

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

D. D. Eisenhower

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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SECTION TWO

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SECTION TWO

No. 249 VOL. LXVIII

CATHOLIC ECUMENICAL COUNCIL CALLED FOR 1962



His Holiness Pope John XXIII

VATICAN CITY, December 25. — Pope John XXIII announced on Christmas Day in a papal bull, read to the public in St. Peter's Basilica, that the long-awaited Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church will be held in 1962. He expressed hope that it will mean a step toward Christian unity. The opening date will be announced later, but it will be held in 1962, Vatican sources confirmed.

The bull, which is in Latin and entitled, *Humanae Salutis*, (Of Human Salvation), called for a rallying of people against militant atheism (communism—Ed.), which it said is operating a world plan and is "an entirely new and disconcerting fact."

This council will be the second to be held in the Vatican. Pope Pius IX convoked the first Ecumenical Council at the Vat-

ican in December, 1869, but it was suspended in July, 1870, because of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, after having defined the dogma of Papal infallibility.

Pope John XXIII, while issuing the Bull, spoke to a world "lost, confused and anxious under the continual threat of new and frightful conflicts." He said the Ecumenical Council was being called "to offer an opportunity for all men of good will to turn their thoughts and resolutions to peace: a peace that can and must come, above all, from spiritual and supernatural realities, from human intelligence and conscience enlightened and guided by God, Creator and Redeemer of mankind."

The Pope said it was the duty of the Church to bring the modern world into "contact with the vivifying and eternal energy of the Gospel."

Students of Ukrainian and Hellenic Clubs at City College Picket Communist Leader

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). Benjamin J. Davis, a leader of the Communist Party in the United States, was the center of a violent melee among students at City College on December 21, 1961, after he gave a speech there. The melee took place as Mr. Davis was leaving the room in the Finley Student Center, where he had addressed about 150 students. He was pursued by more than 100 shouting and hissing students, some of whom had been in the audience. Many carried placards reading, "Commies Go

Home." "Free Speech—But Why Invite the Traitors," and the like.

The college said the demonstrators were members of the Ukrainian and Hellenic Societies on the campus. Many of their parents, it was pointed out, had suffered under communism.

Mr. Davis was struck on the head by a sign, but was not injured. College guards and students exchanged punches. A college spokesman said that the disturbance was regretted by the college authorities.

W. Yatskiv, Ukrainian Writer, Dies in Ukraine

KIEV, Ukraine. — According to a news item in *Radyanska Ukraine* and *Literaturna Hazeta* of December 9, 1961, Mykola Yatskiv, a well-known Ukrainian writer, died at the age of 89 in Lviv. He was born in the village of Lesivtsi, county of Bohorodchany, Western Ukraine, and attended the gymnasium in Stanislaviv and Berezhany. In 1899 he published his first novel and from that time on he wrote many novels and short stories, among them such novels, as *In the Devil's Empire*, *The Fires Are Burning*, *A Tale About a Ring*, *The Black Wings*, *Dance of Shadows*, and others. For some-

time he was an advocate of a Polish-Ukrainian understanding, which incurred the ire of the Ukrainians, but eventually he was accepted by the Ukrainians in Western Ukraine and became a member in the Society of Ukrainian Writers and Journalists in Lviv.

With the arrival of Soviet troops in 1939 Mr. Yatskiv was immediately recognized by the Soviet regime as an outstanding writer and was made a member of the Union of Writers of Ukraine, and many of his latest short stories appeared in various Soviet Ukrainian publications.

"Dumka"'s Concert of Ukrainian Christmas Carols at Town Hall Tonight

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Chorus "Dumka" of New York will give its annual concert of traditional Ukrainian Christmas carols today, Saturday, December 30, 1961, at New York's Town Hall, 123 W. 43rd Street, at 8:30 P.M. The chorus, under the direction

of John Zadorozny, will feature a series of new Christmas selections. Mrs. Martha Kokolsky-Kobryn, a member of the New York City Opera Company, will be the guest soloist and Roman Stetsura will be the piano accompanist.

Film Records Beauty of Ukrainian Rite

By REV. JOHN S. BANAHAN
Archdiocesan Director of Radio, TV

Last Sunday we made a Mass and film the ceremonies. Certainly we broke all records for low budget productions. No one will threaten our record for speed for many years.

Normally pictures made for businesses or schools cost about \$1,000 a minute. Since ours is one hour long the price should have been \$60,000.

Building sets and lighting scenes consume many tiresome hours and the least pretentious of movies take at least two weeks of shooting time. Our film cost us several hundred dollars and we shot it all in one morning.

The whole thing would have been completely impossible except for the assistance of WGN-TV. They arranged for the telecast of Mass from St. Nicholas Church.

We arranged for a film of the broadcast and shortly it will be available for parish use. Men's or women's societies will be able to rent it from Ideal Films at 58 E. South Water Street.

Ever since I attended a Pontifical Mass at St. Nicholas some 20 years ago and received Holy Communion under both species, I have talked enthusiastically about the beauty and majesty of the Divine Liturgy as celebrated in the Ukrainian Rite.

Rarely does one hear such choral music, or see such color and movement.

Yet the average Catholic in Chicago who drops into St. Nicholas on Sunday morning would be "confused by strange vestments, ceremonies and language.

At the seminary, years ago, we were prepared for our trip by the Rev. Desmond Schmal, S.J., who had the happy talent of explaining the complexities of "eastern," (more correctly: Uniate) liturgies so that we understood them almost as well as our own. It is unfortunate that all parishes are not blessed with men with Father Schmal's ability.

Therefore we hoped to substitute a teaching device for the person of a teacher. We wanted to make a motion picture of the Mass to share the experience of this liturgy with others.

The Rev. Patrick Paschak, OSBM, really started the whole thing. It was his proposal that we televise the installation of Bishop Gabro as first bishop of the new diocese of St. Nicholas. At the same time we could broadcast the regular Sunday

(Courtesy: The New World, December 15, 1961, Chicago, Ill.)

Pastuszek Elected President of School Board of Chester, Pa.

CHESTER, Pa. (Special).—William J. Pastuszek, owner of a real estate and general insurance company in Chester, Pa., was elected president of the School Board of the School District of that city at a meeting of the School Board, held on December 4, 1961.

Mr. Pastuszek was educated in the Chester public schools, and is a graduate of Juniata College, and attended classes at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Pennsylvania Military College and Elizabethtown College. He was a high school teacher for a number of years, but since 1947 he has been operating a real estate and insurance agency.

His past civic activities included such offices and functions as the president of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Chester, treasurer and director of the Chester Real Estate Board, director of the Ukrainian National Home Association and member and director of So. Chester Optimist Club.

At present Mr. Pastuszek is serving as a member of the Mayor's Citizens' Advisory Committee; director of Selective Service Board No. 61; di-



William J. Pastuszek

Khrushchev Admits Possibility of His Errors, Scores Ukrainian Farmers in Kiev

MOSCOW, (UNI). — Nikita S. Khrushchev has conceded that neither he nor the Communist Party is infallible and has asked to be told personally of his errors.

These remarks were uttered by Khrushchev in an address to a conference of Ukrainian farmers in Kiev last Friday and reported in *Pravda* on December 25, 1961.

The admission of fallibility came in answer to a statement by P. A. Vlasniuk, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Agriculture, who blamed Khrushchev and the party for having "promoted" a grassland rotational system which is now being considered wasteful and inefficient.

Premier Khrushchev stated: "Comrade Vlasniuk implied that the party and not he was mistaken. He said that in propagandizing the grassland rotational system he fulfilled the party's assignment. Why are you trying to blame the party for your mistakes? Now, you Comrade Vlasniuk, refer to me and say that I said this and that. Must I be the supreme authority on scientific agriculture? You are the president of the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy and I am the secretary of the Central Committee. You must help me on such matters and not I help you.

"I may be mistaken, and you, if you are an honest scientist, must say, 'Comrade Khrushchev, you do not quite understand it properly.' Suppose I am mistaken. Then you will say that Khrushchev said it and you supported him.

"What kind of a scientist is this, comrades? This is bootlicking-opportunism. Opportunism in science is intolerable. Bootlicking is intolerable and is fatal to the scientist."

Mr. Vlasniuk had opened his criticism by saying that Ukrainian farmers were only following party directives in planting grass.

Byelorussian Farmers Also Derided

In his speech to the Ukrainian farmers in Kiev, Khrushchev also castigated Byelorussian farmers, when he stated: "While criticizing you, Ukrainian comrades, I am at the same time taking a look at your neighbors. Here with us is Comrade Mazurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Byelorussia. He will, understand, I think, that in criticizing the forest oblasts of Ukraine I am speaking of Byelorussia. Let him, as they say, prick up his ears. At the beginning of January, I shall be visiting Byelorussia, and there we shall have a heart-to-heart talk on these questions . . ."

M. Butovych, Noted Ukrainian Painter, Dies in Hackensack

HACKENSACK, N.J. — Mykola Butovych, one of the most outstanding Ukrainian painters of graphic arts, died at the local hospital here at the age of 66. He was born in 1895 in the province of Poltava, Ukraine, into an old Ukrainian Kozak family. He studied painting in Prague and Leipzig, and prior to World War II lived in Lviv and other towns of Western Ukraine. During World War I, and especially during the Ukrainian revolution, Mr. Butovych took an active part in the struggle for Ukrainian independence.

After World War II he found himself, with hundreds of thousands of other Ukrainian refugees, in Western Germany, from where he emigrated in 1948 to the United States for permanent resettlement. He was very active in the Ukrainian artistic life of the metropolitan area of New York and had several exhibits of his painting, based chiefly on Ukrainian themes and motifs. He was also an illustrator and collaborated closely with the pub-



Mykola Butovych

lications of the Ukrainian National Association (*Svoboda*) and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He suffered a brain hemorrhage three weeks ago, from which he did not recover.

He was buried on December 23, 1961, at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in Bound Brook, N.J. He is survived by his wife Tetiana, and two children, Mykola and Arka.

