

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.

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Members of U.S. Congress Salute Ukrainian People and Pay Tribute to Their Struggle for Freedom

REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN PEOPLE EXTEND SYMPATHY TO UKRAINIANS ON THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Eleven senators and 25 congressmen paid tribute to Ukraine when the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives convened here at Capitol Hill January 21, 22 and 23 during the second session of the U. S. 85th Congress.

Their addresses, commemorating the 40th anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian independence, were written into the Congressional Record. They expressed sympathy to the Ukrainian people, recognition of their fight for freedom and hope for early independence.

Session of the House of Representatives on January 21 was opened with prayer by the Rev. Meletius M. Wojnar, of the Order of St Basil the Great, assistant professor of oriental canon law for the Catholic University of America.

The Senate session of January 23 began with prayer by the Very Rev. Stephen Hallick-Holutiak, of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U.S.A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Congressman Delloy Leads

First salute to Ukrainians in the House of Representatives was given by Congressman Vincent Delloy of New Jersey.

He was followed by Congressmen Fred Marshall of Minnesota, Edwin H. May Jr. of Connecticut, Hubert B. Scudder of California, John J. Rooney of New York, Florence P. Dwyer of New Jersey, William A. Barrett of Pennsylvania, Charles A. Vanik of Ohio, Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan, Samuel N. Friedel of Maryland, Barratt O'Hara of Illinois, Albert W. Cretella of Connecticut, Kenneth B. Keating of New York, Emanuel Celler of New York, Herbert Zelenko of New York, Leonard Farbstein of New York, Henry S. Reuss of New York, Abraham J. Multer of New York, Glenn Cunningham of Nebraska, Victor L. Anfuso of New York, James Roosevelt of California, Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania, Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, Clement J. Zablocki of Wisconsin and Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin.

In the Senate, Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey and Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts were among the first to make note of the Ukrainian anniversary.

Senator Smith said: "We look forward to the day of a free and independent Ukraine which once again will be welcomed in-



Sen. H. Alexander Smith

to the family of free nations." Ukrainian subjugation to Communist domination, said Senator Saltonstall, "stands as a warning for all free people of the earth."

Further tributes were expressed on the floor of the Senate by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, William A. Purtell of Connecticut, Frederick G. Payne of Maine, Irving M. Ives of New York, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, William E. Proxmire of Wisconsin, Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, Jacob K. Javits of New York and Paul H. Douglas of Illinois.

Following are the texts of the addresses delivered by the senators and congressmen:

SEN. H. ALEXANDER SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. President, I want to join in the solemn occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary, on yesterday, January 22, of Ukrainian independence. To these brave people who have kept alive the spirit of freedom and independence through the long winter of Russian oppression, we in America offer our deep friendship. Like them, we look forward to the day of an independent Ukraine which once again will be welcomed into the family of free nations. We and all other God-fearing peoples, in an evergrowing brotherhood, cherish with them the significance of this proudly remembered day; and we send to them our deep expressions of hope and friendship.

SEN. HUBERT B. HUMPHREY OF MINNESOTA

Mr. President, I am very happy to add my voice in commemoration of the 40th anni-

versary of Ukrainian Independence Day. Although it is a sad and sobering thought that on this occasion the valiant people of the Ukraine are enslaved by Soviet tyranny, I know that American people everywhere join in a fervent prayer that the time is not too far distant when the Ukrainian people can truly observe their Independence Day by proclaiming their freedom from the iron hand of the Kremlin.

To Ukrainian Americans, I say "Thank you for the great contributions you have made to our country," and I pledge myself to support of a firm United States diplomatic policy to help all oppressed peoples regain their freedom.

SEN. WILLIAM A. PURTELL OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. President, yesterday we observed the 40th anniversary of the independence of the Ukraine.

It has been my pleasure and privilege in this body to present a joint resolution in behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague [Mr. Bush] calling for the designation of January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day, as an indication that the brave people of the Ukraine have not been and never will be forgotten or forsaken.

We honor Ukrainian Independence today with the hope and the prayer that it may soon be restored to this proud land which was the seat of an independent and free state from the 9th to the 14th century and again from the middle of the 17th century to late in the 18th century. Its history, however, has known more than 300 years of oppression and this 40th anniversary finds the Ukraine ground under the Communist boot.

Ukrainians in the homeland or wherever they are today still love liberty as fiercely as it can be loved and this deep patriotism and the great spiritual blessings with which they have been endowed guarantee the eventual return of the freedom they love and long for so much.

Let us, then, on this anniversary, salute the Ukraine and its people. Let us join with them in their prayers. Let us continue to show in our every action that they and their unremitting pursuit of liberty are not forgotten but rather honored.

Freedom denied anywhere is and must be our cause. Let free men and women everywhere take new courage from the heroic Ukrainians and renew our determination that their efforts to regain their independence will be crowned with success.

SEN. FREDERICK G. PAYNE OF MAINE

Mr. President, yesterday, January 22, marked the 40th anniversary of the Ukraine's independence.

On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian people, possessing a separate, distinctive and proud national history extending back to the 9th century, formed a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic. That great moment in their history was the result of generations of heroic effort and a deep sense of liberty which neither the Mongol hordes of the 13th and 14th centuries nor the iron

rule of the czars could destroy. The independence the Ukrainian people achieved in 1918 was short lived. It was smothered by Russian Communist armies in 1920, making the Ukraine one of the very first victims of this century's counterpart of the Mongols and czars of the past. Although independence was extinguished in 1920, the spirit of freedom has never died in the Ukraine. This despite the unbelievable inhumanity inflicted upon the Ukrainian people by the genocides of the Kremlin. Feats of heroism by the freedom loving Ukrainians in their efforts to be free of Russian colonialism and brutality are a matter of historical record.

It is only fitting that we recognize these ceaseless efforts of a great people by joining with them to commemorate this anniversary of their independence. It is with heavy hearts that we take cognizance of their present plight, but it is with hope and determination that we dedicate ourselves to a future which will witness the rebirth of independence in the Ukraine and other enslaved countries of the world.

SEN. IRVING M. IVES OF NEW YORK

Mr. President, yesterday, January 22, was the 40th anniversary of the independence in 1920. Nikita Khrushchev, known to those enslaved people "as the butcher of the Ukraine," was there during the made-in-Moscow famine of 1932-33 which ended the lives of 5 million patriotic Ukrainian peasants. The Ukraine, the largest captive non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe, remains today under Moscow's hateful domination.

But it is not without cause that the Ukrainians are known as the Irish of Eastern Europe. Moscow's enduring fear of its captive nations is one of the most powerful deterrents to war against the West. The rich and populous Ukraine is the greatest source of that fear to the rulers in the Kremlin.

Of this significant anniversary, let us join in looking ahead to that bright future date when Ukrainian independence shall live again in reality—as it lives today in the hearts of the Ukrainian people.

SEN. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN OF ILLINOIS

Mr. President, I should like to say a word about the Ukrainians. There are about 45,000 Ukrainians in the city of Chicago. I know many of them well. They are solid, rugged, law-abiding citizens, who epitomize the other 40 million in the Ukraine. I glory in the fact that, once having experienced the sunlight of freedom, they will not let the present flouting of liberty by the Soviet Union deter them from continuing their efforts until freedom is won by them.

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS WIN

Ukrainian Nationals won the district finals of the National Soccer Challenge Cup January 25, eliminating May Club of the amateur Philadelphia League 5 to 1. Game was played at Edison High School Field.

Ukrainian Priests Open Sessions With Prayers For Ukraine

PRAYER OFFERED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY REV. MELETIUS M. WOJNAR JANUARY 21

Almighty God, we, the Congress of the United States of America, in the name of the entire Nation, acknowledge You as our Lord and God. And therefore, as a nation, we worship You and we respect Your law. We thank You also for Your protection from all evils and for conserving in our Nation the great principles of democracy: freedom, prosperity, and justice for all. Finally, we beseech You for peace for our country and for all other countries.

