

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

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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U.S. Legislators to Honor Ukrainian Independence Anniversary by Prayers, Speeches and Statements in Congress

MANY GOVERNORS AND MAYORS WILL ISSUE SPECIAL PROCLAMATIONS — IN MANY CITIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION RALLIES, FLAG-RAISING CEREMONIES AND CONCERTS WILL BE HELD THIS SUNDAY

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special). — The Ukrainian American community throughout the country will solemnly observe the 44th anniversary of Ukraine's independence this coming weekend with mass rallies, church services, flag-raising ceremonies and special "Ukrainian Independence Day" proclamations issued by Governors of States and Mayors of Cities.

Observances in Many U.S. Cities

At this writing we have information that on Sunday, January 21, 1962, observances commemorating the 44th anniversary of Ukrainian independence will be held in the following cities: New York, N.Y. — The principal speaker at the independence celebration will be Dr. M. Kushnir of Washington, D.C., and Michael Piznak, Esq., from New York. Jersey City, N.J. — Speakers at the independence rally sponsored by the UCCA Branch will be the Hon. Dominick Daniels, U.S. Congressman, and Dr. I. Kozak. Philadelphia, Pa. — The principal speaker at Ukraine's independence celebration on Saturday, Jan. 20, 1962, will be Dr. Matthew Stachiw, editor of Narodna Volia and secretary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Buffalo, N.Y. — Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, associate editor of Svoboda, will be the principal speaker at the independence observance. Hamilton, Ont. Canada. — Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President and UCCA

Treasurer, will be the guest speaker at the anniversary celebration, in which many Canadian notables and officials will also take part. The fete will be held on Sunday, January 21, 1962.

Chicago, Ill. — Walter Dushnyk, editor of UCCA publications, will be the guest speaker at the independence anniversary celebration sponsored by the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent and the Association of Ukrainian American Organizations of Illinois. A part of the program will be televised by a local TV station.

Carteret, N.J. — The commemorative observance of Ukrainian independence will be observed on Sunday, January 28, 1962, and Ivan Bazarko, UCCA organizer, will be the principal speaker at the fete.

Bridgeport, Conn. — John O. Flis, Esq., UCCA Youth Coordinator, will be the guest speaker at the anniversary celebration, which will be held on Sunday, February 4, 1962.

Detroit, Mich. — There will be two anniversary celebrations of Ukraine's independence — one sponsored by the Metropolitan Branch of the UCCA, at which Dr. Volodymyr Lysy will be the principal speaker, and another one sponsored by the UCCA Branch Detroit-East, at which Yuriy Tys will be the guest speaker. Both observances will be held on Sunday, January 21, 1962.

Hartford, Conn. — The observances of the 44th anniversary of Ukraine's independence is sponsored by the UCCA Branch on Sunday, January 21, 1962, and at which Stephen J. Jarema, Esq., UCCA executive director, will be the principal speaker.

Syracuse, N.Y. — Under the auspices of the UCCA Branch and other Ukrainian organizations a commemorative observance of the 44th anniversary of the Ukrainian independence will be held on Sunday, January 21, 1962, at which Dr. M. Lohaza will be the main speaker.

JANUARY 22, 1918 — JANUARY 22, 1962



Monument of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky on St. Sophia Square in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, where Ukraine's independence was proclaimed on January 22, 1918 and the act of Unification of all Ukrainian lands on January 22, 1919.

Ukrainians to Be on Radio In Philadelphia

Tom Darmopray of Philadelphia and William Nezowy, J., of Ardmore, Pa., will appear on radio station WFLN in Philadelphia, Friday, January 26, 1962, at 12:45 P.M. on the Bob Brugger show.

Both men active in Ukrainian affairs will be interviewed on radio as officials of the Ukrainian American Citizens Association Redevelopment Committee to discuss the \$1,000,000 project of developing an entire city block for a new Ukrainian Cultural Center which will set the pace for other ethnic groups and organizations. When completed the Ukrainian center will surely become a tourist attraction in historic Philadelphia.

Ukrainians wherever they be, can be proud of their Philadelphia brothers. Darmopray is a well-known Philadelphia attorney. Nezo-

Ukrainian Service to Inaugurate Week of Prayer

DETROIT, January 8 (NC). — Newly consecrated Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago will offer a solemn pontifical Divine Liturgy (Mass) here on January 19 at the Blessed Sacrament Cathedral to inaugurate the Archdiocese of Detroit's observance of the annual Week of Prayer for Church Unity (January 18-25).

New Branch of "Soyuz Ukrainok" Formed in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — A new branch of Soyuz Ukrainok — the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, was formed at an organizational meeting held at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City on January 10, 1962.

Elected at the meeting were the following officers: President — Mrs. Mary Dushnyk; Vice-President and Membership Chairman — Mrs. Mary Lesawyer; Secretary — Mrs. Lily Bochenko; Treasurer —

HUGHES SWORN IN AS NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N.J., January 16. — Richard J. Hughes was sworn in as new Governor of New Jersey today to begin four more years of Democratic gubernatorial rule. As his first official act, he said that new taxes may be needed.

The 43-minute inauguration ceremony was held outdoors near the State House. Hughes, 52, told a chilled crowd of 5,000 that he was the first Governor in many years to take office in New Jersey without a binding pledge against a broad-based state tax.

Mr. Hughes took the oath of office from Chief Justice Joseph Weintraub of the State Supreme Court.

Thirty members of the Hughes family, including eight of his nine children, took part in the inaugural.

