

"To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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AMERICA'S OLDEST PAPER ON UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HARTFORD, Conn. — As in other cities of the United States, Ukrainian Independence Day was manifested in Hartford by the issuance of the Mayor's proclamation, the display of the Ukrainian flag on City Hall, and a rally with civic officials present. One other aspect of the commemoration was an editorial in this city's newspaper, The Hartford Courant; known as "The Oldest Newspaper of Continuous Publication in America."

The editorial which appeared in the Sunday, January 22 edition of The Courant was entitled, "Ukraine Independence Day—With a Lesson for All." It opened with the words, "Today, Americans of Ukrainian descent are marking the 43rd anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic. It is hardly an occasion for unalloyed celebration, for in one sense Ukrainians are people without a country."

It then goes to explain the circumstances which surrounded the short-lived Ukrainian independence which was recognized by the Soviet Union, but which ended when its troops overran the new nation, enslaved it and brought about the death of untold number of Ukrainians who refused to submit to Red rule. In the next paragraph the editorial points out that on the other hand, "the Ukrain-

Upstate New York Groups Told Of Russian Imperialism

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Walter V. Chopyk, in his lecture "The Weakness of the Russian Empire", carefully sketched a picture of the birth, spread, growth and development of Russian Imperialism under the guise of Communism. The lecture was delivered recently before the Amherst Knights of Columbus and repeated the following day at the Trinity Evangelical United Brethren church, Grand Island.

He likened it to a cancerous growth, mushrooming rapidly, never satiated, bound by no rules, agreements, treaties or ethics, devouring all in its way as it grounds on to its unshakable goal of complete domination of all the world. Mr. Chopyk, using United States government reports and statistics exclusively, illustrated the expansion in territorial

Kokolski Heads UNA Branch and Shevchenko Committee in R.I.

WOONSOCKET, R. I. — Zaporozska Sich Society, Branch 206 of the Ukrainian National Association, which is starting its second half century this year, held its general meeting recently at which time John Kokolski was re-elected to the second term as president of the Society. Mr. Kokolski is also one of the Supreme Advisers of the Ukrainian National Association.

The local Woonsocket Call carried news of the meeting with Mr. Kokolski's picture in its January 23 edition.



John Kokolski

The other officers of Branch 206, elected at the same time include: Michael Chaharyn, vice president; Eugene Teper, financial secretary; Thomas Chaharyn, assistant secretary; Leon Harink, treasurer; Walter Kinforski, assistant treasurer; Michael Furman, recording secretary; and Kost Lipka, assistant secretary. The auditing board is made up of Elias Okolita, Dmitri Boyko and Ignatz Teper. Elias Styrk, Michael Stanley, Alex Kolisnyk, and Michael Kuzew are on the sick committee. Thomas Laba, Joseph Kawa, and Wasyl Kopitko comprise the grievance committee which will work with the Society's librarian, while Orist Chaharyn and Charles Kucheryavka are its standard bearers.

At the meeting, too, plans were laid for the setting up of the local Shevchenko Memorial Committee. The local committee will work with the National Committee for the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D.C. as authorized by the Congressional Law. Mr. Kokolski was also elected to head the local Shevchenko Memorial Committee.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



February 12, 1809 — April 15, 1865

Veterans Make Known Plans Of Activities

NEW YORK, February 8. — Plans reaching out to the middle of the summer have been announced by the Ukrainians American Veterans, from the National Headquarters in the Ukrainian Institute, 2 East 79th Street here.

At the most recent regular meeting of the organization plans for the Winter Carnival, and the 14th Annual Veterans' Convention were discussed, according to Walter Klawnik, Historian of the U.A.V.

Mr. Klawnik has been appointed this year's Convention Chairman, and he announced that the annual "pow-wow" will take place at Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Association Estate in the Catskills, between the 10 and 11 of June, inclusive. Klawnik was reported as saying that he is so occupied with the expected fair weather plans for the June convention, that he has no time to pay any attention to the currently difficult snow days.

As in the previous years, the U.A.V. invites their friends to join them in a pleasant weekend of outdoor activity—Tobogganing, Skating, Skiing, Hiking, and to join them at their Cocktail Party on Saturday, February 18th, reads the release from the Carnival Chairman.

According to Mr. Bacad, reservations should be sent directly to the Ukrainian National Association Estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Perth Amboy Commemorates Ukrainian Independence



UKRAINIAN DAY AT PERTH AMBOY — Posed with the flag of free Ukraine (blue and gold with gold trident in a wreath) are the citizens of Perth Amboy in the City Hall Park on Monday, January 23rd. In the picture are Attorney Walter Wawerczak, who drew up the resolution, Msgr. Jaroslav Gabro, Peter Stachiw and Peter Gadek, City Treasurer of Perth Amboy.

History repeated itself in Perth Amboy at brief ceremonies held in City Hall January 19, 1961, when Commissioner Oliver Kovacs signed a proclamation for Ukrainian Day, January 22nd. Commissioner Kovacs acted in behalf of Mayor James J. Flynn. Msgr. Jaroslav Gabro opened the brief ceremony with a prayer. The following speakers gave brief resume of past events: Prof. Stephen Halata, Walter Wawerczak, Counsellor at Law and Nicholas Stepash, President of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms

Brazil Withdraws Recognition from Baltic Nations

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil. — As reported by The New York Times of Feb. 5, President Janio Quadros, the newly-installed President of Brazil, in an unprecedented move ordered steps toward the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist governments and the withdrawal of recognition from exiled diplomatic legations of states conquered by the Soviet Union.

Senhor Quadros, who was inaugurated last week, ordered his Foreign Minister to make a start toward establishing diplomatic relations with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

At the same time he ordered moves to withdraw recognition from the refugee Ambassadors of the independent states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The exiled diplomats have been in Brazil since their countries were annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

In another order President Quadros indicated he was considering recognition of Communist China and a break in relations with Taiwan. He asked for a report on the amount of trade between Brazil and Taiwan and on the cost of maintaining the Brazilian Embassy in Taipei.

Dr. Alfonso Arinos, Brazil's Foreign Minister, declared recently that Brazil "would follow a sovereign foreign policy and that she planned diplomatic and trade relations with

Wayne U. Chosen As Site of SUSTA Conference

Another regional conference of SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America) is scheduled to take place this month in Detroit, Mich., according to Konstantyn Savchuk, national president of the Federation.

The two-day conference, Savchuk said, will be held at Wayne State University in Detroit, on the 18th and 19th of February, and participants for it are expected to come

Wayne U. Chosen As Site of SUSTA Conference

from Ukrainian student clubs of Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Ann Arbor as well as from the SUSTA executive board. "We are holding conferences similar to this one on an almost regular basis, and in various parts of the country," the SUSTA President explained.

He added that the last one was held recently at Baltimore, and there was considerable participation of

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CACEED APPEALS TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON PLIGHT OF CAPTIVE NATIONS

NEW YORK (Special). — "As American citizens of Central and Eastern European background, they are especially equipped with knowledge and information pertaining to the captive nations of Central and Eastern Europe... Especially in view of the challenging nature and the firmness that characterized your Inaugural Address, we believe this knowledge can prove most valuable to your Cabinet in vital policy decision-making on that area..."

So read, in part, the letter submitted on February 6, 1961 to President John F. Kennedy by the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED), a national organization representing over 15 million American citizens of Albanian, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Rumanian and Ukrainian descent. The letter was signed by the Very Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas, president of CACEED.

