

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 UKRAÏНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY



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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

HRUSHEVSKY, ONE OF THE GREATEST UKRAINIANS, HONORED IN MEMORIAL EXERCISES HELD IN NEW YORK CITY

Last Sunday, December 22, Ukrainian Americans held exercises in their Ukrainian National Home auditorium in New York City, on Second Avenue, in memory of the late Prof. Michael Hrushevsky, the leading Ukrainian historian, whose authority has been widely recognized both in and outside his country, and who was head of the Ukrainian Central Council (Rada) of the Ukrainian National Republic which came into being on January 22, 1918.

Austrian empires, the former controlling the larger part of the Ukrainians. The Russian Imperial Government, while making no distinction between Great Russians and the Ukrainians with regard to their personal rights, privileges of civil and military services, and so on, denied the use of the Ukrainian language in schools and governmental offices, and even forbade the publication of books and newspapers in Ukrainian.

The situation was more involved in Austrian Galicia, due to the fact that Poles were allowed by the Austrian Government to control not only western, or Polish part of the province, but the whole of it. Eventually, a compromise was reached between the Poles and a group of Ukrainians, and as result which it was decided, in 1891, to establish a chair of the history of Eastern European, with special attention to Ukrainian history, at the University of Lviv. The chair was offered to Volodymyr Antonovich, then professor of history at the Kiev University. He did not choose to accept, referring to his advanced age, and recommended in his stead Michael Hrushevsky as one of his ablest students.

An Outline of Hrushevsky's Life and Accomplishments

As a historian, Prof. Hrushevsky, one of the most revered in the minds of Ukrainian scholars and patriots, was the author of a ten-volume History of Ukraine. It is a standard work on the subject. He worked on it throughout his entire life. Volume I appeared in 1898; the subsequent parts followed at intervals of a couple of years, and Volume IX in two parts in 1928-31. Volume X is said to have appeared posthumously. Leading European and American historians say it is the work of a great scholar, based upon exhaustive research, pervaded by the spirit of keen criticism, and displaying a wealth of information with regard not only to the history of the Ukrainian people but to the general period of the period as well.

We recall, when as a student of Ukrainian history, and as one, who spent hours upon hours in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library, to suddenly find in the eminent, American Historical Society Directory the mention of Hrushevsky and his works.

Hrushevsky succeeded in bringing his narrative down to the Hetmanism of Vyhovsky (1657-59). But when he was still of his work, he wrote a condensed Outline of a History of Ukraine to supply the reader of a manual of Ukrainian history and civilization. It was first published in Russian in 1904; there have been several editions since. In 1911 Hrushevsky published a popular one-volume Illustrated History of Ukraine in Ukrainian.

While deeply interested in the Ukrainian past, Hrushevsky was no less responsive to the realities of contemporary Ukraine. He compiled the spirit of a scholar with that of a political fighter. His whole life was closely interwoven with that of the Ukrainian nation, and the vicissitudes of his fortune are in a sense representative of the lot of Ukrainian intellectuals at large.

Hrushevsky was born September 29, 1866, in Kholm, a city in the northwestern corner of Ukraine, which was then known as the Government General of Warsaw, that is, Russian Poland. Thus his very birthplace was symbolic of the historical triangle of Russian, Poland and Ukraine.

At the time of his birth, the territory of Ukraine was divided between the Russian and

Hrushevsky had been graduated from Kiev University in 1890 and had devoted himself under Antonovich's guidance to extensive research in the field of Ukrainian history. He accepted without hesitation (1894). Hrushevsky's decision proved to be of great importance to both himself and the Ukrainian people.

Hrushevsky became sort of a living bridge between the Great, or eastern, Ukraine, then under the domination of Russia, and the smaller Ukraine, then under the rule of Austria, with Polish influences predominating. Both sides benefited by this contact. The intellectuals of Austrian Ukraine were apt to concentrate on their local problems, since most of them were out of immediate touch with the larger portion of their nation. On the other hand, they had better chances of political training since Austria was a country of constitutional government, limited though it was.

With his background of a native of great Ukraine and the political opportunities of a resident of Western Ukraine was now open to him. Hrushevsky became before long one of the leading men in the Ukrainian movement. In 1897 he was elected president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (which was then the center of Ukrainian cultural life. The publications of the society contributed immensely to promoting research in Ukrainian history and culture. Among other materials the society published many volumes of important historical documents under Hrushevsky's editorship.

Following the Russian revolution of 1905, more liberal policies were inaugurated in the Russian empire and a limited constitutional regime was established. Restrictions on Ukrainian publications were revoked, and Hrushevsky now decided to come back to Kiev to promote the national movement in Great Ukraine. During the following decade, he spent part of his time in Kiev and part in Lviv, attempting to bring the two Ukrainian groups together.

When the World War broke out in 1914, Hrushevsky was spending his vacation in a summer resort in the Carpathian Mountains. He first went to Vienna, but later decided to make his way to Kiev. By that time the Russian Government had already suspected the Uk-

rainian leaders in Galicia of pro-German inclinations, which suspicions, to be sure, were unfounded, for the Ukrainians wanted no part of either Russia, Austria, Poland and Germany, but just wanted to become free and independent. Upon his return to Kiev, Hrushevsky was arrested and deported to the town of Simbirsk on the Volga River. At that juncture, however, the Russian Academy of Sciences intervened in his favor, and he was allowed to continue his research work in the Moscow archives.

When the Russian revolution began in March, 1917, Hrushevsky immediately made for Kiev, and plunged headlong into politics. The Ukrainian National Council (Rada) was organized in Kiev and Hrushevsky was elected its first president.

The so-called Provisional Government, which established itself in Petrograd under Alexander Kerensky, hesitated to confirm the Ukrainian autonomy before the convocation of an "All-Russian Constituent Assembly."

Struggling desperately to maintain its equilibrium in the midst of war and revolution, with the hopeless deterioration of economic conditions, the Russian Provisional Government was unable to stop the rapid ascendancy of the communist movement, and in November, 1917, Lenin and Trotsky seized power in Petrograd—now known as Leningrad, and, in earlier times, St. Petersburg.

The Ukrainian Rada answered by the declaration of independence of Ukraine. The Bolsheviks did not recognize the independence of the Ukrainian National Republic, however, and set up a Communist regime of their own for Ukraine. The Rada appealed to the Central Powers for aid on February 9, 1918, a treaty was concluded at Brest-Litovsk between the Ukrainian Republic and the Central Powers. While the latter were at the same time negotiating with the Soviet Government and put the recognition of Ukrainian independence as a prerequisite for peace. Soviet Russian troops entered Kiev. In fires, which broke out in the city, Hrushevsky's house with its invaluable library was burned among other buildings.

Following the signature of the peace treaty at Brest-Litovsk, German troops were sent to Ukraine to rid of the Bolsheviks. The Rada Government was restored and Hrushevsky once more accepted the presidency. After awhile, however, the Germans withdrew their support from the Rada Government; General Skoropadsky became the head of the new government with the historic title of Hetman. Eventually, on December 19, 1918, to be exact, Skoropadsky's regime was overthrown by the opposition, headed by a Directory, with Volodymyr Vinnichenko and Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Republic's armies, Simon Petlura. Once more the Republic set out to preserve its independence, only, in the long end, to finally fall, due to the pressure of too many national enemies.

