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СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY.

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Ukrainians in U. S. and Canada Commemorate 40th Anniversary of Ukrainian Declaration of Independence

PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TAKE PART IN WEEKEND CELEBRATION HELD IN WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG. — Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Hon. Michael Starr, federal minister of labor, and other government officials were among an estimated 8,500 Ukrainians and their friends who participated in weekend events here January 25 and 26 marking the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of an independent Ukraine.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker told a banquet meeting Saturday that Russia must grant free elections in countries behind the Iron Curtain before any "summit" conferences will be held in Canada.

The prime minister also called for closer economic cooperation between NATO nations to counter a Soviet economic offensive which was reaching "all over the free world."

During his speech, the prime minister also praised the "magnificent contribution" made by Ukrainian-Canadians to building and maintaining a democratic way of life in Canada. They had had a particularly large share in opening of the west, he said.

Mr. Diefenbaker was one of 10 speakers who addressed the banquet, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans, Branch 141, Canadian Legion.

Labor Minister Starr, Canada's first Ukrainian-Canadian federal minister, said the celebration held up the "ideal of freedom" and was "a tribute to Canada, the country to which we all swear loyalty."

M. A. Liwycky, president of the exiled government of Ukraine, praised Mr. Diefenbaker for his stand at the recent NATO conference in Paris where he protested against Russian domination of previously independent countries.

Senator William Wall delivered a message from Hon. L. B. Pearson, Liberal leader, expressing "understanding and sympathy with the motives and purposes of this celebration of the short-lived sovereignty of Ukraine."

At a ball following the banquet, Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Mrs. Diefenbaker and Mr. and Mrs. Starr led the grand march.

4,500 at Concert-Rally

The prime minister was on hand the next day at a concert-rally in the civic auditorium to extend good wishes to the Ukrainian community of Canada. Earlier, he placed a wreath at the cenotaph.

Chief rally speaker was Mr. Starr, who said that lack of freedom in the Soviet Union is the ugly crack in the Soviet façade of power and progress that in the end will "rend asunder" the Soviet empire.

Approximately 4,500 persons heard Labor Minister Starr rededicate the cause of freedom for Ukraine on behalf of the people of Ukrainian origin.

Other government figures at the concert-rally were Manitoba Premier D. L. Campbell; Hon. M. N. Hryhorchuk, attorney-general of Manitoba; Senator Wall, Mr. Liwycky, and and members of parliament and provincial legislatures.

Representatives of Ukrainian organizations and churches across Canada were present, among them: Msgr. Basil Kushnir, UCC president; Dr. S. W. Sawchuk, UCC vice-president, and W. Kossar, of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada and a Supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association.

The declaration of freedom adopted at the UCC business session Saturday was read by Msgr. Kushnir in Ukrainian and by Dr. Sawchuk in English.

Prof. Paul Yuzyk of the University of Manitoba was master of ceremonies, and Harry Bryk, president of the Winnipeg UCC branch, extended a welcome.

Representatives of other nationalities expressed the "hope of future freedom for the Ukraine and for the other lands and peoples where freedom does not exist."

Among those contributing to the musical portion of the rally were Michael Holynsky, Toronto, operatic tenor; the Ukrainian mixed choir under George Hnatiuk, and Irene Turkewicz-Marynec, soprano. Prof. Wolodymyra Kysilewska was the choir accompanist and L. Karpinka, the solo accompanist.

The rally was sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, representing some 23 Canada-wide organizations and close to half a million Ukrainian Canadians

A declation supporting the realization of freedom for the Ukrainian nation was read at a concert-rally in the civic auditorium of Winnipeg on January 26. Reading the declaration in Ukrainian is Msgr. Basil Kushnir, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, which sponsored the rally. Standing behind him are members of the national UCC executive. Left to right are: Dr. S. W. Sawchuk, first vice-president, who later read the declaration in English; M. Pohoresky, I. H. Syrnyk, Mrs. A. Tarnowetska, W. Martinets, W. Kossar, P. Wach, Rev. I. R. Kovalemych and Rev. S. Yizhyk. In the background is the Ukrainian choir which entertained at the gathering.

Beaming happily, Rochester Ukrainians surround Mayor George Barbo's representative as he prepares to sign a proclamation designating January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in his city. The delegation was headed by attorney William Adrushyn (fifth from right), president of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Story of Ukraine's Freedom Fight Brought to Large TV Audience

NEW YORK. — Television screens in millions of New York area homes brought the story of Ukraine's freedom fight to residents of the 37 major counties of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut on February 2.

Beamed over a radius of approximately 75 miles by WOR-TV (Channel 9) from New York City, the story was presented by the Ukrainian American Organizations of New York and New Jersey in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence.

Station officials estimated the program could have reached more than 16 million persons.

The one-hour program was highlighted by addresses delivered by Canadian Senator William M. Wall, Governor Averell Harriman and Senator Irving Ives of New York, and Congresswoman Florence P. Dwyer of New Jersey.

Senator Wall told viewers: "...the anniversary of Ukrainian independence provides us with significant instructive lessons, if the Western world wishes to learn something from the Ukrainian tragedy (its subjugation by Russia)."

"The spirit of Christian-oriented nationalism has continually challenged and will continue to challenge the Soviet system, for its primary and central defect is the absence of liberty. I believe that this unsatisfied spirit of democratic nationalism and Christian liberalism is the Achilles' heel of the threatening Soviet monolith."

The Canadian Senator, who is of Ukrainian descent, said it was "vitally important" that the peoples of the free world know the historical records of the events which preceded and followed the proclamation of Ukrainian independence, so that the true hopes and aspirations of the Ukrainian people "be not glossed over or sublimated by misleading Communist propaganda."

Said Congresswoman Dwyer: "We as Americans should let it be known to the people of Ukraine that they and their heritage are not and never will be forgotten or forsaken; that our cause is their cause; that we are striving to preserve and strengthen, for all men, the glorious dream that has never died in their hearts."

Senator Ives, whose statement was filmed in Washington earlier, extended hope for an early "day of liberation" for the Ukrainian nation.

He said the Ukrainians sounded the warning long before other peoples of the free world awakened to the communist threat to their freedoms.

Appearance of Governor Harriman, who spoke from his desk at the state capitol, Albany, was also presented on film.

The governor was introduced by Walter Steck of New York City, a member of the TV Committee which handled arrangements for the program.

Messages of best wishes from Senators Clifford P. Case and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, and Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, were read by emcee John Romanition.

Excerpts from the original proclamation of independence the **Fourth Universal**, made on January 22, 1918, were read by Andrew Keybida.

Myron Leskiw, chairman of the TV Committee, spoke briefly at the beginning of the program inviting viewers to send in their comments and opinions. Woven into the historical commentary and addresses were musical selections by the "Dumka" male chorus directed by Prof. Lev Krushelnytsky and the Bandurist Chorus of Elizabeth, N. J., under the direction of Prof. Roman Lewytsky. Male members of the Bandurist Chorus were in Ukrainian costume and the women members wore embroidered Ukrainian blouses.

Mrs. Isabella Orlowska-Fomenko, soprano, sang "Love Ukraine". She was accompanied at the piano by her husband, Prof. Mykola Fomenko, the composer of the work.

Views of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev and camera shots of a map of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Trident emblem were included in the telecast.

RALLIES HELD UNDER STARS AND STRIPES AND BLUE-YELLOW BANNER OF UKRAINE RECALL HISTORIC PROCLAMATION OF 1918

DETROIT.—Though Ukraine now is listed as the second republic of the Soviet Union, memories of her independence were relived by more than 2000 persons gathered at the Ukrainian National Home here, says James K. Anderson in the January 27 **Detroit News**.

The occasion was the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Republic, which existed from 1918 until the Bolsheviks took over in 1921. Principal speaker was Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, head of Marquette University's department of Slavic Studies and president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the U.S.A.

"Ukrainian natural wealth was so great that every one of our neighbors showed his teeth when he wanted to take it from us," he said.

Arguing the case for freedom, Dr. Smal-Stocki said:

"Freedom exists only where there is truth. Nohing is more vital to a man than to be his own master and not a slave, but when he achieves freedom he must fight to maintain it."

Mayor Louis Miriani, who read the proclamation of Detroit's Ukrainian Day, said he believed a better future was in store for the Ukrainian nation.

Other speakers were Circuit Judge Clifford Sullivan, representing Gov. Mennen G. Williams, and Dennis Kwitkowsky, president of the Metropolitan Detroit branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which sponsored the rally.

The meeting adopted a declaration urging the United States to condemn the Soviet imperialism that brought about the subjugation of Ukraine Armenia, Georgia, Byelorussia and the other Communist-ruled nations.

Messages were received from Congressman Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan and Councilwoman Mary Beck of Detroit.

Contributions offered by those present, totalling $1,300, were ear-marked for Ukrainian national purposes.

Included in the concert portion were the "Trembita" male chorus directed by Prof. Kyrylo Cependa, the Ukrainian Bandurists' Capella, L. Kalynychenko and W. Pohorily.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Attending the January 26 commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, Congressman Albert W. Cretella of Connecticut read the tribute to Ukraine which he delivered in the U.S. House of Representatives a few days earlier.

Bohdan Krawciw, associate editor of **Svoboda**, explained the meaning of the anniversary. Other speakers were Rev. Stephen Chomko of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church; William Gina and A. Malanchuk, head of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which sponsored the celebration.

Senator William A. Purtell of Connecticut sent his greetings to the assembly.

A concert program was presented by the women's chorus of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America branch, directed by Maria Burbela-Hyzha; soprano V. Milanska; the choir of the Ukrainian Catholic Church directed by S. Savarsky; Mrs. A. Borovyk, Tania Yahnytska and Mrs. I. Nibeliuk.

The day before, books and literature on Ukraine were presented by a committee of the UCCA branch to the New Haven Public Library and the Yale University Library.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Six Ohio mayors joined in signing a proclamation for Ukrainian Independence Day at a luncheon meeting here on January 22 arranged by the Mahoning County chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The six were Mayor Kryzon of Youngstown, Mayor Milligon of Struthers, Mayor Kovach of Campbell, Mayor Tatman of Poland, Mayor Dawson of Sebring and Mayor Roudebush of Canfield.

Their joint proclamation was the highlight of the Youngstown Ukrainian community's 40th anniversary celebration of Ukraine's declaration of independence.