UNA Branch 316 Elects New Officers

ROCHESTER, N.Y., December 16. — Charles Rosolowski was re-elected to a second term as president of Branch 316 of the Ukrainian National Association at the annual meeting held at the Ukrainian Civic Center. One hundred and twenty-five of some 600 members attended the meeting, which also saw Steven Andrews re-elected vice-president. Walter Hawrylak was re-elected to a sixth term as recording secretary, while George Turiansky and William Kuchmy were

elected financial secretary and treasurer, respectively. Elected assistants to the secretaries and treasurer were Theodore Olekyn, Steve Mikaloyko and John Nowak. Three comptrollers re-elected were William Ewanciw, Walter Guriansky and Alexander Papa. Two of five members were re-elected to the Board of Directors. They are Nicholas Kuchmy and John Kucey, and the new members elected are John Sanagursky, Stephen Gerega and Theodore Krawce.

George Pankrath

N.Y. District Committee of U.N.A. Plans "Soyuzivka Winter Ball"

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). The New York Metropolitan Area UNA District Committee has completed plans for its third annual "Soyuzivka Winter Ball," to be held on Saturday, February 10, 1962, at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City. Attorney John O. Flis, chairman of the Committee, announced that the

popular *Soyuzivka Amor Orchestra* has been engaged to provide the music and that the evening will be full of surprises. Invitations are extended to all vacationers and friends of *Soyuzivka* to get together at this affair and relive the gay moments of the past summer and renew acquaintances.

PHILADELPHIA CITY COUNCIL HONORED T. SHEVCHENKO WITH A RESOLUTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — In conjunction with the observance this year of the Centennial of Taras Shevchenko, the Council of the City of Philadelphia adopted a Resolution honoring the memory of this beloved Ukrainian poet-patriot, thereby joining other governmental bodies who already have paid tribute to this immortal hero.

The Resolution was passed on December 7, 1961, and formally presented in an engrossed copy to Dr. Walter Gallan on December 21, 1961, who headed a Ukrainian-American delegation in City Hall consisting of: Dr. Walter Gallan and Mykhailo Nytsch from the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Dr. Roman Suchey and Mrs. Stephanie Wovchok from the Providence Association, Mrs. Irena Kaczaniwsky from the Soyuz Ukrainok, Mr. Yaroslav Bernadyn from the Ukrainian Businessmen's Association and Mr. Alexander Yaremko from the "Ukrainian Narodna Pomich."

After President of City Council, the Honorable James H. J. Tate, called upon Councilman Henry P. Carr to read the Resolution with Councilmen Kolankiewicz and Foglietta as stand-boys, Dr. Gallan accepted the Resolution from Councilman Carr and thanked the assembled Councilmen "for this honor to our great poet and freedom fighter, Taras Shevchenko."

The Ukrainian Americans of Philadelphia are hoping that City Council will soon name a city square, street or playground to further honor Taras Shevchenko.

—ay
(Resolution No. 214.)
RESOLUTION

Honoring the memory of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukraine's great poet and freedom fighter.

Whereas, this year Ukrainians in the United States and throughout the world are observing the Centennial of the death of Taras Shevchenko, whose inspired writings and leadership awakened the people of Ukraine and led them to rebel against the bondage of the Czars of Russia more than a century ago; and

Whereas, this great patriot and champion of human liberty has been a symbol of hope through the years, not only to the descendants of the Ukrainians of this era, but to the freedom-loving people of all nations; and

Whereas, the inspiring faith and philosophy of Taras Shevchenko are embodied in his writings in the famous *Kobzar* volume, which has been translated into many languages; and

Whereas, a statue of Shevchenko has been unveiled in Winnipeg, Canada; the United Congress has set aside a plot of ground in Washington, D.C., and has authorized Ukrainian Americans to erect a statue of him there, and the Post Department has agreed to include a Taras Shevchenko stamp in its *Defenders of Liberty* series; therefore

Resolved, by the Council of the City of Philadelphia, that we hereby join with the Ukrainians of our nation and the world, and the freedom-loving peoples of all lands, in honoring the memory of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's great poet and freedom fighter, upon the observance this year of the Centennial of his death.

Resolved, that an engrossed copy of this Resolution be presented to Dr. Walter Gallan, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, as evidence of the sincere sentiments of this legislative body.

Ukrainian Women's Group Presents Gifts to Hospital

NORTHVILLE, Mich. — On December 12, members of Chapter 37, Ukrainian National Women's League, brought to Northville State Hospital six beautiful afghans, their Christmas gift to the patients. Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, Supervisor of Nursing in the geriatric area of the hospital, right, is accepting afghans in the picture.

"The speed with which first one patient and then another fitted an afghan around her shoulders, as the ladies brought these onto the ward, betrayed the genuine acceptance these afghans enjoyed. What a thoughtful and practical gift from these industrious ladies!"

Mrs. Slaby, Chairman of Chapter No. 37, commented that last spring, the Chapter members planned a Games Party in their community, with which to earn money to

purchase the necessary wool. Different women's organizations in the Greater Detroit area were invited to the home of Mrs. Walter Strokon, 5701 DaCosta, Dearborn, one of the members, and ninety attended this fund-raising event.

"This knitting activity had another advantage as well," commented Mrs. Slaby, proudly. "The ladies not too well acquainted with this skill found the necessary work was a real learning experience. Our Chapter, which ordinarily meets bi-monthly, planned monthly meetings recently in order that we could accomplish this effort for the Northville patients by Christmas time. I think we gained as much from sharing together in this effort, as the patients who will receive the final products of our labor."



Left to right: Mrs. P. Fedyk, 6121 Grandville, Detroit 28; Mrs. Howard T. Slaby, President, 2691 Burnham, Royal Oak; Mrs. W. Strokon, 5701 DaCosta, Dearborn 6; Mrs. Ann Stechison, 10094 Sterling, Allen Park, Chairman of the project, present the six afghans to Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, R. N., Nursing Supervisor in the geriatric area.



FOUNDED 1893

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Editorials

SUMMING UP 1961

The year of 1961 is coming to a close, and we are prone to attempt a survey of our accomplishments and successes, be it in our family or in our organizational and communal life.

Viewing our Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian communities as a whole we cannot complain, for the passing year of 1961 was a year of abundant activities and commendable success.

Our organizations, our churches, our professional and social associations expanded and grew considerably in the past year. We witnessed the rapid development of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as manifested by the creation of a third diocese in Chicago this past year. We also have seen a steady growth of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church on the North American continent as exemplified by the building of new churches, schools and the like.

In the field of Ukrainian American fraternal benefit societies we can proudly speak of the steady and systematic growth of the Ukrainian National Association, as well as other Ukrainian American fraternal associations. The UNA reached by the end of December, 1961 a total of 81,000 members and has surpassed 25 million dollars in assets, which is a record of no mean importance.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, our national representation, has proved indefatigable in promoting the cause of Ukrainian liberation. It has issued several thousands of copies of its publications, special brochures, Congressional reprints, and memoranda to the U.N. General Assembly on the enslavement and exploitation of Ukraine by Communist Russia. It has exerted and continues to exert its efforts for the establishment of a special committee on the captive nations in the House of Representatives, and for the issuance of a commemorative Shevchenko stamp by the U.S. Government.

The Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America has also demonstrated its vitality and importance of its purpose by collecting about \$170,000.00 for the Shevchenko monument in Washington thus far. It continues its work, not only to complete the assigned quota of \$300,000.00 for that purpose, but it also seeks, in close contact with the U.S. Department of the Interior, an appropriate site in our nation's capital for the statue of Taras Shevchenko. Our brothers in Canada have already accomplished their purpose in honoring Taras Shevchenko by erecting an impressive monument in front of the Provincial Parliament in Winnipeg.

While summarizing these concrete and positive achievements, we cannot overlook the losses which the Ukrainian community in the United States sustained in the last year. We have in mind a number of prominent Ukrainian leaders who have departed from us: Dmytro Halychyn, Dr. Lubomyr Orlynsky, Mykola Fomenko, Dr. Bohdan Karpevych, Mykola Butovych, and others.

Looking across the Atlantic Ocean we cannot forget the enslaved Ukrainian nation, which was subjected to a systematic terror, moral pressure, political, national and religious persecution and economic exploitation by Communist Russia through 1961. Moscow's true intentions toward Ukraine and the Ukrainian people were revealed by the confession of KGB agent, B. Stashynsky, who murdered Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev R. Rebet, on orders of Alexander N. Shelepin, chief of the KGB and a high official of the Soviet government.

On the whole, the "old" year of 1961 was a year of outstanding accomplishments for our community in the Western Hemisphere, but it was also a year of continued sorrows and deprivations of our kinsmen in enslaved Ukraine.

Let us hope that the "new" year of 1962 will be even more rewarding in our activities and successes, and may it also bring the end of suffering to our brethren in Ukraine and other countries behind the Iron Curtain.

Shame and Indignation

One does not have to be an anti-Russian chauvinist to be indignant and incensed upon viewing a CBS program featuring "Eastern European" carols and music last Sunday, December 24, at 3:00 P.M. on Channel 2. It is regrettable that Margaret Truman had agreed to be the narrator of a program which cannot help but be considered as undisguised Russian propaganda.

Although Christmas traditions and Christmas songs were never known as being part and parcel of the Russian national tradition, the Russian group was given a predominant role and significance in this otherwise well-meant Christmas production. A small, mixed Russian church choir sang a popular Ukrainian Christmas song, "Carols of the Bells" (Shechedryk) without even bothering to announce that this song was a Ukrainian one, and not Russian. In fact, the members of the chorus sang the Ukrainian words with a pronounced Russian accent. Igor Gorin also sang a Ukrainian folksong (Na vulytsi skrypka hraye), with a heavy Russian accent and inflection. Although he announced that it was a Ukrainian song, the effect was totally lost, after the singer was followed by a "Balalaika" orchestra, and the viewer was under the unmistakable impression that Mr. Gorin sang a "Russian" song.

Incidentally, Jan Kiepura, the Polish tenor, also sang a Ukrainian carol, *Nebo i zemlia*, in Polish, without its being mentioned as a Ukrainian Christmas song.

