

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Students' Federation Plans to Increase Efforts to Establish Chair Of Ukrainian Studies at Columbia University

NEWARK, N. J.—Delegates to the third organizational conference of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations, held here November 29-December 1, were urged to give their utmost assistance and moral support to the establishment of a Chair of Ukrainian Studies at Columbia University, New York. The plea was made by Stepan Khemych, of New York, the federation's convener of matters concerning the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, to more than 40 delegates from New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cleveland. Mr. Khemych said the fund was created at the federation's Congress last June in Cleveland, and has since been built up by proceeds of a Youth Festival held in New York in November. A charter is now being secured, and fund-raising projects are being planned to obtain the \$250,000 needed for establishment of the Chair. The conference decided to promote the matter through all possible means, and made plans to: Urge member clubs of the federation to initiate the formation of local committees or permanent bodies to raise funds for the Ukrainian Student (scholarship) Fund; Publish "Horizons", the Ukrainian students' review, in the English language only, and publish a quarterly bulletin in English dealing with club news and members' activities; Begin compiling statistics on Ukrainian students in American universities and colleges; Appeal to all Ukrainian youth organizations for information about those of their members, particularly the high-school students, who would qualify for membership in the federation; Publish material in January about the Battle of Kruty, in cooperation with the Central Association of Ukrainian Students and the Federation of Ukrainian Students in Canada, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the date when 300 Ukrainian students were killed defending the independence of Ukraine against Communist Russian attack in 1918. A banquet and anniversary ball were held in conjunction with the weekend conference to mark the federation's fifth anniversary. The banquet, attended by dignitaries of various Ukrainian organizations, was held November 29 at Essex House in Newark. Speaker was Dr. Lev Dobriansky, of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Dr. Dobriansky said the students' efforts could counteract the "political psychological" effects of Russia's man-made satellites, Sputnik I and Sputnik II, and the "inadvertent propaganda work of intellectuals and individuals like Murrow, Sokolsky and Alsop who have created a near journalistic panic." Firstly, the students could promote the Ukrainian cause as individuals (reporters, research assistants) by spreading truth in the journalistic field and in governmental departments. Secondly, they could bring an impact to bear on public opinion through their Federation, by establishing clubs and inviting lecturers to public gatherings, he said. In addition, the students could indirectly further the cause by supporting the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, said Dr. Dobriansky. Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA vice-president and chairman of the UCCA's committee on youth organizations, outlined the aims and progress of the Ukrainian Student Fund Inc. which was established in 1954 to assist Ukrainian students in securing a college education. Greetings were extended by Roman Slobodian, Ukrainian National Association; Antin Batiuk, Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; Ivan Bazarko, Providence Association; Prof. A. Andrushkiw, of the Ukrainian Free University; Prof. Damian Horniatkewych, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in U. S. A.; W. Borovyk, Organization for Defence of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, and Damian Yarko, Association for the Liberation of Ukraine. Among other prominent guests were Dr. Ivanna Ratchuk, of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, and Dr. Roman Huhlyevych, United American Ukrainian Organizations Committee of New York. The banquet was opened by Zenon Krawets, Richmond Hill, N. Y., federation president. Boris Plujko, Cleveland, was toastmaster. The conference and weekend events were organized by the federation's executive: Zenon Krawets, Richmond Hill, N. Y., president; Stepan Khemych, New York, Walter Stoyko, New York, Boris Plujko, Cleveland, Michael Pochtar, Newark, and Konstantin Sawchuk, Jersey City, vice-presidents; Myroslava Pryshlak, Hillside, N. J., treasurer; Khrystia Karpevich, New York, secretary, and Martha Doberchak, New York, scholarship convener. Founded in the spring of 1953 at Columbia University, the federation has a membership of more than 1000 students organized in more than 20 associations and university clubs located mainly in the eastern and midwestern states. The federation aims to contribute to the "better understanding of the menace of Bolshevism" and thus render a service to both American security and the struggle for freedom of the Moscow-enclaved nations behind the Iron Curtain. It also hopes to promote appreciation of the Ukrainian question in the American academic world, and cooperation with other American students of East European descent to assist colleagues in this country as well as in other parts of the Free World to gain better insight into the general East European problem.