Michael Yarosch, chapter president, related the history surrounding that declaration, and Eugene Woloshyn, vice-president, read the mayors' proclamation.

Among the guests were Ohio State Representatives John Lynch and Thomas Gilmartin and representatives of the various Ukrainian organizations in Mahoning County.

The Rev. William Olynyk, of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, offered prayer, and Mr. Woloshyn was toastmaster.

CLEVELAND. — Concern for missiles and military weapons should not throw the United States off balance with regard to the frightful realities within the Russian communist empire a New York Ukrainian editor and writer declared here January 25 at the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

Walter Dushnyck, a former U.S. Army interpreter with General McArthur's staff in Manila and Tokyo during World War II, said the enslaved nations in the U.S.S.R. including Ukraine, "still are the principal source of Russia's weakness and a powerful deterrent to an all-out Russian onslaught on the free world."

Mr. Dushnyck, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was principal speaker at the rally, which was sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Organizations in Cleveland.

The assembly, held in Lincoln High School, received greetings from President Eisenhower and Congressman Michael A. Feighan.

Other speakers were Omer Malytsky, Cleveland attorney, and Councilman John Bilynsky, who extended greetings from the mayor of Cleveland.

The musical portion of the program included selections by soprano Ia Maciuk of Brazil and the "Dnipro" chorus. Daria Holubets offered a recitation.

BAYONNE, N. J. — Ukraine's struggle for independence — past and present — was described here January 26 by Prof. Ivan Vovchuk at the 40th anniversary commemoration of that country's proclamation of independence.

Prof. Vovchuk is national president of the Organization for Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine and a member of the political commission of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Mayor Thomas DeDominico extended greetings and State Assemblyman William Martin, who was master of ceremonies, reviewed the historic date of January 22, 1918.

Combined male choirs of ODFFU branches from Bayonne, Carteret and Perth Amboy, under the direction of Mykola Kormeliuk, offered musical selections. Other participants in the concert program were Nina Bacad's Junior Ukraine Dancers of New York City, Myroslava Sira, and members of the junior girls' section of the Ukrainian Youth Association of America.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A wreath presented by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in honor of Ukrainians who died fighting for Ukraine's independence was laid beside the world-famed Liberty Bell here on January 25.

The wreath-laying ceremony took place in historic Independence Hall during a manifestation marking the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian proclamation of independence.

Speaking before an audience of several hundred Ukrainians and friends of Ukraine, Mrs. Olena Lototsky, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, paid tribute to those who gave their lives for the freedom of Ukraine and the world.

Other speakers were Judge Gerald Gleason and Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the sponsoring committee.

Later that day, a solemn commemoration was held in Town Hall with more than a hundred former freedom fighters among those in attendance. Principal speakers were Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky of Marquette University, Congressman Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, who read a telegram of greetings from President Eisenhower, and New York attorney Michael Piznak, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The Most Rev. Ioann Theodorovich, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., led in prayer.

In the concert portion of the program, musical selections were offered by the "Kobzar" choir and the Ukrainian Symphony Orchestra of Philadelphia directed by Dr. Antin Rudnytsky. Other artists were Michael Minsky, baritone; Vera Lewytska, and Oksana Sovyak. Accompanists were Roksolyana Ogrodnyk and Bohdan Perfetsky.

(Continued on page 3)

During his recent visit to Chicago to address the 40th anniversary independence rally there, Hon. Michael Starr, Canadian Minister of Labor, took time out to get acquainted with local Ukrainians. Pictured in the Minister's suite at the Conrad Hilton Hotel are left to right: William Hultay of Toronto, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Ivaniw, Mrs. Berezhan, Mr. Starr, Mrs. Lenchytska, Mr. Semchyshyn, Stephen Kuropas, Dr. Orenchuk, Mr. Linevych and W. Popadiuk. Seated in front is M. Domashevsky.

Signing of the proclamation of Ukrainian Day in Boston by Massachusetts Governor Foster Furcolo is witnessed by a delegation of Ukrainians. Left to right are: Mr. Russo, Attorney Anna Chopek, Supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association; the Rev. Gregory H. Tom, pastor of Sacred Heart of Jesus Ukrainian Catholic Church; Governor Furcolo, Walter Tutka, Miss Irene Turchyn, Joseph Charyna and Nicholas Turchyn.

Dr. Sas-Yaworsky Wins Again On TV's '$64,000 Question'

NEW YORK. — Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky's winning streak is still continuing.

The Ukrainian-born veterinarian from Abbeville, La., correctly answered a $16,000 question in his American History category on the CBS-TV show "The $64,000 Question" of February 4, bringing his total prize money up to $80,000.

During the program he presented to emcee Hal March a diploma from Louisiana Governor Earl K. Long designating March an honorary lieutenant.

A week earlier, Dr. Sas-Yaworsky brought along an expert of his own choosing to help with the answer to the $64,000 question. The expert was Stephen Frohlich, of Princeton, N. J., a Czech-born seed broker who settled for winnings of $32,000 in November 1955 in the same American History category.

Dr. Sas-Yaworsky will return to the program February 11, when he can take the first of three questions leading to the program's double-64,000 ($128,000) prize plateau. If successful he can eventually win as much as $256,000.

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Abraham Lincoln

Next Wednesday, February 12th, will be an American national holiday—Lincoln's Day.

Lincoln, the Great Emancipator (1809-1865), the sixteenth president of the United States, who helped free the Negroes of slavery, is well known for his deeds, and his famous Gettysburg Address. He is well known, also, for what he said: "The World cannot exist half free and half enslaved."

Come soon the day when Lincoln's prophecy will come into being, and Ukraine will regain her national independence.

Proclamations and Celebrations of Ukrainian Independence Day

Forty years ago, on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian Central **Rada** (Council) issued its Fourth **Universal**, by which it proclaimed the full and unqualified independence of Ukraine. The Ukrainian National Republic was described as "an independent and sovereign power of the Ukrainian people, subject to no authority." "From today on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes an independent, subject-to-no-one, free and sovereign State of the Ukrainian People."

The date of this historic Ukrainian declaration of national independence has become the most important one in modern Ukrainian history, as it saw the formal and official restoration of the independence of the Ukrainian nation, an independence lost to Russia some two-hundred and fifty years ago.

This Fourth Universal (proclamation, manifesto), as well as the events leading up to and following it, were widely reported in the world press, including the New York Times and its illustrated monthly magazine of that time, the New Herald, the Philadelphia Press, the New York Evening Post, the London (England) Times, and French and German dailies. Following the fall of the Ukrainian republic, very little appeared about the Ukrainians, in the world press, except for the Polish notorious "pacification" of the Western Ukrainians and the infamous Soviet Russian starving to death of some seven million of Ukrainians about the same time.

Still this went unnoticed, officially at least, by most of our government and other public officials.

Within the past several years a great change has token place in regard all to this. Celebrations of Ukrainian Independence Day have not been just localized affairs, as they used to be for so many years, attended only by Ukrainian immigrants and their American born sons and daughters, with no attention being paid to them by the American press, and least of all by public officials of national, state or municipal calibre.

This year, however, was an unprecedented one, beating the records set up by the last previous years' celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day.

For the first time, the President of the United States of America himself recognized this historic day, by a special message sent to the Ukrainian Independence Day rally held in New York City. A great number of United States Senators and Congressmen saluted the Ukrainian people for their never-ending fight for their national freedom, and had their salutations printed in the Congressional Record. State Governors and City Mayors formally proclaimed January 22, 1958 as Ukrainian Independence Day. Governors and Mayors spoke at the nation-wide rallies of this great day. And, what is equally important, the Ukrainian blue and yellow banner, standard of individual and national liberty, was unfurled alongside the American Star-Spangled Banner of liberty, over Capitol Buildings and City Halls. And from the religious angle inspiring, indeed, were the prayers given by Ukrainian clergymen on last January 22nd at the opening of the Senate and House of Representatives.

All of this, plus the TV one-hour-long program (channel 9) in the East dedicated to the celebration of the Ukrainian Independence Day, arranged and financed by Ukrainian Americans themselves, has been one of the ingredients of a sort of a "shot in the arm" to Ukrainian American to redouble their efforts in working for the resurrection of Ukrainian national indepedence, and to getting their fellow Americans to work for the same cause.

Public opinion may at the present time be concentrated upon the Russian Sputnik and the American Explorer.

But "Reaching For the Moon," as that old song of the 1920's is titled, is not enough for us all. We should reach not only for the moon, and probe not only the outer spaces of what we call the world, but we should also reach for and probe into the problems and the ills which beset humanity. Explorations on this earth of ours, and in the "vast blue yonder" are well and good, and tend toward progress of our civilization. But we cannot allow ourselves to neglect, in process, the home-earth problems.

Among them are not only the Soviet-proposed "top-level summit" conferences, or the threatening shadows of atom and hydrogen inter-continental warfare, but there is also the problem of giving a chance to give the embattled Ukrainian people to regain all that which their Fourth **Universal** proclaimed.

It takes no astute diplomat, politician or ordinary citizen to realize what the outcome and consequences of the rekindling of Ukrainian national independence would mean. In the past centuries the Ukrainians were the shield of Western Europe against the invasions of Asiatic Mongoloid hordes whose descendants today are just but cat's-paws of Communist Russia. Today, they could, if they were free, become the shield for the entire Free World against Soviet Russian murderous aggression and world-flung imperialism.

Our Ukrainian American objective in this matter?

It is to have these inspiring utterances by our President, the Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Mayors and other prominent figures, and the waving of the Ukrainian flag from State Capitols and City Halls, to be positively implemented in one year from now, on January 22, 1959, by vigorous action and definable, concrete results in bringing back the restoration, as early as it is humanly possible, of the Ukrainian independent state.

The job of doing this rests not only upon the nationally representative organizations, but that job also rests upon individual efforts, upon the rank and file of these organizations. So put your shoulder to the wheel and definite progress will be made, for the Ukrainian Cause.

THE GREAT HISTORY OF UKRAINE

Speech by HON. MICHAEL STARR, Minister of Labour, at Winnipeg, January 26, 1958, in connection with the Re-establishment of an Independent Ukraine State.

Re-establishment of the Independent Ukrainian State in 1918 marked a glorious but short-lived climax in the 1,000 year history of the Ukrainian people.