And, especially on this occasion of the 40th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, we ask You to grant to the Ukrainian Nation and its 40 million people and to all the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain the opportunity to live and to worship You in freedom, independence, and in peace. Amen.

PRAYER OFFERED ON FLOOR OF U. S. SENATE BY VERY REV. HALLICK-HOLUTIAK JANUARY 23

O Heavenly and Gracious God, Spirit of Truth, whose might is ineffable, whose glory is inconceivable, whose mercy is infinite, and whose love toward mankind is unutterable; we praise Thee.

We are living in times of great unrest and tension. Dark and evil forces of ungodly communism threaten to enslave more and more freedom-loving peoples. Many nations have fallen before the brutal might and violent force of Communist imperialism. First among these nations is Ukraine who today commemorates the 40th anniversary of the restoration and proclamation of her independence. Only Thou, O God, knowest of the suffering, oppression, slave labor, imprisonment, death by

famine of millions of men, women, and children in the Ukraine, and, likewise, those in other countries who have suffered a similar fate.

O Great and Merciful God, speed the day when all nations shall be free; grant the world true and lasting peace. Strengthen with courage and determination those who seek to do Thy holy will. Grant Thy blessings, O Heavenly Father, to these Thy servants, who have taken the responsibility of leadership in our Government and in the free world. Give them strong and loving hearts; inspire them to great things in their deliberations. Protect them and guide them by the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that Thy will be done. May Thy name be forever blessed. Amen.

Over 16 Million People can View Ukrainian Independence TV Program

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The one-hour program which will be telecast tomorrow by WOR-TV (Channel 9) in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence has a possible viewing audience of more than 16 million people.

Spokesman for the publicity department of WOR-TV told The Ukrainian Weekly that the range of WOR-TV's coverage includes the major 37 counties of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The area has a population of 16,500,000.

The program will be telecast from 6 to 7 p.m. All arrangements for the presentation have been finalized, reports the Ukrainian TV Committee, which represents some 50 Ukrainian organizations in the metropolitan New

York-New Jersey area, sponsors of the program.

The committee previously announced that the program will include addresses by the Hon. William W. Wall, Canadian senator; the Hon. Averell Harriman, governor of New York State, and Congresswoman Florence P. Dwyer of New Jersey.

Performing artists are the "Dumka" male chorus of New York directed by Prof. L. Krushelnitsky, the Bandurist Chorus of Elizabeth directed by Prof. Roman Lewytsky, Mrs. Isabella M. Orlovska-Fomenko and Prof. Fomenko. Andrew Keybida will read the Proclamation of Independence and John Romanion will be master of ceremonies.

Chairman of the TV Committee is Myron Leskiw, Newark, N. J.

Michael Piznak, Tri-City Mayors Address Johnson City Rally of 500

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y. — More than 500 Ukrainians from Johnson City, Binghamton and Endicott gathered here in St. John's Memorial Center January 22 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

New York attorney Michael Piznak, Supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association and treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was principal speaker.

Addresses were also given by Antin Batiuk, Seranton, Pa., president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Ass'n; John J. Burns, mayor of Binghamton;

William F. Ott, mayor of Johnson City; E. Raymond Lee, mayor of Endicott, and State Assemblyman George Engels.

W. Fedankiw, head of the United Ukrainian Committee which sponsored the commemoration, opened the ceremony. The Rev. F. Lavryk, pastor of the local Ukrainian Orthodox community, led in prayer, and Stephen Smyk and E. Wynnyk read excerpts from the Fourth Universal, the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence. John E. Senetsky was master of ceremonies.

Earlier the same day, Mr. Piznak and Mr. Batiuk spoke on Ukrainian independence over Binghamton's TV channel.



In tribute to Ukrainians who gave their lives for the freedom of Ukraine, Philadelphia Ukrainians laid a wreath beside the world-famed Liberty Bell in historic Independence Hall on January 25. Seen in foreground, just after the wreath-laying ceremony, are (left to right): Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the committee which sponsored the commemoration; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Judge Gerald Gleason, and General Alexander Zagrodsky.

Independent Ukraine Would Be A Force For Peace—Meyner

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey told a Ukrainian audience here on January 26 that "an independent, prosperous and peace-loving Ukraine would be a tremendous force for peace among Russia, the Near East, the Balkans and the rest of Europe."

The Governor spoke at a rally marking the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Ukrainian National Republic. The rally, addressed also by Mayor Charles Witkowski and former State Senator James Murray, was considered one of the most impressive independence rallies held this year.

Governor Meyner said the Ukrainian people here and in Russia had come to know Nikita Khrushchev 20 years before the Soviet leader's name began to have household meaning in the United States. In 1937 and 1938, the Governor said, Khrushchev directed a campaign of repression against a resurgence of Ukrainian political and cultural independence.

"Millions of Ukrainians, peasants, scholars, profession-

al men, members of the clergy, people from all walks of life—are now held as prisoners of a dangerous enemy."

He said he felt confident that "given a chance, Ukrainians would be well able to take care of themselves."

Similar convictions were expressed by Mr. Murray and Mayor Witkowski.

Dr. Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, associate editor of Svoboda, delivered the major commemorative address in Ukrainian. Metropolitan Andriy Sheptytsky's well-known prayer for the Ukrainian people was read by Msgr. Joseph Eatsa, pastor of the local Ukrainian Catholic community. Marcel Wagner, tax commissioner for Hudson County, was master of ceremonies, and A. Sharan, head of the Jersey City UCCA branch, gave opening remarks.

Vocal selections were offered by the "Dumka" male chorus of New York directed by Prof. L. Krushelnitsky, Lev Reynarovich and Mrs. N. Hrynokh, accompanied at the piano by Dr. Stecura and Prof. N. Polowsky. The Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York also performed.

Granovsky Warns Anwar Sadat Against Soviet 'Colonialism'

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Threat of "Soviet imperialistic colonialism" to the freedom of humanity was pointed out to the African-Asian Conference held at Cairo in a memorandum sent by Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky, president of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU).

Prof. Granovsky's message to the Conference president, Col. Anwar Sadat, said the resolutions of the conference should include "most vigorous demands" for the freeing of Ukraine and other non-Russian countries within Soviet Russia and restoring of their national independence.

William Gural, Former Mayor of Hillside, N.J. Sworn in As Counsellor-at-Law

HILLSIDE, N. J. — Attorney William Gural, police commissioner of Hillside, N. J. was sworn in as a counsellor-at-law January 27 and is now able to appear before the Appellate Courts of New Jersey. Mr. Gural was mayor of Hillside during 1956 and previously served two 3-year terms on the Hillside Township Committee. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1950 and to practice before the USA Supreme Court in Washington in 1956.



Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City poses with Dr. Roman Huhlevych (left) and Stephen Jarema (right) after reading the proclamation he had signed earlier designating January 22 as Ukrainian Day in his city. Mayor Wagner read the document at a mass commemorative rally in Manhattan Center January 19. Dr. Huhlevych, head of the United Ukrainian American Organizations which arranged the event, gave opening remarks; and Mr. Jarema was master of ceremonies.



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**A Free Ukraine Will Stand For A Free World**

Address delivered by JOHN ROBERTS on January 26, 1958 at a Ukrainian Independence Day banquet sponsored by the Cohoes, N. Y. Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Thus 40 years ago on January 22, 1918, in the now famous Fourth Universal, the Ukrainian people through their freely and democratically elected Parliament and Government, the Central Rada, proclaimed to the world the re-establishment of Ukraine as a free and independent and sovereign nation, henceforth known as the Ukrainian National Republic.