But the acme of impudence and bad taste was the appearance of an elderly Russian woman who recited a "message to Moscow" in Russian, and repeated it in halting English. Since when have our radio and TV facilities become vehicles for Russian propaganda? To allow a person to declaim a slavish panegyric and eulogy of Moscow is poor taste, indeed, considering what the name of Moscow means to humanity at large. We are sure that had the Russian lady delivered her oration on Moscow at the recent congress of the Communist Party in Moscow, she would have been awarded an "Order of the Red Banner," if not that of Lenin.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON THE AMERICAS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Many Americans were surprised and shocked when they discovered that Fidel Castro who had secured control of Cuba by overthrowing the former dictator was no longer aiming at progressive social reforms but was intent upon turning the island which he controlled into a Moscow dominated Communist state which could be used as a base for spreading Russian Communist control throughout Central and South America. Even today there are many intelligent and patriotic people in South America who are still very doubtful of the truth of Castro's statements that he is a Communist and is trying to change completely the Organization of American States which has been fashioned by representatives of all the American republics during a long period of years.

They should not be surprised for there is gradually accumulating abundant evidence that this desire to establish a Russian Empire in the New World has existed in the minds of the Russian rulers for nearly two centuries at least. Their actions have often seemed inconsistent and have been overlooked because for various combinations of politics they have been interrupted or even denied. In fact the entire picture seems to be a mere senseless mosaic but as piece after piece is added, the real pattern of activity begins to emerge. One important piece has recently been published in the *Marquette University Papers* No. 10 by Terence J. Barry, who has made use of some recent Soviet studies of the Venezuelan Liberator, Francisco de Miranda and his relations with Catherine II.

Apart from the Russian fur traders who launched out on the war of the Pacific Ocean in search of sea otters, Peter I sent out an unsuccessful expedition under a young Dane, Vitus Bering. On a later voyage Bering did discover the Alaskan coast and it was not long before more or less formal settlements were established in the Aleutian Islands. An important point in this to be noted is that most of the early Russian seamen were largely from Western European countries and these men carried with them to Russia the knowledge which they had acquired in their own lands and thinking only of their pay, they facilitated many schemes which they did not imagine. So when Captain James Cook penetrated the North Pacific, it seemed a menace to Russian dreams of dominating that area and when one of Cook's sailors could be brought to serve the Czars, it seemed a good opportunity to profit not only by the fur trade but to turn Cook's knowledge to the service of Russia.

By the time of the American Revolution, Catherine was ready for action. Already she had begun to favor the Shelikov-Golikov combination of fur traders in Okhotsk and very early in the game, the Russian governor of Siberia ordered them to bury on American soil secretly thirty plaques along the coast claiming possession of the country and to do this without awakening the guesses of the natives or even of the Russian workmen themselves.

It is here that the mosaic becomes more interesting. In 1781 Francis Dana had visited St. Petersburg to try to secure Russian recognition of the new state but he was not even officially received. He had with him John Quincy Adams who was destined to play a large role in Russian-American relations. The mission failed but it succeeded in planting new ideas in the head of the Czaritsa.

Role of Catherine

By 1787 when Shelikov was already established on the Aleutians, Francisco de Miranda appeared in St. Petersburg in his efforts to secure help for the Spanish colonials who were bitterly opposed to Spanish rule. Miranda was a remarkable man, well-known for his love of liberty and for his honorable dealings. But Miranda had one weakness—he was a very poor judge of human character and it seems very evident that Catherine deliberately put on her most liberal face as she gradually proceeded to make plans for supplying Miranda with Russian soldiers, sailors and supplies. It was the kind of a venture that appealed to her because like Khrushchev with Castro, she knew that his success would be possible only if he sank deeply and more deeply into the Russian web. She continued to dangle before him for some time this promise of Russian help but the outbreak of a war with Turkey and then the French Revolution made it impossible or too dangerous for her to dabble any further with the idea. Then when Miranda sought help from the French during the Revolution, her ultra-conservative nature led her to break with him entirely.

It is interesting to note that the first Englishman to cross the continent reached Alaska in 1792 was Alexander Mackenzie, the discoverer of the Mackenzie River. His arrival was a surprise to the Russians who apparently had dreamed of English and American access only by sea, for already there were many English and American ships plying the North Pacific and in fact carrying supplies to governor of Russian America, Baranov, which had been refused or sabotaged by the indifference of many of the court circle.

A change came with the appearance on the scene of Nicholas Petrovich Rezanov, a young courtier who had married Shelikov's daughter and had become representative of the Russian-American Company in St. Petersburg, where he was able to influence many of the leading officials under both Czar Paul and Czar Alexander I. When his wife died in 1802, Rezanov conceived the idea of a personal journey to "Slava Rossi" in the Aleutians and the founding of an academy there. He found the situation very depressing but he finally made his way to San Francisco where he proceeded to fall in love with Maria de la Concepcion Arguello. He found that there was great friction between California (still under Spanish rule) and Mexico for the ferment in all Latin America was increasing. Now he planned to marry her and expand the Russian-American Company into the controlling power in California so as to bring the entire area under Russian control. He laid his plans well but in his haste to



in Review

ANSWER TO SUPER-BOMBS OF MOSCOW

On December 13-15, 1961, the Council of NATO, representing 15 members of this defense organization, held a session in Paris for the purpose of strengthening the defense capabilities of the Western world. Much discussion evolved on the nuclear aspect of NATO's armaments. Among the most powerful atomic giants, members of NATO, are the United States, Great Britain and France. The very fact that the Council discussed the atomic strength of the Western alliance attests to the fact that NATO is seriously preoccupied with all facets of

return to St. Petersburg, he wore himself out, fell from his horse and died in Khrasnoyarsk in 1807.

The Monroe Doctrine

His, far-reaching schemes did not die with him for the next 20 years saw the attempts to exclude the British and Americans from the North Pacific by the occupation of the Hawaiian Islands, the foundation of Fort Ross near San Francisco and a series of other actions that led John Quincy Adams as Secretary of State under President James Monroe to proclaim the Monroe Doctrine to bar not only the efforts of Spain to recover her colonies but also of Russia to expand her holdings.

It was not the end of events, for the next year (1824) Dmitry Ivanovich Zavalishin arrived in California as a special delegate and assumed the task of keeping California loyal to Spain until he could form it into an independent republic under Russian protection. Further negotiations had already begun with a General, Jacques Boyer, who was apparently some kind of relative to Jean Pierre Boyer who was one of the leaders of Haiti. Zavalishin conceived the idea of using him to bring Haiti into the Russian orbit in the same way, but here too he was frustrated by the Decembrist revolt and the triumph of Nicholas I over the Decembrists with which he was associated.

Thus the curious mosaic is gradually being reduced to a coherent picture of how imperial Russia for a period of a century schemed in both North and South America to gain a foothold by posing as a friend of liberty. With the rise of the United States these efforts were suspended and Russia eventually sold Alaska and its other holdings to the United States. The move in Cuba was the next overt move but perhaps the mosaic will develop further and we will be able to have a consistent picture of the entire nineteenth and twentieth centuries. At all events enough is now evident to show the constant danger to both Americas once they allow Castro to make Cuba a Russian base in the every expanding Russian Soviet colonial empire. Freedom for nations means not only freedom for satellites but for all outside the hard core of Great Russians and Moscow. The sooner North and South Americans learn that, the better.

the defense of the free world, including the use of atomic weapons. There is no doubt the increasing atomic power of NATO is the best possible answer to Moscow's threats and blandishments.

MOSCOW AND ALBANIA

The relations between Moscow and tiny Albania, especially after the XXII Congress of the Communist Party, reached such sharp proportions that Moscow decided to break off diplomatic relations with Tirana and after two weeks of exchanging sharp notes demanded that the Albanian Ambassador and the Albanian trade mission be recalled from the Soviet Union. As a result the Soviet Ambassador in Tirana together with his staff left the country. In the history of the relations of the Soviet Union with other communist nations this is the first such a case, because even in the case of Yugoslavia when Stalin excluded it from the Cominform and recalled the Soviet Ambassador from Belgrade he did not, however, enlarge this split into a full brake of diplomatic relations.

Never before did a leader of a communist nation which was a real puppet of the Moscow regime speak out so strongly and without regard against the leader of that regime, accusing him of betrayal of communism.

LIQUIDATION OF COLONIALISM

By annexing the three Portuguese colonies in India through the force of arms, India has demonstrated that colonialism can no longer survive in the world. If a colonial power fails to understand this necessity and refuses to meet the just demands of the people, its rule, based on an absurd principle of "historical rights" must come to an end.

Nehru has departed from his traditional policy of patience and negotiation, his use of armed forces against the weak opponent is certainly regrettable. But there is also a lesson in this incident. Portugal stubbornly refused to recognize the validity of India's demands for the voluntary "re-union" of these enclaves with India.

Of course, this action will cost Mr. Nehru considerable loss of international prestige which he has enjoyed in the world. His move has placed the United States in a quandary. In supporting the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations in the matter of Angola against Portugal, the United States is identified as a power siding with India in the matter of the three Portuguese colonies. In view of these developments, the letter of Secretary Dean Rusk to Congressman Smith in defense of "the historical Russian state," in which he included Ukraine, Armenia and Georgia, becomes even more ridiculous.

FERMENT OF FREEDOM

In the last few months curious tendencies have been appearing in the Soviet Union and the satellite countries, namely, public debates dealing with the freedom of scientific research. These new manifesta-

NEW YEAR UNA RESOLUTIONS

By THEODORE LUTWIAK

Happy New Year!

Have you made your resolutions for 1962? You probably did, but have you made any where the Ukrainian National Association is concerned? No? Well, we have a few suggestions to offer for your serious consideration.

For instance, if you are not a UNA member, make it a resolution to join during 1962. Many of your friends and relatives belong to this great fraternal benefits society, so why be on the outside when it is so easy to become a member? Join now and become a part of our big, friendly family of 80,000 constituents. Remember, you can join without undergoing an examination by a doctor if you are healthy, not more than 55 years old and desire \$500 protection, or not more than 50 years old and desire \$1,000 protection, or not more than 40 years old and desire \$2,000 protection. Your children, if any, may be insured for up to \$2,000 without examination. Double indemnity coverage is available for adults. The insurance certificates of children may have Payor Benefit Contracts attached. Dividends are payable after only two calendar years. If you are already a UNA member there are a number of good resolutions you can make. For instance, you can resolve to attend branch meetings regularly. This is important because quite a few UNA branches have trouble in getting enough members together for a quorum and this complicates matters where urgent business and elections are concerned. You can resolve to pay your dues on time; this is important if suspension of your insurance is to be avoided.