It restored to freedom, if only briefly, a nation and a people with a long history of freedom, and with a cultural heritage that was old when Europe was young.

Born again in the downfall of the Czarist Empire, Ukraine's brief day of glory was soon shut off by the iron hand of Soviet oppression.

But in the minds and hearts of Ukrainians everywhere, those under Soviet slavery and those rejoicing in the peace and freedom of new lands, Ukrainian independence lives on.

On this occasion it is fitting that we recall briefly the great history of the Ukraine.

It is over one thousond years since the establishment of the first dynasty on the Dnieper River.

It is over one thousand years since Kiev became recognized as one of the capitals of Christendom.

And for two centuries, the Grand Prince of Kiev was known and respected throughout Europe.

The early rulers of Kiev represented culture and civilization to much of the European World.

In the thirteenth century, overrun and weakened by the nomads of the steppes and the Mongols, the Ukrainian civilization ceased to be a dominant force.

For two hundred and fifty years the struggle for freedom and independence in the Ukraine continued.

I shall not recall the history of modern times which is well known to you all, except to say that from all the story of the past struggle for freedom, two important facts emerge.

First, Ukraine can live and survive without Russia, but Russia can hardly live and survive without Ukraine.

Secondly, had Ukraine been allowed after World War II to become the free, independent State which she deserved to be, the world today would not have hanging over it the terrible menace of Soviet Communism.

There would be instead, as an outpost of Eastern Europe, a nation of fifty millions nurtured in the democratic tradition, a bastion of the Free World, to ensure that never again would totalitarianism rise on Russian soil.

Even today, the fifty millions in the Ukraine, with their traditions of freedom, their background of Christian culture, may well be an ultimate factor in the shape of things to come in our divided world.

Certainly, these people, and their constant aspiration for freedom must always be taken into account, both by the Russians and ourselves.

Ukrainians in Canada are particularly fortunate. Here we are building again that freedom which is only a memory in the land of our fathers.

The Prime Minister of Canada has joined with us in this great ceremony of re-dedication.

As the leader of one of the world's free peoples, he has shown his recognition of the right of all people, everywhere, to aspire to that freedom which we enjoy here.

We know that freedom does not exist in the Ukraine today. All freedom is crushed out under the iron heel of Soviet slavery.

Recently, in Ottawa, the Soviet Embassy published some information about the Ukraine.

In typical Soviet fashion the release attributed to the Soviet government all credit for the progress which has been maintained in the Ukraine.

It pictured the Ukrainian people as moving along the path of Socialist progress, with the Soviet Big Brother leading them gently by the hand into the glorious Soviet future.

As with all Soviet publicity, it had to be read with a generous injection of scepticism.

The industrial developments of the Donbas, Kharkiv, and Dnieper areas were described almost as a gift from the Russian people to the Ukrainians.

The agricultural progress of the Ukraine was attributed to the magnificent Soviet leadership.

The statement from the Soviet Embassy took pride in the 700 schools and colleges in the Ukraine, in the 290,000 high school graduates in 1957, in the 1,000,000 specialists who have been trained for the national economy.

The Sovit statement told of more than 300 cities in the Ukraine today, of more than 1,000,000 houses built under the Soviet.

For each and every item, the Soviet, Government took complete credit.

It was a picture of peace, prosperity and progress, under the benevolent aegis of the Soviet.

From this beautiful picture, there was only one word missing.

The word was **freedom.**

In speaking of Ukrainian education, the Soviet communique neglected to mention the steady downgrading of the Ukrainian language, which we know is the outstanding feature of the Soviet schools in the Ukraine.

As a curious oversight, the communique left out the fact that universities and professional schools are totally Russified.

It forgot to mention that Ukrainian culture, Ukrainian music, the Ukrainian heritage of freedom, have been subjected to a systematic crushing out by the Soviet masters.

It did not point out that in the 1,000,000 homes allegedly built under the Soviet regime, there is no freedom.

It forgot to mention that in the factories built under the Soviet regime, there is no freedom.

It forgot to mention that under the Soviet system of oppression freedom has departed from the land.

In a climax of bitter irony, the Soviet communique went so far as to say that the Ukrainian people, rather than marking the anniversary which we are marking today, instead would be observing the glorious 40th Anniversary of the Soviet State.

Only those who have had intimate contact with the Soviet State will realize with what bitterness the people of the Ukraine celebrated that particular anniversary.

Today, as we in Canada observe the brief but glorious restoration of freedom in the Ukraine forty years ago, it is fitting to recall the Fourth Universal of January 22, 1918, which announced:

"As of today, the Ukrainian National Republic becomes the independent, free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people."

In the history of the Ukraine, this statement holds importance equal to that of the American Declaration of Independence in the history of the United States..

Unfortunately it was not attended with the same permanent results.

But the ideal of Ukrainian independence will continue to live as long as those words live in the hearts of Ukrainians everywhere.

Those historic words are very much with us today as we gather here in the City of Winnipeg in the centre of the rich and smiling plains of a free land, which has now become the homeland for the dispossessed of the Ukraine.

In many ways this great western country is similar to the land of Ukraine. The difference is freedom.

For freedom there can never be any substitute.

On all sides today there is talk of Soviet advancement in science. A great propaganda offensive has been launched in the wake of the Sputnik. Over our heads is held the threat of the intercontinental missile, which is of course, an advance in destruction.

The Soviets have never looked more powerful in their own eyes and, quite probably, in the eyes of many throughout the world. But just as in the Soviet communique on the progress of the Ukraine, there is one element missing in the Soviet Empire. .

This element is freedom.

Freedom is a word which the Soviet prefers to ignore; because freedom is something which the Soviet cannot pretend to offer.

The question then arises; Does freedom matter that much?

The answer to that question demands a certain amount of soul-searching and, of course, it demands a knowledge of how things are where there is no freedom.

If you want to know what freedom means, speak to those who have lost it.

Speak to the refugees who flee in their millions from the benevolent Soviet regime of East Germany.

Speak to the thousands who have left their homeland in Eastern Europe, in Poland, Hungary, Roumania. Speak to those who have lived under the Soviet in the Ukraine, for example.

They can tell you what freedom means because they have lived without it.

What it meant to them was that they were willing to go hungry, they were willing to face cold, danger, fear, even death, to regain freedom.

This is the question that Mr. Khrushchev cannot answer. This is the word he seldom uses. Or if he uses it, it catches in his throat.

Freedom.

A condition of things where every man in his own way contributes to the general advancement of society..

This is the difference between our way and the way which the Soviet holds out to us.

Many in the Old World have already made their choice. Many have risked destruction, freely and gladly, for a chance to have freedom.

This is choice which men continually have to make. The reason we are here in freedom today is because our fathers and we have made that choice.

We cannot break faith with those who would choose freedom.

That is why we are here in celebration of an event by which freedom was restored briefly to the Ukraine..

We are marking that event and we are also marking the hope of future freedom for the Ukraine and for the other lands and peoples where freedom does not exist.

At the same time our presence here is a challenge to the Soviet State. It is a challenge to the Soviet boasting about the Great October Revolution.

The Revolution which, we are told, secured schools, homes, factories, progress in medicine and science, and so on down the list; but which unfortunately left out freedom.

This commemoration which is taking place today wherever Ukrainians are gathered is a challenge to the Soviet to restore that element of freedom which has been left out and which is, of course, one of the basic constituents of human nature.

By so doing, the Soviet could prove true greatness.

By not doing so, the Soviet will continue to reveal this great, ugly crack in the façade of power and progress. The crack which in the end will open and rend asunder the new Soviet Empire as it did the old.

In conclusion may I voice my happiness at being called to share with you this great occasion.

May I express my satisfaction from the heart at being able to address you here in company with our great Prime Minister, who has shown on every occosion his consciousness of the importance of the ethnic groups in the structure of our nation.

I would ask you all to pray for him that he may have special guidance in the magnitude of the task which confronts him.

CANADIE SENATE TOLD OF UKRAINE'S STRUGGLE

OTTAWA.—Senator William M. Wall, Winnipeg senator of Ukrainian descent, told the Canadian Senate January 22 that the Ukrainian nation is continuing its struggle for freedom and will eventually throw off the yoke of Soviet communism, says the Canadian Press Agency.

In his address, Senator Wall noted that the government of the Ukrainian National Republic was overthrown during the Russian revolution and Ukraine became a province-colony of the Soviet Republic.

Members of U.S. Congress Salute Ukrainian People

SEN. L. SALTONSTALL OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the peoples of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Yesterday marked the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of this republic which climaxed a long and historic struggle for freedom by spirited and dedicated people. The Ukraine was successful in stemming the tide of communism for several years but was unable to resist the treacherous and tyrannical force which ultimately engulfed them. Their subjection to Communist domination stands as a warning for all free people of the earth but their resistance, their lust for freedom and independence, and their fight against communism and Soviet aggression is an inspiration to all.

On behalf of their many relatives and friends in this country I wish for the people of the once independent Ukrainian National Republic the freedom and dignity which they as a people fought so hard to achieve. Their spirit and desire for self-determination, along with the spirit and desire of all of the peoples now under Communist enslavement, deserves our tribute.

SEN. FRANK J. LAUSCHE OF OHIO

Mr. President, the American people would be remiss if the anniversary of Ukrainian independence was forgotten for the reason that these people are now under the iron fist of Soviet imperialism. I, therefore, present the following pertinent remarks:

January 22, 1958, was the 40th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, which was destroyed by the Communists in 1920. Today, more than 6 million of its citizens are reported as political prisoners in Russian Communist slave labor camps. Their tragic situation must not be forgotten by all freedom-loving peoples.

There are indications that the Ukrainian people, who were the first victims of the tide of Communist imperialism which subsequently engulfed other free nations, will ultimately prove to be the Achilles Heel of the Communist Empire. In 1957, nationalist disturbances and the blowing up of Soviet troop trains demonstrated the inherent weakness of Soviet satellite domination. The people of Ukrainia are already demanding the end of Soviet "collonialism."

Therefore, it is with hope and a belief that the spirit of freedom still lives in the hearts of all Ukrainians, that I direct the attention of the Senate and the American people to the courageous Ukrainians, who, on this anniversary, fight for their traditional freedom. May God continue to bless them in their dedicated and sacrificial endeavors.

SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS OF NEW YORK

Mr. President, this week commemorates the 40th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, which the Russian Communists destroyed in 1920. The indomitable spirit in which the Ukrainian people have approached the task of rescuing their brave homeland from iron fisted Communist rule can be both a source of pride and a fine example to freedom-loving peoples everywhere. Millions of Americans sympathetic with this cause pray that Ukraine and other captive nations will again become free and independent members of our community of nations. Recently, in New York City, I made an address at the ceremony opening a pictorial exhibit by the Assembly of Captive European Nations. I ask unanimous consent that my remarks on that occasion be printed in the **Record.**

There being no objections, the address was ordered to be printed in the **Record.**

SEN. PAUL H. DOUGLAS OF ILLINOIS

Mr. President, I also wish to express the hope that the Ukrainian people may regain their independence. Once the Ukraine becomes independent, the power of communistic imperialism will be greatly reduced.

I also express the hope that the ties between Poland and Russia may progressively diminish. I join the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Humphrey] in expressing the hope that our foreign policy with relation to that country will be guided by that principle.

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Speaker, this is a memorable day for Ukrainians everywhere; 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 that important event. It is true that many revolutionary and startling events have altered many things in this world, including man's attitude toward 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 Ukrainians have endured the oppressive yoke of Russia's ruthless regime, both the Czarist autocratic type and the Communist totalitarian type, longer than any other people. For more than 300 years they have suffered under Russian tyranny and unfortunately they are still suffering under it. But through all these vicissitudes and hardships they have steadfastly clung to their national ideals, and even at the risk of their very lives, have succeeded in keeping these ideals alive. 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 that day retains its solemn national significance. And its celebration still remains the symbol of freedom and independence. Some 40 million Ukrainians cannot celebrate their sacred national holiday, their independence day, in their homeland, but we in the free world do it in due solemnity and thus echo their supressed but undying love for freedom and independence.

HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainians are one of the oldest, largest, and most gifted national groups in all of Europe. They have been among the bravest who have fought for their individual and national freedom. For centuries they have suffered unspeakable hardships under alien regimes, yet they have never abandoned their aspiration to be free and independent. Under the ruthless, callous, and almost inhuman Austrian and Russian autocracies they succeeded in maintaining their spirit of independence and managed to safeguard many of their cherished national and cultural traits. They never gave up hope for freedom from the clutches of those detested autocratic regimes.

For centuries their sole national goal had been to attain national political independence. And in 1918 they had the opportunity. When the Russian autocracy was overthrown and the Austrian monarchy was about to share a similar fate, the Ukrainians felt free to declare their independence. At once they tried to consolidate their power and strengthen the newly proclaimed Republic. But they were not fortunate and powerful enough to succeed in their effort. Before they had the chance to enjoy the fruits of freedom they were fighting for the life of their national independence on numerous fronts —against the Poles, against the Czechs, and of course against the deadly Russian Communists. At last overwhelmed, they surrendered their independence and their country to the Red Army in November of 1920. That was the untimely end of the independent Ukraine.

Since then, for more than 37 years some 40 million Ukrainians have been living under Communist tyranny. Their beloved homeland has become a vast prison camp where they have little more freedom than a man in jail. There the Ukrainians are denied all the freedoms they have regarded as their birthright. They are not even permitted to celebrate their independence day. But we in the free world, and particularly in this country are proud to celebrate the 40th anniversary of this memorable day. Our most ardent hope is that the time will come when Ukrainians in Ukraine will be free to celebrate this holiday in their beloved homeland as free and independent citizens.

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM OF NEBRASKA

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join many of my colleagues in marking the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The Ukrainian people are still unbowed after years of Russian exploitation, tyranny, and murder. They still yearn to celebrate independence of Russian Communist control.

Millions of Ukrainians have been deported to slave labor camps by the Soviets in an effort to quell the spirit of independence and nationalism. Millions more have been starved to death or murdered; yet the Ukrainian hope for freedom still exists, and courageous men and women stand up to the Russians.

It is a sad thing indeed, that Ukrainians must celebrate their independence day while under the military domination of the Kremlin. It is my wish, and I am sure the wish of Americans in every part of the Nation, that the people of the Ukraine will one day be able to have real independence to celebrate. Student unrest, sabotage, and outright defiance of Russian rule have been reported from the Ukraine during the past year. We in America are happy to know that the spirit of freedom is still cherished by the Ukrainian people despite their years of suffering and deprivation due to Soviet control.

We send our greetings to the Ukrainian people on this important day and our prayers that this people will soon be abble to know freedom and independence again.

HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO OF NEW YORK

Mr. Speaker, just 40 years ago, on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly met and adopted a proclamation establishing an independent Ukraine republic comprising a nation of some 40 million people. Its independence however, was shortlived. In 1920 Communist Russia occupied the Ukraine, destroyed the independence of this nation, and enslaved its people to this very day.

Thus, the Ukraine became one of the first victims of aggression by the Kremlin rulers. Since then many millions of Ukrainians have been deported to the slave labor camps and salt mines in Siberia, while those remaining on their ancestral soil have been dealt with ruthlessly.

Notwithstanding all this suffering and long enslavement, the people of the Ukraine continue to strive for freedom and to hope for their liberation from the yoke of communism. In their hopes and struggles to achieve freedom, the eyes of the Ukrainian people are turned primarily toward America for words of encouragement, for expressions of friendship, for signs of sympathetic understanding.

On this occasion of the 40th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, it is most appropriate for the freedom-loving American people to express their solidarity with the people of the Ukraine. To them and their kinsmen in America, who have never forgotten them in their tragic plight during these 4 long decades, we send our greetings and our wishes that their country will soon be liberated and will join the free world as an independent and democratic nation.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, Jr. OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. Speaker, as long as brave men live the idea of freedom will not die. And today—on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence —I salute those brave men and women who dare so much to keep alive the spirit of freedom—so that one day the Ukraine may again be free.

January 22, 1918, was a day of great rejoicing and celebration for the Ukrainian freedom-loving people. It was their day

(Concluded on page 3)

THE FRATERNALIST

By Theodore Lutwiniak

There are many fraternal benefit societies in the United States, large and small; the millions of members of these organizations enjoy the benefits of fraternalism, whether they belong to religious groups or nationality groups. Fraternity is another word for brotherhood. Brotherhood implies a sympathetic understanding of another's position and problem, a desire to share another's burdens and render assistance as occasions arise.

Some members of these societies are content with their insurance certificates; they do not attend the meetings of their lodges and pay their dues by mail. Other members meet in their lodge rooms; through close association, the ties of friendship are strengthened and people are brought happily together who would never have known each other by any other means. People of all nationalistic origins, of all religious faiths, of all political creeds, and various occupations, are thus brought together in our fraternal benefit societies and see there exemplified the principles which are taught in every society in our system, principles of God, home and country. Beginning with our juvenile branches these principles are taught, and they are continued in our senior lodges—thus making better citizens of our country and better homes for the future.

Another word for member is fraternalist. Some fraternalists are not satisfied merely to attend lodge meetings and participate in lodge affairs. They have a desire to promote fraternalism, to do something useful, to be of help to their people, their lodges and their organizations. They organize new members; they become officers of their lodges; they write promotional material for their societies' official organs; they are elected as delegates to conventions and become officers of the parent organizations. They take a genuine interest in the Fraternal Benefit System and keep in touch with the doings of various societies, either personally or by reading magazines devoted to the fraternal field.

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit society. It has 500 branches, 72,000 members, and an official organ. This organization is striving hard to increase its membership; its fraternalists realize that the membership could and should be considerably higher. The conscientious members of the UNA are doing what they can to bring new members into the UNA family, but they need a great deal of help. There must be UNA members in every branch who have the desire to promote fraternalism, to do something useful, to be a help to the Ukrainian people, their branches, and the UNA. Here is their opportunity to become real fraternalists. The UNA needs new members, yes—but it must have genuinely interested fraternalists to do the promotional work and organizing.

The fraternalist is a very important person, particularly if he or she has the desire to promote fraternalism. Whom do the members of lodges elect to office? Whom do they elect to represent them at conventions? Whom do convention delegates elect for high positions in the organization? The answer is: those fraternalists who have done something useful; those who have shown real interest in the society and its affairs; those who have given time and effort to the promotion of fraternalism and enrollment of new members.

The UNA is worth working for. Since 1894 it has accomplished a great deal through the Fraternal Benefit System in organizing the Ukrainian people, and protecting and helping them. Many old-time members have died and many are old and sick. That is the main reason why the UNA needs new members. The work must go on. Young members and new-comers are needed to continue the work begun by others who have now yielded to old age. Be a fraternalist. Do something useful. Be a help to all concerned. Support the Ukrainian National Association by word and deed, and do everything you can to promote fraternalism.

New Jersey Ukrainian Basketball League

The New Jersey Ukrainian Basketball League, a subsidiary of the very active New Jersey Ukrainian Youth League has its program moving along in high gear.

After several meetings in setting up the basketball league, the basketball-minded element in New Jersey started the season on December 29, at the Newark Boys Club court, located at 161 Littleton Avenue (corner 13th Avenue) in Newark.

In the first game, the Jersey City Ukrainians, led by **Mike Bober** and **Tom Kochenash**, won over a valiant Passaic Ukrainian Citizens Club by a score of 48-41. **Ed Fitzin** and **Dan Rozum** were Passaic's top scorers.

In the second game, a fine Bayonne quintet romped over a green Newark Holy Ascension team by a score of 60-39. **Joe Antice** and **Andy Yazwinsky**, a pair of lads who play for Bayonne Hi, were Bayonne's scoring leaders while **J. Cherosnick** was the game's high scorer with 19 points.

On January 5, Jersey City and Bayonne engaged in a hard-fought game that was decided in the final seconds, with Jersey City ekeing out a 34-32 win in a thriller all the way. **Tom Kochenash** and **Mike Bober** sparked for J.C. while **Antice and Geatman** were Bayonne's stalwarts.

In another game, the young but well-coached Passaic squad asserted its superiority over Newark Holy Ascension by a score of 67-39. **J. Hook** and **Ed Fitzin** were Passaic's leaders, while a big bruising 14-year-old, **Vlad Pawlowski**, and **Al Lozowsky** were Newark's high point men.