Among the invited guests were Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, Mr. Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda, and Mr. Mared Wagner, Jersey City



Hon. Richard J. Hughes Governor of New Jersey

Attorney, who represented the Jersey City Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and led the Ukrainian group; Mayor S. Zwerer of Clifton, State Attorney W. Gural, Mr. M. Matash and Mr. M. Ukato.

MAYOR WAGNER HONORS UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, N.Y., January 16. — For the ninth consecutive year Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York, proclaimed January 22, 1962, as Ukrainian Day in commemoration of the 44th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and directed that the blue and yellow Ukrainian national flag be flown over City Hall on that day.

The ceremonies were held in the Mayor's office on Tuesday, January 16, 1962, at 3:30 P.M. Mr. Paul Scervane, president of the City Council, read the proclamation on behalf of Mayor Wagner, who was out of town on official city business, and presented the official document to Dr. Wasyl Wyshyvany, president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations, a Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which comprises 72 civic, fraternal, social, political and sports groups in the City's large Ukrainian community.

Present at the ceremonies were Dr. W. Wyshyvany, George Wolynetz, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Steck, Roman Krupka, Dr. Bohdan Levytsky, representing the United Ukrainian American Organizations; Joseph Lesawyer and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch — Ukrainian National Association; Vasyly Mudry, Walter Dushnyk, John O. Flis, Ivan Bazarko, and Michael Piznak — Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; The Very Rev. Leo Wesolovsky — Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America; Mrs. Irene Padoch and Mrs. Katherine Peleshok — Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Dr. Roman Holiat; Paul Dorozynsky, representing the Zarevo Student Organization; Ivan Vasylyshyn of Self-reliance; Roman Chubaty of Plast; Oleh Zwiadiuk; members of the SUMA Youth organization with the Ukrainian flag; Bohdan Bodnar, Anatole Woloshchuk, Volodymyra Seniuk and Maria Kira.

There was a group of school children from the St. Ukrainian Catholic School with Sister Theodosia, including the following pupils: Irene Lanik,



Hon. Robert F. Wagner Mayor of New York

Irene Flomyn, Irene Buczak, Sonia Jaciw, Mary Kryszczyshyn and Oksana Bojko (Astoria) and boys Bohdan Kowal, Peter Choma and Eugene Duda (Brooklyn), all of whom are 8-graders. Christine Prokop and Myroslava Holovinska were dressed in Ukrainian national costumes.

All over the city on Sunday, January 21, Ukrainian Independence Day, will be celebrated by speeches, concerts and ceremonies, some of which will be broadcast to the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain.

Text of Proclamation By Mayor Wagner:

Whereas: All peoples cherish their past, especially when it contains the experience of freedom and independence; and Whereas: Forty-four years ago, on January 22, the free and independent Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed, a day that the Ukrainians of our city solemnly celebrate each year; and Whereas: Our fellow Ukrainians today are marking this anniversary by reaffirming their belief in freedom for all men everywhere; Now, therefore, I, Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1962, as Ukrainian Day in New York City, and call upon the men and women of our City to join in hoping that the inalienable rights of all peoples will soon be realized.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 16. — Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York has designated January 22, 1962 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the State of New York. A special release for publication will be released to the press today, Saturday, January 20, 1962, according to the Office of the Governor.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION:

Each year on January twenty-second, we mark a day of great importance to our neighbors of Ukrainian origin. It is the day on which they commemorate the brief but happy period in which the land of their fathers enjoyed independence.

There are more than 2,000,000 Americans of Ukrainian blood in our country today, a great number of whom are citizens of the Empire State. They have proved themselves well adapted to American free institutions and customs. Their industry and intelligence have contributed substantially to the progress of our country. Their friendliness, and respect for law and order have earned them the esteem of all our people. Our society has benefited from contact with their traditions and their culture.

Like all other refugees from Soviet colonialism, they pray that Ukraine may once again, and soon, regain its liberty. It is fitting that we express our sympathy with the aspirations of these good neighbors.

Now, therefore, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby



Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller Governor of New York

WNYC to Broadcast Ukrainian Independence Anniversary Program

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — "Hands Across the Sea," a feature Ukrainian bandurist choral recordings, an address commemorating the anniversary of Ukrainian independence by Michael Piznak, noted New York attorney, and a vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mrs. Dokia Capko-Shostak, soprano, and Andrew Shul, who will recite a Ukrainian poem.

Anna Chopek to Speak at UNA Banquet in Rochester

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — St. Ann's Society of Rochester, N.Y., Branch No. 343 of the UNA, will celebrate its 25th anniversary with a Banquet-Dance to be held on Saturday, February 3, 1962, at the Ukrainian American Club, 292 Hudson Avenue, at 6:30 P.M.

A short program has been set up for the occasion to honor the charter members of St. Ann's Society. Our guest speaker of the evening will be Miss Anna Chopek of Boston, Mass. Miss Chopek is a Supreme Adviser of the UNA and holds the high office of Assistant Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts. She will also be honored to have the newly elected Mayor of Rochester, N.Y., the Hon. Henry E. Gillette, as one of our guests. Miss Mary Klimcow, and Mrs. Anna Paruta will add the musical touch to our program by singing several well-known Ukrainian folk songs.

The members of St. Ann's Society invite all the Ukrainian people and Ukrainian organizations of Rochester to attend and help them celebrate



Anna Chopek

their 25th Anniversary. The price of the tickets is \$2.50 per person — this includes dinner and dancing. Mary Sypian, Chair-Lady The Anniversary Committee

UNA Insurance Policy — Grand Prize at Children Talent Show

BROOKLYN, N.Y. (Special). — On January 14, 1962, a Christmas party was given by the "Young Ukraine" club of Brooklyn at the Ukrainian National Home, which was attended by 20 children and their parents. Master of ceremonies was Walter Klawnsnik, vice-president of UNA Branch No. 325.

