено від всесвітнього українського студентського руху, він може бути наразений на різні форми небезпек. Наша організація пов'язаність з всеукраїнським студентським рухом дасть нашому студентському організовий румунський здоров'я і сили, покавватим його кровові, а взаємною координація дії на зовнішньому відтинку всеукраїнського студентського руху повинен йому дати першого мірою — рідний дім, але дасть українській випльовній справі незчисленні користі.