A Promotion

William Nezowy, Jr. of Roycroft Boulevard, Snyder, N. Y., Local Manager for Simmons Beautyrest Company office which is located in the Town of Tonawanda, N. Y., has been promoted to the Simmons Philadelphia, Pa. District, as Territorial Sales Manager, reports Walter Chopyk of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Nezowy has spent more than 3 1/2 years in the Buffalo territory, arriving originally from the Allentown, Pennsylv-

MUCH BETTER CHANCE FOR A REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA NOW SAYS LAWRENCE

In his daily column published in last Monday's (December 2nd) number of The New York Herald Tribune, David Lawrence notes that the fear of the people of the U.S.S.R. of another war is today the greatest deterrent of war. It is the chief reason, he says, why the Kremlin will not risk steps that can provoke war. This simple truth is both the assurance of peace and the key to peace. Sometimes, with all the hysteria that arises when there is introduced on the scene a spectacular weapon of a devastating force, such as the intercontinental missile, there is a tendency to fail to see the forest for the trees. Peoples—not weapons—are the key to peace. This challenging fact was borne in on Mr. Lawrence during the past weekend as he conversed with a Ukrainian taxi driver. "What country did you come from?" he asked. "The Ukraine," he answered. "I left there when I was eighteen. I was a soldier in the Czar's army when the revolution happened in 1917." "Did you and your people expect the revolution?" "No, we were positive it couldn't happen. We hoped for it, but we were convinced that the Czar was the strongest man in the world and that his army would crush any revolution quickly." "But were the people dissatisfied—and had they been talking revolution?" "Oh, yes," he said. "They were bitter. They didn't like the war. The separation of families and the casualties were terrible. The people were hungry and they thought a revolution would give them all the land the Czar had. They were uncivilized—I mean uneducated." "What do you think are the chances of revolution now?" "Much better. The people are educated now. They have heard what freedom is like—they can't help learning about it somehow as they get education." "What would bring about revolution?" "If they became afraid of another war—they won't just stand for war."

Ukrainian Girl Won Jaycee Democracy Test

Under the above headline, the New Haven Register daily, of New Haven, Conn., ran an article about a Ukrainian American girl, Olga Horeczko, a former displaced person, who won the Voice of Democracy Contest sponsored by New Haven Jaycees. Olga, seventeen-years-old, is a senior at St. Mary's High School in New Haven, Conn. She fled her native Ukraine under a hail of bombs when she was four years old. Her father died in the Ukrainian Resistance. The blonde senior at St. Mary's High School came to this country eight years ago from Regensburg, Germany, with her aunt and uncle. She now lives with her grandfather, Mrs. Olga Lodynsky, at 20 Irving Street. Olga is a member of Branch 370—New Haven, Conn.—of the Ukrainian National Association. For Olga, winning the New Haven contest was a special landmark. "I never won anything before in my life," she says. "And the senior class is so pleased—this is the first time someone from St. Mary's has won the contest." The day after she won her oratorical contest, Olga delivered her speech over the public address system in her school. Wednesday she made a tape recording of the speech, which was sent to Stamford, where judges will consider recordings of every city's winner in the State finals this coming Monday. In February, winners from each state and territory will meet in the national finals. Four \$500 scholarships will be awarded as top prizes. Here is Olga's speech: I Speak For Democracy "Democracy is one of the precious blessings in my life. It is a safeguard of my individuality—it is the pattern of living. "To me democracy stands for happiness and the freedom which I have learned to cherish during the past seven years. "Yes, seven short years ago in a world of oppression and fear, I lived through suffering and pain and distress. I saw families who were not secure in their own homes, people who had no voice in their government, people to whom the word of God is denied and who even are forbidden to pray. "But I was fortunate enough to come to a different world, a land of freedom, a land of opportunity. I was welcomed by privileged people. Privileged in that they have their freedom—freedom of religion, speech

Canadian Public Officials Desire More Such Organizations As the U.N.A.

OTTAWA, Canada. — "We would like very much to have here in Canada more of such well conducted organizations as the Ukrainian National Association," declared the Canadian Superintendent of Insurance, K. R. MacGregor, in the course of a long discussion here on Friday, November 29, with Messrs Dmytro Halychyn and Michael Piznak, Supreme President and Supreme Vice President, respectively, of the Ukrainian National Association, and Volodymir Kossar, member of the organization's Auditing Committee. They were hosts also to Labor Minister Starr, Senator Wall, and members of Parliament, Peter Stefura, Dr. Ivan Kucherepa, Mykola Mandziuk, Ambrose Holowach and Fred Zaplityn. Friday evening, Messrs Halychyn, Piznak and Kossar attended an organizational rally of UNA Branch 492 in Ottawa, the president of which is Dmytro Reshitnik, and secretary, Volodymir Mushka. On Saturday, the three UNA officers attended a UNA organizational rally held in Montreal, which was attended by representatives of UNA Branches 434, 447, 471, 473 and 465. On Sunday the three officers took part in the UNA Day exercises which were held in the UNO auditorium, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the founding of UNA Branch 473, which is headed by Wasyl Zakharkevich. Messrs Halychyn and Piznak, during their two-day stay here, spent their time in discussion with ranking Canadian insurance officials relative to the further progress which the Ukrainian National Association is making in membership growth in Canada.