Captive Nations—Deterrent to Russian Aggression

Citing the historical fact that the Central and Eastern Europe "east of the present Iron Curtain and west of Soviet Russia proper," comprised a series of once independent and free nations, the letter pointed out that the resistance of these captive nations to Moscow "constitutes a strong deterrent to further aggressive moves in Europe on the part of the Soviet Union." It further added that in its own interest the West should not only withhold its recognition of the status quo in Central and Eastern Eu-

West Coast Pianist on Tour Here

By IRENE KONDRA

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 6. — Wirko Balej, 22-year-old Ukrainian pianist from California is making his first tour of Eastern United States.

This young artist whose talent and accomplishments have been acclaimed by foremost American critics should not fail to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the Ukrainian public to which Wirko Balej comes with the sincere desire to share the accomplishments of his 15 year work.

Mr. Balej received his early training from Roman Savvitsky in Munich, Germany (1945). In 1950 he continued his studies with George Oransky (Los Angeles, 1950), Erle Wurgis (Los Angeles Conservatory, from 1953), and with the world-famed Rosina Lhevine (Aspen, Col., Summer of 1960).

Many scholarships won through competitive auditions were awarded the west coast pianist, including: Matinee Musicale Club, National Society of Arts and Letters (3), Wilsher Ebell Club of Los Angeles (\$1000 award). He has appeared as soloist of the San Gabriel, Highland Park, and Long Beach Symphonies, gave two recitals in California Artists concert series, and performed on such radio programs



Wirko Balej

as KPSS (Pasadena) and KPFF-FM (San Francisco). He has also won gold medals in the "International Piano Recording Festivals" and recorded the Morris Reger Sonata No. 2 for London Records. From 1960 Mr. Balej is a member of the "National Guild of Music Artists" (AGMA). He is also on the staff of the journal Music of the West in the department of musical criticism. The schedule of Balej's concerts is as follows: New York—February 10, Philadelphia—February 12, Newark—February 22.

THE UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY

At the last New York Professional society gathering on Friday, January 27, there was enthusiastic response, in spite of the weather, to Walter Bacad's presentation on Japan. Walter Bacad gave an interesting discussion as slides were being shown. Afterwards refreshments were served and

SOYUZIVKA WINTER BALL — TONIGHT!

Many people have waited anxiously for this Gala event. Tonight at the St. George's School Auditorium, 216 East 9th Street, New York City, the 3rd ANNUAL SOYUZIVKA WINTER BALL will be held. The lovely decorations will be a treat to your eyes! They were executed by Halyna Salak of the decoration committee. Dancing will be fun to music by Joe Wrubel and his Starlight Orchestra. Rosale Kowalechuk



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Shevchenko Statue and USSR

Few American legislators who voted for the passage of the Shevchenko bill authorizing the erection of the statue on public grounds in Washington realized that their act would evoke violent and bitter reaction in Moscow and elsewhere in the USSR.

Thus far, we have at least three cases of blatant and violent attacks against the proposed erection of the statue of the Ukrainian poet laureate which were reported in the Soviet press. These are the articles by a Prof. M. Parkhomenko which appeared in Sovetskaya Kultura in Moscow on December 24, 1960 and in Radianska Kultura in Kiev on December 29, 1960. Subsequently, another article appeared on January 6, 1961 in the Ukrainian-language Literaturna Hazeta, a literary journal appearing in Kiev.

In the first articles the Soviet scribe uses an "oblique" attack not against the concept of the Shevchenko monument itself, but against "bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists," whom he accuses of trying to instigate the United States and the American people against the Soviet Union. He sneeringly castigates Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA chairman (taking the latter's interview in The Evening Star in Washington as a basis for his attack) for allegedly using the Shevchenko statue to strengthen and intensify the "cold war" against the Soviet Union.

Author Parkhomenko has no kind words for all those who worked for the proposed statue of Shevchenko, accusing them of harboring inimical and hostile sentiments toward the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian people.

Even more violent and vituperative is the article in Literaturna Hazeta, for it attacks both of the proposed Shevchenko monuments: in Washington and in Winnipeg. The author of the article, an Alexander Mazurkevych, takes to task the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Dr. Dobriansky and other "reactionaries" for their work on behalf of the Shevchenko statue here and in Canada.

What is characteristic is the fear and panic emanating from the article. Perhaps never in history was Shevchenko so eulogized as he is now. It seems that the Soviet government is spending huge sums of money to publish the entire works of the poet, at least so says the communist mouthpiece. The communist writer goes on to say that thanks to the Soviet government, Shevchenko's works were translated into many languages, and that at the recent meeting of the "World Peace Council" in Bucharest, Rumania, a special resolution was adopted by this communist body to observe the centennial of Shevchenko's death throughout the whole Soviet-dominated orbit.

But Moscow bitterly denies the right of Ukrainians in the free world to observe the Shevchenko centennial. They are, according to Moscow, "bourgeois nationalists" and "traitors" or the "lackeys" of the American intelligence service, and even such apparently innocent cultural observances as the commemoration of the Shevchenko centennial, in the eyes of the Kremlin masters is an act inspired by Allen W. Dulles of the CIA. Even Professor Clarence A. Manning, regular contributor to The Weekly, was not spared in the venomous and scathing condemnation by Moscow and its puppets in Kiev for his contribution to a Shevchenko collection published in Winnipeg.

This unprecedented rage of Moscow and its gauliters in Kiev demonstrates most convincingly that the Russians are seriously perturbed over the loyalty of the Ukrainian people. Moscow knows more than anyone else that it cannot make a Bolshevik out of Shevchenko nor a lover and defender of Russian tyranny and despotism. The entire life and creativeness of Shevchenko denies these allegations.

These attacks by Moscow on the proposed monument and as the United States has firm commitments to the nationalist here can only encourage the Ukrainian community in the United States to supreme effort so that these observances will be most successful and dignified, because by honoring Shevchenko we will uphold his undying faith in human dignity and universal freedom.

Secretary of State Rusk Speaks

Those Americans who had some apprehensions as to the new course of American foreign policy are greatly relieved by Secretary of State Dean Rusk's sobering remarks at his first press conference this week. He cautioned the American people and the world at large not to be unduly optimistic about the future relations of the United States and the Soviet bloc.

Specifically, Secretary Rusk pointed out that the release of our two fliers has by no means solved the difficult problems existing between the United States and the USSR. He recalled that the "Communist Manifesto" of December 6, 1960 spells out clearly that the ultimate objective of communism, directed from Moscow, is world conquest. In that manifesto the United States and the American people were depicted as adventurous "aggressors" and "imperialists." Furthermore, Secretary Rusk referred to a speech by Khrushchev on January 6, 1961, which was not friendly nor conciliatory. Mr. Rusk also said that it is pointless to discuss the admission of Red China to the U.N. as the United States has firm commitments to the nationalist government on Formosa. He indicated that a series of explosive points in Laos, the Congo and Cuba cannot and should not be taken lightly.

Briefly, Mr. Rusk talked like a thoughtful and cool-headed realist and not as an appeaser, who knows what Khrushchev is after and will not be easily fooled by this Kremlin magician. It is hoped everywhere that the Kennedy Administration will maintain that attitude toward the Soviet Union, which can only strengthen and solidify the Western alliance against the incessant threat of Communist Russia.