Many members become suspended simply because they make their payments late.

Another thing UNA members can do is to resolve to keep the organization in mind for future insurance needs. We have in mind those members whose present insurance certificates are becoming matured or paid-up during 1962. We urge these people to continue their membership by taking out new certificates. And those members who have decided they need additional protection should keep the UNA in mind, also, as the organization is ready, willing, and able to be of service. An individual may carry as much as \$50,000 insurance with the UNA, depending on age. The age limitation is 65 years 5 months.

Have you ever been to So-yuzivka, the UNA vacation resort in New York's Catskill Mountains? If not, resolve to spend your 1962 summer vacation there. You will enjoy yourself so much you will be back in 1963! If you have already been there then you know what we are talking about. It has been noticed that once people visit So-yuzivka they come back again, so do not forget to see our vacation spot and develop the So-yuzivka habit.

Are you a steady reader of *The Ukrainian Weekly*? Do you get this paper regularly? If not, now is the time to resolve to be a steady reader, and since the best way to do that is to get the paper regularly, now is the time to resolve to subscribe. But do it now! Do not wait for next New Year!

Once again, Happy New Year! And do not forget to keep your New Year UNA resolutions!

tions had been seen especially in Poland and, partly in Czechoslovakia, and, in a limited measure, also in the U.S.S.R. From Ukraine we have evidence that new and modern poetry is in the offing, which will challenge official "social realism" and party dictation in the area of the arts and literature. In Poland and Czechoslovakia discussions and debates on the necessity of freedom in scientific research are quite frequent. Here and there we have veiled criticism of Marxism-Leninism. In the U.S.S.R., including Ukraine, these debates on the subject of freedom in scientific pursuit are timid and limited. But in the area of literature this ferment of freedom is more evident. These harbingers of freedom indicate that Soviet or communist society is extremely vulnerable. One cannot, of course, expect a rapid decline of the communist system, but one never knows where such a fermentation for freedom might lead once it assumes the speed of a snowball.

U.N. ON THE ROAD OF COLLAPSE

The membership of the UN now has reached 104 states, and in all probability it will reach 120 in 1962. This sudden growth, with a preponderance of Afro-Asian nations which have no understanding of matter, which do not concern Africa and Asia, may well augur the eventual collapse of the United Nations. In the last few weeks we have seen some dangerous phenomena, one of them being a resolution calling for the ejection

of foreign troops and military consultant from the Congo, which resolution precipitated the war in Katanga. One is rightfully interested in knowing, for what purpose was the United Nations established. For a number of years the U.N. vacillated between East and West, always trying to patch up the difference and settle local conflicts. But when it came to the violation of the U.N. Charter by Moscow during its brutal suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956, or the aggression against Tibet, the United Nations proved itself helpless. The invasion of Goa by India and the preparation for an invasion of Dutch Guinea by Indonesia point most convincingly to the complete loss of authority of the United Nations by those Asian and African nations which at the beginning were believed to be the pillars of this institution of peace.

Therefore, the declaration by Lord Home on December 18, 1961, in the British Parliament, warning that the United Nations may sow the germ of its own destruction, is more than significant.

News Briefs

• Kiev — "In Ukraine there are 604 model-experimental farms, of which 193 are state farms, 385 collective farms and 26 based on scientific research and educational institutions" (Kolhosnyk Ukrainy).

• Washington — A dairy firm here offers for sale pasteurized water in six gallon plastic bags for storage in home fallout shelters, at \$1 a bag.

Carpatho-Ukraine in International Affairs, 1938-1939

(Courtesy: Dissertation Abstracts, Volume XX, No. 6, 1959)

By DR. PETER G. STERCHO

This dissertation investigates the role of Carpatho-Ukraine in international affairs in 1938-1939. The study has been undertaken from the point of view of the Wilsonian principle of self-determination of nations. In the period under investigation, the problem of Carpatho-Ukraine was directly connected both with the crisis of Czechoslovakia and with the alleged German plan to solve the all-Ukrainian question.

The material assembled for investigation was subjected to a historical treatment. Primary sources include the records of the sessions of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Diet, and published documents of the German, British, and Italian foreign ministries. Secondary sources

include contemporary Carpatho-Ukrainian and other newspaper accounts of the events under study as well as books and pamphlets published in the countries involved.

As a result of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, Carpatho-Ukraine emerged from the dismembered Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as an autonomous unit and as such was incorporated into the Republic of Czechoslovakia. Although conditions improved under the Czech sovereignty, the Carpatho-Ukrainian leaders were forced into a long lasting struggle for the internationally guaranteed autonomy, the implementation of which the Czechs were evading. After the cession of Sudeten-

land by the Munich Conference to Germany, Czechoslovakia was transformed into a tripartite federation of the Czechs, Slovaks, and Ukrainians. The first Government of autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine was headed by Andriy Brodiy, who was replaced by Msgr. Avhustyn Voloshyn on October 27, 1938.

In spite of ratifying the Treaty of Trianon, the Hungarians had been conducting a vigorous revisionist campaign at home and abroad since the early 1920's. Benito Mussolini was the first statesman to declare himself in support of the Hungarian claims. Hitler's program to unite all German-speaking people in the German Reich harmonized with Hungarian revisionism.

The Big Four at the Munich Conference decided that the claims of Hungarian and Polish minorities in Czechoslovakia should be satisfied within three

months on the basis of the ethnic principle. Thus Teschen was transferred to Poland immediately. Hungary's claims, however, included not only the Hungarian minority but also the whole of Carpatho-Ukraine.

The autonomous Carpatho-Ukrainian Government declared itself willing to apply the ethnic principle in defining the new boundaries with Hungary. After direct negotiations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary failed, both parties sought Germany's support. German mediation was fruitless, and Hungary proposed to submit the question to the arbitration of Germany and Italy. Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary agreed in advance to accept the award as a final settlement. On November 2, 1938, Ciano and Ribbentrop awarded the Magyar-populated regions of Carpatho-Ukraine and Slovakia to Hungary and these were handed over to Hun-

garian authorities within eight days.

During the winter months of 1938-1939, the question of establishment of an independent Ukrainian State was broadly discussed in diplomatic circles, the press and by scholars. The Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, was alarmed and tried to save Poland. He conferred with Adolf Hitler and he tried to persuade King Carol II of Rumania that the situation was dangerous. Therefore, he campaigned for a common Polish-Hungarian frontier.

With the support of Italy and Poland, after the Vienna Arbitration, Hungary attempted twice to forcefully occupy Carpatho-Ukraine. On November 21, 1938, one hundred Italian planes were ready to aid the Hungarians in their action. Germany prevented this adventure. Again, only German diplomatic action stopped the Hungarian Government from using

military force to prevent the February 12, 1939, elections to the Carpatho-Ukraine Diet. One month later, however, on March 13, 1939, Hitler not only permitted the Hungarians to attack but urged them to start immediately. He time-tabled Hungarian aggression with his own against Prague.

The proclamation of the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine of March 14, 1939, did not save its existence. The armed resistance of the semi-military organization "Carpathian Sich" could not stop the Hungarian forces. An appeal to Germany remained unanswered. Hungary occupied the country.

The application of the principle of self-determination proved difficult in practice. The primary cause was the fact that some nations used two or more different interpretations of it for similar situations.

Have you contributed to the Press Fund of SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and THE RAINBOW? You may contribute at any time your donations to these publications as recommended by the Ukrainian National Association Convention.

U.N.A. CHAMPIONS CLUB HAS SIX NEW MEMBERS

PICTURE OF NEW CHAMPIONS



Missing are photos of two Champion organizers: Mykola Senchshak who organized 39 new members and Peter Sylchak of Los Angeles, who organized 25 new members this year.

The UNA Champions Club recently established by the Executives of the Ukrainian National Association has been increased by six new members. At the end of November this Club had 27 members. By mid-December, six more had become members. During the last ten days six additional names have been added to these 33, so that the number now stands at 39 members. Who are these Champion workers who are building up and strengthening the largest Ukrainian organization outside Ukraine?

The greatest success has been achieved by Mykola Senchshak, now well-known in Ukrainian circles, member of Branch 131 of Chicago. He came to this country in 1949, settling in Chicago with his wife and two daughters and immediately joined Soyuz activities. The UNSoyuz has him to thank for many members. He is a good example among other organizers. While busy earning a living, he found time to organize 39 members this year for the UNA. It is very likely that he will round out this number to 50 by the end of the year.

Next to Mr. Senchshak comes the second Champion, Mr. Michael Otrok, who since 1940, that is, for 21 years, is the Secretary of Branch 14 in Newark, N.J. This year he has obtained 31 members, but it is hard to estimate how many he has organized during his entire term as Secretary. It comes to several hundred.

Two more Club Champions are two Secretaries: Prof. Mykola Derbush of Minneapolis and Stephen Hawrysh of Philadelphia. Both organized 29 members each, but these figures are not final. Professor Derbush is known as a former very successful field organizer who obtained hundreds of

members for the UNA. Mr. Hawrysh for several years belongs to the circle of the most active Secretaries of Philadelphia. Almost from the time they arrived in this country about twelve years ago, both organizers have been very active in Soyuz life, and as they have shown, have become exemplary members.

The next Club Champion is John Malko, Secretary of Branch 320 of Baltimore. This year he completes ten full years as Branch Secretary and, one must add, a fine worker. Every year he has obtained new members. This year so far he has obtained 26. Mr. Malko belongs to the American-born generation and works diligently for his Ukrainian community.

The sixth member of the Club is the Secretary of Branch No. 257 of Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Peter Sylchak. He is our Club member from the West Coast. Mr. Sylchak is a veteran Branch Secretary, because for 24 years he has served as Secretary to the Branch he helped organize. His gift this year to the UNA numbers 25 members.

Although there are but a few days left to the end of the year and the end of the pre-convention UNA membership campaign, there is reason to believe that to these 39 Club members there will be added at least 20 more names. This will prove just how many dedicated organizers the UNA has, who under difficult circumstances help create new Soyuz and community values. Because what is more important today than gathering in more and more of our countrymen into our national organization which for 68 years has been serving the Ukrainian community.