DEATH SENTENCES REVEAL RED UPSETS IN UKRAINE

Ansel E. Talbert, Military and Aviation Editor of the New York Herald Tribune—known in the past number of years for his comments on the Ukrainian situation behind the Iron Curtain, and his account of the activities of the UPA, the underground Ukrainian insurgent Army, one of the forces operating for Ukrainian national freedom and independence—wrote a column, last Sunday, December 1st, headlined as above, in which he stated that the "Soviet Union unquestionably is having current difficulties in the Ukraine, its traditional granary, as well as a prime source of coal for its heavy industry and a major training ground for Soviet scientists and technicians." Mr. Talbert states that official reports of death sentences just passed upon a group of Ukrainian nationalists and partisans from the tovo Province bordering on the Priepet Marshes appear to confirm stories related by refugees from Hungary. These were to the effect that before the Budapest revolt of last year, Soviet soldiers had told them of recent fighting between regular Army troops and Ukrainian partisans—although such anti-Soviet guerrilla warfare was believed to have ended in 1949. Excerpts From Talbert's Column One fourth of the Soviet Union's annual class of young scientists and technicians graduated from institutions in the once independent Ukraine, now the second largest "republic" of the U.S.S.R. The Great astronomical observatory in Kiev—the ancient capital of Ukraine—and the Gravimetric Institute of Poltava, where Peter the Great crushed the combined Swedish and Ukrainian armies in 1709, are currently chief centers of Soviet scientific participation in the International Geophysical Year. One present task of the Kiev observatory is directing monitoring connected with the Soviet Sputniks. This back-

Assets of the Ukrainian National Association Pass Twenty Million Dollar Mark

With the close of October, 1957, the assets of the Ukrainian National Association by \$1,244,193.54, representing passed the twenty million dollar 6.60 per cent increase. mark, \$20,074,715.86 to be exact. Among the listed liabilities act, as reported by Mr. Roman for the past year are: the Mor-Slobodian, Supreme Treasury Fund—\$19,187,597.74, of the Ukrainian National Ass-95.58%; Administration Fund—\$242,597.80, 1.21%; One year ago, the assets of Convention Fund—\$91,500.45, the Ukrainian National Asso-0.45%; Indigent Fund—\$272, ciation amounted to \$18,830,741.80, 1.36%. National Fund \$5,862.62, 0.40%.

Jersey City Ukrainians Start Building New National Home

The building of a new Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City, N. J. was begun on Tuesday, November 26 last—with the start of foundation digging and construction work at its site, located on Fleet street and Oakland avenue. Previously, the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City was located at 181-183 Fleet street. It was a very popular center for Ukrainians, localities and those from other communities. It is well remembered, too, by the choristers of the famed "Simka" chorus directed by the late Prof. A. Koning has begun. The building of a new Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City, N. J. was begun on Tuesday, November 26 last—with the start of foundation digging and construction work at its site, located on Fleet street and Oakland avenue. The new Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City will vie with the best in the country, according to all plans and specifications. Many of the Ukrainian Jersey-cites have already made one hundred dollar donations. Others have already pledged themselves to do, the same and will keep their pledges now that the construction of the building has begun.

Ukrainians Reach Top in American Soccer League Race

Philadelphia's Ukrainian Nationals have won their way into first place of the American (pro) Soccer League which operates in five states. By defeating the Polish Falcons at Elizabeth, N. J. 3-0 on December 1st while New York's Hakoah lost to Baltimore, the margin, New Yorkers should be considered the top rung in this game. This is a great accomplishment for the Ukrainians who are a new entry in this fast league. Therefore this Sunday's game against Hakoah in the Zerega Oval in the Bronx will be a great game, with the winner to take first place, as the Ukrainian lead is but by a scant Hakoah lost to Baltimore, the margin, New Yorkers should be considered the top rung in this game. This is a

Crankshaw's Commentary On Khrushchev's Role in Ukraine and On Ukrainian Nationalism