THE CASE OF SANTA MARIA

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Perhaps no event in the past years since the Hungarian Revolution has shown the lack of intellectual agreement that prevails among the nations of the free world as was exemplified in the seizure of the Santa Maria, a Portuguese luxury liner, by a group of armed men who then sailed it around the Caribbean Sea and the South Atlantic Ocean and finally brought the voyage to an end in the port of Recife, Brazil. Was this an act of piracy, was it an ineffective blow for democracy, was it an act of Hollywood showmanship or a mere opera bouffe? It is hard to decide and now that the ship is in port and the passengers landed (including some forty Americans), it is very probable that the diplomats will shove the whole affair as a nightmare under the rug and turn their attention to less perplexing subjects.

Portuguese Position

To appreciate the situation, it is necessary to look at the Portuguese position in world affairs. As an independent state Portugal has been for centuries an ally of Great Britain. Portuguese navigators in the past were in the lead in finding a sea route around Africa to India and the spice lands of the East. They discovered and settled Brazil in South America. Today after a long train of events Brazil which was the refuge of the Portuguese royal family during the Napoleonic wars, is a free state in the Americas, still with strong ties to the mother country, for the separation was carried on amid relatively good feelings, unlike the movement of liberation from Spain. The Portuguese empire has shrunk until it includes the Cape Verde islands in the Atlantic, the island of Macao not far from Hong Kong, some scattered enclaves in India, and two tracts of land in Africa, Angola on the west coast and Mozambique on the east. All of these like Algeria in France are classified as metropolitan provinces and not as colonies, much to the annoyance of India and the new African nations which are struggling for independence, especially as few natives have ever received the full rights of Portuguese citizens and all political activity of a native character is suppressed. The home land has been for thirty two years under the practical dictatorship of Prime Minister Salazar, who has stifled all opposition and progress.

NATO Membership a Reward

Yet because of its strategic holdings, Portugal is a member of NATO and offers bases for the NATO forces which are invaluable. It won that position because in World War II, it put its holdings at the disposal of the free nations and it reaped a corresponding reward. Despite the nature of its government, Portugal is still in good odor, although the last defeated candidate for President, General Delgado, felt himself forced to seek a refuge in Brazil, where he heads a Portuguese National Independence Liberation Junta.

Armed Men on Cruise Ship

It is against this background that on January 22, a group of men armed under an opponent of Salazar seized the Santa Maria, a cruise ship, and after a short but sharp battle secured control. They then put ashore the wounded and with the passengers under restraint set sail apparently for Angola, while both the American and British navies set out to rescue the passengers and punish the pirates, quite under international law.

Then it was announced by General Delgado that this seizure was the starting point of a revolutionary movement against the dictatorship of Salazar and he declared that under international law Captain Galvao was not a pirate but deserved to receive belligerent rights and so could enter a port, discharge his passengers, refuel and then put to sea again. Then the spokesmen for the British Labor Party took up the case of the Santa Maria and the British navy withdrew from the chase, but the American navy still had to rescue the imprisoned American citizens.

Awkward Time

It was an awkward time for everybody. President Kennedy had been in office only two days. The new President of Brazil, apparently more liberal than his predecessor, had not yet assumed control. Khrushchev and the Soviets used the episode to show the evils of imperialism and to impress the African nations, while at the same time there was apparently some sort of a disturbance in Angola, the first, if we can trust the Portuguese official bulletins, which sought to show that the seizure of the Santa Maria was somehow connected with the disturbance.

Finally, a tentative agreement was reached to unload the passengers at Recife and then take new counsel about the fate of the ship. It was none too soon because there was a riot on the last day and if a longer delay had intervened, it would undoubtedly have been necessary for the U.S. Navy to seize the ship in pursuance of its obligations to protect American citizens. When they were brought ashore, most of the crew insisted upon accompanying them. The conspirators were too few to operate the ship further, once they were gone, and they were too lightly armed to defend themselves if they had ventured eastward and been intercepted by Portuguese warships.

Political Asylum Ended

Once the crew and passengers were on shore, Galvao accepted the Brazilian offer of political asylum. Brazilian marines took the ship and then returned it to its owners, the Portuguese, government-controlled shipping company. There the matter rests and it is still not certain whether there will be legal action taken either against the men who seized the ship, or the line, or any one.

The result of the entire affair was the airing of the deep feeling among many of the Portuguese against the Portuguese dictator and since that time the leaders of several Portuguese minor political parties have presented petitions to the Salazar-picked President, asking for reforms. It is quite within the policy of Salazar to try to have the whole affair hushed up but whether he will succeed or not is a question. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly

had done more good than harm.

In contrast, the American youth visualizes Nazi Germany as a nation which had persecuted Jews and adhered to a master-race theory, the speaker said.

Another speaker, Samuel Dalsimer, chairman of the league's program committee, said American youth's knowledge of the Hitler period came more from press, film and television than from text books.

The attitude of the American youth visualizes Nazi Germany speakers on preliminary analysis of replies to a questionnaire in a nation wide poll of high school students conducted by the league in twenty-seven cities in twenty-one states. The questionnaire, distributed among boys and girls in the ninth and twelfth grades, was prepared at Columbia University by Prof. John Galtung, Norwegian sociologist. The report revealed that: "When asked that they thought most characteristic of

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE MARKED

IN U. S. CONGRESS

Speeches reprinted from the Congressional Record

Vol. 107 January 23, 1961 No. 15

Speech of Senator MILTON R. YOUNG of North Dakota

Mr. President, I think it is well that we take a few minutes to note that January 22 marked the 43rd anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Ukrainian National Republic. These proud and gallant people maintained their independence for just over 2 years until the Russian Communists overran the country in 1920. However, the spirit of nationalism and fierce dedication of the Ukrainians to the ideals of freedom and justice has lived on despite the Communist yoke.

Americans of Ukrainian descent everywhere, including my State of North Dakota, celebrated this anniversary last week in a fitting and solemn manner. Under the leadership of Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, North Dakota president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America as well as under his predecessors, these people have long carried the banner of freedom which they cherish so much. Their devotion to the cause of liberty is a source of inspiration to all Americans.

Speech of Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut

Mr. President, yesterday, January 22, the Ukrainian people celebrated the 43rd anniversary of their independence. On this date, in the year 1918, they threw off the centuries-old yoke of Muscovite domination, and proudly proclaimed themselves a sovereign nation. But their freedom was short-lived. A few years later the Bolsheviks hurled the Red army against the newborn Ukrainian state. The Ukrainian people resisted bravely, but they were vanquished by

and the indiscriminate use of such epithets as Fascists, imperialists, warmongers, etc. by Moscow.

Meaning of Democracy

If there is one lesson to be learned by the free world, it is the necessity of restoring some idea of the meaning of democracy which can be accepted, if not universally, at least by the members of NATO and the various groups combating Muscovite Communism. Until such an understanding is reached and applied, the free nations will be left at the mercy of such adventurers and cannot decide whether they are wild adventurers, sincere strugglers for democracy and freedom, or empty poseurs and swash-bucklers who adapt themselves to the needs of the moment. So far there seems little evidence as to whether the captors of the Santa Maria fall into one of these main groups but now that the episode is over with a minimum of loss of life, the way is open for the start of serious discussions as to the next step in the building of a free world. That is more important than the all-pervading hope of a relaxation of tension with Moscow, while the West tones down its moods and lowers its sights as to the future of humanity.

What Motives?

Yet this does not answer the question as to the motives that inspired the original group. We are all too familiar with the history of the pirates in the Caribbean in past centuries, some of whom were strung up on the gallows and some of whom by shrewd political machination and a discreet use of part of their booty wound up in high positions in their native lands. Even the most famous of these, Sir Henry Morgan, finally emerged as royal Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica.