At the party the children participated in a "Talent Show" program, during which they sang, danced, recited poems, told jokes and played musical

instruments. Prizes were awarded to every child. The grand prize, a \$1,000 20-payment life insurance policy paid up for one year to best performers was won by two young ladies — Miss Joyce Chupa, age 3, and Miss Cathy Ann Bochenko, age 5.

The grand prize was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer. The first grand prize of \$500 was won two years ago by Miss Gail Bezko. She assisted Mr. Klawnsnik in arranging this year's show.



Children of members of "Young Ukraine" of Brooklyn at the Christmas Party at the Ukrainian National Home in Brooklyn, N.Y. At left is Walter Klawnsnik, master of ceremonies



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**Editorial**

**JANUARY 22**

(January 22, 1918 — January 22, 1962)

January 22, 1918, is the most important date in the recent history of the Ukrainian people. On that day the Ukrainian Central Rada issued its Fourth Universal, by which it proclaimed the full and unqualified independence of Ukraine. This was the culmination, the acme of the untiring aspirations of the Ukrainian nation, and the logical development of the Ukrainian national revolution, which began in March, 1917. The same Universal stated that the Ukrainian National Republic was "an independent and sovereign power of the Ukrainian people, subject to no other authority." A year later, also on January 22, 1919, there followed the Act of Union, whereby Western Ukraine, which proclaimed its independence on November 1, 1918, united with the Ukrainian National Republic into one sovereign and independent state of the Ukrainian people.

In commemorating these most glorious and significant dates in Ukrainian history, namely, the 44th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and the 43rd anniversary of the union of all Ukrainian lands, we should know and tell the true story to our American friends as well as to our officials in Washington, that these acts came about as the natural development of the Ukrainian people towards freedom and independence.

It is worthwhile to recall that the Russian Bolsheviks, who came to power in November, 1917, had themselves proclaimed a "Declaration of the Rights of the Nations of Russia," whereby they recognized the right of self-determination and independence of the former colonies of Czarist Russia. Moreover, even before the proclamation of the Ukrainian independence, the Council of People's Commissars on December 4, 1917, sent a note in which Lenin stated as follows:

"Therefore, the Council of People's Commissars recognize the Ukrainian National Republic and its right to full separation from Russia, and that it may enter into negotiations with the Russian Republic in the matter of federal or other relations. Everything that relates to national rights and the national independence of the Ukrainian people the Council of People's Commissars recognize without limitations and unconditionally."

It was to this act of the Soviet government that Mr. Adlai Stevenson, our representative at the U.N., made a reference, when in his letter on November 25, 1961, to the United Nations General Assembly President he stated:

"An independent Ukrainian Republic was recognized by the Bolsheviks in 1917, but in 1917 they established a rival Republic in Kharkiv. In July, 1923, with the help of the Red Army, a Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was established and incorporated into the U.S.S.R."

It is significant to note that the Soviet Russian masters of Ukraine are doing everything to obliterate the dates of January 22, 1918 and 1919 from the memory of the Ukrainian people. Every year the communist press rages with fury against the observances of the anniversary of Ukraine's independence in the U.S. Congress, and singles out any U.S. Senator or Congressman who speaks on behalf of enslaved Ukraine in Congress on that particular date.

In October, 1961, Nicholas Pidhorny, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, took to task Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada for his charge that Ukraine is a colony of Communist Russia and that the Ukrainian people are denied freedom and self-determination. Pidhorny said:

"We are not planning to argue with Mr. Diefenbaker regarding the freedom and independence of the Ukrainian people, as well as other peoples of the U.S.S.R. This question was solved a long time ago."

But, both Khrushchev and his lackey in Ukraine, Pidhorny, know well that this question was not solved. They know that despite the constant drumming by Moscow that Ukraine is "free and independent" the Ukrainian people know the true score and know that they are enslaved by Communist Russia.

During the entire Soviet Russian rule in Ukraine Moscow has tried every way to destroy the spirit of the Ukrainian people: by forced collectivization, mass deportations, executions and all other methods of inhuman and cruel genocide, but all these efforts failed dismally. On October 18, 1961, Khrushchev, speaking at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow, said: "It is essential that we stress the education of the masses in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism. Even the slightest vestiges of nationalism should be eradicated with uncompromising Bolshevik determination."

For forty-some-odd years Khrushchev and Co. have been trying very hard to eradicate Ukrainian nationalism and to make the Ukrainian people the slaves of the master-race conscious Russian Communists, but to no avail.

Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the 44th anniversary of Ukraine's independence should be observed with solemnity and dignity by Ukrainians throughout the free world. In one way or another the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain will know that their brothers and sisters in the free world are observing the independence anniversary which they themselves cannot do. And the free world must take notice of these observances, and must draw the proper conclusions: Khrushchev is championing the cause of the colonial peoples of Africa and Asia, but he himself is most despotic tyrant and jailer of the millions of the captive peoples.

We in free America must and should solemnly observe the anniversary of Ukraine's independence, and by doing so remind the enslaved Ukrainian people that they are not forgotten and that the day of their liberation will surely come one day.

**THE TRIDENT QUARTERLY FEATURES KIEVAN PERIOD OF UKRAINIAN HISTORY**

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Fall editor of the magazine, *The Trident*, articles are those by Andrew Gregorovich ("The Genius of Nikolai Gogol"), William Pa-luk ("Why Do We Sing in Choirs?"), and "Modern Ukrainian Art and Bohdan Muchin," as well as Editorial Comments, Book Reviews, Sports and Humour.