Life magazine ran in its December 2nd last issue an interesting article entitled "The Four Faces of Khrushchev." It was written under a subhead, "A Study in Depth," by Edward Crankshaw, a noted English analyst, who has written a number of books and articles on post-war events behind the Iron Curtain. For years, Mr. Crankshaw lived and worked in Russia as a member of a British military mission. His story of Khrushchev, of his origin and rise to power, of misleading impressions held about him by many, of his unorthodox behavior, followed by extremely disciplined behavior when necessity demanded it, is worth reading. Particularly interesting are Crankshaw's remarks about Khrushchev's role in Ukrainian affairs. He says that during shattering years of the great purges, when his colleagues were being liquidated right and left, he was party boss and did not fail. "On the contrary, in 1918 he was taken into the Politburo as candidate member and sent to run Ukraine... This means that already his qualities as a leader and a man of action had made themselves felt. While Malenkov stuck close to the center, pulled wires behind the scenes and made himself a master of internal politics, Khrushchev was sent off to what was, from Stalin's point of view, the most dangerous area of the Soviet Union. Already the Ukraine had been purged and repurged, but Stalin was not satisfied. It was a danger spot because it was vulnerable to threats from Germany and because Ukrainian nationalism had never been finally cowed. "As first secretary of the Ukrainian Central Committee, Khrushchev went off to Kiev, and in no time at all the existing Central Committee, consisting of proved Stalinists, was replaced. It has been estimated that Khrushchev removed some 3,000 party officials—and removal in those days meant slave labor or worse. 30 years later Khrushchev was to charge Stalin with the liquidation of these men." Further on in his article, Mr. Crankshaw explains that Khrushchev means fellow traveler, and that Khrushchev is a fellow traveler with the Zeitgeist in Russia, which is to say that he is perfectly attuned to the nation's prevailing mood. This he says is Khrushchev's strength. He then goes on to quote what a friend said to him about the secret of Khrushchev's success: "He put it down to the fact that Khrushchev had spent a greater part of his life as a Communist chieftain in the Ukraine, well away from the center. My friend suggested that this remoteness from Stalin had prevented Khrushchev's mind and his initiative from being corrupted and sapped by the insistent daily demands and humiliation inflicted by Stalin on the men close to him—notably Malenkov and Molotov—and that this, together with his experience as the absolute boss of a great and recalcitrant republic (Ukraine) had given Khrushchev an estimable advantage when the testing time came."

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Freedom Regained

"In the current excitement over the Soviet Sputniks, we run the risk of forgetting that the struggle between Communist serfdom and freedom will be won in the minds of men on earth, not in outer space," writes Harry Schwartz, a member of the New York Times editorial board, a specialist in Soviet affairs, in his last Sunday's (December 1st) book review of "The Naked God" book.

We agree with him completely. And, we add to it: of what avail is it to have all the modern engines of warfare, the atomic and hydrogen bombs, the missiles satellites circling this globe, with the supposition that they can carry warheads, all out to destroy humanity?

To be sure, there are always, down through the centuries, predatory and abysmal creatures of mankind who lust for power, who enlist the aid of ilk of their kind, and who, in turn, shackle into warfare millions of fine and decent people, who would like to live a normal life. There have been the Attilas, the Napoleons, Kaisers, Hitlers, Mussolinis, and Stalins who ignited world raging conflagrations, all of whom caused not only historical calamities but who have also retarded the progress of civilization.

Each would-be conqueror employed the weapons periodic of his time. There were, for example, phalanxes of the ancient Greek hoplites, or heavy infantry, who were formed in an unbroken line, several ranks deep; there were the elephants used by Alexander the Great; the sabred and mounted Asiatic hordes which invaded and devastated Ukraine and other parts of Eastern Europe; the stalwart grenadiers and cavalry of Napoleon which enabled him, for a while, to conquer a good deal of Europe; the matchless ability of the famed Ukrainian Kozaks to use their sabres and muskets on both land and sea; the terrific use of artillery barrages during the first World War I; the very destructive plane bombings, strafings, and mobile tanks forces—and now, we have hovering over us the atom, hydrogen bombs and other nuclear destructive forces.

Well, no matter what destruction hovered, in one form or another, over our predecessors, both over there and here, or hovers over us today—still the spirit, mind, and the determination to keep sacrosanct our ideals of individual and national freedom, shall remain with us.

That is our legacy which we inherited from our fathers. And that is the legacy which our kinsmen in Ukraine under Communist serfdom cherish very much.

Their minds, and not outer space missiles, plus their indomitable Ukrainian courage, are their salvation.

The UYL-NA Fund Drive

Yuletide is not far away. Christmas gifts are in the offing. Here is a suggestion. Send in a sizeable contribution to the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Foundation, Inc. A few informative facts about it.