Such doings were ended by the consensus of the maritime nations during the nineteenth century. Yet the old standards which began to vanish with World War I, disappeared in the emergence of the Communist Party in Moscow and its imperialistic course since. Any attempts to restore those standards and to agree upon some universally or largely accepted code have failed in the welter of claims and counter-claims

Hypothetically Speaking

A survey among Ukrainian youth behind the Iron Curtain, such as made among the German youth — and it must have been in Western and not Eastern, Soviet dominated Germany — would be impossible. The Communist satraps would not allow it, and if they did, the result would be astonishing. All of the Ukrainian students would firmly declare that Soviet Russian rule and Communism in Ukraine is close to their hearts and the best for Ukraine. Undoubtedly so many of them write in self-agony in making such a self-abasing declaration. Either you make it, or not. In the latter, imprisonment, interrogation, torture, slave labor camps, or just kaput with a "dum-dum" bullet in your neck. And as

U.N.A. NOTES AND COMMENTS

CONSIDER THE U.N.A.!

By THEODORE LUTWINIAR

The Ukrainian National Association needs every new member it can get. Membership losses due to matured certificates, suspensions, deaths, cash surrenders, and so forth, are sustained every month and the only way to replace these lost members is by admitting new members. A pre-convention campaign has just begun with the aim of boosting the total membership to 75,000, but it has had a slow start as the figures for January will show. Branch officers, organizers, and interested members will have to step up their efforts considerably if the losses are to be covered and gains made.

Hard to Get

New members are not easily come by as we know from our own efforts at organization work. Branch officers to whom we spoke confessed frankly that, campaigns notwithstanding, getting members is hard, frustrating work, and skilled organizers have said the same thing.

Why are new members hard to get? We all know that the UNA is a worthwhile organization deserving the support of all Ukrainians, and that it is financially sound, and that it has the interests of its members in mind at all times. We also know that it is a fraternal benefit society with 74,000 members in 500 branches, that all branch officers (elected by their own members annually) and all supreme officers (elected by delegates from the branches at quadrennial con-

ventions) are UNA members themselves, and that the UNA is the largest organization of its kind our people have. Why, then, are new members hard to get? One would think our people would be joining by the thousands every week instead of a few hundred every month.

UNA is American

We cannot help commenting, "What is more American than for a Ukrainian-American to support a Ukrainian-American organization?" The UNA is incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey; its Home Office in Jersey City. It has a license from every State and Canadian Province in which it is doing business. It has a big investment in U.S. Government Bonds and in a large number of American industrial and public utility bonds. As a fraternal benefit society it is a shining example of democracy in action. A UNA member can attend a meeting of his Branch and have something to say about his organization. The other members listen and, if the matter is important, it will be brought to the attention of the convention by the elected Branch delegate and considered by all the delegates. That is why the UNA is such a fine organization and why it deserves the support of all Ukrainians, including those who seem to think it is not good enough for them. Just keep in mind that our UNA was founded on George Washington's Birthday, 1894, and what can be more appropriate than that? The UNA depicts two flags, one Ukrainian and the other American, a perfect combination!

Despite all suffering and oppression, the Ukrainian people have shown great strength and resourcefulness, and the desire for liberty burns as fiercely as ever in their hearts. In the light of this spirit, and in tribute to the outstanding Ukrainian national poet, Taras Shevchenko, Congress last year authorized a statue of this patriot long the acknowledged spokesman of national independence of the enslaved Ukrainian nation.

In noting the anniversary of Ukrainian independence, friends of liberty are serving notice that the valiant struggles of the Ukrainians have not been forgotten. With the support of liberty-loving peoples everywhere, those who cherish Ukrainian freedom so dearly.

See SPEECHES page 3

It really is a fact that the UNA needs you. And since you are Ukrainian you need the UNA if you believe in supporting your own organization and promoting fraternalism among your own people.

Undoubtedly, the resistance core among the German youth during the Nazi era, perforce had to react in the same manner. But the reaction of present day German youth as to that era reveals not only stupidity on the part of some of them, but reveals also the evident fact that their elders — who were guilty of Nazi atrocities, in one form or another, vented not only upon the Jews, but upon the Ukrainians, the Poles, Czechs, the Russians, the French, Belgians — are purposely trying to hide their guilt and calm their consciences by imparting fairly tale stories to their youth about decline and fall of the Third Reich. They decline to remember that during the height of Nazi power, they, as comparatively young people, constituted the core of that

power, and that Hitler exerted upon them such a hypnotic force that they followed him blindly and did not hesitate to refrain from any of the excesses that his regime ordered them to commit. There was no German resistance to that regime of any account, except among certain circles in the high military caste which plotted against Hitler but failed to assassinate him on several occasions, due chiefly to ineptness, ill-luck and the efficiency of the Gestapo.

(To be continued)

May We Quote That?...

This coffee is not strong enough to climb up the spout.

— SHELAGH DELANEY

# UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

**Michael Yurov**  
 We were very sorry to learn of the recent passing of friend Michael Yurov of Newark, N.J. — a fine son, husband and father, and active Ukrainian-American.

Mike, a leader in Ukrainian-American state and civic affairs in the Newark-Essex County area, was a past president of the Ukrainian Holy Ascension Church, a member and past officer of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 6, and secretary of this UNA Branch, all of Newark, N. J.

Mike, still a young man, waged a valiant struggle against his nemesis for over 2 years, before he succumbed to the dreaded killer.

We recall Mike sitting with us along with Mike Mazurki's manager; Mike Hanulak, and Dr. Gene Shekifka, former All-East center at Columbia, and the delightful and fact-filled "jam session" that ensued during the great UYL-NA sponsored Mischak-Hanulak testimonial dinner in January, 1954.

Mike was very interested in youth activity as he showed when the fine Wilmington, Del. Ukrainians brought up two teen-aged basketball teams to the Newark Boys Club in March, 1954 to play the Newark Sixth boys. Mike's enthusiasm really did impress my brother Walt and me, and it helped to make this home and home series with Wilmington a most memorable one.

Mike also appeared with us at the dedication of the beautiful \$250,000 St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center of Carteret, N.J. in July 1955 as president of his parish organization. He gave a donation to the Carteret Center on behalf of his own group, and added before the entire assembly that he fervently hoped to see Newark-Essex County, the largest Ukrainian-populated area in New Jersey, emulate Carteret, one of the smallest in the state, in building a beautiful, facilities-filled Ukrainian Community Center catering to all age groups, in the Newark area.

We sincerely hope to see this wish of Mike's come to pass one day soon — for Mike Yurov still with us in spirit. This is a great challenge for all Newark-Essex Ukrainians — no matter what their respective political or religious beliefs may be — to unite and work as one for the successful completion of this great goal.

To the entire Yurov family, my heartfelt condolences on the untimely passing of a fine young man.

Rest in peace, Mike.

**Thank you**  
 On behalf of our family, I'd like to thank all our friends for their kind expressions of sympathy upon the recent passing of my dad, Mr. Myron Danko.

**All-American**  
 The 26th annual Ukrainian All American College Football Team will soon be published in various publications. If any readers know of any Ukrainian or part Ukrainian ancestry

player (either parent), we'd appreciate it very much if you'd sent the information to us at: 1204-84th St., North Bergen, N. J.

**New Jersey Jamboree**  
 The very active Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey will sponsor its 4th annual "Jersey Jamboree" (bowling, buffet dinner and social) tomorrow afternoon (Sunday, February 12, 1961).

The bowling will be held at the Jersey Lanes on Park Ave. just off Route No. 1, behind the Esso Research Labs, in Linden, N. J., starting at 4 p.m. The buffet will be held at the Ukrainian National Home located at 214 Fulton Street, in Elizabeth, N. J., starting at 8 p.m., followed an hour later by the Dance social there at 9 p.m.