On January 19, the Bayonne Seniors barely edged out the Carteret Seniors by a score of 46-44.

The second game found the young Passaic club getting a quick jump on the Carteret Intermediates and leading all the way. **Ed Fitzin and J. Hook** set the pace for Passaic, **D. Spewack** and **J. Pukash** did likewise for Carteret.

In still another game, the big powerful Newark Sitch team made its initial appearance in the league and spilled Jersey City from the top spot in the league to a tie for second place with Passaic. Big **Al Moscov**, a fine high school athlete, helped Newark take a commanding lead as Jersey City's shooting was way off in the first half.

With the score 27-13 at the start of the second half, **Mike Bober** sparked J.C. with the league's best individual performance thus far (32 points) and made things hot and close for almost the entire second half. Newark broke loose in the last minute and a half, again. The final score was 66-49.

Tomorrow, the basketball league will again be operating at the Newark Boys Club, starting at 5 P.M. Everyone invited to view the N. J. Ukrainian quintets play at the Boys Club.

Al Danko
Basketball President
1204—84th Street
North Bergen, N. J.

Salute in U.S. Congress

(Continued from page 2)

of independence — the day in which this nation of some 40 million God-fearing people proclaimed the birth of their republic. And its people could be justly proud of their distinctive national history. But it was not to be too long before this nation was to feel the tyrannical terror of communism. Famine and genocide swept the land of these proud people. And despite their courageous resistance the Communist rulers took over. Yet the spirit of freedom has never been crushed—nor the hope of freedom been extinguished. For today it burns fervently in the breasts and hearts of these brave people.

So on this the 40th anniversary of their day of independence, I join with my Ukrainian-American friends, and with all people in whom the idea of freedom still lives, in the prayer that the light of independence will in a not too far off day shine on the people of the Ukraine.

HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH OF WISCONSIN

Mr. Speaker, today marks the 40th anniversary of Ukraine's independence which the Russian Communists destroyed in 1920. I am pleased to have just a small part in bringing to the attention of the American people the significance of that anniversary at a time when the world is threatened by the Communist dictators in the Kremlin.

Today in the Ukraine, which is the largest captive non-Russian nation in eastern Europe, Moscow is waging a vicious anti-American campaign. The American people must be alert to this insidious propaganda.

It has been well said by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University, that, despite the impact of science and technology, the ultimate weapon in the hands of man to combat the Communist dictators is man himself. Our chief concern today is for a crash program of missile development and space control, but we should not lose sight of the basic threat that man, after all, is the one who must combat tyranny from any and every direction.

"The human spirit for freedom — says Dr. Dobriansky— "is vastly more explosive and more consequential than anything science or technology is capable of producing."

I heartily concur in this view expressed by this distinguished educator.

[Mr. Smith extended his remarks by quoting an article which appeared in the December 1957 issue of **Lituanus**, the Lithuanian collegiate quarterly.]

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI OF WISCONSIN

Mr. Speaker, today marks the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the Ukrainian National Republic. It is fitting that we join with Americans of Ukrainian ancestry and with freedom-loving peoples everywhere in commemorating this important date and in expressing our deepest sympathy for the present plight of the Ukrainian people.

The Ukrainian National Republic became one of the first victims of Communist expansion and aggression when its sovereignty and independence were brutally crushed in 1920. In spite of the long years of enslavement, however, the people of Ukraine have preserved their strong national feelings, and resistance to communism and of the bloody persecution which they have suffered at the hands of Communist Russia speak for themselves.

In our age of tremendous technological and scientific innovations, our ultimate weapon in the struggle with communism is man. We mustn't become blind to this basic truth. The human desire for freedom is more potent and more explosive than any scientific weapon. It will survive any hardship, and it will outlast the effect of any weapon of destruction.

We must remember this as we pay tribute to the brave people of Ukraine who have amply demonstrated their undaunted determination to regain independent national status. We must encourage the spirit of freedom which flames in their hearts by pledging ourselves anew to the task of building a better world in which all nations may live in peace, freedom, and justice.

This is our goal. May the knowledge of this fact encourage and hearten the people of Ukraine and the peoples of the other Communist -dominated nations.

Officers of UAV Post No. 6 Installed in Newark

NEWARK, N.J.—Ukrainian American Veterans of Newark were reminded here that the ideals of freedom for which they fought are also the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation.

The reminder was voiced by UAV national commander Emil Senkow, Clifton Heights, Pa., at the installation of officers of UAV Post No. 6 held in the Hotel Carlton here January 25.

Newark Mayor Leo P. Carlin extended greetings to the UAV members and their friends.

Those installed were: Leo Koropatnick, commander: Joseph Kalba, senior vice-commander: James Melnychuk, junior vice-commander; Victor Romanyshyn, adjutant; Michael Popaca, finance officer; Nicholas Schekowsky, post advocate; Dr. J.B. Bemko, Michael Lytwyn and Leo Zolto, trustees. Installing officer was Mr. Romanyshyn.

The installation committee, headed by Dr. Bemko, included W. Dudak, J. Melnychuk, J. Chuy, A. Chymiy L. Janick, W. Bodnar, A. Danko, Mr. Koropatnick, Mr. Lytwyn and Mr. Romanyshyn.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Gentlemen:

In two editions of your paper, December 14, 1957 and December 21, 1957, there appears a column written by Alexander Danko. In this article Mr. Danko reports that Emil Senkow and William Jaskaw Jr. attended services of an Orthodox Church in New Britain, Connecticut, on December 8, 1957.

This statement is completely false.

Yours truly,
Emil Senkow
Wm. Jaskaw Jr.

Rallies Recall Proclamation

(Continued from page 1)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Commemorative ceremonies recalling the Ukrainian National Republic's proclamation of independence 40 years ago were held here in the Chamber of Commerce hall on January 25.

Speakers included Congressman Kenneth B. Keating of New York and Mayor George Farbo of Rochester.

The event was sponsored by the Rochester branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, headed by attorney William Andrushyn.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Freedom-loving America was urged at a mass meeting here January 26 to lend more vigorous support to the unceasing struggle of the people of Ukraine to regain national independence.

The appeal, says Edgar J. Allaire in the January 27 number of **The Woonsocket Call**, was issued at a statewide celebration in ITU Hall commemorating the 40th anniversary of the solemn proclamation which established the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic. More than 500 Ukrainians attended the meeting.

Speakers included Dr. Julian Revay of New York City, former premier of Carpatho- Ukraine; Governor Dennis J. Roberts; State Representative Orist D. Chaharyn, and the Very Rev. Stephen Bilak, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Father Bilak was chairman of the program committee in his capacity as president of the Woonsocket branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which sponsored the celebration. John Kokolski, Supreme auditor of the Ukrainian National Association, was master of ceremonies, and Dr. Joseph Koropey of Pawtucket read the original proclamation of independence.

The Bandura Male Chorus, directed by Prof. Trofim Pasichnyk, presented musical selections. Miss Marie Medynski and Miss Irene Bilak, piano soloists, and Joseph Zelechiwsky, vocal soloist, also performed.

CHESTER, Pa.—This city's Ukrainian community marked the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian declaration of independence with a mass rally January 26 in the Ukrainian National Home.

New York attorney Michael Piznak, Supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, and Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, Supreme UNA advisor, were principal speakers.

The commemoration was opened by M. Mulyar, head of the Chester branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which arranged the event.

CANTON, Ohio. — Marking the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian declaration of independence on January 26, Ukrainians here also commemorated the 15th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the 300th anniversary of the glorious Khmelnytsky state.

The ceremony was sponsored by the Canton branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the initiation of the local branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association of America (SUMA).

HARTFORD, Conn. — Addressing a mass rally here in Burn School auditorium on January 25, General Pavlo Shandruk recalled events and circumstances of Ukraine's shortlived bid for independence after World War I.

The rally, organized by the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, commemorated the 40th anniversary of the independence proclamation of January 22, 1918.

Proclamations of Ukrainian Day issued by Connecticut Governor Abraham Ribicoff and Hartford Mayor James H. Kinsella were read by Mr. Melnyk.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Senior veteran Ukrainian statesman Wasyl Potishko, former member of the Ukrainian National **Rada**, called upon the young Ukrainian generation to take over the continuing fight for Ukraine's national freedom.

Mr. Potishko spoke at the Baltimore commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, at the YWCA International Center here on January 26. The event was attended by more than 500 citizens of Baltimore and area, including Senator J. Glenn Beal, Congressman Edward A. Garmatz of Maryland and Col. Richard O'Connell, who represented Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro.

Commenting on the tragic end of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1920, Senator Beal said: "The Communist tyrants also hoped, by force and terror, to extinguish the spirit of Ukrainian independence, but they have not succeeded in their effort."

"Let us hope that some day Ukrainians will become the masters of their destiny and celebrate their independence in their home land."

Said Congressman Garmatz: "I would like to assure the Ukrainian people that this country has not abandoned her interest in the freedom-loving people of Central Europe. We will continue our efforts to resist further aggression and to point the way toward liberation of all oppressed people."

Col. O'Connell read a message from Mayor D'Alesandro asserting the right of all nations to freedom and liberty.

Letter of greetings from U. S. Senator John Marshall Butler was read by Walter Sushko. Miss E. Lucyshyn and T. Charchalis read proclamations of Governor P. McKeldin and Mayor D'Alesandro designating January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in the state and the city.

Opening address was given by Col. P. Talan, Ukrainian war veteran, and the invocation was conducted by the Rev. Peter Melnychuk, of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Musical selections were presented by the Male Chorus of the Organization for the Four Freedoms of Ukraine and a mixed chorus, both directed by the Rev. Wasyl Solowij of Curtis Bay, Md., and soloist Ivan Hosh, accompanied at the piano by Miss H. Kotowycz. Miss O. Pisecka delivered a recitation.

The celebration was sponsored by the Maryland branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, headed by Stanley Stelmach. Actual arrangements were made by a Citizens' Committee led by Petro Woytowycz.

TORONTO.—The free world should press for formation of fully independent states within the Soviet orbit just as it has applauded the recent formation of new, independent nations within the British Commonwealth.

This was the keynote of an address January 26 by a U.S. professor emeritus at 40th anniversary celebrations here marking the proclamation of a free Ukrainian state, reports **The Telegram** of January 27.