Hrushevsky left the country for Prague and Vienna. He decided to give up his political leadership and to return to his scholarly work. Meanwhile Ukraine went through the horrors of its war for independence, and was finally controlled by the Soviets. It became one of the constituent "republics" at the formation of the Soviet Union in 1923.

The next year the Ukrainian Academy of Science invited him to return to Kiev. The

Synod of Ukrainian Orthodox Church Held

A three day Holy Synod, held recently, of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, was held at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Fullerton and Catsauqua Avenue, Allentown, Pa., reports Very Rev. Fr. Demetrius Sawka of that church.

The Holy Synod was headed by His Excellency Most Rev. Archbishop Bohdan, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, Canada, South America and Europe and attended by His Excellency Archbishop Germanos of the Greek Orthodox Church as representative of the Oecumenic Patriarch of Constantinople, by His Excellency Metropolitan Andreas of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and by His Excellency Bishop Orestes of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

A special Conference of the Clergy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, Canada, South America and Europe preceded the Holy Synod proper Friday morning, October 4, 1957. Both the Clergy and the lay Delegates from all over the USA, Canada, South America and Europe resolved unanimously many current problems of their Church amid great enthusiasm.

Telegrams and letters with greetings to the Holy Synod were received, including one from President Eisenhower.

"KIEV UKRAINE" RADIO ANNOUNCES UKRAINE'S PRODUCTION FIGURES

Radio Kiev radio station, that of Kiev, capital of Ukraine, announced last week that Soviet Ukraine produces 48.1 per cent of coal, 32.3 per cent of tractors, 51.3 per cent of sugar beets, 20.1 per cent of cement, and 72 per cent of powder sugar, of the Soviet Union.

Per capita production of coal, according to Radio Kiev, is 3,442 ng. and per capita of sugar is 78 kilograms.

The broadcast noted that the USA corresponding figures are 662 kg. and 12 kg.

Soviet Soviet Government was ready to grant him the necessary permission and promised him the opportunity to pursue his scientific work on the condition that he refrain from political activity. For several years the government did not interfere with his work. While busy with the writing of his History of Ukraine, he also published, in 1923-26, a five-volume history of Ukrainian Literature. Meanwhile the so-called period of the NEP (New Economic Policy) came to close, and a new drive of militant communism was started in both in Russian and in Ukraine. Pressure was exerted on Hrushevsky to make him join the Marxist group of historians, and since he refused to do so, a violent campaign was opened up against him in the Soviet press.

In 1930, Hrushevsky was arrested and interned in a small town near Moscow. There he spent four years, under strict police supervision, denied any facilities for research and forbidden to correspond with his friends. His health was broken and he was growing blind. Finally, the Moscow authorities agreed to send him to a home for Soviet scholars, in Kislovodsk, on November 26, 1934. His body was brought to Kiev and buried there at state expense with impressive solemnity.

And thus there passed away a great Ukrainian scholar, patriot and leader, a victim of Soviet Russian persecution.

Ukrainian Congress Committee Dispatched Message to President Eisenhower at the NATO Conference in Paris

The nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America dispatched a special message to President Dwight D. Eisenhower while he was attending last week's conference of NATO in Paris. It was signed by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University, chairman of the UCCA.

The UCCA message to the President said it and its branches and membership throughout the country "are greatly heartened by your rapid recovery and by the consequent fact that you are assuming the leadership of our delegation at the NATO conference. Your inspiring presence at this conference is undoubtedly a source of tremendous encouragement to all the peoples of Europe."

The message stated that the UCCA is deeply confident that the best interests of the United States and its many allies in this formal alliance will be served in the economic, military, scientific and technological spheres. "Like most other Americans, we look forward to the general strengthening of NATO as a defense mechanism against the threats of Russian Communist imperialism. However, in our reasoned judgment, this alone will not be an adequate answer to the Sputnik and its psycho-political implications, nor will it insure the interests of world freedom and the future of our Nation.

"Only with breadth of perspective, viewing the things in their rationally ordered places, and with depth of moral courage and will, accomplishing those deeds which our reason determines must be done, can we meet the Communist Russian challenge. Only by these agencies can we extricate ourselves from the mire of piecemeal adjustments, recurring frustrations, and unimaginative measures of passive reaction. We are strongly convinced that by these fundamental means of outlook the successive Moscow-created or Soviet-fanned tensions in the Free World be successfully converted into end-

less tensions into Moscow's far-flung empire. For us and other countless Americans it is evident that we can never gain in this protracted struggle against the Russian Communist imperialism by having to fight politically and psychologically on this side of the Iron Curtain."

The UCCA message then made certain recommendations. Listed among them are the following:

- 1. A maximum reinforcement of the containment base of America's policy of liberation.
2. A concentration of NATO with the Baghdad Powers. SE-

Dushnyck Appears On Georgetown University TV Forum Program

Last Sunday, December 22, the Georgetown University Forum, of Washington, D. C., televised a discussion on the subject of Moscow's Policies in Satellite Europe. It was on DuPont, Channel 5, from 1:00 to 1:30 P.M., EST.

Of the three speakers was Walter Dushnyck of New York City, former staff member of "America," Catholic Relief Services, and editor of The Ukrainian Bulletin, published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The two other speakers were Mr. Slobodan Drashkovich, author of "Tito: Moscow's Trojan Horse," and Dr. Tibor Kerekes, director of the Institute for Ethnic Studies, Georgetown University. Moderator was Matthew Warren.

TO, and Free World Allies in the Far East. "A powerful defensive ring around the Russian Communist Empire should be pressed and speedily realized. Because of unprecedented Russian Communist penetration in the Middle East, the United States should formally join the Middle East Treaty Organization. There is no reason whatsoever for us to be concerned about Moscow's expected 'encirclement' propaganda. Such propaganda has no meaning for the captive non-Russian nations and peoples in the Communist Empire. On the contrary, this encirclement of strength is a basis for sustained faith among these captives in that the future will not and cannot belong to messianic Russians."

3. A proposal for combined endeavors through the United Nations on capital development projects and technical assistance for the undeveloped countries in Asia and Africa. "Our delegations should resist all attempts to create a NATO financial pool for this purpose. Instead, for maximum benefit, we should advocate U.N. undertakings in this respect. One of the greatest of American world leadership is its opposition to colonialism. It bears no stigma of past colonialism. Its standard of national self-determination and independence is revered everywhere, especially today among the captive nations in and outside the Soviet Union."

4. A systematic build-up of the most basic deterrent against Russian Communist expansionism, namely, the resistance of all captive non-Russian nations and peoples to Moscow. "This calls for a full reaffirmation of our standard of national self-determination. It means an intent to implement our policy of liberation... The time is more urgent now than ever before to undertake a winning campaign in psycho-political warfare on the terrain of the enemy, which means not only in the so-called satellite area but, in fact, more importantly, in the broad non-Russian periphery of the USSR. The paramount problem of these nations is the same now confronting the nations of the Free World, i.e. national independence, its recovery and its preservation. To depend on the notion of evolution within the Communist Empire is a product of wishful thinking, not one of clear and perspective thinking."