Chairman Steve Babish is inviting all neighboring areas to join us with a good time promised for all.

**UYL-NA Meeting**  
 The UYL-NA Executive Board will hold its 3rd general meeting of this administration this weekend, February 11 and 12, 1961, at the Ukrainian Institute located at 2 East 79th Street (corner of 5th Avenue) in New York City.

Featured on the agenda will be 6 month reports of all the officers with proposals by each on the remainder of their term. Also, a discussion on a proposed Western Rally will also come under discussion. These discussions should prove interesting and perhaps enlightening.

**Sports**  
 Big Mike Souchak, golf's 6th leading money winner last year with over \$32,000, had the misfortune of signing an incorrect scorer's card (Mike had a 6 on one of the hole's and the scorer tabbed it as 5) and was disqualified in the rich \$50,000 Palm Beach (California) open last week. Better luck next time, Mike.

Incidentally, Mike's dad and my dad were boyhood buddies Berwick, Pa. before each married some years ago.

Stanley Pitula, 30-years-old pitcher who hurled briefly for Cleveland Indians several seasons ago, recently signed a contract to pitch for the Jersey City Jerseys of the International (AAA) League, a step below the major leagues.

Pitula, who carries 160 lbs. on his 5'10" frame, hails from Hackensack, N. J. He has suffered hard luck in the form of arm and back injuries the past couple of seasons, but hopes to make it big this year at Jaycee and eventually back to the majors.

Mike Slyziak, Ukrainian-born filling station operator featured last week in the "Faces in the Crowd" column in Sports Illustrated, led his Detroit Curling Club to five victories and first place in the club's 75th International Bonspiel.

Blonde Vladimir Jezina exhibited his soporific sock in scoring 1:40 K.O. in the first round last week at the Queens (N.Y.) Sunnyside Garden to enter the Heavyweight Sub-

## Rochester Group Honors Ann Sypian



Left to right: Kay Fedoryshyn, UYL-NA vice-president presents plaque to 1960 "Miss Ukraine," Anne Sypian of Rochester, New York as William Hussar, president of the Ukrainian Youth Club of Rochester and UNA Supreme Adviser looks on. Presentation took place at Ukrainian-American Club, Inc. in Rochester.

By GEORGE PANKRATH

The Ukrainian Youth Club of Rochester an affiliation of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America installed its new officers at dinner on Jan. 14th. The installation took place at the Ukrainian-American Club, Inc.

The officers, all of whom were re-elected with the exception of the vice-president are: William Hussar, president, John Kuchmy, vice-president, Kay Fedoryshyn, secretary, Mary Kowalchuk, treasurer and George Pankrath, publicity.

Highlight of the evening was the presentation of a plaque to Anne Sypian, 1960 UYL-NA "Miss Ukraine." Miss Sypian was chosen as the Number One girl at the UYL-NA convention in New York last September.

The award was presented by Miss Fedoryshyn, vice-president of the UYL-NA, who acted in the absence of president Walter Bodnar.

The "Queen" is an active member of Branch 343 of the Ukrainian National Association in Rochester.

## SPEECHES IN CONGRESS

From Page Two

persisting through all adversity, must yet see the realization of their fondest hope, a brighter future for their beloved land.

### Speech of Senator H. A. WILLIAMS, Jr. of New Jersey

Mr. President, the 43rd anniversary of Ukraine's independence is marked this week in official proclamations, in words uttered in Congress and elsewhere, and in the hearts of all who hope that Ukraine will once again join the free nations of the world.

The anniversary is an important event because once again it reminds us of their hope. It reminds us, too, that the frontiers of freedom are not lines on a map; they exist wherever men have the power to maintain freedom or to seek its return.

I would like to join, therefore, with those who specifically ask the world to remember that the Ukraine won its independence 43 years ago, only to lose it soon afterward. When we remember this and other occasions when the aspirations of a free people were smothered by the expansionist policies of the USSR, then we are better

able to understand the reasons for Premier Khrushchev's propaganda campaign against "colonial powers." He is attempting to throw a smokescreen over the history of his own nation while he presents imagined or actual abuses by other nations. We should be capable of making the distinction between truth and reality in this dispute.

### Speech of Senator HENRY M. JACKSON of Washington

Mr. President, yesterday in Seattle and countless other communities in America, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America observed the 43rd anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Ukrainian National Republic. I should like to take this opportunity to join other colleagues in calling attention to this anniversary of the proclamation which set forth the national desires and aspiration of the Ukrainian people to be free.

The observances in American communities are by those of Ukrainian descent who enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom within our shores. There is an expression of sympathy and understanding of the Ukrainian people enslaved behind the Iron Curtain.

We are familiar with the valiant fight of the freedom-loving people of Ukraine, who despite being overrun by Communist troops of Moscow have never accepted the yoke imposed upon them by Communist Russia and have continued to press for their liberation. It is only proper that we note this occasion and our high regard for the Ukrainian people who have demonstrated their devotion to freedom and the ideas of liberty and independence.

### CHOPYK On Imperialism

From Page One

Walter V. Chopyk is a former agent of the U.S. Department of Justice, linguist, a UCCA observer to the 1955 Geneva Summit Conference and the founder of the United Anti-Communist Action Committee of W.N.Y. At present he is the Secretary to the Erie County Planning Department, and member of Advisory Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

After meeting Mike Noha of the Ukrainian Nationals soccer team at the 57th annual Philadelphia Sportswriters Association banquet, brothers Mike Ditka, All-American end from Pitt, and Ashton Ditka, of Bucknell U. admitted that they too were of Ukrainian origin. All three had been invited to take part in the banquet as outstanding athletes.

## WHAT HAPPENED WHEN...

### The Soviet Embassy Could Not Say Why Red China Should Be A U.N. Member

If one wanted to find out why Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations, one logical place to go for the answer in this country, would be the Embassy of the Soviet Union. This is exactly what the executive of the International Affairs Association of the University of Pennsylvania did, when they decided to hold a debate on the membership of Communist China in the U. N. Well in advance of the debate the IAA wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington and at the beginning of November of last year the Embassy agreed to send someone from its staff to speak for the affirmative of the resolution. Robert Herbert, of the Foreign Policy Research Institute was invited to speak for the negative side.

On December 1, the International Affairs Association received communication from Washington that Yakov A. Ostrowski, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy there has been chosen as the participant in the debate, but the very next day, December 2, another letter came which stated, that First Secretary Ostrowski will not be able to come.

Now the University Club found itself on the spot. The debate had been announced, and all arrangements completed, but in the last minute the Embassy simply announced that one of the principal participants would not be present, and there was no time to find a replacement.

Finding the situation rather desperate, Natalie Skoczylas, president of IAA and one of the Ukrainian students at Pennsylvania, decided to place a long-distance telephone call from Philadelphia to Washington, in order to find out why the Embassy broke its promise

to the Club, without a full explanation. As reported in The Daily Pennsylvanian of December 5, Secretary Ostrowski told Miss Skoczylas over the phone, "I cannot come because of unexpected events. I cannot help you."

The report continues with the statement that when questioned further, "Ostrowski added, 'I understand your situation. Our business is too complicated and I can do nothing. You know this thing does not depend on me. Nobody can do it in our embassy I cannot come.'"

That was the statement given Miss Skoczylas to release to the press, as the reason why the debate had to be called off, but the IAA President told The Weekly that it appeared from the telephone conversation with Ostrowski that the decision to cancel his visit was made either by his superiors in Washington or someone in Moscow.