The date of this proclamation has now become a most significant date in Ukrainian history, as it represents the formal and official restoration of independence of the Ukrainian Nation, which therefore had been subjugated and enslaved by Russia for some two hundred and fifty years.

We are familiar with the historical struggle which followed the proclamation. How the Ukrainians were attacked on one side by the Red Bolsheviks and on the other by the White Czarists under Deniken. And how the other European nations failed and refused to help the Ukrainians to their everlasting shame and regret.

The fall of the Ukrainian National Republic was inevitable. Since the date of the proclamation, every year the people of Ukrainian descent throughout the free world gather in celebrations and manifestations of this kind, to observe what has become a most solemn, hallowed, revered and traditional occasion. And every year we are joined in this memorialization by more and more true friends of ideals and freedoms embodied in our own American Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights.

And every year we analyze the historical events of the previous 12 months to make inventory and evaluate the progress of the unending struggle of the Ukrainians to bring into realization the aims and purposes and spirit of the Fourth Universal.

A year ago the spotlight of the free world was focused on the then most recent victim of Russian Communist aggression—the brave but inadequately armed Hungarian patriots and their revolution for national independence.

At that time we recalled that the Ukrainians for some 39 years had been crushed to a vacuum-like silence of the entire world, while the Hungarians in the course of being massacred, justifiably precipitated a resounding clamor of protest and sympathy throughout the free world and from behind the iron curtain as well.

We were proud to describe the heroic physical participation of the Ukrainians in the struggle against the Red Menace in Hungary... how the captive Ukrainian members of the Soviet armed forces refused to fire upon and actually defected to the side of the Hungarian patriots and how they turned their tanks against Soviet tormentors and that many thousands had fought with and in support of the Hungarian rebel units.

Last year most of the manifestations emphasized the physical aspects of the crimes unmercifully perpetrated by the Russian Communists upon the Ukrainians.

We described how every classification of corporeal infliction and punishment ever diabolically devised were perpetrated upon these people and how over the many miserable years of resistance more than 15 million Ukrainians perished. Yet how, in spite of these inexpressible flagellations, de-

spite the heinous barbarity with which they were conquered, these Ukrainians remained unbowed, unyielding in their refusal to become slaves of Moscow.

During the last year the outstanding historical event was without doubt the launching of the "Sputnik".

In order to understand the significance of the "Sputnik" in relation to the Russian problem, I must refer to the long and unsavory history of Moscow's NON-PHYSICAL crimes such as fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, forgery, duplicity, slander, libel, distortion, wilful falsification, concealment, pretense, mendacity and outright sham.

Need I call your attention to the viciousness of the Moscow propaganda machine, which through its agents, apologists, fellow travelers, poison tongue publicists and verbal viscerelists had so convincingly assailed, libeled and slandered the Ukrainian people with every vile and vitriolic vituperative, that every time the Ukrainians attempted to reveal the true nature of the Moscow monster, they, the Ukrainians, were looked upon with suspicion and disbelief.

Now while the launching of the "sputnik" in and of itself was an acknowledged scientific achievement—it was and has been employed by Moscow as an extension of the cold war with all the effectiveness of its propaganda machinery for the obvious purpose of expanding its program of conquest and extension of its international aggression.

The combination of threats, inoculated fears, exaggerations and lies, intricately interwoven with boastful scientific pronouncements, has precipitated mass hysterical neurotic reactions in and among too large a segment of the pseudo-experts on "Russian Affairs" in the free world. I have given a name to this affliction—SPUTNIKITIS.

With the coming of the sputnik and its attendant fanfare, the American Public was and has been deluged with a tremendous and vociferous outcry and demand for a revival of the defunct and bankrupt policies of "peaceful co-existence, appeasement, containment, defectism and deftism in our relations with Soviet Russia. There have been screeching demands for the resignation of our Secretary of State. There have been squeals that we are ten years behind the Soviets in scientific advance and that our missile program has bogged down and that we have lost the cold, hot and lukewarm war.

These cries have come from the same "experts" who promulgated what has been called the psychological warfare. I say it's not psychological, it's psychiatric and it is a "slap me on the wrist" and not a warfare.

How does this yellow "Sputnikitis" contrast with the courageous never ending fight of the Ukrainians for independence and freedom?

These same misguided so-called experts have demanded another "Summit" conference and a "peaceful solution with disarmament and withdrawal of our troops in Europe" for fear that an atomic war will destroy the world. This is nothing more than appeasement. One such commentator admitted that he was in favor of appeasement. Yet some of the very same individuals who rightfully criticized the ap-

peasement at Munich, have the lack of courage and backbone and essence of intellectual integrity to want appeasement of the Russians.

Will they never learn from Yalta and from the many other conferences, as the Ukrainians learned from the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654, that every time you sit down at a table with the Russians you lose your shirt?

These gullibles believe a peaceful co-existence can be worked out. Don't they know that the phrase peaceful co-existence is merely a delusive type of wishful thinking. From time to time people coin a slogan and think they have solved a problem. Actually this slogan "peaceful co-existence" was coined in Moscow. It was a term originally used by Lenin before the conquest of the Ukrainians and other non-Russian nations. How peaceful has been their co-existence? How can our civilization, based on national freedom and personal liberty and belief in God co-exist with an aggressive, criminal conspiracy aided at points of an "inseparable Great Mother Russia", on the right—just as the Ukrainian National Republic was attacked on both sides in 1918.

Unfortunately those who hold themselves out to be experts on the Soviets have acquired their information either from the Russian emigres or the Marxists. They have little or no knowledge of the complex composition of the many non-Russian peoples within the composition of nations, nor of their history, cultures and aspirations.

As recently as November 1957 in the Atlantic Monthly, Edward Crankshaw, who was described as an authority on Russia, proceeded to compare the Russian blood imperialistic expansions fallaciously with the growth of the United States. He proceeded to enumerate some of the conquests by the Russians of small nations like the Lithuanians and Turkestanians, but in his lengthy presentation he failed to make the slightest reference to the brutal subjugation of the 40,000,000 Ukrainians.

In an article appearing in the Ladies Home Journal in about July 1957, the editors described their visit to Soviet Russia. There was little mention of what had been seen, but the article included a considerable barrage of statistics about Soviet Russia, which could only have been furnished by the Russian propaganda foundry. They mentioned that there are about 200,000,000 "Soviet People" (whatever that means) in USSR in a manner calculated to give the impression that there were 200,000,000 Russian in USSR. Of course no mention was made anywhere in the article of the existence of the Ukrainians or other non-Russian peoples.

Presently Life Magazine is presenting a series of four articles on the Russian Revolution. Thus far no mention has been made of the Ukrainians except on page 72 (issue Jan. 27 1958) reference is made that the German tactics were to promote "independence movements in the Caucasus, the Ukraine, Poland and Finland..." The digest of the forthcoming fourth articles does not reflect that a consideration of the Ukrainians and their fight for independence will be discussed. [Editor's note:—Correct!]

I say that a true picture of the Russian Revolution cannot be complete without the integrated story of the Ukrainians and the Central Rada and the series of Universals leading to the Fourth Universal in commemoration of which we are gathered today.

If an artist painting a face omitted one's eyes and the nose, the picture would not only be not complete, but it would also be distorted.

The instances cited can be multiplied by score. I call these premeditated omissions SLANDER BY SILENCE.

Unfortunately a large segment of the gullible intellectuals and so-called "experts on Russian Affairs" have attained their status by an almost exclusive study of text books and materials prepared by the bands of skillful Marxists.

It is reasonable then to conclude that over a period of years these "experts" have been responsible for the American public being poorly advised, sold a bill of goods or actually sold down the river.