**THE CONTROL OF CONGRESS**

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

One of the most difficult tasks of the President of the United States is to make sure that Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, write into law the Presidential legislative program. It is perhaps a little easier when both Houses of Congress are of the same political party as the President but even this does not guarantee that he will receive all or even a large part of the legislation that he seeks. It depends very largely upon his personal relations to the Congressional leaders and to his own sense of timing and his skill in coordinating the various interests represented in Congress and in the nation. It has often been said that progressive legislation can be blocked by a combination of Southern Democrats and Republican conservatives and there is much truth in this statement, although like many platitudes it hides in large degree the real causes of the situation.

**Functioning of Congress**

The House of Representatives and the Senate operate on quite different rules, which have been proved by experience over a century and a half to facilitate most of the time the conduct of business, for unlike many of the Parliaments of Europe (except the British), there is no tradition of unruly conduct or of the refusal of one party to cast its votes on a disputed and stormy subject and either to abstain completely or to walk out and try to prevent the formation of a quorum.

In this, Congressional seniority and Congressional courtesy play an important role, sometimes too important for the satisfaction of the wishes of the President, the advocates of some particular measure or in rare cases, the general good of the country. In the House the Speaker does have more power to close off debate and to force a vote on some particular measure but in the Senate where debate is theoretically unlimited, the special provisions for ending it are very rarely employed and then only with great reluctance, for no Senator knows when he will be the victim of an attempt to "limit" debate and he hesitates except in cases of necessity to take any action that will upset the accepted tradition.

The situation is further complicated by the rule of seniority which almost automatically tends to limit the number of Senators and Representatives who can rise to positions of authority in the hierarchy of both Houses. This is because the pressure of business is so great that much of the work in hammering out the wording of the laws has to be left to appropriate committees of the respective Houses and these committees are almost inevitably under the control of their oldest members in point of service. These members are almost likewise inevitably from some of those states where there is in effect a one-party administration. This was less noticeable before the amendment providing for the direct election of Senators by the people, for it often happened that if a Senator had achieved prominence, the political leaders of the state of both parties would find ways and means of keeping him in office. Thus Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was in the Senate for nearly 32 years and when he died he was succeeded as

Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee by William E. Borah of Idaho who held his seat for an even longer period and only lost his chairmanship when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt came into power and the Democrats organized the Senate. Senator Grephe of Rhode Island was in the Senate an equally long period and the late Speaker Rayburn had an almost incredible length of service in the House of Representatives. Yet it is among the Southern Senators and Representatives that we find an almost unbroken list of senior members of Congress and these men have learned every trick of the political trade to maintain themselves and their policies in power.

When we compare these records with those of the Senators from New York and similar states who have rarely served more than two or at most three terms, we can see that, however prominent they may have been on their election and, however, able they may have been, they are in a sense novices compared to men who have been really professionals not only as members of Congress but also as politicians in the broadest sense of the word.

The problems connected with this have long been recognized but up to the present no one has come forward with a solution that will facilitate the rapid conduct of business and at the same time assure some continuity in the conduct of affairs, for it is obvious with the thousands of bills introduced each session and the need of handling them in some sort of consistent order that some body of men, some committee, must have the power to prescribe in what order measures will be taken up. Furthermore when we remember that the minority party has likewise its senior members in the minority positions on the committees, the way is open for almost unlimited relaying of any measure that is not sponsored or approved by the senior members, and experience has shown again and again that any tampering with the composition of the committees puts in power new members who are as determined as the old to maintain their supposed prerogatives.

Most of the measures that get into difficulty over the years are those connected with the stormy question of civil rights in the South and far-reaching measures of reform which have many vociferous advocates even though it is doubtful whether those advocates really control a majority of their fellow members or a majority of the population as a whole. Sooner or later the most necessary measures for the good of the country and the efficient administration of the government to get passed in a more or less satisfactory form, for we rarely find that Congress declines to vote the necessary appropriation bills, even though they are debated until the very end of the session. There is rarely any need for those financial subterfuges that have brought the parliamentary systems in many countries into low esteem and have marked them as a failure.

Interplay of Political Forces — It is then the task of the President, whoever he is, to secure the cooperation as far as he can, of the influential members and he can do it in

**СВОБОДА SVOBODA**  
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**in Review**

**FOR MOSCOW THIS IS NOT ENOUGH**

At the conference of agricultural workers which was held in Kiev on December 21 and 22, Nikita Khrushchev displayed his usual tantrums.

According to the report of Nicholas Pidhorny, Russian gauleiter in Ukraine, Ukraine had surpassed its annual quota of food articles. But these "successes" failed to satisfy Khrushchev, who expressed his dissatisfaction with the average yield of the harvest in Ukraine, and demanded more production, especially the production of meat. Khrushchev also attacked Ukrainian farmers who failed to fulfill their quotas of milk, which precipitated a shortage of milk products in Ukraine.

Khrushchev publicly attacked P. Vlasivuk, president of the Agricultural Academy of Ukraine, who blame the party for misleading the agricultural specialists. Khrushchev assailed Vlasivuk and derided him and his academic background.