Some have expressed the opinion that since the episode occurred between the election and the inauguration of the new administration, the Soviet government did not want to make any statements on the question of Red China, and in this way start on the wrong foot with the government of John F. Kennedy.

Two facts remain clear, nevertheless. First, that the Embassy of USSR was directly responsible for fouling up the plans of the University of Pennsylvania students' club, and did not show much initiative in repairing them. Second, that for once, when the Soviet Union was asked to state why Communist China should be a member of the United Nations, it did not produce an answer.

### Picture of Ukrainian Girl in Costume In San Francisco Paper

Not too long ago, the most widely read newspaper in San Francisco and vicinity — The San Francisco Examiner — published a photograph regarding the activities of the Young Christian Workers. This photograph showed the Ukrainian beauty, Miss Tamara Hlynsky, who was born and raised in the United States. (Her father, Mr. Ostep Hlynsky, is an officer of the U.C.C.A., S. F. branch, and her

mother, Mrs. Anna Hlynsky, is also an officer of the Ukrainian Women's Organization, San Francisco).

We, Ukrainians in San Francisco were pleased to see the picture with the clear statement about Ukrainian costume; more so since in San Francisco we are very much outnumbered by a strong Russian colony whose influence in public offices and editorial boards is very strong.

— Alexander Lysko

## NAMES IN NEWS

Among the Ukrainians who took part in the Presidential Inauguration in Washington were Attorney John Panchuk of Battle Creek, Mich. and Myron Lepkaluk, well-known business executive from New York. From Chicago came Attorney M. Hinko, and also the staunch Republican leader John Duzansky, president of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent.

Having returned recently from her European tour to York, Roma Pryma, Ukrainian ballerina (The Weekly, Jan. 14, 1961) announced that she is currently in preparation for a recital in New York's Town Hall. The performance is scheduled for March 26.

Representing the University of Manitoba with eleven other students at the Commonwealth Conference which ended yesterday, was George Knysh, who is the son of Ukrainian authors Zenovy and Irene Knysh. The conference which took place at the University of Manitoba, was attended by delegates of Canada's ten major universities. High government officials from the Commonwealth countries as well as noted scholars in politics addressed the conference, and considered some aspects of this "family of nations."

## SUSTA Conference

From Page One

the adult members of the Ukrainian community as well as students.

"At these conferences," said Mr. Saveluk, "we tend to discuss current organizational problems, and also dwell on Ukrainian political thought, the problems of history and the like."

"Thus the Detroit conference will cover two main themes, namely the activity of Ukrainian students in USA, and the part played by the Ukrainian students in the building of Ukrainian State (1917-1920)."

The following list was submitted by the SUSTA President, of the people who will present their papers dealing with the above mentioned themes: Ivan Vivchar, Bohdan Fedorak, Stephan Chemych and Konstantyn Saveluk, all of SUSTA Executive Board; and Ivan Ivanytsky, of Detroit; Zenon Holubec of Cleveland; and Mykhaylo Myhal of Chicago.

In the second part of the conference, according to Saveluk, some interesting ideas should be expressed on the Battle of Kruty in which Ukrainian students played the major role. An objective and scholarly approach, with heavy reference to historical facts is expected to be taken to this event in the recent history of Ukraine.

## SPORTS SKETCHES



By FRANK KUCHIRCHUK Central Press Writer

AT THE western end of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, along the shores of Lake Superior, lies Porcupine Mountain State Park. Operated by the Department of Conservation, it is the highest point in Michigan.

The 55,000-acre park of pine is dotted liberally with lakes and rapid rivers, making it one of the most beautiful ski areas in the country. There is a 2,000-foot open slope, five runs of nearly 4,000 feet and a 1½-mile cross-country run. A double T-bar and three rope tows provide ample capacity for all the skiers. Nearby towns offer plenty of lodging and food facilities at reasonable prices, making the Parkies a popular ski spot, especially for the younger skiers.



## Women Visit Washington



A number of Republican women were invited to Washington recently by Congresswoman Florence P. Dwyer (R-N.J.) where they met with government leaders, attended a session of the Senate, and were guests at the luncheon given by Mrs. Dwyer in the Congressional Hotel. In the picture Congresswoman Dwyer is in the center (wearing white hat and glasses), and the Ukrainian women in the group are (first row, second from left): Mrs. Anatas Kampa, and next to her Mrs. Philip Szperun. On Mrs. Dwyer's right is Mrs. Ahafia Hontowicz, and Mrs. John Frankiewicz, while on her left is Miss Faith Procaak, Mrs. Michael Procaak, and Freeholder Mary Kenane.

You Saw It in THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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**НЕМА ТО,  
 ЯК ЗИМОЮ,  
 НА СОЮЗІВЦІ!**

**НА ЛЕЩАТАХ...  
 НА СОВГАХ...  
 НА САНКАХ...  
 НА ВІПМ СІГУ..**



**СЕРЕД ЧУДОВОЇ ПРИРОДИ та КОМФОРТОВИХ і ОГРИТИХ СОЮЗІВКИ.**

**ЛЕШЕТАРІ СПОРТОВЦІ!**  
 Чудова нагода провести "ВІКЕНД" здорово, серед зимової природи, в товаристві. — Приїжджайте, замовляйте нічліги.  
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**СОЮЗІВКА відкрита ЦІЛИЙ ПІК!** **KERHONKSON 5641**

**TONIGHT, Feb. 11th, Starting at 9 p.m.** ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL AUDITORIUM  
 6th Street and 3rd Avenue

**Joe WRUBEL'S** STARLIGHT ORCHESTRA WILL PLAY AT THE:  
 — PROCEEDS: — UNA SCHOLARSHIP FUND —

# 3rd Annual SOYUZIVKA BALL

# СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

## ПОЛІТИЧНЕ ЗНАЧЕННЯ КРУТ

Там на Україні, під Крутами, на роздоріжжі великих шляхів історії, морозного січневого дня сорок три роки тому, впадо біля трьох сотень українських студентів. Шануючи світлу пам'ять борців за державність, не зайвим буде зазначити, що смерть, якою вони загинули, не потребує оправдання. По-волях борючись за право до рідної столиці і не бачачи виходу з оточення, вони полягли в обороні власної землі, як і годиться вірним синам батьківщини. І, можливо, не один із нас задрить їхній смерті, бо ж що може бути кращого, шляхетнішого, як умерти за вітчизну свою?...

Шануючи героїв Крут, треба пам'ятати, що політична суть Крутського зудару не полягає в спротиві горстки української молоді більшовицькому наступу з Півночі. Політична суть Крут в тому, що — як пише один автор — „тоді Україна, вперше за 250 років свого поневолення, сама, з власної волі, суверенно окреслила своє право і поставила силу в обороні того права, — отже, ставши Державою, діляла як держава". Крутський змаг — це збройний удар військових формаций двох держав — України і більшовицької Росії — це акт війни між двома відмінними державними одиницями. Що бій під Крутами закінчився українською поразкою і що українських оборонців було так мало, це суті справи не мінє; український уряд, проголосивши державну суверенність України, перейняв всі конечні прерогативи державної влади, отже й прерогативи національної оборони. Напад російських більшовиків на українську територію змушує державний орган України вжити атрибуту сили, що він і зробив, хоч неупишено. Це все вказує на те, що Україна, ставши державою і мавши перед собою ворожу навалу, докладала зусиль, щоб її унешкідливити, правно користуючись збройною силою.