It was created at the 23rd annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held in Buffalo, in 1956, as a non-profit organization operated for Ukrainian cultural and educational purposes.

It is now beginning its first annual campaign for annual contributions. It is tax exempt.

In its appeal for aid, the UYL-NA Fund notes that many Americans of Ukrainian descent are proud of their rich heritage and endeavor, in one fashion or another, to do their best to preserve and disseminate it. Yet it has been noted that even active groups have had to curtail their cultural projects because of their limited funds. To help alleviate this situation, the Foundation has been created to overcome these obstacles. It has been created by younger generation Ukrainian Americans. Those who cannot participate actively in Ukrainian organizational life may find great consolation in contributions to the Foundation which is dedicated exclusively to their ends.

The accomplishments of the Foundation and UYL-NA activities and up to date have been:

The publication of The Ukrainian Trend, a quarterly devoted to cultural, educational and literary topics, a publication of Ukrainian choral music, sponsorship and presentation of performances of Ukrainian folk music and folk dancing, and the creation of scholarship for youth of Ukrainian origin attending the Ukrainian Cultural Courses held every summer at the Soyuzivka, the UNA Estate, near Kerhonkson, New York.

Worthy of note are the projects of the UYL-NA Foundation.

They include—research and compilation of material for a Ukrainian Folk Dancing which is to be published under Foundation sponsorship; research and compilation for a series of publications on Ukrainian folk instruments, their construction and technique of playing (bandura, tymbali, and the like) compilation of material for a publication on Ukrainian holiday customs and foods; and the preparation of slides and film on Ukrainian folk costumes, Easter egg decorating, pottery and ceramics, wood carving.

Aside from the projects, the plans of the Foundation include:

The promotion of the establishment of Ukrainian language, history and music courses at various educational institutions; the augmenting the number and amount of scholarship being offered for those attending the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Soyuzivka and for students pursuing Ukrainian studies at various universities; the publishing of instructional material on traditional Ukrainian folk costumes; creating a center to disseminate accurate and objective information and material on topics pertaining to Ukraine and Ukrainian culture—this center would be specifically designed to serve mass communication media such as radio, television, film, and newspapers; giving grants to individuals active in the creation music and the dance.

(Send your Christmas gift to the UYL-NA Foundation, Inc. 2 East 79th Street, New York 21, N. Y.)

O. OLES—A FINE POET

Seventy-nine years ago yesterday, December 6, there was born a great Ukrainian poet, O. Oles, the pen name of Alexander Kandyba.

Like many of the modern writers, he was well educated and from 1903 on, he was considered as the most outstanding poet since Shevchenko. And yet, at no time could Oles have the appeal of such a man as Ivan Franko, the great Ukrainian poet, writer of short stories, novelettes, and novels, and a great Ukrainian patriot at that. For Oles with all his talent was still pitching his works on a level which was inaccessible to the average educated man, and he could be admired and understood in many cases only by a relatively small audience.

To get the background of the appearance of Oles, one has to consider the fact that at the close of the nineteenth century a new poetry spread over Europe. Directly or indirectly this traced its source to the French symbolists and decadents, to Verlaine and Mallarme and other writers of that period. Then came the influence of Maeterlinck, and the movement was in full course. However, as the movement with its emphasis on aestheticism and beauty and its frequent desire to shock the bourgeoisie spread among the Slavs, it gradually sought a philosophical basis for new development.

The new authors rapidly advanced the technique of poetry and, at the same time, they broadened the range of materials which were regarded as proper subjects. For a half a century there had been predominant a form of realism which conceived as within its scope only the contemporary lives of the people. It remained to go outside of the conventional and choose subjects from the entire field of recorded history. The great Ukrainian poetess, Lesya Ukrainka, had started this with dramas and sketches from the antique world. Even this was not not enough and, as the symbolistic movement expanded, the author flew from the earth to the heavens, to other planets, to imaginary scenes and they sought in all these areas that which they considered beauty in their imagination. Many schools of thought arose among the new artists and basking in the light of self-adulation, they cared little for the old-fashioned social motifs which had been instrumental in training the people for the last half-century. They cared little more this enthusiastic admiration of the great masses who were beginning to appreciate at long last the older writers and were content to read new and ever new interpretations of the old themes.

Ukrainian literature was no exception to the general rule, and around 1890 at the very end of the century the new movement made its appearance. It rapidly forced into the background the older writers. In the mean while life was changing and the symbolists and the decadents were being attacked on all sides. The champions of the old order had not spared even Franko for his

"Withered Leaves" and they were even more concerned with the vagaries of the still younger authors.