**Members of U.S. Congress Salute Ukrainian People**

(Continued from page 1)

**SEN. WILLIAM E. PROXMIER OF WISCONSIN**

Mr. President, yesterday marked important anniversaries in the national experiences of two peoples who have suffered under many centuries of imperialistic subjugation, and who are today the unhappy victims of the most despotic imperialism the world has ever seen—the atheistic imperialism of the Soviet Union. These are the people of Poland and of the Ukraine.

In 1863, on January 22, Polish patriots led a revolt by the Polish people against Russian control. The revolt failed, resulting in the direct incorporation of Poland into the Czarist Russian empire. The Polish people were barbarously punished by Czarist police and armies. Whole villages were exiled from their homes, with Russians brought in to take over their land. Poland remained under Czarist bonds for generations, but the fierce independence and patriotic zeal of the Polish people did not die. Finally, after World War I, free Poland again emerged into the family of nations, only to be smothered and divided early in World War II under the Nazi and Communist attacks, one from the east, the other meeting it from the west.

The Ukrainian people's history is even more tragically one of foreign imperialism and subjugation. After centuries of czarist rule and Russian domination, the people of the Ukraine made a brave bid for national independence. On January 22, 1918, a Ukrainian National Council at Kiev proclaimed the independence of Ukraine. The new nation was quickly beset with attacks both from the Bolsheviks and the czarist regime's sympathizers in the civil war that ravaged the crumbled czarist empire at the close of World War I. Late in 1920, the Soviets gained control over Ukraine, ending that unhappy nation's independence.

In contrast may I then dedicate this talk to the memory, courage and honor of the millions of Ukrainians whose lives and limbs have been sacrificed in their heroic never-ending resistance and struggle for their human dignity and national freedom.

May I therefore suggest that if the free world is to avoid and escape the fate of the Ukrainians, we must re-evaluate our understanding and approach to the problem and adopt at least some of the following precepts.

1. We must know thoroughly the nature of the enemy. Therefore, it follows that Ukrainian history and advice of those who know, namely, the Ukrainians cannot and should not be ignored, distorted or concealed.

2. We must re-inspect the credentials of the guiding geniuses who have taken us down the wrong, long, rough and costly diplomatic road. Russophiles, even though they oppose communism, Communists and deluded pseudo experts, whose sole intellectual diet has been of a Marxist flavor, cannot and should not be permitted to influence our dealings with Communist Russia.

3. We must have faith, courage and confidence and talk with authority. Just two days ago the harnessing of the Hydrogen atom was announced jointly by the British and American Governments. That certainly does not reflect that we are behind the Russians.

4. In conclusion, we cannot re-iterate too forcefully and frequently that Ukraine is the Achilles heel of the Soviet Imperialist Machine. Therefore a forceful program of liberation should and must be carried on by rendering every possible material, substantial aid, assistance, encouragement and compassion to the Ukrainians, recognizing that they are the most significant allies of the free world, behind the iron curtain.

In our dedication today we hope and pray that not too many more lives shall be sacrificed before the proclamation of January 22nd, 1918 is realized, efface-tuated and consummated—a free Ukraine because a free Ukraine will mean once again a completely free world.

Mr. President there are hundreds of thousands of Wisconsin citizens who are themselves immigrants or are descended from Polish and Ukrainian people who have come to the United States to make their lives here. They are indeed entitled to be proud of the brave history of their people, and we all share in the great heritage which they have added to our American culture. I join them today in saluting the courage, the patriotism, and the durable faith that have sustained the peoples of their nations under such almost endless oppression. Their patriotism is a powerful example for all the world, and an inspiration to all Americans.

**HON. HUBERT B. SCUDDER OF CALIFORNIA**

Mr. Speaker, in an age when we are conscious of intercontinental missiles and traversing the mysteries of outer space; when the spread of communism is prevalent throughout the world, it is good to take time to consider the free-minded people in countries behind the Iron Curtain who still strive to attain the freedom they once knew.

Today Ukrainians everywhere commemorate the 40th anniversary of their independence which was torn from them by the Russian Communists in 1920.

The Ukraine is often referred to as "the bread basket of Russia." Its forty-million-odd people have a proud history extending back to the ninth century. Its mining industry ranks second in the world and the black soil region makes it a rich agricultural nation.

We can only continue our prayers and efforts for the liberation of this nation and all other countries suffering under the Communist heel and hope that in future years the celebrations will be ones of independence and not the anniversaries of the years when freedom reigned.

**HON. JOHN J. ROONEY OF NEW YORK**

Mr. Speaker, today on the 40th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, which the Russian Communists destroyed in 1920 I extend felicitations to the people of Ukraine and best wishes to these brave people in connection with their aspirations for national freedom. As a captive nation they have long endured suffering and hardship and despite the domination of Soviet tyrants have never relinquished their will and courage to advance the cause of democracy.

It is my fervent hope that these enslaved people will soon enjoy the independence and freedom which they have so long cherished.

**HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Mr. Speaker, commemoration of Ukrainian independence reminds us that the Ukrainian people have suffered and continue to suffer great injustices at the hands of their rulers in Moscow. The free world is familiar with the Soviet massacre at Vinnytsya; the enforced famine in the early 1930's, and the general suppression of Ukrainian patriotism. The free world is less familiar, however, with the more subtle Soviet acts of discrimination in the area of linguistics and literature. Discrimination and suppression of this nature do not have the dramatic effect of other Soviet actions, but they are important because they strike at a vital area of Ukrainian national life.

For over two decades the Soviets have tried to impose upon Ukrainians the supremacy of the Russian language and to relegate the Ukrainian language to the level of an obsolescent native dialect. Russian words have been introduced into the language and their usage established by decree as the accepted norm for the writing of literature, both official material and that of a strictly literary character. Publication of a Ukrainian-Russian dictionary which clearly gave the Russian language a distinct advantage was a powerful Soviet device in the russification of Ukrainian culture.

The extent to which the Soviets continue to discriminate against the Ukrainians and other nationalities in the U.S.S.R. was brought to light by a

recent analysis of a book list of Soviet publications of important newspapers and periodicals for 1956. According to this analysis, 62.3 percent of the total number of 559 titles were published in the Russian S.F.S.R.; the remainder was published in the other 15 republics. Moreover, only 156 of the 212 publications, or 27.9 percent, published by the non-Russian republics were actually printed in the national language. Of the remaining 56 publications, 50 were printed in Russian and 6 both in Russian and some other language. Furthermore, only newspapers and periodicals of general interest were published in the language of the nationalities, whereas the few professional and other specialized literature were published in Russian. The inequity of Soviet nationality policy is brought into clearer focus by the fact that the Russians comprise only slightly more than 50 percent of the entire population of the U.S.S.R.

In the face of such calculated discrimination doubtless the Ukrainian language and the Ukrainian cultural tradition will be placed in jeopardy; for "russification" is a corrosive force that has thus left its mark upon the Ukraine. Nevertheless, the Ukrainian people have a great pride in their nation, its literature, and its language. And, however intensive the Soviet drive of "russification", they will resist, and they will preserve their national soul.

On this 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, it is fitting that we pay tribute to the Ukrainian people and extend to them a word of comfort in their struggle for cultural survival and freedom.

**HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER OF NEW JERSEY**

Mr. Speaker, today it is most fitting that all Americans join in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Ukraine's independence; that we extend a hand of friendship across the Iron Curtain barrier as an expression of the devotion our peoples share for human and national freedom.

Tragically, there can be no similar observance in the Ukraine. The bright flame of freedom which lighted that nation with such promise 40 years ago has been darkened by the bitter night of communistic tyranny.

The Ukrainian people, whose love of and striving for freedom dates back more than 1,000 years, saw their newborn republic's independence die in 1920, when Red Russian armies took over their country and its government. Since that time, the brutal tide of Communist conquest has engulfed many free nations; today, that tide threatens the peace of all the world.