The UCCA message expressed the earnest hope that these "views will gain expression through the various avenues open to our (USA) delegation in this conference."

Best Wishes Sent to President Eisenhower by Conference of Americans of Eastern European Descent on Eve of NATO Conference

The Conference of Americans of Central Eastern European Descent, one of whose executive members is Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, dispatched on December 10th last the following telegram to President Dwight D. Eisenhower:

The Conference of Americans of Central Eastern European Descent delighted to hear that you are going to Paris Mr. President to represent our country at the NATO Conference, would like to bring to your attention the following points near to the hearts of the Americans of Albanian, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian and Ukrainian descent.

We believe that peace and freedom are indivisible. Peace cannot be bought by accepting the finality of successful Soviet aggression and conquest and must be won by widening the area of freedom and putting an end to the division of Europe.

A year ago in December 1956 NATO approved the declaration of policy for Eastern Europe which stated that: (1) Eastern Europe has the right to self-determination and self-government; (2) the political order in Eastern Europe should be based on national independence, sovereignty and a ban on imperialistic subjugation; (3) Eastern Europe should decide for itself the social order it prefers; (4) there should be no military or economic or political threats to the internal developments of the nations of Eastern Europe; (5) the human rights of the Eastern European peoples should be inviolable.

We respectfully suggest that the heads of Governments of the NATO powers should avail themselves of their meeting in Paris to agree upon a policy designed to assure the effective implementation of those principles.

We trust that you Mr. President will endeavor to establish a firm and unified policy in relation to the Central Eastern European problem designed to restore freedom and independ-

ence to the captive European nations and thus to secure the survival of Europe.

We believe that the free nations should agree to bring that problem before the General Assembly of the United Nations and to pursue it firmly at all international conferences and negotiations.

The Hungarian events proved that the captive nations would be capable of overthrowing the communist regimes provided the Soviet Union is deterred from intervening in support of its stooges. If the spirit of the captive nations is not strengthened by the determination of the free world to win the struggle between freedom and slavery, no further attempts to overthrow the imposed Communist regimes are to be expected. To weaken the morale of the captive peoples whose resistance throughout the post-war period has been an important deterrent to Soviet aggression against Western Europe could have the disastrous effect of turning the captive nations from liabilities into assets to Soviet aggressive plans. We see that danger in the artificial distinction between the problem of the reunification of Germany and the restoration of freedom and independence to the captive nations and in entering into any security pacts with the Soviet Union while the problem of the captive nations remains unsolved.

We believe that faced with the threat of Communist aggression the free world should close its ranks and strengthen its defenses. It is submitted that to render the defense of Europe less dependent on U.S. retaliatory power, it is essential to deny to the only potential aggressor the use of its present forward bases in Central Europe, by putting an end to the unnatural division of the old continent. This lends the greatest urgency to the problem of helping the captive nations to recover their freedom and independence.

We believe that the long range aim of the free world must be the victory of freedom in all countries taken over by Communism, otherwise freedom in our own country will not be secure.

Plans Laid For Forthcoming UYL-NA Sports Rally

Designated officials of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America met last week with representatives of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association Youth League of Scranton to formulate plans for the forthcoming UYL-NA Sports Rally to be held in Scranton May 9, 10, 11, 1958.

Representing the national UYL-NA were Alexander Pronchik, Adviser, Walter Bodnar, vice president and Joseph Yaworsky, Sports Director. Sitting in on the sessions for the UWA Youth League were Edward Popil, Walter Dutchak, Ted Taci, Ben Kucy, Joseph Andrews, Michael Rozelsky Jr., and Jerry Pronko.

Discussions about the bowling tournament, and the basketball tournament were held, and it was decided that two bowling lanes be secured for the influx of teams that would be

expected to enter the tourney. Two basketball courts will also be available with one at Central High School and the other the Center gym.

Bowling applications will soon be in the mail and all teams wishing to enter the tournament are asked to mail back their applications as soon as possible.

Other events, to be held at the Rally were brought up for discussion with the possibility of a swim meet at the Center pool and ping pong tournament to be held.

PROF. J. B. RUDNYCKYJ HEADS UYAN IN CANADA

WINNIPEG.—Prof. J. B. Rudnyckyj, Chairman of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, has been recently elected Head of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences—UYAN of Canada. Prof. Rudnyckyj succeeds the late UYAN President Prof. L. Bileckyj who died in 1955.

The new Presidency was officially announced in Winnipeg at the UYAN Executive Meeting on Dec. 20th by the Chairman of the Nominating Committee Dr. M. I. Mandryka.

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New Year's Resolutions

On New Year's Eve, it is the traditional custom to make a number of resolutions for the coming New Year. This time is that of 1958.

As individuals, we will resolve to re-dedicate ourselves to keep to the resolutions which we made on New Year's Eve a year ago on that date. With God's assistance, we shall try to observe them in better fashion during this coming year.

We shall strive to live up to the precepts set up by Jesus Christ. They are wonderful ones, that have survived through centuries upon centuries. There have been, in the past twenty centuries, great conquerors on the Europe-Asiatic continent. There was the Ghinghis Khan, who with his wild hordes, mounted on horses with a piece of meat under the saddle, who practically conquered most of Asia, and then swept into Eastern Europe, with Ukraine, of course, his first ravaging stopping place. There were the Attilas, the Hannibals, the Caesars and the Charlamagnes, the story of whom is too well known to be told here. And there was the Napoleon Bonaparte, an ordinary Corsican in his early age, who through his personal magnetism and superb military leadership raised great armies, conquered in his brilliantly led campaigns, with the aid of his Marshals, Ney and others, most of Europe, who ruined Moscow, but, unfortunately, not subsequent, as previous the Russian domination of Ukrainian and other Russian enslaved nations. Then, of course, there came other tyrants, Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, and now Khrushchev.

All of them have left their imprint on the history of mankind. And that imprint has been a very bloody indeed, representing millions upon millions of lives lost, and of cruelties coupled with human resistance to all in a manner which staggers one's imagination.

Yet all these mighty men do not occupy our minds these days, during Christmas time and on this coming New Year's Eve, January 1st, according to the new Gregorian calendar, the Ukrainian Christmas on January 7th, according to the olden Julian Calendar, and the Ukrainian New Year's Day, celebrated two weeks hence.

What does particularly occupy our minds is that Jesus needed not any hordes or armies to conquer the world. The mighty men in history, the conquerors, are a thing of the past, and what they achieved, for the good or for the worse, have lost their importance.

But the gentle words of Jesus, which asked of man only that he treats his brother as himself, has a power that grows with the years.

And so, in the Spirit of Christ, on this coming New Year's Eve, next Tuesday night, let us make a number of resolutions, as do from those pertaining to our personal selves, but those others which will help our fellow-men.

First of all, give as much as possible to various charities, such as those conducted by our churches. They are doing very much to help the needy, and, often, the unwanted. Our Ukrainian churches, also require funds for rebuilding and expansion. The Ukrainian Catholic churches especially need our help for their parochial schools, their seminaries and colleges, wherein the pupils and students get to know better the Ukrainian language, culture and history. Support them all at every possible opportunity, morally and materially, throughout the coming new year.