J. P.

Season's Greetings from Ukrainian Professional Association

By D. T. KUZYK

Despite all the activity involved in last minute Holiday preparations, it did not prevent a large group from attending the Ukrainian Professional Association's Annual Christmas Party, last Friday evening.

The second floor of the Ukrainian Institute of America was aglow not only with candlelights, but with people in festive, spirited moods. The serving table was bedecked with traditional Holiday refreshments. Exchanging of gifts took place around a gala grab bag, and although no one received what they

really wanted, no one inquired as to where the refund counter might be.

Combined with the gaiety and merriment, was carol singing. Lead by the enchanting soprano, Nadine Dworakivsky, the group sang many of the most favored English and Ukrainian carols against a musical background supplied by the incomparable Thomas Shepko on the accordion.

The enjoyment of the evening was overshadowed only by the importance and significance of the birthday we celebrate during this Season.

THE FINEST GIFT



for **CHRISTMAS** — is — an **ENDOWMENT at AGE 18 (COLLEGE EDUCATION) CERTIFICATE** of the **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,**

which will make available for your children and grandchildren funds for the all-important

HIGHER EDUCATION

which will open doors to a happy and successful life.

The Muse in Prison

Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists in translation

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VETERAN AFFAIRS

Ukrainian American Veterans to Hold Winter Carnival

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A meeting of the National Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans was held on Friday, December 15, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, located at 2 East 79th St., N.Y.C. According to Walter Klawnik, the Junior Vice-Commander, it was a very important and constructive meeting. Commander Mathew Pope opened the meeting and invited all Post and Past National Commanders in good standing to attend all executive meetings. The Winter Carnival which is an annual event, will again be held at Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, N.Y. The chairman, Walter Bacad, is planning many activities such as tobogganing, ice skating, skiing and hiking. For the adults a free cocktail party on Saturday and for the children a special "surprise" are planned. All veterans and their friends are invited. Write or call U.N.A. Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y., for reservations for the Winter Carnival, Weekend

of February 23 to February 25, 1962. To help make the event a success, the Executive Board will hold its regular monthly meeting at Soyuzivka on Saturday, February 24, 1962. Commander Pope, with the approval of the Executive Board, appointed Walter Klawnik the National Public Relations Officer. His duties will be to keep veterans and all other Ukrainian organizations apprised of UAV activities as well as to promote good will and coordination of activities of UAV with other organizations. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, January 20, 1962, at Post No. 6, headquarters, Chornomorska Sich Home, in Newark, N.J. That evening Post No. 6 is celebrating its 16th anniversary and installation of newly elected officers at a Dinner and Dance at the Coronet Inn, Irvington, N.J. Post Commander Michael Skirrom promises all veterans and friends a memorable and enjoyable evening.

Trident Savings and Loan Association in Chicago

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the text of address by Peter Pucilo, Supreme Auditor of the UNA, delivered recently at the observance of the 50th jubilee celebration of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish in Chicago:

It was in slow paced, closely knitted communities, that the idea of Building and Loan Association came into being. It was generally in a local church hall or in a back room of a local tavern, that they were first housed. They belonged to the people and the people belonged to them. Today they still belong to the people and the people are their real owners.

Fifty years ago the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish was born to serve the spiritual needs of the Ukrainian families in their own Eastern Rite.

One of the early pastors assigned to the newly organized church was Father Michael Pazdrey who lent his name and skill along with Joseph Yarema, Peter Szerzbata, Theodore Tenicki, John Pikowicz, Theodore Pelech and Stefan Troc in organizing the Zoporoche Building and Loan Association, which received its charter on April 17, 1913. This name has been changed to Trident Savings and Loan Association as of May, 1949.

From its inception the Association made its home in the Parish Hall July of 1942 when it moved to its own rented quarters at 5102 South Wolcott. Today as you all know we are located in our own building at the corner of 51st and Winchester. Of the original founders of our organization only Mr. Troc is still amongst the living.

Trident and the parish it was born to serve, have grown together and in growing have reached for higher and higher goals. Trident is proud of its record of service to the community and the parish.

Today Savings and Loan Associations have become monumental institutions, and in the process, some which began as community organizations, have lost the verve of their founding fathers. In their

quest for growth they have forgotten the vision of service to the community that first called them into being. I like to think that Trident has not lost sight of its first purpose. We at Trident think people are more important than money. We are proud of the contribution we have made to the parish and are grateful to the parish for the services it has rendered. Trident salutes you on your 50th Jubilee.

On this occasion when we are celebrating our anniversary I would like to tell a little story about a labor leader who went to a matrimonial agency to see if he could get himself a wife.

"Is this a Union Shop?" he inquired first. "Oh, certainly!" He picked out a picture of a luscious 25-year-old and said, "I'll take her." "No, you have to take this lady," said the manager, showing a picture of a gray-haired woman of 65. "Why do I have to take her?" thundered the labor leader. "She," said the manager, "has seniority."

As we celebrate this anniversary we become conscious of the fact that we have seniority, but this little story should remind us that we cannot expect to get along in the future merely upon our seniority—the accomplishments of the past. Because we are older and stronger and better organized we should expect more accomplishments and greater achievements in the future.

There is not much point in growing older unless we can grow better as we go along. Each anniversary should be a milestone along the highway to growth, progress and achievement.

It is in this spirit that we celebrate our anniversary and gain confidence from the past to undertake more difficult and inspiring projects for the future.

Five Ethnic Choirs Give Yule Concert

TORONTO, Ont., Canada. — "Immigrants must blend the tradition of a lifetime with an unfamiliar Canadian Christmas," Mrs. Dora Mavor Moore, guest speaker for the International Institute's Christmas carol concert, said last night, according to The Telegram of Toronto, December 18, 1961.

The International Institute of Toronto, a voluntary organization which provides cultural, social, recreational and educational programs to help integrate new arrivals, was host to five ethnically diversified choirs including Poles, Latvians, Germans and Ukrainians.

Andrew Allan, CBC producer, as master of ceremonies, introduced the choirs and discussed their different Yuletide customs. "The carol," he said, "originally a spontaneous dance accompanied by music is distinct from the hymn which originates in the Gospel of Luke."

The German Male Voice Choir, a harmony club instituted in 1851, sang "Christmas Bells," "Es ist ein Ros' entsprungen" and "Silent Night" dressed in blue blazers with silver maple leaf crests.

The Latvian Choir of St. John Lutheran Church, dressed in the traditional costumes of the Barta district, chanted three Latvian hymns to the audience.

The Polish Choir of the Canadian Polish Congress sang a rhythmic carol "Hasten Shepherds" while the Ukrainian Women's Choir, in traditional dress, chanted "God Eternal," their oldest hymn. Miss G. Grison, accompanied by children, delivered solos in French, Italian, Slovenian and Hungarian to conclude the program.

This carol concert was the second in a series of folk evenings and the \$1.50 admission will go towards financing the institute's various activities.

U. N. A. MONTHLY REPORT

U.N.A. MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1961

	Adults	Juveniles	Comb. Totals
Grand Total as of October, 1961	54,029	26,180	80,209
Active Members:			
New Members	394	206	600
Reinstated	71	71	142
Transferred from Other Assemblies	35	13	48
Transferred from Other Classes	22	9	31
Totals	522	299	821
Members Suspended	79	95	174
Transferred to Other Assemblies	29	14	43
Transferred to Other Classes	7	24	31
Transferred to Adults	—	17	17
Members Died	49	1	50
Cash Surrendered	63	30	93
Endowment Matured	41	44	85
Fully Paid Insurance	45	14	59
Reduced Paid Up Ins.	—	—	—
Extended Insurance	—	—	—
Totals	313	239	552
Inactive Members:			
Paid-Up	45	14	59
Extended	48	17	65
Totals	93	31	124
Members Died	—	—	—
Cash Surrendered	—	—	—
Reactivated	45	56	101
Totals	45	56	101
Grand Total as of November, 1961	54,286	26,215	80,501

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC. BALANCE SHEET AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1961

ADULT DEPARTMENT

ASSETS	
Cash in Banks	\$ 589,409.99
Mortgage Loans	3,218,287.06
Bonds and Stocks	15,486,852.26
Certificate Loans to Members	328,390.78
Real Estate	369,080.83
Printing Plant & Equipment	22,543.79
Total Assets	\$20,014,564.71

LIABILITIES	
New Mortuary Fund	\$18,999,870.28
Administration Fund	56,022.63
Convention Fund	85,525.48
Indigent Fund	316,969.98
National Fund	6,336.65
Old Mortuary Fund	49,748.70
Reserve Fund	22,973.57
Orphan Fund	132,942.75
Contingency Fund	296,438.06
Old Age Home Fund	36,792.04
Emergency Fund	10,944.57
Total Liabilities	\$20,014,564.71

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ASSETS	
Cash in Banks	\$ 105,159.70
Mortgage Loans	1,645,043.89
Bonds	3,545,641.83
Certificate Loans to Members	61,869.85
Total Assets	\$ 5,357,715.27

LIABILITIES	
Juvenile Mortuary Fund	\$ 5,239,895.76
Juvenile Administration Fund	117,819.51
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,357,715.27

COMBINED ASSETS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Adult Department	\$20,014,564.71
Juvenile Department	5,357,715.27
Total	\$25,372,279.98

Soviet's Army Paper Fakes Photo Caption to Attack Heusinger

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The latest attempt by the Soviet propaganda apparatus to falsify history has ended in exposure. According to "Radio Liberty," the Kremlin propagandists, apparently for want of suitable pictures, clumsily utilized a picture from the Sino-Japanese war in the current Soviet campaign of vilification against Gen. Adolf Heusinger of West Germany, a high NATO official stationed in Washington.

A photo of group of Japanese soldiers watching a fire has been slipped in by the editors of the Soviet army newspaper Red Star, to illustrate an article purporting to prove General Heusinger's guilt. The photograph, captioned "Fascist arsonists have surrounded a Soviet village and have set it afire," was one of three used for "documentation" of the article, "Hitlerite Heusinger Must Be Tried," in the newspaper's December 13 issue.