Those who know Khrushchev, who likes to act as an "infallible authority on everything," say that his assault against the Ukrainian academician only strengthens their convictions that Khrushchev is a perfidious demagogue, always acting to impress his audience.

many ways, not only through the prestige of his own office and his power of appointment, political methods in the crassest form, but through his securing the cooperation of many of the minority party for his program. Speaker Rayburn was able, even more than the Republican minority, to salvage large parts of President Eisenhower's program. Senator Vandenberg, a Republican of Michigan, was able and willing to do much for the success of President Truman's policies, even when they were opposed by many of the Democrats, and this constant interplay of forces has given American political life many of its distinctive features, for it has been only in moments of high political feeling as in the fight over the League of Nations when there has been a fairly solid division along party lines and then there was far more support for Henry Cabot Lodge among the Democrats than it was fashionable to assume.

Thus the control of Congress and the leading of it to adopt much of President Kennedy's legislative program will take a very different form from that which it is given abroad, where no one or very few realize the extent to which local and regional interests can be merged with the national by a successful political leader. There are always measures that he can put forward to win concessions on others and it remains to be seen how successful President Kennedy will be in this complicated field of give and take. If he succeeds, we may expect that a large part of his program will ultimately be adopted, if not in its direct form, at least by indirect means, to achieve the desired results.

**THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL**

In his Christmas message Pope John XXIII announced that the Second Catholic Ecumenical Council will be held sometime in 1962, which will have close connection to the First Council held in 1870. This announcement was made in the bull, *Humanae Salutis Reparator* ("Redeemer of Human Salvation"), which was read in the basilicas of Rome and which called for the rallying of people against militant atheism. Pope John XXIII, while issuing the bull, spoke to a world "confused and anxious under the continuous threat of new and frightful conflicts." Undoubtedly, under the term of "militant atheism" the Pope had in mind aggressive and imperialistic communism.

The Catholic Council will also prepare the ground work for the forthcoming Ecumenical Council, the purpose of which will be unity of all Christian churches in the future.

In Catholic countries the world over about the announcement about the Catholic Ecumenical Council evoked great hopes and expectations, as it is thought that such a council will enhance the cause of universal freedom.

**UKRAINE IN THE YEAR 1961**

The colonial status of Ukraine can best be demonstrated by what may be called a record of its accomplishments in 1961. Although Ukraine is a charter member of the United Nations, its delegates failed to pursue any independent action in the U.N., and all their speeches were only feeble replicas of their Muscovite masters. There were few visits of heads of states in Ukraine, except a few detours by some from Moscow.

In internal affairs, Ukraine also failed to demonstrate any individual activity. All decisions and policies were made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which is simply a branch of the Russian Communist Party, and Moscow, not Kiev, made all political decisions for the Ukrainian people. Even the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which was held in Kiev before the 22nd Congress of the All-Union Communist Party, was but a parody, where all decisions were dictated by Moscow.

As far as the masses of the Ukrainian people were concerned they continued to suffer from the colonial rule of Communist Russia. As in previous years, they felt the acute lack of foodstuffs, clothing, and above all, freedom, which is denied to them. But despite constant Russification and persecution, they continue to resist the detestable alien rule of Moscow and fight by whatever means they had at their disposal for a better life.

**THEY DON'T KNOW HISTORY IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT**

In our editorial, "Zigzags of State Department Policies," which appeared on December 14, 1961, attention was called

**HAVE YOU ENOUGH INSURANCE?**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Recently we received literature from an insurance company in Texas wherein protection in the amount of \$10,000 was discussed. Not too long ago this would have been considered unusual. Insurance companies and their agents, up to a few years ago, were content to introduce prospects to policies of one or two thousand dollars; larger amounts if insurance were exceptional. Today, policies of \$5,000, \$10,000, and even more, are taken for granted. The Ukrainian National Association recognized the trend toward larger amounts of insurance and consequently increased its limitations to the point where a child may be insured for as much as \$5,000

and an adult for as much as \$50,000. Why this high amount of life insurance? Well, people are realizing the importance of adequate protection. A man, for example, may insure his house and car to the full limit and pay hundreds of dollars annually for the coverage; but he minimizes the value of his own life and buys only enough insurance to cover funeral expenses. Many men, with families, are in this category. Now, people are giving life insurance more thought. A widow may have a house and car, but she is in trouble because it takes money to keep a house and car; if she has minor children she is in more trouble. Of course, she could sell the house and car, but this leads to new headaches as apartments are not easy to come by and rents are in three figures and, eventually, the money will run out and she will have to get a job. Thinking things out, a man would buy as much insurance as he can afford — life insurance, that is, as it is the least expensive. The idea is to have enough insurance so that, in the event the man of the house should die, the wife and kids could remain independent for some time to come.

But what is "enough insurance"? The way we see it there is no such thing. We said before a man should have as much insurance as he can afford. It therefore depends on the man. One man may figure out and find that he can afford to pay a \$50,000 policy, but another man, with more income than the first, may decide that he cannot pay for anything larger than a \$10,000 policy. So whose family will be better off should both of these men die? See what we mean by "there's no such thing as enough insurance." Let's face it — it boils down to: The more insurance the better.

Too many men wait much too long before going shopping for a really big insurance policy. A man would pay considerably less for insurance at age 25 than at 50. True, if a man ignores insurance and waits until he is 50 he would save himself the expense of paying premium for 25 or more years; but he will not have the low premium rate nor the paid-up insurance value — he will start from scratch at age 50 and pay higher rate. But wait! Is he insurable at age 50? He was perfectly healthy 25 years ago, but is that true today? No ulcers? No high blood pressure? How's his heart? His weight? What does his X-ray look like? It is just possible that a man at 50 may not be a good risk, or his health may be such that he may be allowed insurance but at a higher rate than he anticipated. Healthy men pay standard rates; men whose health is impaired pay substandard rates and these rates could be more than double the standard rates!