Such support is needed, too, by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Since its founding seventeen years ago, in 1940, it has done, what may be called, a good job, not only in the service of the interests of our USA, but also for the benefit of the Ukrainian national movement. This it has done by its publication of the Ukrainian Quarterly magazine and its Ukrainian Bulletin. These publications, down through these years, have been circulated not only in America but throughout other countries as well, and have helped to acquaint scholars, statesmen, and the public in general with the essential facts of the Ukrainian struggle for national freedom, and, thereby, they have won many a friend for the noble Ukrainian Cause.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has also been successful in the pursuit of its aims by the representations made by its representatives, in person or through formal memorandums and communications, at the United Nations, beginning with the San Francisco Conference and then at the UN headquarters in New York City, the Paris Peace Conference, and then throughout these years in Washington, D.C.

So, make a resolution this coming New Year's Eve to steadily support the UCCA, by sending in donations to the Ukrainian National Fund.

Give similar support, by contributing during the coming Ukrainian Christmas Season to the "Koliada Fund" of the nationally representative United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. The achievements of this great organization, in helping to bring over here thousands upon thousands of Ukrainian displaced persons, victims of the last war, and in giving aid and succor to them while they were still in Europe, and in giving similar aid and succor to those of them who are still in Europe, the "hard core," constitutes one of the most brilliant chapters in the story which might well be entitled, the Spirit of Ukrainian Charity, that of the good Ukrainian Samaritan.

Then there are a couple of other good resolutions that should be made.

One is: to do everything possible to make the Ukrainian National Association—which essentially has always been the bedrock of Ukrainian American progress in every field possible, and whose accomplishments cannot be matched by any other organization of its kind—greater in membership and more flourishing than ever. Become a more and more active member in it, and go out into the field, so to speak, and gain new members for it.

And as far as our Ukrainian American youth activities are concerned, a definitely firm resolution should be made—not so much by the veterans, the "oldsters," of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, and the Ukrainian Orthodox League, and their affiliated locals, but by the truly young persons—to set for themselves a deadline, which each by his own skill and capacity, will make our Ukrainian youth organizations truly working, and not desultory ones, between the annual conventions.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY AND READ THE "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY!"

THE NATO CONFERENCE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The present NATO Conference in Paris without doubt is the most important meeting that the free world has had since the ending of World War II when the ill-fated meetings of President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Stalin made decisions that were fair on paper but gave the Russian Communists the opportunity to extend their control over a large part of East Central Europe. Here we had the heads of fifteen states who met together to discuss the next step in the organization of the free world diplomatically, economically and militarily. What would it amount to?

The Conference opened quietly with the speeches of the heads of states. Nothing sensational happened and it could have. The assembled statesmen could have made it clear that they were out to take the offensive against Moscow and liberate now the nations oppressed by Moscow both within and without the USSR. They could have made it clear that the United Nations had become a mere sounding board for Russian Soviet propaganda and they were determined to stop it at all costs. Nothing of the sort happened and it is very unlikely that the Conference will accomplish little more than the passing of a few innocuous resolutions unanimously which will disappoint patriots and intelligent people in all fifteen countries but which will offer Khrushchev and Bulganin the opportunity for more notes and propaganda against the imperialistic, war-mongering militarists of the West and their plots against the "peace-loving people's democracies" suffering under the iron rod of Moscow "kindness and philanthropy." It is even scarcely possible that one or more of the nations represented would bolt and withdraw from the organization. Modern conferences rarely end that way.

Was the Conference then nothing but a costly toy developed to satisfy personal egotism and national pride? Cynics may well believe this as they hear and read about the formal meetings, state dinners and receptions but they are as wrong as those perfectionists who expect a new world to be produced over night.

In the old days when kings ruled and all kings were related or at most royalty was divided into a Catholic and a Protestant royal family, regardless of nationality, some royal birth, marriage, anniversary or death called for the meeting of the monarchs and while their Majesties were being royally entertained, their leading official or unofficial representatives could work out quietly a coordination of the policy that their Majesties were going to pursue in the immediate future. At times these involved even a declaration of war which took place in due course for ostensibly very different reasons.

All that went out with democracy. The League of Nations and now the United Nations were formed to provide for permanent meetings of the best minds. Both failed in that goal largely because the Russian Communists have always treated agreements at the basis not of peace but of further acts of aggression.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization came into being to put a stop to Soviet military aggression in Europe and to provide a cover for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II and it succeeded for a number of years. The obvious defects of the European economy have been partially solved by other international organizations.

In the meanwhile within NATO disruptive forces have appeared. Some of these are frankly Communists in origin. Some spring from a vague idealism which refuses to compress the facts of life in the name of some thing higher. Some are the results of a neutralism which looks only to conditions in a given country and does not wish to consider these in their relations to other lands or groups of lands. But there are real problems which have arisen since NATO was formed. There is the surprising but long overlooked development of Russian scientific development as shown by Sputniks and missiles. There is the Soviet appearance in the Middle East pouring oil on the fires of an aroused Arab nationalism. There is the sudden flare-up in north Africa which has involved France in an apparently endless war and weakened its contributions to the NATO forces. There are the overpublicized American fiascos in missiles and space satellites.

All these and many more require a meeting where the important statesmen can be present in one place in person and by direct word of mouth can formulate new policies which they can more or less fully note down and take home for further study as they relate to their own countries' roles in the organization of the free world for the future. The full results of the Conference private deliberations will be known, whatever the announcements and communiques only after a number of months.

It is now pretty generally recognized by thinking people that Europe or some part must find new methods of cooperation for both peace and war and also new methods for coordinating the free nations with the traditional Christian culture with Asia and Africa. The old pattern of colonialism is frankly outmoded and is advocated only by the exponents of the Russian monolithic rule in the Kremlin. For Nikita Khrushchev can dictate to his satellites almost as Stalin did and compel action. Yet the hope that the newly established states in Asia and Africa would immediately bear their

To the Twentieth Anniversary of UNA Convntion Representation

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

B. I. Antonych (1909-1937): "THE GREEN ELEGY" (Zelena Elehiya)

So many days have gone by; sheets of forgetfulness have covered them.

Today there's a different world, maybe the mark remained. Once in a while I take out the old dusty scribbles with poems, locked in a bookcase for years. Yes, that was long ago.

Our highschool stood on the slope of the small summit. The yellow path led straight to the stream below. In autumn the curly day, came on the rain from the mountains. The fog lay everywhere; dry underbrush seemed to crack in our ears.

In gray dreaminess the blackened buildings stooped cat-like, And heavily bent their rusty-shingled tops. The street was covered with dirt, like moss, unwashed for ages. Drooping from weariness and age the chimney was like the metal of a pipe.

The river in the valley was exhaling coolness. The fragrance of the water floated, reminding of the mountains and the forest.

On a spring day filled with summer's warmth, among the muddy waves from under the icy covering emerged Taking with the icebergs my first yet childish dreams.