During these days of crisis, however, one basic truth stands out. Despite the brutal oppression of Godless communism, it has not been able to obliterate the freedom-loving spirit of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Nowhere is this truth more evident than among the 40 million people of the Ukraine. Through the long years of subjugation—in which their religious beliefs have been trampled upon, their patriots liquidated, their citizens thrown into slave labor camps—the Ukrainian people have steadfastly and courageously rebelled against their Communist oppressors. Even today, reports from behind the Iron Curtain indicate that this underground fight continues. Indeed, there are indications that—despite its advances in new weapons of war—the Kremlin's weak spot still is its constant fear of its captive nations.

**PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR JAMES H. KINSELLA OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

WHEREAS, on January 22, 1918 in Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine, a free and independent republic was proclaimed, and WHEREAS, this republic was overpowered by communist Russia to the detriment of the free world and in particular of the people of the Ukraine, and WHEREAS, the Ukrainians today live with expectation that someday they will be freed from this subjugation, and WHEREAS, their spirit of independence and resistance can best be promulgated by words of

**WANTED: U.N.A. NEWS ITEMS**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

As we have stressed on numerous occasions in the past, The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes news reports from branches of the Ukrainian National Association. We know for a fact that many have not taken advantage of the opportunity to publicize the activities of their groups.

The space in the Weekly is not only available, it is also free. UNA branches are busy electing new officers and delegates and alternates to the forthcoming convention. Interesting discussions and new ideas are heard at branch meetings. UNA members are entering and being discharged from the US Armed Forces. Other members are graduating from colleges and universities. Still other members are making a name for themselves in various fields of endeavor. Members are getting married. Members are dying. All this and more can be reported to the Weekly. Such publicity is good for the branch, good for the UNA, good for the Weekly, and good for the members.

We have seen the publications of other fraternal benefit societies and are not exaggerating when we say that these newspapers and magazines are simply brimming with items submitted by the members. They reported just about everything there was to report, especially in connection with activities such as dances, picnics, sports, and other events requiring member participation. Also reported in considerable detail were the results of membership campaigns, with credits carefully given to the organizers. The material was very interesting, containing new ideas, suggestions, and better ways of doing things.

Each UNA branch should appoint a publicity man or a

committee. It would be the duty of this man or committee to submit reports to the Weekly, and to the local newspapers. Most newspapers accept items from clubs and organizations. We urge branch officers to take this suggestion seriously and bring it up at the next meeting of their groups. An officially appointed publicity man or committee would get the job done, whereas nothing is done unless the branch secretary (as is usually the case) feels compelled to write a report. Perhaps, if enough branches appointed publicity men or committees, the Weekly would look more like the publication of a fraternal benefit society.

Editors always have problems, and the editor of the Weekly is no exception. Sometimes there is too much material, and other times there isn't enough. Happy is the editor who has all the material he can use week after week. If the UNA branches would appoint publicity men or committees, and if these men and committees would submit reports once or twice a month, we would have a very pleased editor of the Weekly. And the Weekly would be better for it, because readers like to see news items and reports about UNA Branches. Such publicity shows that we have active members and it may attract new members into the branches publicized.

So, once again, we want to stress that the Weekly has space for the news items and reports of UNA branches, and that the service is free. The Weekly wants such material, and the branches can use the publicity. If a word to the wise is sufficient then we can expect some action, and soon. Let's go!

**PROCLAMATIONS OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY**

**PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR JOHN E. DAVIS OF NORTH DAKOTA**

WHEREAS, there are over twenty thousand Americans of Ukrainian descent living in the state of North Dakota, and WHEREAS, January 22, 1958, will be observed by all Americans of Ukrainian descent as the fortieth anniversary of the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence which unified all the Ukrainian territories into one independent Ukrainian Republic, and WHEREAS, our citizens of Ukrainian descent have made substantial contributions to the life of this state and nation and have been constantly in the forefront of the battle for freedom and liberty for all men, and WHEREAS, although the Ukrainian National Republic fell to Soviet Russia three years after its birth, the spirit of national unity is strong and vibrant among those of Ukrainian ancestry, NOW, THEREFORE, I, John E. Davis, Governor of the State of North Dakota, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1958, as Ukrainian Independence Day and urge all citizens to join in appropriately noting this observance with prayer that independence may be restored in Ukraine.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Dakota here in my office in the State Capitol at Bismarck, North Dakota, this 18th day of January, 1958.

JOHN E. DAVIS, Governor

**PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR RICHARD C. LEE OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

WHEREAS, The fortieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, will be observed on January 22, and

WHEREAS, The fall of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1922 has never dimmed the spirit and love of liberty which had won for this brave Republic its short-lived freedom and

WHEREAS, The love of freedom continues to reign in the hearts of the Ukrainian people and this determination is a source

**PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR JAMES J. FLYNN OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.**

WHEREAS, January 22nd has a particular significance for the Ukrainian people throughout the world and to Americans of Ukrainian descent because the year 1958 commemorates the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian National Independence, in Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine; and

WHEREAS, January 22, 1918, marked the rebirth of the Ukrainian National Republic, a nation dedicated to belief in God and desirous of living in peace and harmony with neighboring peoples; and

WHEREAS, this Republic existed a little over three years, and then was overpowered by

**PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR JAMES J. FLYNN OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.**

superior armed forces, particularly those of communist Russia, and 45,000,000 people lost their national independence; and WHEREAS, despite this loss, the people of Ukraine have withstood the successive liquidations of their communist overlords; suffered famine and deportation to slave camps, and still kept their national spirit alive; and

WHEREAS, the people of Ukraine live in the hope that their nation can be liberated from its communistic oppression and restored to Ukrainians; and WHEREAS, their aspirations deserve the support and encouragement of freedom loving people everywhere; NOW, THEREFORE, I, James J. Flynn, Mayor of the City of Perth Amboy, County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1958, as Ukrainian Independence Day, in the City of Perth Amboy, County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, and do urge that our citizens make appropriate observance of this day.

GIVEN, under my hand and seal of the City of Perth Amboy, County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, on this Eighteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight and in the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and eighty-second.

JAMES J. FLYNN, Mayor

# Members of U.S. Congress Salute Ukrainian People

**HON. CHARLES A. VANIK OF OHIO**

(Continued from page 2)

I want again to commend the Congress Committee for its efforts on behalf of Ukraine's aspirations for national freedom and to assure them of my continued efforts to render them all possible assistance in this fight for the freedom of their own people.

**HON. KENNETH B. KEATING OF NEW YORK**

Mr. Speaker, one of our greatest assets in the struggle to maintain and extend the blessings of liberty to all peoples throughout the world lies in the spirit of freedom and independence which still burns in the hearts of men and women behind the Iron Curtain. No greater fear exists in the minds of the masters of the Kremlin than that this spirit will overflow and sweep away the reign of terror imposed on these peoples. To their undying resolve to combat Communist tyranny we owe our everlasting gratitude.

On this day, 40 years ago, the people of the Ukraine formed a free and independent national republic. They had played an important role in the destruction of the czarist dictatorship. Now they expressed their desire to live in liberty by forming a popular government representative of their wishes and aspirations. Bold and courageous as this step was, it was destined to be obliterated under the ruthless heel of Communist tyranny. In 1920 the hordes of the Red army swept into the Ukraine, crushing the new Republic and placing in its stead a puppet regime, nominally free, but actually subservient to Moscow in thought and deed.

However brutally this was accomplished, however mercilessly the opposition was eliminated, the flame of freedom could not be quenched. Since the ninth century the people of the Ukraine had enjoyed a tradition of independence. The new, self-styled, arbiters of the fate of Ukraine were to find it no easy task to destroy that heritage.