Yet it cannot be denied that with all their weaknesses, these new men were doing a great work in the adaptation of Ukrainian literature to world models. They were rapidly forcing the literature from narrow and almost provincial field to a world arena and in the beginning they cut themselves off from their less fortunate fellow men, the greater writers, once they had mastered the forms, steadily began a return to the world which they had formerly scorned. Yet that return was no mere repetition of that past, no slavish abjuring of ideas that they had formerly admired. It was rather a realization that literature did have other purposes than the purely photographic repetition of details of ethnography and social philosophy, that it could affect the readers by the exocitation of various moods, and could give them a deeper understanding of some phases of human psychology by the use of symbols more or less easy to penetrate than it could by plain matter of narration and bald statement. In other words there was again a conscious approach to that method of exposition which had been unconsciously present in the mind of Shevchenko.

It was about this time that Oles entered upon the scene. It was coupled with the rise of Ukrainian nationalism, and the stirrings of World War I, the collapse of the two empires of Russia and Austria-Hungary, the coming into being of the Ukrainian National Republic, its destruction by the Russian Bolsheviks and other national enemies of the Ukrainian people, and the final absorption in the course of years of entire Eastern Western, and Carpatho-Ukraine by Moscow.

During the period of World War I and the years following it, Oles continued his work, grouping together words of encouragement and lamentation, personal lyrics and poems with a definite content which had a real meaning for his countrymen. His moods varied with the political conditions. They were strong and cheerful when the outlook was hopeful. They were sad and depressed after moments of adversity, but he never lost hope and he never felt that his work in the service of social ideals bound the wings of his talent or interfered with the artistic value of his poems. When misfortune finally came to Ukraine, he withdrew to Galicia and then became one of that group which moved to Prague and from there he poured out his poems of despair, of the sadness of the emigre but always with the superb confidence that Ukraine would rise again and that her sons would some day be happy and free in their orbit.

In moments of encouragement he can sing:

I'll weep no more. My sorrow I will fetter In chains of strongest steel. My people are still burdened with their fetters

Their wounds their woes reveal And all my soul I show forth with their wounds

I'll sing no more. And nightly in the struggle The iron swords sing loud. The swords cut deep into the people's vitals And call a race uncowed Then let my sword Sing for me in strife.

Or again Oles with his eye upon nature and the same hope in his breast will sing:

Thou marvelous and wondrous night! Just yesterday a coverlet of snow sifting down.

And now today a change... so warm, and bright, With here and there a pushing upward from the frozen ground Know this: 'will be the same with man... Such miracles there be!... Upon a certain day Men everywhere, free and of equal rank shall stand And seize the visions dreamed along the way.

So too with his confidence in man's power to gain his goal by fighting and denying even the powers of nature that endeavor to stop him:

Make sport of us, ye winds, and mock us, thunder. Unswerving we tread a beckoning pathway. Our young breasts we raise to defy the wind's power, Thunder we deafen with paens of victory.

Only he wins his goal who, unmoved, presses forward, Who burns with passion that never consumes. Life's carpet spread out lures his youthful steps onward, The crown Death shall weave him immortally blooms.

More faith in our cause! Raise higher our banner! Tears, groans, and misgivings... begone from the fray! Life rides a winged charger, Spreading flowers on our way.

In some of his early poems, such as "Anxiety and Joy Embraced," Oles dwelt on that theme, which was so dear to the early symbolistic authors in European countries, that sorrow and joy are closely connected, that in nature the extremes meet and that it is the duty of the individual to embrace both as parts of the great existence of the universe. In moments of depression, he returns to the same theme with and almost pantheistic interpretation of nature as but an external manifestation of what is within the human heart.

Following the tastes of the day, Oles translated into Ukrainian Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

Oles belongs to the greatest masters of his people's but he can never be popular in the sense of a Shevchenko or Franko. He will always be a poet's poet, a man whose art requires sympathy and understanding. At times, in the height of national indignation or of national jubilation, he emerged from his cultured seclusion and his study of human moods to express something clear and definite.

Oles died during World War II, in 1943, shortly after learning that his son, also a fine poet and an archeologist, and a Ukrainian patriot, who had visited the USA before the war, was executed by the Nazis. He would, in all prob-

ability, suffered a similar fate if the Communists had caught up with him.

The recognition of Oles as a great poet by his people is a sign of the growing maturity of modern Ukrainian literature.