According to "Radio Liberty" researches, the identical photo appeared in Volume I of the book History of the Great Patriotic War, published in Russian in Moscow last year. Only there it was captioned: "Japanese interventionists set fire to a Chinese village in the district of Shanghai (in 1932)." The latest Soviet propaganda trick may cause some muttering among the readers of Red Star who are veterans of World War II. The sugar-loaf helmets of the soldiers in the picture are patently non-German. Members of "Radio Liberty's" programming staff, who for the most part are former Soviet citizens themselves, pointed out that this discrepancy would be immediately obvious to the trained Soviet eye, so familiar with the pot-shaped German helmets. "Radio Liberty's" broadcasts to the Soviet Union in Ukrainian and sixteen other languages are calling the attention of the Red Star's readers to the editors' attempts to foist on them this faked interpretation of the photo in order to bolster a current drive of Soviet propaganda. The freedom network, known also as the "Voice of Former Soviet Citizens," broadcasts around the clock from transmitters in Western Europe and the Far East.

READERS' FORUM

RETURN TO REASON

By DIMITRI HORRAB

Since time immemorial, men have contended that women were driving them crazy by giving full, or persistent partial play, to their less admirable female qualities.

But now, in the atomic age, it appears the girls may finally make amends and do exactly the reverse, i.e., bring the men back to their senses.

In this respect, it is heartening to see that women, under the "Women Strike for Peace" organization, at present only national in scope but with intent to make itself an international body eventually, have taken a strong initiative against nuclear testing and atomic warfare.

On December 1, 1961, more than 3,500 women paraded before the United Nations building in New York City, protesting against nuclear testing.

They sent delegations with their protest to both the Soviet Union representative at the United Nations, and to the United States representative as well. At the same time, other members of the "Women Strike for Peace" movement held similar demonstrations in 70 different cities throughout the United States, including Washington, D.C., where a letter was presented to President Kennedy urging a halt to further nuclear testing.

Considering that the above women's organization was formed haphazardly only last September, its rapid growth is quite a feather in the girls' bonnet.

The last two decades have seen the male of the species wilfully abandon his sanity by plunging headlong into a mad race to perfect all-annihilating atomic, hydrogen and neutron bombs.

During the course of the Second World War, the United States, for the first time in history, employed atomic weapons in actual warfare. This was the 1945 atomic bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In Hiroshima, with a population of 343,969, the one atomic bomb dropped upon it killed 78,150, injured 37,425, with 13,083 missing. In Nagasaki, with a population of 252,630, the dead numbered 73,884; this was a much higher ratio in proportion to its population than was Hiroshima's.

But the amazing thing is that today, 16 years later, Japanese men and women still are dying from the single atomic bomb that were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is important to bear in mind these men and women were not visibly injured by those two atomic holocausts—for such they were.

By astute diplomatic action, they must be shown the United Nations is a double-edged sword possessing the right to sever ties not only of captive nations bound to Britain and France, but also of those bound to the Soviet Russian colonial empire.

they were only exposed to atomic radiation. Yet they were just as doomed to die from this exposure as if they had suffered critical, irreparable physical injuries—that is the horror and damnation of atomic warfare.

Not only that, but in the brief span of years that these people existed after their exposure to heavy radiation, they conceived and gave birth to children biologically contaminated with the same radiation, destined to prematurely snuff out their lives as well.

The coming atomic, or worse thermo-nuclear war, if it does come, will be all inclusive; that is to say, the United States, Canada, and, of course, England and France, will be just as open to its devastation as will be Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Byelorussia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain.

In the United States and Canada, those people fortunate to live in, or be very close to, mountainous areas, would survive a nuclear attack, as would those Russians and Ukrainians now living in the mountainous inner reaches of Siberia, a few days longer than, let us say, people caught by the atomic attack in a level, non-mountainous country like Ukraine, where atomic shock waves would roll over and devastate the entire country instantly, as no natural mountainous barriers exist to help dissipate these shock waves by sending them skyward.

In taking a stand against atomic warfare, we are not becoming a proponent of the "Better Red than Dead" school of thought—nor do we adhere to the "Better Dead than Red" theory, either.

It is our belief the solution lies exactly where it has been right along, somewhere in between, not all Red, and not all Dead, either.

A concerted effort should continue being made to work out a solution, in each area of disagreement, through the United Nations. On occasion, the Russians have strongly championed certain moves and decisions—particularly those supporting rights of dominated nations to withdraw from British, French, or other colonial empires.

New Xmas Cards

UKRAINIAN 10 TO A SET IN COLORS WITH ENVELOPES 10 CENTS EACH, RELIGIOUS CARDS 12 for \$1.00 "SVOBODA" P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.



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On SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1961 **New Year's Eve Festivities** On SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1962 **Holy Supper**

including the TRADITIONAL 12 COURSES OF THE UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS MEAL. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO GIVE THE HOUSEWIVES A CHRISTMAS TREAT!

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For EVERYONE: white, crisp SNOW, pleasant COMPANY, family ATMOSPHERE at the friendly SOYUZIVKA in the Catskill Hills.

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Dinner for persons, for day, from to

Teacher Inspired to Seek Further Education

By WILLIAM POPOVICH

A child's simple reply inspires a teacher to seek further education. Perhaps, this should be the title of the article, in as much that that is actually what had happened recently in our community in Rochester, N.Y.

Last weekend a woman approached one of the officers of the Ukrainian-American club and identified herself as a teacher. She related that she would like to find someone who could give her some information about the Ukrainian people. In the course of the conversation reference was made to "yours truly." After the formality of introductions I found out that the teacher was accompanied by her husband and that their names were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Donnelly. The reason for their visit was a little girl who had made a very simple statement, "It's Ukrainian."

When school was opened for the fall season the teacher, in going over the various names, came across a name which she thought sounded Russian. She asked the child if it was a Russian name but in a very stern response the child answered that it was "Ukrainian." In time it was learned that there were three children of Ukrainian parentage. Therefore, the reasoning was that in order to do a better job of teaching, the teacher should be acquainted with her students and the background of the country from which their parents came.

In a period of about four hours many questions were asked and answered. To add to her knowledge a list of books dealing with the Ukrainian problem and the Ukrainian people were suggested which she could get from the public library. Emphasis was placed on the Ukrainian Arts Book and

20th Century Ukraine. Material which had been published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee was being gathered and will be sent to Mrs. Donnelly.

Mentioned was also the Bard of Ukraine Taras Shevchenko. However, I was quite surprised to learn that Mrs. Donnelly already knew that the Ukrainians are attempting to get the United States Post Office Department to issue a "Shevchenko stamp." Attention was called to the fact that the Ukrainians are in the process of erecting a memorial monument of Shevchenko in Washington, D.C. To this she immediately made a contribution and asked that she be given the honor of possessing a Shevchenko receipt. The money was turned over to the chairman of the Rochester Committee, Bill Husar, who will send Mrs. Donnelly her coveted receipt.

Ukrainian food was next on the agenda. In order to acquaint her with Ukrainian food, a suggestion was made that her family come to the club on the nearest Friday for a Fish Fry. A promise was made by our treasurer Frank Kubarych to see to it that Mrs. Donnelly has a portion of holubtsi, pyrohy, and borsch as well as fish.

Because a small child was taught by her parents early in life that she is a descendant of Ukrainian parentage, a teacher was inspired to seek more knowledge to improve her own ability to do a better job of teaching and enlarge her own knowledge. But, also just as important, another American was informed about the Ukrainian people and their history. I am sorry that I do not know the name of the child so that we can give her and her parents the credit they so rightly deserve.

What Is Manor Junior College

If you are parents of a daughter studying in an academy or high school at the present time, you will soon be faced with the problem of choosing a reputable college that will develop her "whole" personality: spiritual, intellectual, physical and social.

Such a college is Manor Junior College, a unique, and only one of its kind in the United States. Ukrainian Catholic Women's Institute situated in Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa., fifteen miles northeast of the business, historical and cultural centers of Philadelphia.

Manor Junior College, opened in 1947 primarily for girls of the Byzantine Rite, is conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great and dedicated under the patronage of his sister, St. Macrina. It is affiliated with the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., and is a member of the National Catholic Educational Association and the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae.

Manor Junior College offers a general education of college grade for those interested in limiting their college education to two years and to accommodate students who wish to correlate their work with that of a four-year college with the purpose of transferring at the end of the sophomore year.

Manor follows two general programs: The Liberal Arts Transfer Program patterned for those who wish to go on to a senior college, offers in addition to English, philosophy and languages, such science as biology, chemistry and zoology, and a complete course in

mathematics, including college algebra, trigonometry and calculus.

The Terminal Business Training Program, divided into the general secretarial, executive secretarial, and medical secretarial is for those who desire excellent positions in business along with a basic college program and a general cultural background.

Student living quarters are located in Macrina Hall, where daily student activity begins buzzing after attendance at Divine Liturgy. It is here that the family spirit prevails: where those tempting cookies are made, new dance steps mastered, lines memorized for that all-important annual play, the girls bounding off for that outdoor swimming pool, hockey field, tennis or archery courts, and most important to the student, where the Dean greets milady's beau for that special night at the theatre.

Life at Manor is just what the typical college girl loves. And your girl would love it, too.

Every Ukrainian parent should know more about Manor's system of education which aims to permeate the intellectual training of its students with Catholic principles so that they may not only be fortified against the moral dangers that are sure to assail them in the course of life, but like St. Basil and St. Macrina, they may be an important leavening force in our American social structure.

Visit the most modern school in the world or write to:

Dean, Sister M. Olga, OSBM Manor Junior College Fox Chase Manor Jenkintown, Pa.

In Occupied Ukraine . . .

UKRAINIAN MOVIES — MEANS OF RUSSIFICATION In a letter to Literaturna Huzeta of last September 1. P. Shochko of Rivne, Volhynia, boldly criticizes the presentation of the movie picture "Song of the Forest" written by Lesya Ukrainka about Polissia and Volhynia, at the "Partisan" motion picture theatre at Rivne in the Russian language.

The writer says: The next day I picked an argument with the Rivnefilm exhibitors. "Don't get excited, boy—the provincial motion picture deities pacified me—the film was sent by Moscow."