Dr. Alexander Granovsky, 70, University of Minnesota emeritus and authority on eastern European and Soviet affairs, also warned Canadians and Americans should not "discredit recent Soviet scientific achievements and the USSR system of education."

More than 2,500 persons attended the rally at the Odeon Theatre. Jointly sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Ukrainian League for Liberation and the Ukrainian Youth Organization, the gathering was the first Independence Day rally in the history of Toronto's large Ukrainian community observed by all the different Ukrainian organizations together.

I. Varanytsya also addressed the rally.

Representatives of more than 60 organizations filled the theatre. Chairman of the rally was Dan Stokal, chairman of the Toronto UCC branch. Dr. S. Rosokha, a former member of the anti-Communist cabinet of the short-lived Carpatho-Ukraine republic, was in charge of arrangements.

Mezzo-soprano Hanna Sherey of New York City performed in the musical portion of the program. Other participants were Stephan Fedchuk, soprano; Hryhoriy Yaroshevych, baritone; Wasyl Tysyak, tenor; choir of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral directel by G. Holowka and the "Prometheus" male choir of the Ukrainian Youth Association directed by P. Turkewych. Vera and Rostislav Wasylenko offered a dramatic reading.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By Stephen Kurlak

A "clean sweep" of three games by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church bowlers over the First Ukrainian P.M.O. team in the matches held Friday, January 31st, added one more game to their first place lead. With only one-quarter of the schedule to go, it looks like the Churchmen may be the new league champions for 1958.

J. Fadili set the pace for the Churchmen when he bowled a 235-pin game in the first which was the night's highest individual game. His three-game series of 564 pins was likewise the highest for the night. This series was matched by Joe Kalba of the Ukrainian American veterans Post team who registered the same number of pins.

The Vets did some good bowling in their match with the Ukrainian Sitch team, scoring the evening's high team series with a pinfall of 2,590, which included the high game of 892 pins. But their one-game loss caused them to slide back in the team standings and they are now only one-half a game ahead of the senior St. John's C.W.V. keglers. The latter have been persistently winning their games and bid fair to compete for top honors. It was a clean sweep for the seniors over their "junior" brothers that night which put them in third place. The luckless "juniors" don't seem to be able to win any of their games, and, as of now, have only two wins to their credit.

The Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension team won two games out of three from the St. John's Holy Name Society aggregation, as did the Ukrainian Y.W.C. quintet from the fast-slipping Ukrainian Center five.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE
TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	High Game	High 3 G'me	Total Pins	Avr.
1. Ukr. Orthodox Church	45½	20½	925	2613	53993	818
2. Ukrainian American Vets	39½	26½	934	2617	54895	831
3. St. John's C.W.V. Sr.	39	27	876	2533	52124	789
4. 1st Ukrainian P.M.O.	37½	38½	895	2516	51510	780
5. Ukrainian Center	36	30	977	2759	55567	841
6. Br'hood Holy Ascension	35½	30½	911	2693	53135	805
7. Ukr. Y.W.C.	32½	33½	923	2577	53299	807
8. Ukrainian Sitch A.A.	31½	34½	922	2578	53522	810
9. St. John's H.N.S.	31	35	819	2348	47596	721
10. St. John's C.W.V. Jr.	2	64	777	2061	42431	642

UYL-NA CORNER

By JENNIE H. KOHUT

New Jersey UYL

The very active NJ-UYL, among first-ranking state leagues or district councils within the UYL-NA orbit, recently held a weekend outing at the UNA Resort "Soyuzivka" at Kerhonkson, N. Y., which was a great success. The Misses **Kawoczka** and **Maciach** co-chaired the shinding, which featured sports, games, socials and a "dramatic skit" put on by impressario **Walt Bodnar** and his "Summer Stock and Some are Stockier" players. Six states and Canada were represented by the 75 people at this affair.

On Dec. 28, the NJ-UYL held its annual Christmas Party, with over 100 state leaguers and friends in attendence. Chairman **John Nechesny** and his fine assistants—**Dot** and **Mary Herila, Helen Slobodian, Ann Kawoczka** and **George Kimak — deserve** high praise for producing such a fine show with its festive air in the gaily decorated ballroom of the Ukrainian National Home in Elizabeth.

The NJ-UYL "Ukrainian Basketball League" is off to a good start with 7 teams represented. This particular activity is helping to bring in new, young blood into the NJ-UYL and should be encouraged by all.

The regular Sunday evening bowling league of 12 teams is going full blast. Recently bowling prexy **Stan Phillips** of Carteret took a group of N.J. bowlers down to Wilmington, Del. for a bowling match with that very fine group.

A group of state leaguers have been ice-skating and now **Bill Karitko**, secretary of the Newark U.N.A. bowling league, has suggested roller-skating as a healthy (?), wholesome, profitable activity for the group. The idea was to be discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the N.J.-UYL at the Ukrainian National Home of Elizabbeth on January 19.

Ads and boosters are being collected for the UYL-NA Sports Rally to be held next May in Scranton, Pa. There is talk in the Newark area of hiring a bus and going out "en masse" to Scranton, as it is more fun. Bowlers, basketballers and swimmers, the latter under the guidance of **Bill "Sharpshooter" Dudak,** are all sharpening up for the Scranton competition. A.F.D.

New York City-Long Island

The newly-formed NYC-LI bowling league has been coming along in fine fashion. The group has been meeting every two weeks at the Grand Central lanes on East 40th Street just west of Park Ave., in Manhattan. The next bowling session is scheduled for February 16 at 5 P.M. All Ukrainians in the area who are interested in a little exercise and a lot of fun are urged to come on out and join this highly promising group. After the bowling sessions, the group goes out together and has a fine time socializing anr getting to know one another. See you there next Sunday at the Grand Central Lanes.

The Metropolitan Council of the UCYL held its "First Inaugural Ball' at the Ukrainian National Home at 142 Second Ave. in N.Y.C. on January 25. —M. K. and N. A.

We respectfully request that everyone, UYL-NA member or not, contact us on just about anything under the sun. We hope to make this medium of communication a profitabble one in many ways for all concerned. Here is the present line-up of 1958 UYL-NA Publicity Committee members: — **Jennie H. Kohut,** Publicity Director, 855 Glide Street, Rochester 6, N. Y.; **Ann K. Dudynsky,** 3246 Trowbridge, Detroit 12, Mich.; **Al Danko,** 1204 —84th St., Nofth Bergen, N.J.

Be Sure to Attend this Winter's
Finest Social Affair
SVOBODA'S BALL

Saturday, February 8, 1958 — 9:30 P. M.
THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME 140-42 Second Avenue NEW YORK CITY
Fine entertainment, including Mykola PONEDILOK, humorist.
DANCE MUSIC by BOSY'S ORCHESTRA EXCELLENT BUFFET
Entire proceeds to the aid of needy Ukrainian writers in Europe.

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

GRAND BALL
Sponsored by
BASKET MAKERS
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, IM. J. PILSUDSKI, Gr. 73 Z. P. N.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1958
AT POLISH NATIONAL HOME
19-23 St. Marks Place New York City
MUSIC BY MICHAEL MISKIEWICZ.
Com. 8:30 P. M. Admission $1.50 incl. tax.

ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

КОЛИСКА МИРУ

„Слава на висоті Богові, а на землі мир людям доброї волі" (Лука 2,14).

Живемо в добі атомової сили, добі велетенського поступу на кожній ділянці життя: на полі науки, мистецтва, техніки. Бистрий людський розум запряг до служби людині всякі можливі сили природи. Модерна техніка ввела в наше щоденне життя такий комфорт, про який наші предки навіть не мріяли. І здавалося б, що людина, користуючись усіми модерними благами, повинна почувати себе щасливою. А в дійсності світ ще ніколи не був так далеко від щастя, як сьогодні. Яка причина того? Причина в тому, що правдивого щастя нема без спокою, миру. Хто не має спокою серця, той не буде щасливий навіть у найбільш вимріяних обставинах життя. А сьогоднішній світ усе має, крім миру в серці, в родині, поміж народами й державами.

І той мир-спокій, за яким так тужить кожна людина на землі, принесло нам Христове Різдво, Князь миру. І тому при Його Різдві ангели співали цю радісну пісню: „Слава на висоті Богові, а на землі мир людям доброї волі".

Святкуючи таїнства Христового Різдва, перенесімось до Вифлеєму і там біля ясел Божої Дитини посвятім кілька хвилин роздумові про Христовий мир.

Для кого Дитятко Ісус приносить свій Божий мир? Приносить його для людей доброї волі. А хто вони? Це ті, що не лише тужать за миром, але й стараються жити в мирі з Богом, з ближнім і своєю совістю.

Про кого можна сказати, що він живе в мирі з Богом? Про того, що в його серці перебуває Бог через ласку; що живе згідно з Божими заповідями; що центром його життя є Бог. А чи можна б сказати це про всіх модерних християн? Що сьогодні є центром думок, слів, розмов, заінтересувань, життя самого більшости людей? У дуже багатьох випадках все інше, тільки не Христос, не Бог. Релігія в модерної людини зійшла на другий, третій, навіть останній плян у щоденному житті.

Де є мир з Богом, там буде й мир з нашими ближніми. Як неможливо любити Бога, а не любити ближнього, так також не можна бути в мирі з Богом, а не жити в мирі з ближніми. Віддалення від Христа — це віддалення від правдивого миру. Свідком цього є сьогоднішні народи й держави. Прогнали Христа з урядів, парляментів, шкіл і родин, а з Ним прогнали й мир. Де нема Христа, там нема також і любови до ближнього. Наш вік зове себе віком поступу й культури, але, здається, в жаднім віці перед тим не поповнено стільки злочинів супроти ближнього, як тепер.

Ісус Христос із своїх ясел у Вифлеємі, наче з трону, вчить нас власним прикладом любови до ближнього. „Любов до ближніх, каже теперішній Святіший Отець, — могла б обновити світ, якби християни справді її практикували". Без Христа не дадуть світові миру ні Об'єднані Нації, ні мирові конференції ні з'їзди великої чвірки, ні Атлантійський Пакт. Одинокий рятунок для світу — це поворот до Вифлеєму — колиски миру, до Христа і Його науки. І тільки тоді запанує мир у світі, коли всюди запанує Христос; коли тільки Він стане наріжним каменем великої будівлі світу; коли сильні й могучі цього світу враз із трьома царями прийдуть до Христа, щоб віддати Йому честь, славу й поклін і тільки Його визнати одиноким Царем людських душ, родин, народів, держав і цілого світу.