The sky's arc and the yellow school garden's rombus, The fence of wide logs, a few green pines.

A party of small Sioux in zealous play and battle, The shadow parallel to the trees, across from the fence.

The lost ray sneakingly ransacked the corridors The sun's bright smile seldom fell into the depth.

Silently spring looked into the misty transparent windows. In the heart sang spring more beautiful than this behind the panes.

Lvivi, 1931.

(Translated by J. B. Rudnycky, University of Manitoba. Recited for the first time at the Classics Club, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., April 17th, 1957.)

share of advancing human liberty and unity has also gone glimmering as the NATO countries confront their own problems in other continents as well as in Europe.

Each end of the NATO alliance has its own problems. There is the Scandinavian traditional avoidance of war in the north. There is the angry dispute of Greece and Turkey over Cyprus in the south and their common feud with Great Britain because she still holds the island. There is the problem of a divided Germany and France smarting over the loss of much of her colonial empire.

Alliances have a way of disintegrating, know that they are faced with a period of calm or a new menace. We need only mention the Little Entente organized to prevent Hungary revisionism. When Czechoslovakia was faced by Nazi demands, both Yugoslavia and Romania found reasons for not acting, although they knew that were next on Hitler's schedule despite his promises. The population of all the NATO countries, except the Communists, know that they are on Khrushchev's schedule, however he talks, but they want to believe his words and make the NATO also a question of words.

It is the mission of the present Confidence to revamp the alliance and make it efficient as the next step in the ordered defence and progress of the Western world as well as its increasing unification. It must find the way of imparting new

emphases, new methods. What cannot be done in a series of communiques, the standard conclusion of a Conference. Whether it is done or not will depend upon the progress that is made in the next months on neutralizing in the progress that is made in the next months on neutralizing in the NATO countries and elsewhere the new line of Communist propaganda. We might have wished for a clear denunciation and defiance of that in ringing and definite action to depend the freedom of Ukraine and the other oppressed nations but we must be satisfied if the results of the Conference show that basic progress has been made in all or a majority of the fields of human life toward strengthening the free world and its morale and thus bringing the time nearer when the Kremlin will be obliged to allow human liberty to enter its guarded frontiers.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

The fight for freedom, our way of life and world peace must be won in the minds of men. The United States is too often misunderstood abroad and its aims and its aims and policies distorted by hostile propaganda. It's essential, therefore, that the truth about our country and its way of life be made known. Let's use our letters to spread the truth about America, overcome hostile propaganda, and promote understanding and good-will.

THE NEW LOOK OF MOSCOW'S STRATEGY

(RELATIVE TO NATIONS DOMINATED BY IT)

By L. O. ORTYNSKY

(5)

Exposure by the Ukrainian underground of the essence of the communist distastorship and of the nature of its rulers, disclosure of divergencies between theory and practice and simultaneous posing of positive and progressive aims of the struggle for national and social liberation, these are the obviously apparent elements which even today undermine the Soviet empire and its satellites.

While on this subject, I wish to take the liberty and spend a moment or two on the following subject: some circles in the West have been making attempts to charge the Ukrainian movement with a feeling of hainian people and their liberation and even with chauvinism. In this matter, the most competent clarification is provided by an appeal which was distributed throughout Ukraine and Russia in the early nineties, over the signature of the High Command of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army:

"The Ukrainian liberation

underground is fighting against Moscow-Bolshevik imperialists, that is against those elements of the Russian and of all other nationalities which, relying on Moscow as the center of their empire, are realizing their deeply anti-popular policy of national oppression and exploitation of Ukraine. We are in no wise fighting against the Russian people or the Russian popular masses. We nurture a sincere sympathy for the Russian people and Russian popular masses which have been ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by tsarism and are now oppressed and exploited by the Bolshevik imperialists. The Ukrainian people, fighting for their national independence, desire to live in sincere friendship and cooperation with their neighbors, the Russian people.

Moscow-Bolshevik imperialists and colonizers are, in our estimation, first of all the leaders of CPSU, regardless of national or social origin, who dream of world conquest by means of enslavement of peo-

ples and nations. We include among them also those elements which serve the Bolshevik regime for the sake of material comforts, honors and personal careers, or which become tools of enslavement and oppression."

The Ukrainian liberation movement makes a very clear distinction between the Russian people and Russian imperialism and it is fighting only the latter. On the other hand, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that today Moscow is using the Russian people, the Russian language and Russian culture as tools for the enslavement of other nations, and that a policy of Russification is being practiced. We have not the least doubt about it that the Russian people as a whole bear no responsibility for its clique of imperialists, just as the whole German people could not be found guilty for the policy of Hitler. It is a fact, however, that while the Russian people are suffering from economic and social hardships at the hands of the regime, the Ukrainian and other non-Russian nations are additionally persecuted nationally and are being Russified.

After 1952 there began in Ukraine a mass movement of resistance of the people in all sectors of life, particularly in the form of passive sabotage on collective farms and in fac-

tories, absenteeism, higher wage demands, premium wages, etcetera. Along with this, especially since 1954, the people began to isolate themselves from the imposed administration and slowly rid themselves of the fear of the MVD and MGB terror. The people started to hide within a shell as to thoughts, but made common effort to better their social and living conditions.

At that time the active struggle was centered in the concentration camps of the USSR, that is slave labor camps with horrible conditions for the prisoners, most of whom had been sentenced for direct or indirect participation in the underground struggle. Thus, as early as the fall of 1932, while Stalin was still living, the first open strike of prisoners erupted in the Karaganda concentration camp system, organized by former members and soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Soon these strikes spread in the form of local riots throughout nearly all camps, and, for example in Vorkuta, they erupted three times. Moscow attempted to quell the strikes with mass executions of prisoners, but when this proved ineffective and more prisoners joined the strikes of all nationalities, including the Russians, Moscow announced an amnesty and in 1951 began re-

leasing prisoners sentenced to 10 years. The prisoners' basic demands as to improvement of living conditions were also met. It can be assumed that as of today, about 60 per cent of the prisoners have been released. But most of them have stayed in Siberia in the category of so-called special settlers, while a minority, particularly women and the elderly, have come back to their homes.

It should be noted that during the Polish riots and Hungarian revolution many arrests were made in Ukraine among students in Kiev and Lviv, and some released prisoners were rearrested and sent to Siberia. The activities of the Ukrainian underground can be attested to by the following report recently published in the New York Times (Associated Press, October 26, 1957): "Four men described as bourgeois nationalist bandits have been sentenced to death before the firing squads on a charge of killing four hundred communists in the Ukrainian region of Rovno ablant from 1944 to 1949."

All these liberation processes and active fighting could not remain without repercussion upon Moscow's policies. Moscow had a choice: (a) either to embark upon mass terror and strangulation of resistance with all accompanying concessions at a time when it

less than 75 members, for the purpose of representation at the convention, may unite with another branch also having less than 75 members and if, when combined, the aggregate membership of the two branches shall be 75; they shall have the right to elect one delegate with one vote. If, however, the combined membership of the two branches shall be 76 or more members, they shall be entitled to the election of one delegate with two votes. Unless otherwise agreed by the mutual consent of both branches, the branch having the lesser number of members, the alternate. The purpose of publishing the list is to give the branches involved the opportunity to contact each other and arrange for the unification of branches for the purpose of representation at the convention.