"Why didn't they send a Ukrainian copy. It exists, doesn't it?" "Ask Kiev about this. Our business is this: they sent us a film, we show it according to plan."

The writer concluded that it is not only in Rivne where moving pictures by Ukrainian authors about Ukrainian life are produced in Russian and shown to audiences in Ukrainian towns.

KIEV. — "There are now 80 thousand physicians and more than 275,000 medical workers in Ukraine (Radyanska Ukraina)."

Popular American Magazine Features Article on Shevchenko

EDITOR'S NOTE: In its December 6, 1961 issue World Week magazine printed an excellent article on Taras Shevchenko. Entitled "Bard of Freedom," the article reads:

Taras Shevchenko, who died 100 years ago, is one of the most revered figures in Ukrainian history. Poet, champion of freedom, molder of the Ukrainian language, he was to become a symbol of his country's hopes and aspirations.

For centuries the Ukrainians, a branch of the Slavic people, had lived wild, free, and independent lives in southeastern Europe. By the end of the 1700's, however, Ukraine had lost its freedom to Czarist Russia and the Austrian empire. Later Poland occupied part of Ukraine. Though frequent revolts erupted, the bonds of oppression remained fastened securely on the people of Ukraine.

Then, in the 19th century, the impassioned poems of Taras Shevchenko galvanized the Ukrainian people like an electric shock. Shevchenko spoke with melancholy of the bondage of his native land. "When," he wrote in one poem, "Will we receive our Washington. With a new and righteous law? And receive him we will some day . . ."

Many of his poems also rang with hopeful prophecies of freedom. Yet, tragically, of the 47 years he lived, Shevchenko himself knew only nine years of liberty.

Painter and Poet

Shevchenko was born into a family of serfs in 1814. (The serfs were not freed from their bondage until 1861). As a lad, Shevchenko showed a talent for painting. But once, when he was found drawing in secret, his owner had him flogged.

Later, however, Shevchenko's master took him to the Russian capital of St. Petersburg (now called Leningrad) and apprenticed him to a painter. In 1831 some of Shevchenko's Russian friends paid his owner 2,500 rubles—and in return the young Ukrainian was granted his release from serfdom.

Two years later Shevchenko's first book appeared and it immediately won acclaim in Ukraine. "He took the Ukrainian language," said one critic, "and made it into a language capable of expressing the most refined emotions."

In 1841 Shevchenko's most renowned book of poetry appeared. He called it Haydamaki, after the name given to Ukrainians who fought their Polish landlords in the 18th century.

When Shevchenko resettled in Ukraine in 1845 he was hailed as a returning hero. In Ukraine he helped organize a society that hoped to create a union of all the Slavic people under a republican government. When the Russians heard of this, they quickly suppressed it. Shevchenko, along with other leaders of the group, was arrested and imprisoned in 1847.

He was sentenced to serve ten years as a private in the army in eastern Russia. (At that time the Russian government often sentenced its prisoners to army service). He did not return to St. Petersburg until 1857. But even then he remained under police surveillance. Four years later he died.

In the century since his death, Shevchenko's reputation has spread through Europe and our own country. His works have been translated from the Ukrainian into Russian, English, and other languages.

Last year the U.S. Congress heaped more honors on Shevchenko by authorizing ground to be set aside for a statue of him in Washington, D.C. "It behooves us," said a Congressional resolution, "to symbolize tangibly the inseparable ties" which the writings of Shevchenko have woven "between our country and the Ukrainian nation."

LEAGUE OF NON-RUSSIAN NATIONS PETITIONS THE U.N.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In October, 1961, the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R.—American Branch—submitted a Memorandum to the U.N. Delegations, which reads as follows:

The League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R.—Branch in the United States of America—representing the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union—Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Cossackia, the Crimea, Georgia, Idel-Ural, North Caucasia, Turkistan and Ukraine—would like to submit for your consideration the following memorandum:

The non-Russian peoples—victims of Communist Russian aggression—have been forcibly deprived of their national sovereignty, their religious, political, social, cultural and economic liberty, and are now subjected to an inhuman policy of oppression, economic slavery and colonial exploitation.

Since the establishment of the Soviet government in 1917, Communist Russia has conquered over 100 million people of the non-Russian nations, which had proclaimed their independence after the fall of Russian Czarism.

The once free and independent nations, which had declared their independence—Armenia on May 30, 1918, Azerbaijan on May 29, 1918, Byelorussia on March 25, 1918, Cossackia on December 10, 1917, Georgia on May 26, 1918, Idel-Ural on November 12, 1917, Turkistan on April 15, 1922, and Ukraine on January 22, 1918—and established democratic systems of government were ruthlessly liquidated by force at the direction of the Communist Russian government and in place of the democratic states there were created colonial districts of administration under the names of Soviet Socialist Republics in order to secure Russian domination, Russification and colonization.

In view of the persistent attempts of Premier Khrushchev and his Communist puppets in the United Nations to investig-

ate Western colonialism as a pretext to advance their Communist schemes of expansion and aggression, we respectfully urge you, Your Excellency, to propose at the United Nations General Assembly Session the following resolution:

1. To call a full-scale United Nations investigation into Russian Communist aggression against the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union.

2. To demand free elections under United Nations supervision in all the above mentioned non-Russian nations, which will allow the peoples of these countries to make their choice between freedom and independence on the one hand and Russian colonial subjugation on the other.

3. To propose to the United Nations General Assembly the adoption of a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and political police from territories of non-Russian nations and the return of all political deportees and exiles from Siberia and other regions to their respective countries, and allowing them to resume their lives under a system of freedom and democratic government, elected by free peoples of their lands.

Your Excellency: We appeal to you to bring up the matter of Russian colonialism and domination of non-Russian peoples for a thorough and exhaustive discussion in the United Nations. In doing so you will uphold the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for the protection of the fundamental rights of men and women everywhere and of all nations, large and small. These rights have been grossly and brazenly violated on the territories of the non-Russian nations by the Soviet government, a member of the United Nations. The Soviet Union should be exposed in the United Nations as a violator of the U.N. Charter and jailer of the captive nations, in defiance of the will and desire of these nations.

Respectfully yours, Constant Mierlak, President

Іван Овечко

РІЗДВО НА ФАБРИЦІ

Кажуть, було колись на моті фабриці гучніше й веселіше Різдво. Працю, як правило, кидали десь перед 11-ою год. днів, адвигали докипи столи і на імпровізований сцені влаштували різні "штуки" зі співами, танками і жартами робітників, а найбільше робітниць, бо їх рівно в 20 разів більше на нашій фабриці, ніж мужчик. Спеціальний святковий чек, чарка коньяку і пакунок з різдвяними подарунками від господарів фабрики також допомагали в створенні відповідного настрою двом сотням людей.

Від того зичаю ще й тепер залишилися чек, чарка і пакунок. Але ніякої "штуки" більше нема. І прийшла мені думка в голову відновити бодай частково той добрий старий звичай. А нагода була чудова.

Справа бо в тому, що рідко тому на цій самій фабриці працював деякий час відомий мені ще з Бразилії український співак Любомир Мацюк. Той самий, що тепер, як читаємо в пресі, успішно виступав на сценах найбільших міст Німеччини. Мацюк кілька плативок з піснями у виконанні Л. Мацюка та його дружини П., я захопив їх на роботу останнього дня перед святом.

І ось, коли вже кожному вдалося з рук праця, коли вже й сам "бос" почав поглядати на годинника, щоб скоріше відбутися ту трафаретну процедуру з врученням чеків, чарки і пакунка робітникам, я включив свого тайпореєдатора. На все величезне прирідження фабрики, яке, до речі, виявилось надзвичайно акустичним, полилася відома своєю красою мелодія Італійського композитора А. Біккіо "Мамма" у виконанні українською мовою Любомира Мацюка. За кілька хвилин увага всієї фабрики була спрямована на скрипку, відкид ласла чудова пісня. А коли Л. Мацюк своїм милим тенором дійшов

до тих слів, де співається про материнські сльози, що їх не може втерти одиникий її син, бо він далеко в чужині, а лише клоче свою матір, щоб приходила до нього часто-часто бодай уві сні, — пані Стефанія, українка, що зі мною працює, не витримала і на очах всіх присутніх чужинців задирався гіркими сльозами. Змахують сльози з очей і кілька італіток . . .

— Що то за пісня? Про що в ній співається? — допитують американці й американки. А почувши переклад слів та кілька коротеньких пояснень про Україну взагалі та про долю української матері зокрема, розчулено просять включити ту саму пісню.

А коли довідувся вся фабрика, майстер, менеджер і сам "бос", хто саме співає, їхні очі чомусь запалюються сльозивою горючість з події. З рук в руки ходить обгортка з-під платівки з біографією українського співака. Там бачать вони фото також його дружини П.

— І вона співачка? — Замість відповіді включаю сольо П. Потім дуєт П з Любомиром. Знову дуєт П з Любомиром. Лунає українська пісня в американській фабриці! Ніхто не спить до пакунків, чеків і чарок. Всі доні тут, біля скрипки, замилувані в українській мелодії.

А коли такі стрілки годинника враз опинилися далеко спереду і "бос" свій таки нагадає про свій традиційний обов'язок вручення чеків, чарки і пакунків, я включив на закінчення неповторну нашу "Коломийку" і десяток жінок і дівчат, це з невисокими сльозами в очах, враз пішли в темпераментний груповий танок під українську музику в американській фабриці . . .

Так неждано дві сотні чужинців зустріли американське Різдво з неприхованою мистецькою насолодою і — піснотом до України.

New Social Security Tax Rate in 1962

On January 1, 1962, a new social security tax rate goes into effect for nine out of ten working people, according to William J. Arnold, District Manager of the Jersey City Social Security Office.

For employed people the 1962 rate is 3.178 per cent for employee and employer, a total increase of one-fourth of 1 per cent. For self-employed people, the new rate is 4.7 per cent, an increase of three-sixteenth of 1 per cent. The maximum taxable earnings remain \$4,800 during the tax year in earnings, net income from self-employment, or a combination of both.