Христос приносить свій мир і для тих, що живуть у мирі з своєю совістю. „Чиста совість — це найліпша подушка" — каже наше прислів'я. Вона дає правдивий мир, а зла совість його руйнує. Тому каже св. Письмо, що безбожні не мають миру. Кара совісти це велика Божа кара вже тут на землі. Нема більших і страшніших мук на світі над муки совісти. Чиста совість вже тут на землі є передсмаком неба. Вона навіть у найтяжчих обставинах життя дає мир, спокій, радість, охоту до життя і до праці. І тільки в тому серці панує Божий мир, де неподільно панує Христос.

Якщо хочемо, щоб на нас зійшов мир Христового Різдва, то й ми мусимо бути людьми доброї волі. Якщо хочемо миру в серці, то й ми мусимо жити в мирі з Богом, з ближніми і своєю совістю.

Не забуваймо ж у своїх молитвах згадувати наш український нарід, що завжди з великим пістизмом і любов'ю святкував Христове Різдво по всій широкій Україні. Згадуймо й наших найдорожчих. Може вони нині з голоду й холоду помирають, може вже літами не мають можливости святкувати Різдво Христове, щоб і їм засіяла Вифлеємська зірка, щоб і на них зійшов Христовий мир, щоб і вони наступні Різдвяні Свята могли зустрічати на волі й у вільній батьківщині.

о. Юл. Катрій, ЧСВВ

Мати Божа — нова скульптура Михайла Черешньовського Почесного Члена Осередку СУМА ім. ген. хор. Тараса Чупринки в Ню Йорку

ВІСТІ З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ ГОЛОВНОЇ УПРАВИ СУМА

● В місяці лютому на терені ЗДА буде переведено три суспільно - політичні конференції проводів Організацій Визвольного Фронту, в яких Управи Осередків СУМА також візьмуть участь.

● Також в цьому місяці в Ню Йорку відбудеться продовження нарад Пленуму ГУ СУМА, присвячених виключно справам Оселі СУМА.

● В скорому часі Відділ Юнацтва при ГУ СУМА видасть фотодруком чергові матеріяли для виховників — випуск ч. 7, 50 стор. друку.

● З рамені ГУ СУМА др. Іван Кобаса в січні відвідав китайську та мехіканську амбасади в справі участи Головної Управи СУМА в Світовому Антикомуністичному Конґресі та в справі співпраці з антикомуністичними організаціями молоді цих країн.

● Головна Управа вислала листи до адмірала Ботто (президента антикомуністичної Ліги Південно - Центральних Американських Держав) та президента Азійської Антикомуністичної Ліги Ку Че Канґа в справі білоросійської імперіялістичної організації НТС, яка старається ввійти до Світової Антикомуністичної Ліги і витиснути звідтам АБН.

● В грудні ГУ СУМА одержала через міністерство закордонних справ подяку-листа від президента Чіянґ Кай-шека за телеграму, вислану Головною Управою з нагоди святкування незалежности Вільного Китаю.

● На засіданні ГУ СУМА, яке відбулося 25-го січня, ухвалено навесні цього року відбути спільну конференцію з Крайовим Комітетом СУМ-у Канади. Справи, які мали б бути обговорені на цій конференції, доручено устійнити друзям П. Ґеві та інж. Е. Івашкову.

З діяльности Виховної Ради СУМА

26 січня Виховна Рада (голова — проф. Б. Романенчук) розглянула кілька важливих питань виховання юнацтва. Докладно обговорено й затверджено програму сходин ланок ЮСУМА і напрямні праці в літніх таборах (за проєктами проф. В. Лотоцького), а також програми курсів для виховників 1-го ступня. Курси для виховників запроєктовано: короткотерміновий (2 тижні) і тривалий, що переведений буде в літніх таборах. Короткотерміновий курс організують Об'єднання Виховників разом з Управами Осередків і за допомогою членів Виховної Ради в теренах розташування Осередків. Початок курсів призначено на другу половину лютого.

На попередньому засіданні Виховна Рада багато уваги присвятила розглядові основних засад виховання членства ЮСУМА і у висліді — обстоює засаду, що основи українознавства кожний сумівець повинен засвоїти в школі українознавства.

На наступному засіданні — в квітні — Виховна Рада обговорить проєкт видань „Бібліотеки Юного Сумівця", укладений д-ром Е. Жарським, і розгляне справу видання (спільно з СУМ-ом Канади), журналу для старшого юнацтва. На порядку денному також обговорення заходів для активізації співпраці батьків з Відділами ЮСУМА, проблеми старших і юних сумівців та ін.

Відділи ЮСУМА щороку зростають, а з ними зростає й обсяг виховної праці і відповідальність за неї перед українським громадянством. І саме тому конечною є широка участь в праці Виховної Ради СУМА досвідчених педагогів.

В. Юрченко.

Як працює Осередок СУМА в Клівленді

В неділю 8 грудня 1957 р. у власній домівці відбулися загальні річні збори членів Осередку СУМА ім. Гетьмана Б. Хмельницького в Клівленді, на яких був присутнім і член Головної Управи СУМА з Ню Йорку друг Я. Ґавура.

Збори відкрив голова Осередку др. Роман Почтар короткою вступною промовою, підкреслюючи ті завдання, які ставить життя перед Осередком в наступній каденції.

Зборами проводила президія під головуванням др. Вол. Горлятовича.

Зі звіту голови і поодиноких референтів було видно, яку величезну організаційну, культурно-освітню і виховну роботу виконав Осередок протягом минулого року. Осередок придбав власний дім, де розмістились і систематично працюють танцювальний гурток під керівництвом Віктора Богуславського, який з запалом і відданістю готує молодих танцюристів; драматичний гурток під керівництвом режисера Урбанського, який недавно з великим успіхом поставив п'єсу „Остання Зустріч" в Клівленді, Боффало і інших містах; декляматорська група, мандоліновий ансамбль під керівництвом Юрія Іванеґа, який був прикрасою багатьох національних імпрез в Клівленді і поза ним, курси українознавства, джез - оркестра під керівництвом Івана Дмитренка, духова оркестра — прикраса і гордість Клівленду, під керівництвом п. Крука.

Вся ця гурткова й навчально-виховна робота велась членами Відділу Юної СУМА, що його зорганізував і проводив невтомний референт ЮСУМА др. М. Рибій враз із референткою жіноцтва пані Софією Бурою. Вони багато часу присвятили юним сумівцям і сумівкам, віддано, з посвятою працювали над їх вихованням.

Слід відмітити, що танцювальна група під керівництвом В. Богуславського була запрошена і виступала на конвенції крайової Демократичної партії, на з'їзді вчителів стейту Огайо та при інших оказіях перед американськими глядачами.

У виступах відмічались великі заслуги Управи Осередку в цілому, а зокрема голови Управи др. Романа Почтаря, який з самопосвятою працював протягом трьох каденцій.

Нову Управу обрано в такому складі: Теофіль Цішкевич — голова, Андрій Малин — містоголова, Теодор Василик — орг. референт, мгр. Теодор Воляник — секретар, Петро Опацький — касир, Олекса Стасюк — референт преси та інформації, Михайло Рибій — керівник ЮСУМА, Софія Бура — жіноча референтка, Дмитро Палайда — реф. сусп. опіки, Петро Гупаловський — господар. референт, п. Турчанський і Віктор Богуславський — члени Управи. Пізніше кооптовано на культ.-освітнього референта др. Семена Кріслатого і референта спорту др. Степана Дзюбу.

До Контрольної Комісії обрані: Роман Почтар — голова, Іван Коломієць і Петро Венґрин — члени. До Товариського Суду ввійшли: Василь Ільчишин — голова, Василь Жук і Володимир Корнацький — члени.

А. Стасюк
референт преси

М. Боєслав

КРУТИ

Їх юних сміливців, лиш жменька була —
Ізсерцем зі сталі і духом з граніту.
О, велич летіла у вічність з їх лав
І Чин їх навіки став юности мітом.

Мчав зойк слабодухів за ними у путь:
— Куди вам? Ви ж діти! . . . Загинете дармо . . .
— О, ні! Бо ще завтра за ними підуть
Мільйони! На славу ми змінимо ярма!

Чи стримати тих, в кого серце з вогня,
Хто душу завзяту до бою напняв,
Хто любить Отчизну глибоко, прегисто?

О, прийде, Вкраїно, Твій радісний день —
Поглянь же — мільйони до бою веде
Крізь бурі сердиті, жорстокі — їх Триста!

Спортова ланка копаного м'яча „Тигри" при Відділі ЮСУМА в Трентоні. Перший ряд зліва на право — Шабатура і Б. Логін, другий ряд — М. Сядор, Б. Буяр, Ст. Зрада, М. Кардаш, І. Самокиш, І. Панчишин, М. Слабіцкий; третий ряд — Сл. Зрада, М. Голубович, Л. Лямпіка, В. Цюпа, М. Ґалик, В. Саґан і О. Надраґа; останній ряд — О. Плінцук, реф Юнацтва, Іван Ґалик, спортовий реф., І. Панчишин, господар

Осередок СУМА в Боффало підсумував минулорічну працю

Дня 22 грудня 1957 р. о год. 4.30, у власному домі „Дніпро", молитвою „Боже, вислухай благання" розпочато 8-ми Загальні Збори Осередку СУМА в Боффало.

На пропозицію уступаючого голови д-га М. Палцана, обрано Президію Зборів в складі друзів: І. Чмола — голова та П. Василишин і В. Щавінський — секретарі. До Почесної Президії запрошено: п. сот. С. Шкутя та д-га В. Шарвана — представника ГУ СУМА. Останній палкими словами привітав присутніх гостей та все сумівське братство, бажаючи якнайкращих успіхів у проведенні зборів.

По відчитанні протоколу з минулорічних зборів та вибору комісії матки, перейдено до звітів уступаючої Управи. Звітували про свою діяльність всі референти включно з головою Осередку.

Із звітів довідуємось, що Осередок, при деяких незначних недотягненнях, провів у 1957 році велику роботу.