From the foregoing it can be seen that, even though a branch may not be qualified to elect its delegate, it still has the opportunity to be represented at the convention by contacting another unqualified branch and arranging the set-up described; the delegate thus elected will represent both branches.

A nice thing about the past four or five conventions is the fact that the American-born generation was represented by large delegations. The 23rd Convention, held in Washington, D. C., May 30-June 5, 1954, was a truly great affair, addressed by 14 US Senators and Congressmen as well as other VIPs. About 25% of the delegates were of the American-born generation and, today, some of them are serving as UNA Supreme Officers.

It would be nice if, once again, the youth is well represented at a UNA convention. Since many of the branches with less than 75 members are youth branches, we urge them to combine for the purpose of representation at the fourth coming and important convention of our great organization.

Immigration and Naturalization

Question: I am an American citizen, having been born in the United States, but intend to marry an alien and thereafter live in my husband's country. Will I lose my American citizenship by doing this?

Answer: No, you will not lose your American citizenship by marrying an alien, or by living abroad. If you wish to retain your American citizenship, however, you must be careful not to commit any of the acts which would result in its loss, such as voting in a political election in a foreign state, taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign state, or being naturalized in a foreign state.

No American citizen loses his or her citizenship by marrying

an alien. Living abroad, however, is a different matter. Here a different rule applies to native born and naturalized citizens. Prolonged residence abroad does not affect the citizenship of a native born citizen. You are consequently in no danger of losing your American citizenship by residence abroad.

This is not true, however, of a naturalized citizen. With some exceptions for special circumstances, if a naturalized citizen resides continuously for five years in any foreign country or for three years in the foreign country in which he was born, or of which he was formerly a national, he will lose his American citizenship.

was Moscow's aim to gain the favor of Afro-Asian nations under the motto of national liberation, or (b) to make partial concessions—both in the social and national aspect. The collective leadership headed by Khrushchev took the second alternative: among the maneuvers made by Khrushchev and designed to save the empire were: 1. decentralization of planning and management of agriculture with some concessions to the peasants; 2. decentralization of management of industry, the judiciary and culture and broadening the powers of Union Republics begun with the February, 1954 Uleungui; 3. amnesty for concentration camp prisoners and progressive abolition of slave labor; 4. the so-called "thaw" which permitted criticism to a certain extent and found expression in literature and particularly in Ilya Threnburg's novel "The Thaw" (which apparently with Khrushchev's go-ahead signal, predicted the down-grading of Stalin), and finally, the recent novel by V. Duditsvet "Not By Bread Alone"; 5. bringing into the Central Committee and its Presidium of a far greater number of leaders from national Communist parties and a significant increase of the number of Ukrainians and other non-Russians in executive positions in Moscow. (To be concl.)

A CHRISTMAS MEMORY

My earliest recollection of Ukrainian Christmas was that when I was just a child, some five years in age. I had been born in Newark, N. J. But my parents brought me to their home village, Birki Veliki, a village near the city of Ternopil, Western Ukraine, then part of the Austria-Hungary Empire, later under Polish and now under Soviet Russian misrule.

It was a beautiful village, and our cottage was even more beautiful. It was built by my grandfather, who, incidentally, built the Ukrainian Catholic church for that Ukrainian community, and a fine piece of architecture it was. Whether it exists now, I do not know. The cottage was straw-thatched, and solidly built. Adding to its protection on that Christmas Eve against the snow, winds and icy cold winter of the Ukraine (incidentally, the cold was so bad that I could see sparrows perched on the trees drop dead to the earth, frozen stiff) were trussed up by bunches of straws lining the walls of the cottage.

The cottage was situated on a rise, at a dead end road. Close to it was the "lyokh", a sort of a dugout, with a road leading down into it, a sort of a cold storage for food, meats—a prototype of our American refrigerator. The grounds surrounding it included a barn, a stable, hen duck and goose coops, and a granary where they flailed the wheat and cut the straw—"sitchkarnia" they called it, further on was the orchard and gardens, then quite a sized spread of sloping meadowland, with a "yama" (a deep ditch covered over by earth and sod, in which potatoes were stored for the winter) just several yards removed from a narrow well utilized by my mother and other women to do the laundry. This was done in the old fashioned way, soaking the clothes in the river, then beating them with paddles, and then laying them on the green sward to dry.

The river reached the grain mill, which produced the flour in that region. Cascading down it spread out, and shallowed enough for me and other kids like me to wade in. It was a beautiful river, and the water was so clean that one would drink it in safety.

Well, it was in such a setting that there took place the first Ukrainian Christmas Eve that I remember. The cottage had been cleaned spick and span. The twelve Ukrainian traditional dishes had been prepared by my mother and grandmother, including the delicious "horokh k kapustoyu," "studenyna," "ryba," "pampushki," and other various dishes, with, of course, the "kutia." With reference to the last, we in our family home did not throw the "kutia" up against the ceiling, as was done in other sections of Ukraine.

The clay floor of our home was laden with straw, and

plenty of it. Underneath the tablecloth, covering the "skrynia" (a chest, which contained the laundered clothes as well as some of the treasured things belonging to the family), was hay. All this was symbolic of the Manger in which Jesus Christ was born. On the "skrynia" (which served as a dinner table) in the center, was a candle, stuck not in a candle stick, but in a fine loaf of bread, especially baked for the occasion.

The family gathered around it in reverent silence, awaiting... Then the door opened, and ceremoniously my father walked in, carrying in the "Didukh" (grandfather), a sheaf of oats, which he placed in the corner of the room. Then he took his place at the center of the table. Prayer followed and benediction. Then all sat down, and, by candlelight, had their Ukrainian Christmas Eve supper.

Then followed the most wonderful thing of all, the singing of the Ukrainian Christmas carols, beginning with "Boh Predvichny, Narodyvsia..." After the Christmas Eve dinner, we children would go gamboling around. In what manner? Well, my father would take out a bagful of hickory nuts and toss them at random into the straw covering the floor. Then, upon signal, we would, like squirrels, pounce down on the straw, and start searching for them, find them, crack them open with our teeth—an act which is not to be commended, but still in those days we had no steel nutcrackers. Then we, that is the children, satiated with food, became drowsy, and would be dispatched by our mother to bed, which was on top of the "pitch," the Ukrainian style oven.

As we gradually drowsed off, we would be lulled to sleep by the Ukrainian "koliady."

Awakened next morning, we had our Christmas morning breakfast. Then we were bundled up in plain but warm clothes, and told to go outside and get in father's sleigh. Grandfather and grandmother had their own. Both sleighs were of the old-fashioned type, low-slung and wide-bodied, sturdy, and, of course, homemade, what today one would call a "make-it-yourself" type. There were two horses to each sleigh. Bundled comfortably, we did not mind the driving snow nor the cold. Father, however, had a bit of trouble in keeping warm, so after awhile he leaped out of the sleigh and ran alongside the horses. He was then, as today, in his advanced age, a very hardy man. As a lad, it was nothing for him to run on an errand to a neighbor in the middle of the winter, through the snow, in his bare feet.