[Material drawn from "Ukrainian Literature" book by Prof. Clarence A. Manning, published under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association, and other sources. Oles' poetry translation is by Prof. Arthur Pruden Coleman]

U.N.A. Benefits to Non-Members

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association pays benefits to the beneficiaries of its deceased members. Many of these beneficiaries themselves are not members of the organization. We mention this because someone inquired recently whether it was required that a person be a UNA member in order to be named as a beneficiary.

About 500 UNA members die during the year, and these members may have thousands of beneficiaries. Although many leave the death benefits to their wives or husbands, many others have their children listed as beneficiaries. It is not unusual for a single death benefit to be paid to as many as eight children.

Not long ago we searched through the death records of a group of members and found that many of the beneficiaries were not members. There is nothing wrong about this, of course, since it is not required that a beneficiary must be a member; but we couldn't help wondering why so many of our people are not members, so we sent UNA literature to some of them. There was no response at all.

One would think that a recipient of a UNA death benefit check would show some interest in an organization his deceased parent helped to build. Our fathers and mothers, who joined the UNA as many as fifty years ago and who supported it and worked for it all that time, are now leaving this world at the rate of several hundred a year. The very least that we, their children, can do is to continue the great work they started, and the best way to do that is to become members ourselves.

The fact is that we all need insurance protection. How can any Ukrainian American turn his back on the UNA, an organization founded by his people for their and his protection, and seek protection in companies interested only in the business he can give them? Our young people are doing just that. And, what may be worse, they are also insuring their children in the commercial companies.

The UNA sorely needs the business that is slipping away. This organization is striving to be of service to all of the Ukrainian people, but it can't accomplish this worthy aim without the wholehearted cooperation of the people themselves.

We must admit we depend a lot on The Ukrainian Weekly to acquaint people with the facts concerning the Ukrainian National Association. We wish to stress the fact that the UNA needs new members to offset losses due to death, cash surrender, suspension, maturity, and the like, and the more the better. We urge our readers, particularly those who received benefits as beneficiaries, to think seriously about the UNA. Remember—the UNA is your organization, and it is at your service.

Recently... there have been signs of increased activity among churchgoers... Religion is not dying a natural death. On the contrary, here and there, there has been a revival of religion as a result of the slackening of our efforts in the struggle against it...

(Voprosy Filosofiyi—Questions of Philosophy—No. 5, 1957, page 223.)

THE NEW LOOK OF MOSCOW'S STRATEGY

[RELATIVE TO NATIONS DOMINATED BY IT]

By L. O. Ortynsky

(2)

In order to demonstrate its favorable attitude toward Asian nations, Moscow has softened the policy toward the Asian nations of the USSR. In this respect, the Congress of the educated classes of Uzbekistan, held in October 1956, was very significant. More than one thousand Uzbeks attended, with guests from Kazakhstan, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, and visiting delegates from Red China, North Korea, neutralist India and not-so-neutral Egypt. This Congress has all the earmarks of a special gesture of Moscow toward the Asian nations which had felt neglected by the 20th Congress and the faux pas was being atoned for by Moscow in this manner.

The struggle for national liberation and independence of the Afro-Asian nations, the emergence of an increasing number of national states on those continents, was not with-

out its due influence upon the enslaved nations and particularly upon the nations which lost their national independence after World War II and came under the domination of the Moscow center as so-called satellites. Mottos of national liberty and liberation from the all-embracing dictates of Moscow guided the events in Poland in October and the revolution in Hungary in November 1956. Poland and Hungary are examples of two different variations of the new look of Soviet policy directed to the same objective. Let us subject them to a brief analysis:

Since 1944 Soviet policy in Poland proceeded along the line of destruction of elements of Polish and infiltrated the country with its agents headed by Marshal Rokossovsky. Copying old tsarist practices toward the Poles, Soviet policy of the Stalin period made full use of terror and aimed at

strangling all Polish aspirations toward full use of terror and aimed at strangling all Polish aspirations toward independence. Attempts of suzerainty Poland totally under Russian Bolshevik imperialism were, however, unsuccessful. There came a movement of resistance of the whole nation and first of all of its educated classes, students and workers. The source of this resistance was, even in the case of Polish communists, Polish patriotism and hatred of Russian imperialism.

Under Stalin, the only recipe against last year's events in Poland would have been ordering out troops and a bloody vengeance upon the population. It is to be noted in passing that that Khrushchev did mass divisions on the Polish-Belorussian border, but he did not come to use them. To illustrate Khrushchev's attitude, I wish to refer to the following detail from his arrival in Warsaw: when he alighted from the plane and was approached by the Polish Minister of Defense, Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky, Khrushchev greeted him with the words: "You are no Marshal, you are a no-good" (actually a much

stronger word was used by Khrushchev, which it would not be polite here).