We hope we have given you something to think about. The most precious thing you have is your life and loved ones. Protect them through life insurance — they will have the benefit of your thoughtfulness long after you are gone. And keep the UNA in mind where insurance is concerned. Remember, the UNA will insure you for up to \$50,000, plus double indemnity if desired. Write for information to the Ukrainian National Association, P.O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N.J. Please mention our column.

age of the great mind of the author who emigrated to Canada in 1906 where he tried his hand at all possible work, becoming a teacher after 1912. Thus in this new social position, teaching in various Ukrainian districts of northern Alberta, Kiriak showed his gratitude and intense love of Canada and its democratic institutions. The translation presents a skillful and smooth text rendering which makes this fine novel a good contribution to Canadian literature. It is an epic with Canadian flavor restricted to Canadian characters, situations and problems. The book definitely needs a good preface and a more extensive and better explained glossary.

**BOOK REVIEW**

**GENUINE SONS OF THE CANADIAN SOIL**

**SONS OF THE SOIL:** By Illia Kiriak, Toronto, the Ryerson Press, 1959, pp. 302.

This novel, a major work by an outstanding Ukrainian Canadian writer, Illia Kiriak, is a literary event of the first magnitude. It was published first in Ukrainian, and subsequently appeared in an English translation in an abridged work of 302 pages (one volume) from the original of 1,100 pages (three volumes). The translation was made by Michael Luchkovich of Edmonton, a former member of the House of Commons in Ottawa, at the request of the author himself. Later it was abridged by the translator in cooperation with Dr. M. H. Scargill,

Professor of English literature at the University of Alberta, and Mrs. Laura Goodman Salverson, author of the prize-winning novel, *The Viking Heart*.

*Sons of the Soil* evoke the life experience of the Ukrainian settlers on the free Canadian soil through many characters whose destinies are deeply interwoven. These settlers dandered the rigors, the dangers and the uncertainties of this new land and finally emerged victorious having transformed the wilderness in which they started to live into the fertile and prosperous land we see about us and enjoy today. They maintained their equanimity and sense of proportion; they did not think of themselves but of their children for whom

they were building homes in the new land. Thus their good and noble deeds became the creative material for the author who revived these deeds to be treasured forevermore in the memories of succeeding Canadian generations.

The central figure of the novel is Hryhory Workun — one of the strongest and noblest pioneers, whose protective strength and deep wisdom upheld this new immigrant community through many hard and troublesome years. He and his circle lived a useful and honorable life, though hampered by illiteracy and the barrier of language and customs. Infinitely impatient this group sympathized with the change and watched with awe the improvement in their standard of living. They risked their lives and finally succeeded triumphantly. In this long struggle they remained themselves, retaining

for the coming generations and for Canada their best national and religious traditions. Canada became their motherland as it was stressed by the same Hryhory Workun. Thus... he could never forget the moment when, returning home from work, he had noticed by the roadside a large poplar cross and the newly dug grave of Semen Wakar and he had halted, doffed his cap, crossed himself and addressed Solowy and Wakar... "Well, friends, Canada now for a certainty is becoming our eternal motherland."

No descriptive words can do justice to the riches of this novel. It portrays not only a vast panorama of the Canadian Great Plains undergoing the slow change, but it also depicts with deep concern the fundamental values of human existence and therefore it is an outstanding contribution to

the sociology of Western Canadian settlement.

Written with the power of genius, this novel is strengthened again and again by images of originality and beauty. It springs directly from the people and depicts the Canadian way of life. The author himself a pioneer tried and succeeded in producing his work as a reflection of the time and the deeds of the Ukrainian immigrant who unquestionably has done more than his share in building up Canada. Furthermore his *Sons of the Soil* became an eloquent expression of ethnical-cultural contribution that is gradually being integrated into the Canadian mosaic.

It deserves to be read as one of fine masterpieces of a way of life that already has passed into the realm of folksong and folk story. The novel grows out of the anguish, love and cour-



### U.N.A. THANKSGIVING

By J. PADOCH

UNA Supreme Secretary are termed the "100-member men," because all of them obtained more than 100 members each. They are Ivan Skoczylas of Philadelphia; Nicholas B. Nichols of Chicago; Jefim Omelchenko of Grimsby, Ont.; Michael Turko of Ford City; Bohdan Zorych and Semen Lewytsky of Toronto, Ont.; and Ivan Odezynsky of Philadelphia. These seven organizers obtained 990 new members last year for the UNA.

Besides these seven, last year we had 31 organizers who obtained from 25 to 49 members, 13 from 50 to 74 members and 3 who obtained from 75 to 82 members. The last three are Supreme Vice-President S. Kuropas of Chicago, P. Holowachuk of Passaic and M. Semkiw of Chicago.

Added to high honors which befell Branch organizer Michael Turko, was the additional pleasant monetary prize of \$250.00, awarded to the most successful Branch organizer, that is, one who obtained members in his city only for his own Branch.

Among the women, the most successful was Secretary Anne Remick of Boston, who obtained 53 members, with two of her "assistants"—Kvitka Steciuk of Jersey City (44 members) and Helen Olek of Chicago (37 members).

Past Success Guarantees New Success

The great success of 1961 was all the more so because it came on the eve of the UNA's 25th Convention, which will be held in New York in May of this year. The increased energy of the organization and of its leading members is not a thing of the past, it is still with us. We all doubt that the 56 Champions of 1961 will just fold their hands and take a rest. With justification we can hope that they will continue working this year, and will make this year with its Convention campaign, one of complete success.