Well, finally, we arrived in church. There was an excellent choir there, the singing of which left a deep impression upon everyone, young and old.

Returning, my uncle, Ivan, brother of my father, kept me even warmer, by holding me on his lap.

Uncle Ivan—to drift off a bit—emigrated to America, after

THE GOVERNMENT AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION

In the early days of the colonies in North America, there were millions of buffalo, deer and antelope. There were assorted game birds and fish in fantastic abundance. So plentiful were these that it was inconceivable that their numbers could be reduced. Yet, reduced they were in a matter of two centuries—some to the point of actual extinction; others to near extinction.

By the turn of the twentieth century, only a comparatively handful of American bison—or buffalo—were alive. And the American elk had been reduced from millions to an estimated 60,000. Such birds as the great auk, the health hen, and the Labrador duck, actually vanished as species. A few others, like the trumpeter swan and the whooping crane, have been perilously close to extinction. And many important fisheries were seriously depleted.

Aroused by the spectacle of critically depleted resources, the public demanded action.

In 1872 a national agency was created to carry on research in conserving fisheries. A few years later a similar agency for birds and mammals were established. These agencies are merged today in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition to conducting research, the Service enforces conservation laws relating to migratory birds. In the territory of Alaska it administers laws for the conservation of all wildlife, including game and commercial fishes.

Now, also, each of the forty-eight individual states has its own conservation agency. Through appropriate laws, they regulate the seasons of hunting and fishing within the state, establish bag and creel limits, and control commercial fishing.

The conservation program has also been international in scope. Through treaties, the United States and Canada have been improving conditions in nesting areas, controlling hunting to protect an adequate breeding reserve for birds and

mammals, and providing refuges where both birds and mammals may find conditions they require. Sportsmen, through their organizations, have cooperated with the governmental agencies of both countries in carrying out restoration programs.

Today the federal government, along with the individual states, has established some 300 wildlife refuges—a total of about 18,000,000 acres of land. For example, the National Elk Refuge in Wyoming provides a fall and winter feeding haven for thousands of elk that move down from surrounding mountains. In Montana, herds of the American bison are provided with sanctuary areas where they feed and multiply—numbering now more than 5,000.

Special fowl sanctuaries have also been set aside to provide plenty of food, good nesting cover, and freedom from disturbance for such scarce species as the whooping crane and the trumpeter swan. Measures as well are being taken to conserve fisheries. Marine biologists work on trawlers at sea, on fish piers, and in laboratories ashore to find answers to the basic questions of how to manage fisheries so that large yields are sustained without impairing the brood stock.

Law enforcement to protect and foster wildlife is, of course, a governmental responsibility. Conservation in the United States, however, owes much of its effectiveness to the interest and participation of individuals and private organizations. Some of these groups sponsor research. Others acquire and maintain land for sanctuaries. Still others actively work to restore and improve wildlife habitats. Theirs is a powerful voice in the preservation of natural resources.

A Book the Kremlin Fears

During 1957 three books appeared which shook the structure of international Communism to its foundations. The first was Vladimir Dudintsev's *Not by Bread Alone* which depicted the machinations of Soviet bureaucracy, the second was Milovan Djilas' brilliant philosophical expose of Communism's fatal weaknesses entitled *The New Class*. In November appeared the third work, Boris Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago*.

Dudintsev's book first appeared in a Soviet literary journal after which it was condemned and its author forced to recant. In the meantime, foreign-language editions appeared in the West. The manuscript of *The New Class* was smuggled out of Yugoslavia, its author was on trial as an enemy of the Tito regime when it appeared.

Doctor Zhivago, by the Soviet poet and translator Boris Pasternak, is the story of two Soviet families between 1903 and 1929 with a post-World War II sequel. The book, 700 pages long, was completed after Stalin's death during the period of relative liberalization with publication scheduled for the end of 1956. At the same time the author made arrangements for the book to appear simultaneously in Italy where it was to be published by the firm of Feltrinelli.

American Eating Habits

The chief characteristic of American eating habits today is that we are not basing our diet as much on bread and potatoes as we formerly did. Time was when the average American seemed to subsist almost entirely on these two products, and on meat. In recent years we have been shifting more and more to such foods as dairy products, poultry, eggs, and processed fruits and vegetables.

One reason for this basic change in our eating habits has, of course, been the spectacular growth of the frozen food industry. According to the latest figures, we now consume about nine billion pounds of frozen foods annually. And the freeing of fruits and vegetables, or instance, naturally leads to a larger consumption of such items because it makes them available all the year around instead of just in season.

The Department of Agriculture reports other changes in American food habits. One is that consumers are getting more choosy about the food they eat—they are willing to pay more for better or more

conveniently prepared food. Another change has been the rise in the number of people who "eat out." The Department estimates that at least 20 percent of the money spent on food is now spent in restaurants—and this percentage is steadily going up.

Another development has been the rising popularity of foreign foods, largely because of increased American travel abroad in recent years. According to the latest statistics, we now import about 20 million dollars worth of manufactured food stuffs a month. A lot of this is what importers call the "fancy" class—such items as caviar, for instance.

Yet of course all these changes are in degree only. That is, Americans basically eat very much the same foods that most other people, do—meat, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, fish grain in the form of bread or rice or corn, and so forth. The main difference is that we are moving away from the heavy dependence on grain usual in most countries and once usual in ours. Incidentally, the nutritionists welcome this change—they feel it makes it for better health.

WHAT ARE THE BOOK CLUBS?

Book clubs have enjoyed a phenomenal success in the United States since the first of such clubs were established in the mid-twenties. Today there are more than 80 book clubs distributing a total of 90 million books annually.

The clubs represent every age group and a wide variety of tastes and interests. There are more than a dozen juvenile book clubs and a similar number sponsored by religious organizations.

Other book clubs have been organized to appeal to special interests. There are, for example, the Garden Book, Science Book Club, Fine Editions Club, and clubs devoted to the

classics, to history, economics and labor.

Most of these clubs are patterned after the Book-of-the-Month Club, the largest and best known, with a membership of 250,000. The Book-of-the-Month Club has a board of judges, made up of prominent citizens, authors, and educators.

These judges examine the month's output of the publishing industry, and a member, however, does not have to accept that particular book. He may select instead any book from a list of a hundred titles.

The member pays no dues to the club, but is obligated to buy at least four books a year in order to retain his membership. For every two books he buys he receives a free "dividend" book selected by the club board.

Most book clubs do not publish books of their own. Instead, the club usually leases publishing plates and runs off its own edition of the book, paying a royalty to both author and publisher. Through economies of large printings, and by distributing books through the mails, book clubs are able to offer books at substantially lower prices than the retail book shops.

Scarcely anyone doubts that the book clubs are here to stay. They offer a solution to busy people who like to keep up with the latest books but who feel they lack the time to go through the enormous output of all the publishing houses in order to discover what they want.