Mr. Arnold pointed out that in dollars and cents the increase means that an employed person earning \$4,800 or more during 1962 will pay \$150 in social security tax instead of the \$144 he paid on these earnings in 1961. With 52 weekly checks totalling \$4,800, about 12 cents more will be withheld from each check. His employer's tax will also be about 12 cents more a week.

A self-employed person netting as much as \$4,800 will pay \$225.50 instead of \$216 for the year. Spread over 12 months, this is about 79 cents more a month, or by the quarter, \$2.38 more.

Mr. Arnold said in line with its policy of setting a schedule of social security tax rates sufficient to meet the cost of all present and future insurance benefits, the congress provided for the increase to finance four significant program changes effective with the 1961 amendments signed by President Kennedy late last June. These changes are:

1. Enable men to apply for reduced old-age insurance benefit at 62.

2. Increase by about 10 per cent monthly benefits due 62-year-old or older widows getting benefits on the accounts of their husbands, dependent widowers, and dependent parents.

3. Raised the minimum old-age benefit payable to a 65-year-old or older retired worker or to a sole survivor of a deceased worker from \$33 to \$40 a month, with corresponding increases for dependents and other survivors of workers due less than \$40 a month in unreduced benefits under the old law.

4. Reduce the amount of work needed to qualify for benefits, allowing many workers, dependents, and survivors who were not eligible under previous work requirement provisions to get benefits.

Alien Address Reports Must Be Filed in January

Federal law requires, with few exceptions, that every alien in the United States on January 1 of each year must report his address during the month of January. This requirement includes not only aliens who are permanent residents but non-immigrants temporarily here as well—foreign students, visitors, seamen, and treaty traders, to name a few.

Aliens who are temporarily absent from the United States during January must report their address within 10 days after their return.

The report, which is made on the Annual Address Report Card (Form I-53), can be obtained through any U.S. Post Office or local U.S. Immigration and Naturalization office. When the card is filed out, it should be handed to a postal clerk or immigration office employee. It should not be mailed.

The law applies equally to alien children, but if they are under 14 years of age their parents or legal guardians should submit the address report for them. Should an alien be confined to a penal or mental institution, his legal guardian is required to make the report. An alien who is ill may send a friend or relative to obtain the address report, and then have the filed-out card returned to the issuing clerk.

The only exceptions to the address report requirement are non-citizens in diplomatic service, foreign representatives to the United Nations, and persons temporarily admitted to the United States as agricultural laborers.

М. Хом'як

ЛЕМНІВЩИНА І ЛЕМКИ*

Недавно появилася друком історично- побутова монографія під згаданим наголовком. пера мгра Володимира Буцацького, яку кожний прочитає з зацікавленням. Автор зумів подати вичерпно і невеличкому об'ємі все, що необхідно знати про Лемківщину кожному українцеві, який займається суспільно-громадською і політичною діяльністю. На її зміст складаються такі розділи: вступ; назва "лемки" Лемківщина; історія Лемківщини до останніх часів; виселення на селення Лемківщини; життєві відносини: церковно- релігійне життя; православ'я; шкільництво; лемківська говірка; цілі характеру лемків; лемківська мова; лемківські звичаї; столиця Лемківщини; лемківські оселі; москвофільство; національне пробудження; в західній Лемківщині; музеї "Лемківщина"; вклад у визвольну війну; уродженці Лемківщини та освітня праця на Лемківщині; перед 1-ою світовою війною, в роках повстанської Польщі та під час німецької окупації.

Треба тільки подивитися, як автор зумів у такій невеличкій об'ємом монографії висвітлити так багато подій, зокрема з найновішої історії Лемківщини, яку поляки зничили основно по другій світовій війні, виселивши сіломицьку українську населення на схід у роках 1945-46. Кому ж з-поміж нещасного українського населення вдалося тоді майже чудом урятуватися перед тим „злочинним народобитством" — того перенесли поляки на західні, т. зв. „земі одискане" Польщі. Все рухоме і нерухоме майно українців, переселених на схід та їхніх правних осіб (товаристів і організацій), зокрема Української Католицької Церкви, польський уряд skonфіскував декретами: з 5 вересня 1947 р. (Денник Законів Р. П., ч. 59, поз. 318) і 28 вересня 1949 р. (Денник Законів ч. 53, поз. 404).

Вирінає питання: скільки українців переселено з Лемківщини на схід? Хоч точних даних не маємо, все ж деяке, бодай приблизне уявлення дають статистичні дані, оголошені польським урядом за 1948 рік:

Table with 2 columns: Повиства і повіти, Родинами і особами. Rows include Львів, Тернопіль, Хмельницький, Вінницький, Київ, Черкаський, Чернівецький, Івано-Франківський, Рівненський, Житомирський, Миколаївський, Одеський, Закарпатський, Львівський, Тернопільський, Хмельницький, Вінницький, Київський, Черкаський, Чернівецький, Івано-Франківський, Рівненський, Житомирський, Миколаївський, Одеський.

Очевидно згадані статистичні дані польського уряду з 1948 р. неповні, бо взагалі не згадують, скільки українців переселено з повітів: Березів і Коросно. Правда в редакційній примітці до статистичного річника за 1948 рік (стор. 29) читаємо осьцо: „В розподілі на повіти не взято до уваги 3 051 родина і 10 501 переселених осіб", але статистичний річник не згадує, про які саме повіти тут мова: Лемківщини, Посєння чи Холмщини з Підляшшям?

Усе ж таки навіть на основі згаданих, неповних статистичних даних з 1948 року, можемо сміливо прийняти, що з Лемківщини виселено в роках 1945 і 1946 найменше 150 000 українців до СССР. Автор монографії не подає абсолютних чисел про кількість переселених українців до СССР та на т. зв. „земі одискане", і тільки дуже обережно подані обчислення автора про те, що „з Лемківщини коло дев'ять десятків населення виселено до Совєтів, а тільки одну десятку частину до Польщі" (стор. 14). Однак навіть ті неповні статистичні дані підтверджують тільки обережні обчислення самого автора, зокрема якщо взяти до уваги саму Сянчичину, яку автор знає з авторії прекрасна, бо сам є уродженцем містечка Романова й описав працював поперх 50 років над національно- культурним освідченням Лемківщини аж до свого примусового вїзду на захід перед другим приходом більшовиків на південно- західні землі України в 1944 році. Правда за першим своїм приходом у 1939 році більшовики опинилися тільки над Сянєм і тоді автор та українське населення княжого города Сянко могло приглядатися більшовикам хіба тільки з Замкової гори, де був тоді, за німецької окупації, приміщений музей „Лемківщина"

в давньому княжому замку або з гори Владиче, звідкля стелилася прегарна панорама долини ріки Сян з церквою в Межиброді, Білої гори з корольською криницею і села Вільшиці, де тоді була більшовицька прикордонна сторожа. Отож статистичний річник подає офіційно число виселених з Сянчичини родин на 14 630 або 60 878 осіб підтверджуючи тим самим повнотою дані автора, що в тому повіті проживало, на основі списку населення з 1943 року, 72 відсотки українців і гілки 28 відсотків поляків (ст. 25).

Виселюючи сіломиць і під нечуваним терором українське населення з Лемківщини, Посєння та Холмщини з Підляшшям — це споконвічно українські землі, заселені автохтонним українським населенням.

В 1930-их роках польські діячі вмовляли в „усіх і всь", що за Сянєм себто на Посєнні і Лемківщині проживають тільки „поляки і обжодку грецько-католицького". Якщо б так було, навіщо ж тоді польський уряд безоглядним терором і жорстоким винищуванням невинного українського населення примушував його сіломиць виїжджати на схід за Сян, а недобитки того населення примусово виселити на т. зв. „земі одискане" і донині не дозволяло повернутися на прагдні землі — Лемківщину і Посєння?

Автор вичислює докладно, чому українське населення ставило завзятий спротив тому насильному переселенню і як то віділяв польського війська під проводом „капітана Яна Вижановського, поручника: Чеслава Косаконського, Владислава Квятковського та капітана Гзри мордани і грабували примушували українців автохтонно виїжджати на схід, за Сян (стор. 13). Правда теж, що оте „трагічне, насильне й жорстоке виселення всієї людности Лемківщини" підтвердило, якою вповні безуспішною виявилася уся польовізаційна політика польського уряду на Лемківщині, зокрема в ділянці шкільництва з т. зв. „лемківським букварем" 1933 року і насладжуванням православ'я при допомозі, на жаль, москвофіль, що зрештою автор вичислює повнотою та авторитетно в монографії (стор. 19-21). І всієї тієї божевільної політики пляновий і послідовний польський уряд і який зокрема патронував тодішній міністер вичислював справ ген. Т. Каспшицькі (був від 1934 року головою комісії дослідів східних земель у лівій олі працювала лемківська група під проводом проф. П. Смоленського), завдав смертельний удар ніхто інший, тільки польський уряд національної єдности Людової Польщі в роках 1945 і 1946.

Одночасно той же польський уряд підтвердив до Янчичини тезу автора та українських істориків і політиків дїячів, зокрема вступили їх у польському соїмі в роках 1928-1939 про односторонній спротив тій заселеній політиці польського уряду, що її ставило послідовно і завзато проловж цихлх століть найдалі висуєне на південний захід українське населення Лемківщини. Треба бути владним авторіві не тільки за висвітлення різних проблем, але і за ту поволідову, завзятую і постійну оборону Лемківщини на сторінках української преси у вільному світі, зокрема в Канаді. Автор і заслужений діяч Лемківщини розділив світла і тіні, дивлячись уже з історичної перспективи так вірно, що коли остаточно будуть оголошені згодом документи про той період польської політики в роках 1919-1939 і за роки 1944-49, то вони тільки підтвердять повнотою висновки історично- побутової монографії, а саме: Лемківщина з Посєнням, — це споконвічно українська земля і права України до тієї прагдній України землі тільки повнотою підтверджені в а сльям і жорстоким переселенням українського населення з Лемківщини, з Посєння, а такамо Холмщини з Підляшшям.

Мгр. Володимир Буцацький: Лемківщина і лемки. Історично- побутова монографія. Торонто, 1961 р. Канада. Накладом автора. Стр. 48, ф. 8.

* Статистичний Річник за 1948 р. Варшава, 1949, стор. 29.