The new four and one-half month campaign has set itself a goal of 2,000 new members and has as its slogan: 25 members for the 25th Convention. We can hope that all 500 Branches of the UNA and all organizers will understand this slogan and will heed it, and that they will all come to the Convention in May with the feeling of a well-fulfilled obligation, with 25 applications for new members in their pockets. These are our New Year's wishes and hopes. Let us not doubt that they will come true, just as last year's plans came true.

56 Champions — Symbol of the Vitality of the UNA

Just as joyful a fact as 5,000 new members is the number 56, that is, the number of our Champions of the membership campaign last year: Over 50 hardworking, intelligent, experts in the life insurance business, who for a whole year worked day and night for Batko Soyuz, who, to the point, worked not so much for the monetary reward, as from a sense of civic obligation, and this is such a great asset to the UNA and to the Ukrainian organized life in America, that it equals the enormous sum of 5,000 new members of the UNA. After all, it has to be said that these 56 champions obtained almost 3,000 new members, meaning that they accounted for 60 per cent of last year's success.

The names and photos of these most deserving Soyuz workers are printed elsewhere in this paper. Therefore they need not be named here. Nevertheless, mention must be made of the "Big Seven," those who

### UNA Children Christmas Party In Leamington, Ont.

On December 17, Branch 504, UNA, held a Santa Claus Concert and Party in the Ukrainian National Federation Hall with over 40 children and some 25 to 30 adults present. The children participated with recitations, singing and some playing musical instruments. This was followed by the Branch Secretary Eugene Barna leading everyone in singing some Christmas carols. As they sang "Jingle Bells" Santa arrived and passed out packages of fruit, nuts and candies as well as gifts.

Mrs. C. Hrynevich, President of the Branch, welcomed everyone to the concert and acted as master of ceremonies for the event. Mr. Eugene Barna then thanked everyone for coming and wished everyone a Happy Holiday. He reminded everyone to remember the UNA when families were interested in insurance protection and to call on the Secretary for any question they might have.

Eugene Barna  
Secretary of Branch 504  
Leamington, Ont.  
Canada

### M. Stachiw's Sixth Volume Appears in Print

SCRANTON, Pa.—The sixth volume of *The History of Western Ukraine* by Dr. Matthew Stachiw, well-known Ukrainian publicist and historian and editor of *Narodna Volya*, organ of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, has just been published. The first two volumes, *Western Ukraine and the Policies of Poland, Russia and the West (1772-1918)*, appeared in 1958, while the remaining four volumes entitled, *Western Ukraine*, deal with the rise of Western Ukraine to freedom, and cover the years 1918-1923.

Another volume in this series will be the history of the Ukrainian National Republic in Kiev, embracing the period of the Directorate (November, 1918 to November, 1920), which is ready for print.

### V. Stasiuk, UNA Activist, Dies

NEWARK, N.J.—On Friday, January 12, 1962, Volodymyr Stasiuk, a well-known Ukrainian businessman and UNA activist for many years, died after suffering head injuries during a fall from a gasoline tank at the gas station which he owned. He never regained consciousness and died two days after the fall. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Stasiuk came to the United States after World War I and since 1930 was a mem-

### VICTORS IN PRE-CONVENTION MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN Member-Founders of "UNA Champions Club"



### New Year Celebration At the Soyuzivka

The arrival of the Year 1962 was greeted, as that of its predecessors with much gaiety throughout the country. Night clubs and restaurants were filled to the brim. House parties brought relatives and friends together. New York's Times Square had its usual thousands upon thousands of milling merry-makers, filling the air with the din of their shouts, horn and rattles. The TV covered this and other such celebrations in its usually good fashion.

To be sure, there was no TV coverage of New Year's celebration by Ukrainian Americans and Canadians at the Soyuzivka, the famed Catskill mountain resort of the Ukrainian National Association. Had the TV viewers the opportunity of seeking that celebration, lasting a couple of days, they would have wished that they were there.

They would have witnessed a tremendous setting for the affair. Acres upon acres of the Soyuzivka on the slope of a mountain, wooded and bare, all covered with gleaming snow, firs laden with it, and a powerful and wide stream cascading down over its rocky bed, boulders and shoals. And within this setting they would have seen the pictureque reception, entertainment buildings and villas, the pool, tennis courts covered with heavy snow, and lastly, but not least, an area set aside especially for sleighing, tobogganing, and skiing, an area filled from morning till evening with devotees of winter sports.

One hundred and forty persons, plus a sprinkling of children, attended that Saturday, Sunday and Monday long New Year's celebration. Some of them came from as far as Ohio and Canada.

The main event, of course, was the New Year's Eve party. It started in the commodious dining room with a dinner served at 9 o'clock. First, manhattans were served, followed by shrimp elegantly served in a bowl of ice. Then came the clear and very delicious *borshch*. Following these preliminaries, came the main course, a formidably-sized and an inch-thick T-bone steak with baked potatoes. Dessert — excellent strawberry shortcake with whipped cream, ending with beverages. It was one of the best meals all those present had ever eaten, as many of them exclaimed.

Dancing of various types, American and Ukrainian, followed. The orchestra, "Tempo," composed of Ukrainian young fellows from Elizabeth, N.J., was as professional as any night club could boast of. Amusing entertainment was provided by Lubko (Lubomyr) Kalynych, guitarist and singer,

### Fedyshyn to Address Ukrainian Professional Association

By D. T. KUZYK

The illusion of international solidarity within the Communist world, which never seemed more stable nor more successful than prior to the 22nd Communist Party Congress in Moscow, has since faded out of sight.