Немає сумніву, що напад російських більшовиків на українську республіку був актом агресії і що російсько-більшовицька війна проти Української Держави була військово агресивною, отже згідно з міжнародним правом — несправедливою. З другого боку, боротьба Української Держави проти більшовиків була актом оборони, війна проти червоної Москви військово оборонною, — тому справедливою. Та ці думки звичайно не промовляють до більшовиків, які уважають конвою вигідну для себе війну за справедливу, тим самим заперечують прийняті норми міжнародного права і моралі. Як носії нової моралі, в якій панує засада, що цілі, сприяють для поширення більшовизму, завжди і вроді обривають, як б то не були вжиті для цього засоби, російські більшовики твердять, що їхня війна, ведена проти Української Держави в 1918 і пізніших роках, була справедливою війною. Чому? Та тому, що вона служила справі комунізму...

Українсько-московська війна 1918 року. Крутський бій, поразка і трагедія юних оборонців молоді держави, були початком всенациональної катастрофи. Знесилена в боях ворогами Україна, головною з більшовицькою Москвою, розсварена і роз'єднана, не маючи відповідної допомоги від Заходу, Українська Державна рада жертовно більшовицькій агресії. Перед її кінцевою упадком була, хвилини, коли здавалося, що українська національна ідея переможе, український прапор не схилиться перед нальником, що молоді Українська Державна перетриває вогні і бурі революції. Не раз і не два перемогали українські полки; не раз і не два в переможному члві рідної квітні вбачав молодий український старшина запоруку існування власної держави. Та ворог переміг, українська війна за незалежність закінчилася поразкою; російський більшовизм завляв Україну. Хоч західні держави Німеччина і Австрія збройно допомагали українській державі в її боротьбі проти червоної Москви, де вони визнавши українську суверенність у 1918 році, їхня непотурлість серед українського населення, не сприяли перемозі. А країни переможної Антанти, крім листів, в яких висловлювали почуття дружби новоствореній Українській Державі, належної допомоги Україні не дали. Тепер більшовизм стоїть біля їхніх порогів, як колись під Крутами та Києвом, і можуть донедавна Британія словами Черчилля жаліє за програною нагодою знищити його яких сорок років тому...  
К. С.

## ПРОГРАМА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СУСТА В ДІТРОЙТІ, МИШ. (18-19 лютого 1961)

при Вейн Стейт університеті, Студент Центр

Субота, 18-го лютого

Регистрація учасників Конференції	12:00 - 1:30	
Відкриття, молитва, вибір Президії, привітання	1:30 - 2:00	
— Доповіді на загальну тему: —		
ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА В ЗДА		
Константин Савчук, президент СУСТА: Студентство — частина українського суспільства в ЗДА	2:00 - 2:20	
Іван Вівчар, голова Комісії Зовнішніх Зв'язків СУСТА: Діяльність СУСТА на зовнішньому відтинку	2:20 - 2:40	
Богдан Федорак, голова Комісії Культ.-Освітніх Справ СУСТА: Культурно-освітня діяльність СУСТА	2:40 - 3:00	
Степан Хемич, президент ФКУ: Відношення студентського загалу до Фонду Катедри Українознавства	3:00 - 3:20	
Перерва		
Питання та дискусія	3:20 - 3:30	
Закриття першої частини Конференції	3:30 - 5:00	
Товариський вечір в залах Студент Центр при Вейн Стейт університеті		8:00
Неділя, 19-го лютого		
Участь учасників Конференції в Богослуженнях	10:00-12:00	
Обідова перерва	12:00 - 2:00	
Відкриття другої частини Конференції	2:00	
— Доповіді на загальну тему: —		
УЧАСТЬ СТУДЕНТСТВА В БУДУЩІЙ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ДЕРЖАВІ (1917-1920 рр.)		
(УСГ-Енн Арбор): Хронологічний нарис історичних подій 1917-1920 рр.	2:00-2:20	
Іваніцький (УСГ-Дітройт): Політична ситуація на Сході Європи в часх будови Української Держави	2:20-2:40	
Зенов Голубець (УСГ-Клівленд): Стан української державної оборони — бій під Крутами	2:40-3:00	
Михайло Мигаль (УСГ-Шикаго): Ідея і значення Крут для нашого покоління	3:00-3:20	
Питання і дискусія	3:20 - 5:00	
Молитва і закриття Конференції	5:00	

## Управа СУСТА і Редколегія „Студентського Слова” щиро вітають учасників Конференції СУСТА в Вейн Стейт Університеті.

Володимир Гайдук

### „А ЩЕ ГІРШЕ СПАТИ, СПАТИ І СПАТИ НА ВОЛІ...”

Давно проминув той час, коли ідея Катедри й потребу її заснування все наше громадянство зрозуміло й визнало. Всі наші центральні громадські організації, комунікати та резолюціями закликали своє членство до активної підтримки, щоб Перша Українська Катедра стала чимось кращим, ніж просто ініціатива. Але це було майже у всіх нас лише розумове знання факту і визнання його користі. Всі перемогли, що коли в жадному американському університеті немає ще ні одної такої Катедри, то заснування першої з них є певне потрібне. Цей період інформації вже давно за нами. Тепер перебуваємо в стадії реалізації, а саме робимо перші кроки у збиранні фондів. Але запрямоуємо, що хоч всі визнають ідею, як правдиву, проте, лише мала частина громадянства, а навіть і співробітників та представників ФКУ, відчуває та переживає це всім своїм серцем, доказали своєю працею і жертвами. Саме цей факт, що реалізація Катедри розвивається повільними темпами, бо більшість з нас не вважали до праці з належним чуттям і захопленням — є причиною, що спонукала написати ці рядки.

Ось тому згадуємо в заголовку цієї статті віди і гірші слова перестороги Т. Шевченка в яких правдиво схоплено стан нас усіх тут на волі. Правда, еміграція зробила та робить багато добрих діл, але переважною більшістю нас так духово „спить”, відпочиває на лаврах своїх матеріальних осейтів. Навіть темп праці організаторів Катедри подвійний до темпу невиспалі особи, яка повільно прогрисає і ще не свідомо того, що вже спізнилася до праці. Чи совість наша не докорить нам за таке „спання”? Хай же нас опам'ятає слово поета, який каже, що хоч життя і смерть в кайданах тяжчі за страши, але байдуже життя на волі це жалюгідніше. Повільність акції і реалізації Катедри, як також повільність реалізації багатьох інших наших еміграційних асукрайських обов'язків, такі приводить нас до висновку, що причина лежить у певній „кризі” світогляд української людини. Ця криза зроджується в кожній особі зокрема на підставі відсутності гармонійної співдії нашого інтелекту з нашим чуттям. У багатьох з нас між думкою і чуттям існує бездонна прірва, яку, однак, можна і треба засипати. У кого переконання й розум тісно поєднані з емоційним захопленням, той ра-

### ЩЕ ПРО ВИСОКОШКІЛЬНИЙ ЛІТНІЙ КУРС УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА ЦЕСУС-У

Восени минулого року ми бачили в українській пресі, так американській, як і європейській, короткий або довгий допис про Високошкільний Курс Українознавства, який відбувся в Баварії, біля Мюнхену, заходами ЦЕСУС-у, під науковим керівництвом УВУ при співдопомозі КОДУС-у. У правдивій журналістичній традиції ці дописи подавали різні доповіді, теми доповідей, прізвища організаторів та керівників і згадували про участь молоді з багатьох країн, включно із Канадою і ЗДА. Були також шкільні подяки і признання, і ще більш — менш все.