In the years that followed, many fled to the free world. I have known many of these gallant people who have made their homes in my home city of Rochester. They have proved excellent citizens and have contributed much to the cultural vigor of the community. Their devotion to a free way of life has enriched our whole country.

Others stayed behind to continue the fight for freedom in another way. Year after year the Ukraine has been a hotbed of agitation. Year after year it has proved a powerful reminder that men may live in slavery, but they dream of freedom, that shackles may bind the flesh but cannot bind the mind. In the past 12 months courageous men and women have risked their lives to send the message ringing around the world: "We shall be free. We shall not remain slaves to the thirst for power of a few men who rule for themselves alone. When fear seeks to destroy freedom, it is fear itself that will be destroyed."

In a day of missiles and nuclear weapons, it is well to take time on this 40th anniversary of the creation of the Ukrainian Republic to remember this: The power of the human spirit and its eternal craving for freedom is a greater force against tyranny than our most destructive hydrogen bomb. To those in bondage behind the Iron Curtain we must give our continued assurance that their resistance is not in vain, that theirs is not a forgotten front.

Our country is the stronger today for their efforts, just as it is richer for the contribu-

tions their brothers have made here. May the time not be far off when all may join in the celebration of a new and lasting independence.

**HON. EMANUEL CELLER OF NEW YORK**

Mr. Speaker, on the 40th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, I join with my colleagues and all freedom-loving peoples throughout the world in sending greetings to those who continue to fight for the liberation of the Ukrainian people and all peoples in the enslaved nations. We, in the United States, who are dedicated to human liberty, are ever cognizant of the continuing struggle of the Ukrainian people for national independence.

**HON. HERBERT ZELENKO OF NEW YORK**

Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago today the Ukrainian people proclaimed their independence and established a republic, which was destroyed by the Russian Communists in 1920.

Ukraine, the largest non-Russian nation behind the Iron Curtain, is one of the most resourceful regions of the world. It is now the breadbasket and sugar bowl of the Soviet Union. In addition to its agricultural production it also stands high throughout the world in its industrial undertakings.

During its long years of subservience Ukraine has continued to struggle for liberation. One of the first victims of Russian Communist aggression, it has proved to be the Achilles' heel of the Russian Communist empire.

I am honored to pay tribute to these gallant fighters for freedom. I pray that Ukraine may soon shed its yoke of tyranny and again join the free nations of the world.

**HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN OF NEW YORK**

Mr. Speaker, this is a memorable day for Ukrainians everywhere on which I extend my heartfelt congratulations. It is their independence day, the 40th anniversary of that great event which took place on January 22, 1918, even when part of Ukraine was still under alien rule.

So many world-shaking events have occurred since that time that we are inclined to forget this important event. It is true that many revolutionary and startling events have altered many things in this world, including man's attitude to these events; but man himself has remained remarkably unchanged, and especially so in his appreciation of freedom and in his willingness to fight and die for it. This is well illustrated by the history of the Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian people have endured the oppressive yoke of ruthless Russian regimes, both czarist and Communist, longer than any other people. For more than 300 years they have suffered under Russian tyranny; and unfortunately they are still suffering from it. But through this hardship and oppression they have steadfastly clung to their national ideals, even at the risk of their lives. In 1918 when they saw their chance of attaining their independence they proclaimed it and set up the Ukrainian Republic. Even though they were to lose this most cherished of their prizes in the fall of 1920 under the onslaught of the Red army, still they retain its solemn national significance. Its celebration still remains their symbol of freedom and independence.

It is that sadness and hope

that we celebrate this memorable day, a day whose full meaning yet awaits fulfillment.

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER OF NEW YORK**

Mr. Speaker, on January 22, 1918, the independent Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed. We today solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of this important chapter in the history of the struggle for freedom and independence on the part of the Ukrainian Nation.

Unfortunately, shortly thereafter the Ukrainian Nation succumbed to Bolshevik tyranny. Soviet military power crushed this young republic late in 1920.

Even its churches were destroyed. The people suffered under a horrible Soviet-created famine in 1932-33. Vast purges and deportations were decreed by Moscow.

Nevertheless, the Ukrainian nation maintains an indestructible hope and passion to be a free and independent sovereign nation.

This nation of over 40 million people is one of our most important allies in the struggle against Soviet Communist imperialism. The spirit of the Ukrainian people stands as an inspiration to the free peoples of the world in their struggle for worldwide freedom and justice.

**HON. HENRY S. REUSS OF WISCONSIN**

Mr. Speaker, it is essential that we who are endowed with freedom remind ourselves that great numbers of our fellow men throughout the world do not enjoy the liberty that we hold dear.

Therefore, on the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian Republic's greatest attempt to free its people from oppression, it is especially appropriate that we pledge never to forget any of man's efforts to build a peaceful world.

On January 22, 40 years ago, when the Ukrainian Parliament issued its Fourth Universal—the document that corresponds to the American Declaration of Independence—people the world over recognized another of man's significant attempts to win freedom and liberty.

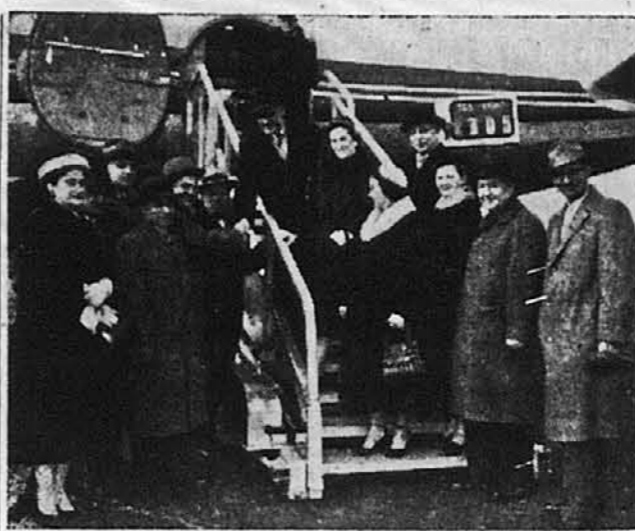
On the anniversary of that great event all of us will benefit by rededicating ourselves to the cause of freedom. All of us salute the heroic people of the Ukraine, then and now, who hold freedom and self-determination to be man's most important goals.

**HON. EDWIN H. MAY OF CONNECTICUT**

Mr. Speaker, today, January 22, is a day of great importance to Ukrainian Americans. It is of even greater importance to the Ukrainians that live under the domination of Communist imperialism. This day is celebrated each year as one means to hold forth hope for freedom and independence for these oppressed people.

Former President Hoover has said: "The Ukrainian people became the first victims of the tide of Communist imperialism which subsequently engulfed so many free nations." There has long burned a strong desire on the part of the Ukrainian people to control their own affairs and their own destiny. As a free people with great resources, they are in a splendid position to make many contributions to their fellows throughout the world.

At present, the energies of this gifted people are confined to projects which result in a glorification of the Soviet dictatorship. Moscow is now engaged in a vast propaganda campaign to discredit the free world in the eyes of the Ukrainian people. Ukrainian cul-



Chicago Ukrainians greet Canada's Ukrainian Minister of Labor Michael Starr and Mrs. Starr as they arrive at the airport from Ottawa. Mr. Starr was among several distinguished speakers at the Chicago commemoration of Ukrainian independence in Chopin auditorium on January 19. From left to right are: Mrs. Iwaniv, Mr. Semchysyn, Mr. Domashevsky, Mr. Pondiuk, Mr. Putsylo, Stephen Kuropas, Mr. Starr, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Berezhan, William Hultay of Toronto, Mrs. Lenchytska, Dr. Orenchuk and Mr. Linevych.

ture and individualism is being suppressed in an effort to more closely integrate the Ukraine with centralized thinking originated in Moscow. The U. S. S. R. insists that the Ukraine is an independent republic and must therefore have votes in the U. N., but this proclaimed independence is indeed a sham.