But being unable to contain Poland within her former status of enslavement with the aid of Bayonets, a new tactic was devised. In October last year, in the case of Poland, Khrushchev applied the second, after Yugoslavia, variation of Soviet strategy and, for the price of far-reaching concessions to Polish national aspirations, he preserved the unity of the Soviet Bloc. He managed to preserve it only thanks to the new strategy which is very elastic and ready to make concessions wherever it is necessary. Under pressure of the situation prevailing last year in Poland and confronted with the events in Hungary, Khrushchev gave the Poles greater concessions than those foreseen by the new look of Soviet strategy.

The new Soviet policy appeared in the reverse in Hungary. Here events taking place last year went too far to be able to save them with the Polish variant. Especially the fact that Prime Minister Nagy appealed to the United Nations and that there was a threat of Hungary making an escape out

of the Soviet Bloc, in order to preserve the entity of that Bloc it was necessary to apply Stalin's tool of ruthless terror. That is why Moscow made the Hungarian revolt appear as an intrigue of capitalist agents, covered the all-national uprising with propaganda and under its cloak proceeded to administer a blood-bath to Hungary.

The Hungarian revolution, as well as events in Poland, in addition to providing a clear illustration of the many-sidedness of the new Soviet strategy, also provides a good object lesson for strategists of anti-communist warfare. It teaches us that: 1. the Hungarian people and their heroic fighters fought against Russian imperialism and in the name of liberating their country from Moscow's alien rule; 2. they were not fighting for the restoration of the old social-economic order which prevailed in Hungary prior to 1939, but for a new social and economic order, for social and economic justice which can be defined as socialism in the broadest sense of the word.

Poland and Hungary are two extreme examples of the new Soviet strategy. In the case of

Poland, as has already been noted, Khrushchev was momentarily forced to make greater concessions than would be compatible with the preservation of unity of the Soviet Bloc. In the case of Hungary, circumstances forced him to apply a par excellence Stalinist policy. But the new Soviet policy does not subscribe to petrification either of a line of concessions, nor does it exclude a softening of a "hard course." Hence we observe in Poland a curtailment of freedoms granted last year, the magazine "Po Prostu" has been closed down, there is a purge within the party, and along the western border of Poland jamming stations are again being put to use to prevent listening to foreign broadcasts. The latest evidence of this course is the removal of Leszek Kolakowski, a heretic dangerous from the Moscow ideological viewpoint, who repudiates the Marxist dogma on historical determinism. In the case of Hungary, on the other hand, development go along the line of softening and liberalization of conditions within the country.

(To be continued)

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

U.Y.C. Bowling. By ALEXANDER F. DANKO. Last Sunday evening at 5:30 P.M., a fine turnout of Ukrainian "guys and gals" got together for an evening's bowling and fun at the Grand Central Bowling League on 40th Street...

The N.Y.C. Ukrainian Bowling group has set their next bowling date for the same Grand Central bowling lanes tomorrow, Sunday, December 8, at 5:30 P.M. We'd like to impress on all New York Ukrainians to drop by and have a fine time mixing with fellow Ukrainians...

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

UKRAINIAN CENTER KEGLERS SET SEASON HIGH SERIES MARK. By STEPHEN KURLAK. Playing against the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team in the matches held Friday, November 30th, the heavy-scoring Ukrainian Center quintet registered the season's highest three game series with a pinfall of 2,759...

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I came to the United States as an immigrant several years ago. I have been told that it is now possible for me to have my mother join me here, despite the fact that she suffers from tuberculosis. Is this correct, and if so, what is the procedure? Answer: Yes, your information is correct. A new law permits the immigration of close relatives—spouses, parents and minor children—who were previously ineligible...

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New Jersey U.Y.L. The N.J.-UYL held an outing to the UNA Resort Soyuzivka at Kerhonkson, N.Y. this past weekend and a great time was had by all. Tomorrow, Sunday, (Dec. 8), after the regular weekly bowling sessions, the N.J.-UYL will hold its annual elections...

UYL-NA Convention. When the very active New Jersey UYL put in its bid (the TEПEP MOЖHA OДEPЖATИ B ЗДA MORFOSA BEAUTY CREAM "GUARDIAN OF BEAUTY" проти шкіряних плям, прищів, веснянок і інших недомог шкіри. Уживати на ніч, щоб збудитися в повній красі. Вільність жінок завжди MORFOSA. Слоічок 2 oz — \$1.50

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