На день звіту охоплював він 217 членів, з того 109 сумівців, 23 сумівки, 44 юнаки та 41 юначка. За звітний рік відбулося 10 засідань Управи, 4 ширших сходин та 3 святочних. До Управи Осередку вплинуло 114 листів, а вислано 1.274 листи і повідомлення. Членство Осередку було включене в гуртки мистецький та самодіяльні: хори (жіночий, мішаний та чоловічий), оркестри (духова та джазова), драмгурток, танцювальні групи і курс гри на духових інструментах.

Відділ Юної СУМА проводив свою виховну роботу в 6-х ланках. Крім українознавства, гутірок, сходин, юні сумівці брали участь в практичних зайняттях та забавах. Відділ ЮСУМА провів активну й жваву роботу, взявши участь у 14-ох імпрезах та святах, а власних влаштував сім, і відбув виховно - відпочинковий табір на оселі „Веселка" в Онтеріо (Канада), в якому взяло участь 30 юначок і юнаків. З жертвенністю та посвятою працювали серед юнацтва, крім референта ЮСУМА Р. Касприка, виховниці й виховники.

В загальному Осередок брав активну участь у 29-ох імпрезах, святах і академіях, з того числа переведених власними силами 21, і тісно співпрацював з Організаціями Визвольного Фронту.

Осередок видавав стінгазету „Наш Шлях" і успішно кольпортував всі видання СУМА. На зовнішньому відтинку проведено також задовільну працю. Зокрема, зорганізовано роз'яснювальну акцію при місцевому Університеті з доповіддю про Україну та показом українського мистецтва.

Референт зовнішніх зв'язків брав участь у пресконференції АБН з нагоди приїзду д-ра Княжинського і втримував живий контакт з сумівцями-вояками американської армії.

Касовий звіт за 1957 рік виявив: по прибутках 6,448.29 дол., по видатках 6,101.93 дол., сальдо на 1958 рік — 346.36 дол.

Послабленою були пресово-інформативна та спортова діяльність. По звітах відбулась жива та речева дискусія, після якої уступаючій Управі уділено абсолюторію.

До складу нової Управи на 1958 рік обрано: І. Чмола — голова, П. Білецький — заст. і фін. реф., П. Василишин — секретар, Ю. Гудим'як — орг. реф., Т. Чмола — культ.-осв. реф., М. Палцан — пресово-інформ. реф., І. Горбачук — сусп. опіка, Е. Романишин — зовн. зв'язки, Р. Касприк — реф. ЮСУМА, Г. Костів — спорт. реф., С. Горґанюк — господ реф., Д. Пітулай — касир, І. Войчак жін. реф., заступники: В. Бідна та В. Іващишин.

Контрольну Комісію очолив О. Кулик, а Товариський Суд — мгр. М. Морозевич. Головою Виховної Ради обрано пані З. Мосійчук, а головою Батьківського Комітету — М. Юркова.

За жертвенну працю для Осередку Річні Збори надали пані З. Мосійчук та д-рові І. Мосійчукові звання почесних членів. Свої побажання новообраній Управі висловили декілька друзів, за які голова Осередку І. Чмола подякував, обіцяючи по можливості їх виконати в діловому 1958 році. Представник ГУ д. В. Шарван висловив декілька думок відносно покращання праці на майбутній рік. Збори закінчено співом „Боже, Великий, Єдиний.

М. Ш-н.

М. Ломацький

РУШІЙ ВИХОВНОЇ РОБОТИ — ВИХОВНИК

У процесі позародинної виховної праці центральною особою і вирішним чинником мусить бути — виховник. Він же, взявши на себе цей почесний обов'язок, несе й велику відповідальність за молоді душі — відповідальність перед Богом і Батьківщиною, перед батьками й перед дітьми, відданими його опіці. Його особа, а навіть його зверхній вигляд, його поведінка, його освіченість, його обов'язковість і його відношення до дітей та їх батьків, а передусім його вміння здобути собі авторитет — усе це рішальні чинники в праці й осягненні виховних цілей.

Виховник мусить уміти підібрати відповідні засоби, щоб із того дитячого матеріялу, який має в своїй опіці, витесати вартісну різьбу.

Чи легка це праця і чи може за неї братись людина, не маючи до того сили й відповідної підготови?

Виховник, якщо не має відповідної до своєї праці кваліфікації, але має добру волю, охоту й замилування до виховної роботи, мусить здобувати педагогічне знання самотужки, власними силами й засобами, що аж ніяк не лежать поза границями можливости, бо педагогічна література в нас є, треба тільки завдати собі труду, щоб її знайти. Статтей на виховні теми в нашій пресі дуже багато, маємо також окремі видання з виховної ділянки; дитячої літератури, як на наші видавничі злидні, у нас не так то й мало, а було б її ще більше, якби був на неї попит.

Причини того, що українські діти на чужині відходять від українства, лежать не у відсутності виховних матеріялів і не в браку дитячої, національної змістом і формою літератури, а головно — в збайдужінні до справи батьків і в тому, що немає у нас потрібної кількости виховних працівників. І це є надзвичайно важлива проблема, яку наша еміграція, а передусім наші виховні організації повинні позитивно розв'язати. Впливаючи освідомлюючо на батьків, треба докласти всіх зусиль для підшукання відповідних виховників, знаючи, що праця їх дуже важка, відповідальна й вимагає від них ґрунтовного знання рідної історії, географії та літератури. Виховник мусить знати педагогіку — науку про виховання дітей, дидактику — науку про способи й засоби навчання, і психологію — науку про душу взагалі, а дитини зокрема. Йому треба дати виховну літературу, треба, не жаліючи нічого, подбати, щоб був він справжнім виховником, який взяті на себе обов'язки задовільно виконував би.

Виховник, якщо має виховувати молоде покоління в національному дусі, мусить сам мати той дух, мусить бути щиро відданим національній ідеї, мусить нею та для її здійснення жити і дбати, щоб і його вихованці стали ідейними українцями, готовими на жертви для добра нації.

Дуже часто приходиться виховникові давати дітям те, чого їм їхні батьки не дали тому, що не могли або й не зуміли дати! Тим то виховник, стаючи до важкої, каменярської праці, мусить бути до неї відповідно озброєний. А цією зброєю є любов до своєї рідної дітвори і замилування до виховної роботи. Без цієї зброї він не буде справжнім виховником, а буде ремісником, що стогне під ярмом накиненого йому обов'язку.

Єдино щирою любов'ю до дітей може виховник знайти в них і любов до себе, а тоді дуже легко здобуде собі в них пошану, послух і авторитет. Так, авторитет, без якого про успішну виховну працю не можна й думати. Але авторитет — про це належить завжди пам'ятати! — здобувається не легко й не скоро.

Щоб здобути авторитет, треба мати всесторонні знання, трудолюбивість, витривалість у праці, вояцьку обов'язковість, бездоганність у поведінці, вірність християнським та національним законам і високу ідейність. Авторитет — це у вихованні наріжний камінь. Без авторитету виховна праця не увінчається бажаним успіхом. Без авторитету не знайде виховник послуху в дітей, не знайде пошани і не вдержить їх у дисципліні.

Виховник мусить знати, яку ціль має осягнути своєю працею, і яких засобів та метод при цьому має вживати.

Виховники Юної СУМА мусять дбати, щоб організація наповняла дитину не лише втіхою, але й гордістю і була б для неї конечною духовою потребою, середовищем, насиченим рідною атмосферою.

Вся виховна праця мусить проходити в атмосфері любови й замилування до добра, правди й краси. А щоб діти наші добро полюбили, вони мусять його всюди бачити, щоб могли зрозуміти Шевченкове: „Раз добром налете серце вік не прохолоне". А щоб правду полюбити, треба дбати, щоб усюди між своїми ту правду бачили і відчували, щоб правду полюбили, треба в розмовах про рідний край показувати їм країну їхніх батьків, красу української мови, тої, одної з найкращих мов світу, співучої, барвистої і запашної.

Головна ціль виховника — не саме навчання, а національне виховання, вщеплювання любови до свого, національне освідомлення, вирощування гордости з приналежности до своєї, ні в чому не гіршої від інших нації. Це те, що для дітей свідомість „хто вони й чиїх батьків", це збудження в молодих душах почуття обов'язку супроти свого народу там, далеко, і супроти своєї національної спільноти тут.

Навчання рідної історії, географії та літератури — це не ціль сама в собі, а засіб у національному вихованні наших дітей. Дитина, пізнаючи історію рідного краю і його географію та літературу, починає любити і цінити своє рідне, стає свідомою національно й знаходить відповідь на питання, чому, з яких причин опинилися її батьки на чужині, і що треба робити, щоб українська земля знову стала власністю народу-господаря, щоб міг цей народ жити, як інші народи, вільним життям у своїй власній державі.

Усяке навчання — це лише засіб для осягнення цілей, а тих засобів у кожній ділянці знання знайде виховник дуже багато. Найважливішими, одначе, засобами є і будуть завжди казки, легенди, оповідання та відповідно до умового розвитку дітей підібрана лектура, вірші й повісті. Рідне друковане слово — це могутній чинник у національному вихованні, з одним застереженням: не дуже то буде читати дитина книжку, якщо вона не бачить її в руках своїх батьків, а ще гірше, якщо ті, що мають збудити в дітях любов до книжки, виховники, не бачать у книжці духової насолоди. Такі виховники не передадуть вихованцям любови до друкованого слова.

І фізичним вихованням, тілесними вправами, маршами й спортом можна також, використовуючи їх уміло, поглибити й зміцнити національне виховання дітей, впоїти в них почуття національної єдности і солідарности, дружнього взаємовідношення та взаємопошани.

А рідна пісня? Який же могутній в ній засіб національного виховання та піднесення національного духа і збудження любови до свого! Так, але пісні не можна подилетантськи трактувати. Треба знати, які пісні відповідають даному вікові дітей, до якої пори року й до якого свята їх достосувати.

Надзвичайно важливе значення для національного виховання мають декламації, концерти та театральні виступи. Одначе, все це мусить виховник як слід передумати, перевірити й фахово провести.

Але все таки мусить виховник завжди мати на тямці одне, а саме, що національне виховання неможливе без опертя на релігійно-моральному вихованні, без прищеплення дитячим душам християнських чеснот, любови до правди та добра й відваги до всього, що зле і противне Божим законам, що знецінює вартість людини.

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