Обов'язок був виконаний, українське суспільство на еміграції було повідомлене про подію. Чи потрібно писати про неї більше? На перший погляд, ні! Українська еміграційна преса має за обов'язок інформувати громадян і студентів про різні прояви його життя, окрім цього вимагає важливість подій і дозволє обмежений формат цієї преси. Цей обов'язок вона виконує. Чи є в ній місце на соціологічний аналіз, філософські роздуми та історіософічні трактування тих або інших наших еміграційних проявів? Відповідь мусить бути це раз негативна — мовляв, це вже не належить до ділянки журналістики.

А все ж таки не задовольняється уже на сьогодні такі дописи й репортажі. Неучастих того або іншого курсу, перепитати, скаже: „Ось це і все? Нічого не забув, не похитав”. Учасник, перебігавши один раз, перебігав би другий, і шукатиме по всіх сторінках продовження. Не знайшовши, запитає: „Невже ж це все? Невже ж було це щось так буденне, людяне, яскраве? А куди ж дівся той дух, який нас тоді всіх об'єднував, що сталося з його дружністю, яку ми виплекали за той час, комо ніхто не згадав хоч би то об'єднане порівняння з Сашан — діллям, який той тиждень курсив і спільного таборування був для студентської молоді, для тих „французів, американців, німців, бельгійців, канадійців”, як курсанти один одного жартома називали?

Бо для учасників той курс був так чимось спеціальним, хоч і був це може лише один крок в процесі відвоювання для нашої „Ватківщини” малянької групи нашої молоді, а це вже дуже багато в єногоднійшій добу швидко денационалізації нашого покоління. Запитасмо, що, зокрема,

- І. Гикавий, Оттава — С. Харко, Торонто — І. Кузів, Гамільтон — А. Грогорович, Лондон — А. Степанюк, Вінніпег — В. Лисий, Саскатун — С. Підосенний і Ванкувер — М. Залць; секретар і архівар — О. Вітошинська; референт і фінансів і голова фінансової Комісії — Ю. Борис; члени: З. Вринякський і М. Цвіренко; референт преси і публікації і голова Пресової Комісії — Т. Калімон; члени: А. Григорович і Х. Навроцька; референт культурно-освітніх справ і голова Культурно-освітньої Комісії — Н. Тусюк; члени: Л. Жук і Р. Мельник. Референт студійно-допомогових справ і голова Студійно-допомогової Комісії — В. Янішевський; члени: Я. Боток і Р. Дастик. Контрольна Комісія: голова — О. Джульєнський; члени: Я. Хоростіль, О. Даниляк, М. Держко і Я. Кіт. Академічний Сенатор СУСК: голова — д-р С. Рослицький, секретар — д-р М. Антонович, члени — д-р К. Віда, д-р В. Кисілевський, д-р Я. Рудницький, д-р К. Андрушчин, д-р О. Старчук і д-р Ю. Лудський. Конгрес переходив у дружній та діловій атмосфері.

## П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства Канади в Торонті

24 і 25 грудня 1960 року в приміщенні УНО при вулиці Коледж в Торонті відбувся П'ятий Конгрес Українського Студентства Канади. Конгрес відкрив президент СУСК Лев Виницький. Президію Конгресу обрано в складі: Я. Боток — президент і Я. Кіт та В. Вальків — секретарі. До Верифікаційної Комісії обрані: А. Криворучко — голова, С. Харко і М. Липовецький — члени.

Конгрес вітали численні духовні представники Церков та Організацій.

Вибрано Ділову Комісію в такому складі: Програмову, Статутову, Номінаційну, Фінансову.

Звіт уступаючої Управи подав президент СУСК Лев Виницький. Додаткові інформаційні звіти подали: С. Харко про Оттаву, В. Лисий про Вінніпег і А. Григорович про Гамільтон. Над звітами передано обширну дискусію. Верифікаційна Комісія подала такий звіт: на Конгресі

Олег Ольжич

Ми вийдем жорстоке зустріти,  
заповане в ранковій млі,  
і стануть не луки, не коги —  
каміння саме на землі.  
І будуть: не сонце, не обрій,  
а сірість пошмураного дня  
(на сірім граніті зоробри  
різьблять своє мужнє ім'я).  
Шляхи, велетенські гадюки...  
Невзлугий, розмірений крок...  
Діла і змагання сторуки  
і смерть, як найвищий вінок.

Роман Мац

## ВІДКРИТИЙ ЛИСТ АФРИКАНСЬКИХ СТУДЕНТІВ У МОСКВІ ДО СВОЇХ УРАДІВ

Комуністична пропаганда аже декілька років намагалась привабити увагу африканських студентів до своєї „миролюбної політики, гуманізму, академічної свободи” і інших „доброзичливостей”. На 6-му міжнародному фестивалі молоді в Москві, в 1956 році ці свої „інтенції” комуністична пропаганда навіть демонструвала на крамничних виставках вінах моделями негрів, одягнених у найкращі костюми совєтського виробу.

Однак, суть комуністичної пропаганди, африканські студенти скоро розкусили. Це нам відомо із відкритого листа до урядів Африки, який був написаний на секретному засіданні членів Союзу Африканських Студентів у Москві в жовтні минулого року. Засідання репрезентували студенти з Камеруну, Конго, Габону, Алжиру, Гвінеї, Малі, Марокко, Нігері, Судану, Того, Тунісії і Уганди. Написаний лист повнівся в пресі вільного світу. З огляду на брак місця, обмежимо його реферуванням.

„З приїздом до Москви, читасмо в цьому листі, — багатьох із нас радісно вітали й частували, і це зробило на декількох із нас добре враження. Ми виходили через радіо звани, прихильні до Совєтського Союзу. Перед тим багато із нас, отримавши колоніальним правлінням, дивилися на комунізм, як на лів проти всіх наших недоліків.”

Але ось яка дійсність, стрінула в Москві африканських студентів-ентузістів „комунізм”. Декан 1-го медичного інституту Кузін, і голова відділу російської мови й літератури критичні зауваги про СССР заявляли: — Совєтський Союз заявляє своїх студентів, щоб вони робили те, що їм кажуть. Совєтський Союз фінансує африканських студентів, щоб вони також робили те, що їм скажуть.

Совєтська „дружба народів” ось як звучала в словах Ірини Александровни, лекторки хемії, звернених до московських студентів: „Ви повинні студитися і уникати близьких знайомих з африканцями, яких привезено до СССР, щоб заімпонувати ім нашим життям”.

## Середньошкільники СУСТА

Наприкінці жовтня 1960 року відновила свою діяльність в Балтиморі — під впливом і за допомогою місцевої УСГГромади — наша секція Середньошкільників. Секція Середньошкільників, яка то охоплює молоді двох останніх років „гайскулу”, є перекладовою організацією; її завдання підготувати молоді до вступу в Українську Студентську Громаду, клітну СУСТА.

Секція Середньошкільників має свою Управу, яка складається з голови, що автоматично входить до Управи УСГ, організаційного референта, писаря і скарбника.

## З КАНЦЕЛЯРІЇ СУСТА

Управа Союзу українських студентських товариств Америки подає до відома, що наступний, П'ятий Конгрес українського студентства в Америці — відбудеться в літі 1961 року в Дітройті.

28-го січня ц. р. відбулося тергове засідання Управи СУСТА, на якому, крім членів Управи, був присутній колега Савен Гановський, який недавно приїхав з Європи, представив стан діяльності ЦЕСУС-у і подав певні суттєві відносно дальшої співпраці між ЦЕСУС-ом і СУСТА.