With 5,000 delegates representing 83 nations congregated in the Grand Kremlin Hall, the Communist Party Congress convened on October 17 of the last year. In the succeeding sessions, the world was treated to some startling revelations. Perhaps, most important of these were the blatant denunciations of various party members for a variety of reasons. As a result, a dissension within the "Communist Alliance" was openly admitted on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

To analyze the Communist Party as it exists today; to discuss the power struggle within the Party's rank and file as reflected in the proceedings of the Party Congress; Oleh Fedyshyn, a scholar on Eastern European affairs, will address the Ukrainian Professional Association on Friday evening, January 26, at 8:00 P.M. in the Ukrainian Institute of America at 2 East 79th Street.

Mr. Fedyshyn, who is nearing completion of work for his Doctorate in Political Science at Columbia University, is presently a member of the Faculty of the Graduate School of St. John University. He is a graduate of the Russian Institute at Columbia University and was recently a speaker at the Rutgers University Forum.

Everyone interested in exploring with our speaker the fission within the supposed fusion of the "Communist World" is cordially invited to attend.

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### Sports Scene

### Ukrainian Nationals Register Cup Victory, USC Defeated in League Match

By OLEH ZWADIUK

NEW YORK, January 15.— that rates mention. One of USC's long-time regular goalies refused to play when summoned despite the fact that he is registered with the club and has never been released. The Club officials said that disciplinary action will be taken against the player involved.

In the 20th minute of the second half, Eugene Cazyovych evened the score with a nice shot, but five minutes later Hota was able to break through the tiering defense to put through the winning marker making the final 2-1.

Easily the best players on the field were Bradley and Jimmy Cairney in the defensive positions and Terry Mulvoy in the forward line.

Last Sunday's loss relegated the Ukrainian Club from the third to the fourth place in the league standings.

**OTHER DEVELOPMENTS**

The North German All-Star team will play six games during its German-American League sponsored tour of the United States next May, it was announced by August Steuer, chairman of the Foreign Tours Committee at the League's January Executive Board meeting. The North Germans originally wanted to play five games, but a phone conversation between Steuer and Dr. Herman Goessmann, president of the North German Association, resulted in an agreement to play a sixth contest.

After the opener on Sunday, May 6, at Randalls Island, the North Germans will play a weekly game either in Connecticut or some other city on the way to Chicago. The Chicago game will be played Sunday, May 13, followed by a mid-week night game in New Jersey, a game in Philadelphia on Sunday, May 20, and a farewell game at Eintracht Oval on Tuesday, May 22.

Three weeks later, on Tuesday, June 12, the colorful Eintracht Frankfurt team, European Cup finalist in 1960, will be seen at Eintracht Oval in their first American appearance since 1951. This will be a single game, winding up a world tour by the Frankfurt booters.

In view of the schedule difficulties caused by ice-covered fields, the League decided to play a full round of Major Division games on Washington's Birthday, Thursday, February 22.

The playoff game for the Eastern championship between the winners of the ASL and the GAL will take place in May. Very likely one of the playoffs, schedule permitting, will be staged at Randalls Island Sunday, May 13.

Ukrainians and Hoboken were the first GAL clubs to apply for permission to take part in the Seven-A-Side Indoor Tournament at the Essex Armory, January 20 and February 3. Elizabeth was given permission to stage its annual Indoor Tournament at the Elizabeth Armory February 17.

### USC PLAYERS HELD UP AT CANADIAN BORDER

Last Sunday the New York Ukrainians played a regular league match against Hota Sport Club and lost this one 2-1.

Ukrainians were forced to play without the top five players because the U.S. immigration authorities at the Canadian border refused to let them on the plane for the trip to the United States. It seems that some sort of a legal mixup occurred.

Despite this and the fact that USC had to take four players from the reserve team—which had just finished their own match—USC dominated play for 15 minutes in the first half and had many opportunities to score. The first tallie, however, was registered in favor of Hota at the 20th minute. Missing also was the Ukrainian goalie Robinson. Jaroslav Shmotolocha took his place and although he had a great high disadvantage put on a spectacular performance

### Autumn Issue of 'Ukrainian Quarterly' Appears in Print

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). The Autumn 1961 issue of *The Ukrainian Quarterly* (Vol. XVII, No. 3, 1961) has been printed and is now being mailed to subscribers. It contains several articles of vital importance and significance. These include "Khrushchev and the Opportunity for the West," an editorial; "Guerrilla Warfare in Ukraine" by Enrique Martinez Codo; "Progress in Captive Nations Ideology" by Lev E. Dobriansky; "Historicity of Pushkin's 'Poltava'" by John P. Pauls; "Moscow-Kiev-Odessa" by Leo Heiman, and "Khrushchev's New Communist Program" by Clarence A. Manning.

The Autumn issues contains also several book reviews, such as *The Saga of Ukraine* by Myron B. Kuropas; *Marxism, An Historical and Critical Study* by George Lichtem; *From Lenin to Khrushchev* by Hugh Seton-Watson; *National Organizations of the U.S.: Jews in the Communist World* by Randolph L. Brahm; *Conquest without War* by N. H. Mager and Jacques Katel; *Communism in Czechoslovakia* by Edward Taborsky; *The Red Phoenix: Russia Since World War II* by Harry Schwartz, and *House Without a Roof* by Maurice Hindus. There is also "Uranica in American and Foreign Periodicals" by L.E.D.

**TO OUR ADVERTISERS**

Would all Ukrainian firms, organizations and individual persons who had placed advertisements with the "SVOBODA" or "UKRAINIAN WEEKLY" kindly pay the amount due for them at their earliest convenience.

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