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This Week in American History

Christmas was first celebrated in the New World on December 25, 1492—465 years ago—when Christopher Columbus' two vessels, the Santa Maria and the Nina, made their way eastward off the coast of the recently discovered island of Hispaniola, now Haiti. Christmas was probably first celebrated on the mainland of this continent by early French settlers who came to St. Croix, Maine, around 1604. One of the early German celebrations in America was arranged in 1741 by Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf, who was a member of the Moravian colony in what is now Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The people of Boston seem to have been the first to celebrate Christmas by placing lighted candles in their windows and singing carols in the streets. In many of the southern states, Christmas is celebrated with fireworks, a custom which was introduced by French settlers in Louisiana, and Italians and Spaniards in Florida. Our Christmas trees are of German origin, and Santa Claus immigrated from the Netherlands where he is better known as Saint Nicholas. Christmas cards were introduced in this country in the late 1870's by a London firm. Early in the present century the custom of setting up a community Christmas tree in public squares was adopted in many American cities.

On December 30, 1847—110 years ago—John Peter Altgeld, Illinois governor, was born in Germany. Brought to America as an infant, he had little formal education. Altgeld served as private in the Union Army, and after the Civil War taught school in Missouri. He became a lawyer there and, in 1874 state's attorney of Illinois in 1875. He became prominent in the Democratic Party. Appointed judge of the Superior Court of Cook County in 1886, he was elected governor of Illinois in 1892. He embarked on a program of reform, including the improvement of prison conditions, education, and regulation of working conditions in factories. Altgeld pardoned the three surviving anarchists of the Haymarket Square Riot of 1886, believing they had not received a fair trial. This action, and his protest to President Cleveland on the use of federal troops in the Yullman strike of 1894, aroused considerable opposition among conservative elements and he was not reelected in 1896. He was an independent candidate for mayor of Chicago in 1899, but lost the election. Altgeld's published works include *Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims*, and *Live Questions*. He died at Joliet, Illinois, in 1902, widely heralded as a champion of human rights and the underprivileged.

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СТУДЕНТИ ЛАТИНСЬКОЇ АМЕРИКИ

(З розмов під час Асамблеї „Пакс Романа“ у Сан Сальвадорі)

Наприкінці липня на прохання в Сан Сальвадорі перебувала українська делегація Федеративного Товариства Українських Студентів Католицької „Обнова“.

Спершу ми думали, що ця усеїшня, це лиш обов'язкова чемність господарів. Але зустрічаючись чи розмовляючи з делегатами з майже усіх латино-американських держав, ми переконались пізніше, що ця усеїшня була правдива.

Члени української делегації брали участь у студійному тижні п. н. „Громадська відповідальність студента“.

Я, бачите, — вияснював наш приятель із Ель Сальвадору, — закінчив технічні студії у Питебургу, ЗДА. У нас філософічна і далека від

3 ЖИТТЯ ГРОМАД І ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ

Сиракюз, Н. Я.

Кілька тижнів тому, ми команди в Сиракюзах, отримали кілька благочинних листів безпосередньо від старших осіб і молоді з Команчі, пов Сінік (Лем-Кіншана).

Наші земляки в тих листах просили у нас допомогу, щоб врятувати Церкву від цілковитого знищення. Церква в Команчі, це єдина на півдні від Загари, в котрій відраховується Богослужбів в нашій обряді, а в інші мають старого пароху о. Калінона. До цієї церкви вірні ходять на Богослуження з далеких сіл: Мокрого, Висока, Шавного, Ренелі, Туринського, Вислока і т. д.

Наші односельчани з Команчі доситьно пишуть: „Церква в середині мас гарний і чистий вигляд, той самий, що був до війни, але нас дуже поганий дах (накрита). Еже починає текти до середини. Ми ласкаємо ті діри, чим лише можемо, але дах вже не весілі, бо нема чим і звідси. Сьогодні наша церква св. Покрови, в котрій одержуємо душений і національний корм, стоїть під загрозою цілковитого знищення. Тому ми є амучені звернутися до Вас, Дорогі Країни за океаном, зі своїм гарним, братерським проханням про фінансову поміч. Ми віримо, що Ваша фінансова допомога допоможе нам накривити нашу Святиню, а тим самим Ваша допомога збереже нас при

що студенти, яких ми зустрічали, були глибоко релігійні, з великим зацікавленням для церковних питань.

Самі студенти є веселі, повні життя, радо співають, ще радше танцюють, готові вам дати кожне пояснення про свою батьківщину. При тому відзначається, що стрінулися з українцями, про яких чули вже давніше. Їх легкий, типово латино-американський темперамент протрещується із серйозністю та повагою.

У руках студентів появляється вервиця. Ви чуте спокійний ритм молитви при актом паніаменті шуму автобусових коліс, який час від часу, переривають набожні пісні. Вервиця закінчена... Дивний супокий панус над усім. Значить, релігійність є може де-що не у такій формі, як ми українці звикли бачити. Але вона є ширі і така, яку вони самі і найкраще розуміють. Християнський дух латино-американського студента відраховується, як один із вислідів наполегливої праці через 12 років, „Пакс Романа“.

Учась самого президента Ель Сальватору й цілого акредитованого дипломатичного корпусу в Асамблеї „Пакс Романа“, офіційні прийняття, це доказ, що державні мужі правильно оцінюють релігійно-християнський елемент у світогляді модерного студента.

Можна тепер дістати в ЗДА „UKRAINIAN SALVE MAZ.“

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НАРЕШТІ! — в Нью Йорку можна купити УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ХЛІБ І ВИСОКОЯКІСНІ ЦУКОРНЯНІ ВИРОБИ...

Знаєте де? В КРАМНИЦІ ПЕКАРСЬКИХ ВИРОБІВ „ЕВРОПА“

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ВІД СУБОТИ, 21-го грудня крамниця відкрита ЩОДЕННО від год. 7-ої рано до год. 8-ої вечора. В НЕДІЛІ І СВЯТЯ до год. 2-ої по полудні.

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● П'ять в'язнів, побивши до несприятливості сторожа, спробували втекти з тюрми в Оклахома Сіті. Поліційна наглядка Агнес Мейбес, яку також в'язні побили, вела ахоти в'язнів влітку і заарештувати охорону. Прибуло 100 поліцистів і всіх злочинців затримано.

● В Альжирі французький суд засудив на смерть двох молодих арабських дівчат (16 і 20 років), які підкинули дві бомби біля трибуни на футбольному грици. Від вибуху згинуло 10 осіб і 45 везело (?), верталась на землі не оприлюднено.

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МЕТА watches, DOXA watches, advertisement for watches and jewelry.

Українська ювелірна крамниця в Нью Йорку, DOXA watches advertisement.

Ламперт і Полімакс, Lampert & Polimex Co., advertisement for shoes and clothing.

UKRAINIAN SALVE MAZ, advertisement for ointment.

Гарантовані посилки до краю і до всіх країн Європи й Азії, WORLD WIDE TRADING CO., advertisement for shipping services.

Українська торгівельна спілка, UKRAINIAN TRADING COMPANY, advertisement for various goods.

Українська громадо, UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY, advertisement for community services.

Різдвяні картки, Christmas cards advertisement.

Найбільш довірена фірма, JOHN S. FEIGNER, advertisement for shipping and goods.