I firmly believe that it is necessary to accomplish more at this time than merely call to the attention of the American people commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, which was destroyed by the Russian Communists in 1920. This is an appropriate time for serious consideration of methods by which the Soviet propaganda campaign can be offset. I am calling upon the United States Information Agency, through its Voice of America and other means to increase its efforts to bring home to the Ukrainian people the truth concerning the free world. It is important that the Ukrainian people see us as we are and not as the Soviet propaganda machine has described us.

Truth is one of the most powerful forces in the world today. It is one weapon that we possess that the Soviets do not. A forceful program of presentation by the United States Information Agency can be one of the greatest steps forward toward insuring that future independence days will be celebrated under freedom rather than tyranny.

**HON. VINCENT J. DELRAY**

Mr. Speaker, today marks the 40th anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Ukraine, and I wish to join my distinguished colleagues in the House in saluting these gallant people.

On January 22, 1918, the government of Ukraine issued a proclamation of independence. Shortly thereafter, Ukraine was invaded by the Bolsheviks, and was incorporated into the Communist Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Iron Curtain is drawn across the afflicted Ukrainian nation.

Ukraine is a nation of 40 million, the largest non-Russian nation behind the European Iron Curtain—Ukraine stands as one of our most important and natural allies in the eventual defeat of Soviet imperialism. For 37 years its people have been enslaved under the iron yoke of communism. They have endured mass murder, wholesale deportations, brutal torture in slave labor camps, the destruction of their churches. Yet they have never abandoned hope of eventual liberation and the reestablishment of their land as a free, sovereign, and independent republic. Ukrainian patriots have engaged in continuous and valiant underground resistance. The fight goes on today to regain their independence and free way of life. The amp of freedom still burns in the hearts of its people. It will not be extinguished and will blaze again, proudly and fiercely when liberation has been won.

This anniversary is an appropriate occasion to make known to the courageous people of Ukraine that we Americans are wholeheartedly dedicated to the cause of human freedom, and once again express our determination never to rest until freedom is restored to people now living in Communist captivity.

# North Dakota 1st Midwest State To Proclaim "Ukrainian Day"

BISMARCK, N. D.—Ukrainian Independence Day was proclaimed for the first time in a mid-western state when Governor John E. Davis of North Dakota signed a proclamation here on January 18.

The signing was witnessed by 14 Ukrainian community leaders, representing more than 20,000 Ukrainians living in North Dakota. State Senator Harry George and members of Governor Davis' cabinet were also present.

Head of the delegation was Dr. Antin Zzukowsky, president of the North Dakota branch of the Ukrainian Con-

# A Bus Trip With a Soccer Team

with a Ukrainian soccer team? Neither did the writer until he decided to go along with the Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia who had a league game engagement with the Jewish Hakoah team in the Bronx recently. It was not an ordinary bus ride—the kind that is almost dead silent when passengers are either snoring, thinking, reading or silently conversing.

For this was a bus full of young athletes whose team was on top of the American Soccer League, accompanied by staunch rooters who don't travel to away games by car. Before the New Greyhound was ready to depart from in front of the Ukrainian Hall on famous Franklin Street, Walter Zawdydych slapped on two stickers which read "Ukrainian Nationals—American Soccer League Team." Such stickers incidentally, appear on over 200 car bumpers by Ukrainians who are proud of their team.

**HON. ALBERT W. CRETELLA**

Mr. Speaker, today is the 40th anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian independence. It is gratifying to know that this day is a cause for recognition at New Haven, Conn., in the district which I represent. On this day, the Ukrainian flag flies its blue and gold colors of that nation over the city hall there.

Ukraine was one of the first nations to fall under the tyranny of the Bolshevik imperialists. Despite the destruction of her churches, horrible man-made famines of the 1930's, mass deportations, purges and murders, Ukraine's national spirit and her moral fiber have not dimmed the hope and passion of a nation whose destiny it is to be free and sovereign. She will go down in world history books as a symbol of the struggle for freedom and independence.

This strong and unebbing will for national liberty has been renewed through the centuries of Ukrainian human history from the 9th to the 14th century under the old Ukrainian Kozak in the 17th century, and most recently in the Ukrainian National Republic from 1917 to 1920.

Ukrainian Independence Day is a fitting means to demonstrate to the rest of the free world our protests to international communism, which treacherously designs the envelopment of the entire globe.

With over 40 million people, the largest non-Russian nation behind the Iron Curtain, Ukraine stands as an important strategic ally in the eventual defeat of Soviet imperialism.

Ukraine has a historic right to national freedom. Her independence cannot be ignored. We of the free world should stand staunchly behind this right of the Ukrainians, if we are to be assured that the foundations of liberty and independence for all nations are to be preserved.

— A Rooter

# NEW MUSIC FOR SOLOISTS! "LOVE UKRAINE"

Composition of Mykola Fomenko, words by Wolodymyr Sosyura translated into English by Yar Slawutych Published by Ukrainian National Association on its 60th Anniversary \$1.00 per copy Order now! SVOBODA, 83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

# A GALA MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION "PUSHCHENNIA"

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1958 at the beautiful CASCADE BALLROOM Pick Ohio Hotel — YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio Music by JIMMY AMENT Sponsored by YOUNGSTOWN UKRAINIANS

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 Fine entertainment, including Mykola PONEDILOK, humorist.  
 DANCE MUSIC by BOSS'S ORCHESTRA  
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BOOK REVIEWS

By KARL BAALSLAG

Former Director of Countersubversive Activities of the American Legion and Consultant to the House Committee on Un-American Activities

THE STORY OF MARY LIU by Edward Hunter Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, New York, \$4.00.

The Story of Mary Liu is really two books in one. While primarily the biography of a most remarkable Chinese woman, it is also a first-hand account of just how the Chinese Reds destroyed the Christian church in that unhappy land through a cunningly blended combination of chicanery and terror.

Mary Liu's earliest memory is that of a tot of four in a Christian mission hospital without hands or feet. She had either been abandoned or inadvertently locked out in a freezing cold courtyard. Life has always been hard in teeming China, but facing the world at the age of four with no parents and only the stump of one hand and no feet required a faith and courage that few of us would have. The life story of Mary Liu, who learned to take care of herself and then to acquire an education and become a religious worker and editor in an inspiring saga of the triumph of an indomitable human soul over all but impossible odds.

Interwoven with Mary Liu's amazing story is the not-so-inspiring account of what the Chinese Communists—or "agrarian reformers" as the Latimore school of so-called "experts" on China once called them—did to the Christian establishments of China. In addition to "reforming" some fifteen million victims (the Chinese Reds themselves modestly admit killing only 800,000) by blowing their brains out in mass executions, China's "agrarian reformers" have also "cleansed" the Christian churches of China of all imperialist taint and corruption. As China's missions, churches, schools and hospitals were heavily supported by American contributions during the past hundred years, this story should be of some concern to all Americans.

Mary Liu's eye witness account of Communist brainwashing techniques through endless "self-criticism" and "self-accusation" meetings is valuable contribution to the study of Communist insanity. With the exception of a few martyrs who refused to collaborate at framing themselves and other innocent victims, most of the Christian groups purged and brainwashed themselves. The martyrs were either executed if they were Chinese or sentenced to long prison terms as "paid American spies" if they were foreigners. Remember the one about Catholic nuns who the Communists claimed had poisoned 400 small children in their orphanages?

The Story of Mary Liu would make a fine Christmas present for Christian ministers. It is also recommended for high school and college libraries.

A PRIMER ON COMMUNISM by George W. Cronin, E. P. Dutton, New York, 1957

The story has circulated in anti-Communist circles about the Madison Avenue executive who found the whole subject of Communism so utterly revolting that it made him ill merely to hear it discussed. He did not want to hear anything about it.

One of the major difficulties in explaining, exposing, and combatting Communism in this

country has been the fact that most Americans are not interested. The vast majority of our people are inflexibly opposed to Communism in any form and want no part of it. They are not even interested in anti-Communist disclosures and information. Why should anyone waste time and money studying or even reading about Communism when no one in this country except a handful of screwballs ever became seriously involved or interested in it?

One of the main difficulties in developing an intelligent interest in the problem of subversion has been the bewildering complexity of the whole structure of the Communist apparatus, nine-tenths of which is always submerged below the surface of public observation. The deliberate murky obscurity and heavy dryness of its official writings serve to scare away all but the most determined students and specialists. And finally, a baffling system of rapid-fire change of disguises, superb camouflage, and lightning-like change of tactics and techniques completely mystify and confuse the average observer.

It requires more than ordinary courage and persistence to wade through the so-called "classics" or basic documents. Further, it requires that one almost become a cynic himself in order to fathom and plumb the depths of Communist total amorality and cynicism. Valtin's monumental Out of the Night written eighteen years ago was rejected as fiction by most readers because they simply could not force themselves to believe that such utter depravity and criminality could exist under the masquerade of "working for a better world."

From this, it follows that many books exposing Communism have necessarily been rather heavy reading. Or they have been so specialized that they were beyond the average reader. Primer on Communism is an unnecessarily formidable title for an otherwise highly readable book. The author has hit upon the simple device of asking 200 questions and then basing most of the answers on official Soviet sources. The questions range from ordinary household and food problems to the extent of religious freedom in Soviet Russia.

This handy little paper-back volume is of particular interest to women. Several chapters are devoted to family life, education, child welfare, and consumer goods production under Communism. The author's treatment is restrained, factual, and objective. Cronin does not lecture or preach—he lets Soviet sources supply most of the answers. The 200 questions are nearly all those most commonly asked by people who know little or nothing about Communism.

Primer on Communism shows a vast amount of careful research. There are no long and tedious quotations from the dry-as-dust works of Marx or Lenin. The author has been sensible enough to avoid the confusing and deliberately misleading jargon employed in most Communist exposes.

The great value of this little work, which the author himself may not have realized, is that his specific answers to 200 questions cover such a range that many other potential questions and gaps in one's knowledge are also answered. This single, 190-page volume is the complete antidote to

DIGEST OF THE SOVIET UKRAINIAN PRESS

MOSCOW'S CULTURAL POLICY IN UKRAINE

(The Kremlin utilized the 40th anniversary of the October revolution to convince the Ukrainian people that Ukrainian culture grew significantly thanks to communist Moscow. In Moscow's propaganda three phases have to be distinguished: a) the attempt to convince the people that Ukrainian culture always developed under the "noble influence of Russian culture"; b) to condemn as "bourgeois nationalism" all attempts of leaders of Ukrainian culture to have a pro-Western orientation; c) to ignore the physical liquidation of thousands of representatives of Ukrainian culture under the charge of "bourgeois nationalism", and d) to ignore the fact of forcible Russification of Ukrainian culture.—Ed.)

R. V. Babychuk, Minister of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR: The October Revolution and Development of Ukrainian Soviet Culture. Kiev, 1957, Association for the encouragement of political and scholarly professions in the Ukrainian SSR. 35 pp. Condensed text:

Forty years under the star of Soviet government, under the leadership of the Communist party established by the great Lenin, in the brotherly family of peoples of our Fatherland, the Ukrainian people march firmly along the road of building socialism and communism...

In their heroic struggle against foreign aggressors and for their freedom and independence, the Ukrainian people always received much brotherly help on the part of the great Russian people...

The culture of dominating classes of exploiters had a reactionary influence upon the development of the culture of the Ukrainian people and on their national awareness. It sanctified and actively propagated a policy of baiting the peoples of Russia, and supported the policy of national-colonial oppression of the Ukrainian people conducted by tsarism with the support of the ruling exploiting classes of Russia and Ukraine. (Russia liquidated Ukrainian independence in the late 18th century and political power in Ukraine was in the hands of people and by Petersburg—Ed.)

The national pride of the Ukrainian people is the genius poet of the people, artist and thinker, the revolutionary

whole shelves full of lying pro-Soviet propaganda. Fairy tales about the glories and joys of happy living in the Soviet are neatly demolished with statistics and quotations from official Soviet sources.

A question on the Communist attitude toward marriage, for example, is answered by a quotation from a Communist pamphlet: "When choosing a life mate, the Communist youth should first look for correct political thoughts, and afterward for education, temperament, health, and good looks."

The last chapter, "How to Combat Communism," answers most questions asked by Americans who want to avoid Communist booby traps and who also do what they can in the common fight for survival. This is probably the most valuable chapter in an otherwise valuable book. An index, so rare in many anti-Communist books, is also helpful. Primer on Communism is an ideal book for high school instruction and libraries.

democrat Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko, whose many-sided activity developed in close friendship with his ideological inspirers and fellow-thinkers, the great Russian revolutionaries and democrats, O. I. Herzen, V. G. Belinsky, M. G. Chernyshevsky, M. O. Dobrolubov (Shevchenko's main work KOBZAR appeared in print in 1840 and made Shevchenko the greatest Ukrainian poet. In 1840 M. Chernyshevsky was 12 years old and M. Dobrolubov was 4. And V. Belinsky attacked Shevchenko's KOBZAR very sharply, primarily because it was written in Ukrainian—Ed.)

Shevchenko was a relentless fighter against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and liberalism. (Taras Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet, born in 1814, is considered the father of modern Ukrainian nationalism. For his poem protesting the enslavement of Ukraine by tsarism, he was imprisoned by tsarism for ten years. Some of his poems are still forbidden in the USSR—Ed.)

There was not a single branch of Ukrainian cultural life which did not experience the creative influence of the leading Russian culture... Ivan Franko continued and developed under new conditions the traditions of the Russian and Ukrainian revolutionary democracy. (Ivan Franko, the second, after Shevchenko, Ukrainian poet and writer, born in 1856, became the most prominent spokesman of national rebirth of the Ukrainian people on the threshold of the 19th and 20th century. A democrat, in his youth a socialist, he was a

typical adherent of Western culture and its preacher among the Ukrainian people. Some of his national-political program works are outlawed in the USSR—Ed.)

The great proletarian writer O. M. Gorky depicted in his works the new proletarian period of the liberation movement in Russia. Gorky exerted much influence upon the creativeness of such Ukrainian writers as I. Franko, L. Ukrainka, M. Kotsiubynsky, V. Stefanyk, O. Kobylanska, P. Tychyna...

In the history of Ukrainian music, the works of M. V. Lyssenko, opened a new epoch, he was a disciple of the great Russian composer M. A. Rimsky-Korsakov...

Introduction of a democratic and realistic trend in painting and sculpture should be credited to Ukrainian pioneer artists who developed under the creative influence of great Russian artists...

Guided by the teachings of V. I. Lenin, the Communist party has always educated the working masses in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, it has led an acute fight against great-power chauvinists and lo-

cal nationalists, including the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists who spread hostility among the Russian and Russian and Ukrainian people, demanded an "independent" Ukraine the banner of counter-revolution and severance of Soviet Ukraine from Soviet Russia with restoration of capitalism in Ukraine...

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At the present time there are, in the Ukrainian SSR, over 34 thousand schools and 635 technical schools in which over six million students are enrolled. There are 327 thousand teachers. There are 132 institutions active in the Ukrainian SSR, or more than there were in the tsarist Russia in 1914-15...

One of the most important results of the cultural revolution in the USSR is the development of a national Soviet intelligentsia in each republic, whose interests are irrevocably tied with the general public struggle for building communism... ("Prolog")

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