

"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

Address: The Ukrainian Weekly 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. HEnderson 4-0237 Direct New York City Line: BArcly 7-4125 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. HEnderson 5-8740

PIK LXIX Ч. 32 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1962 SECTION TWO No. 32 VOL. LXIX

UKRAINIANS IN FREE WORLD MARK SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF METROPOLITAN-MARTYR JOSEPH SLIPY

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE FREE WORLD

On the occasion of the

SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST REVEREND JOSEPH SLIPY Metropolitan of Halych and Archbishop of Lviv

† MAXIME HERMANIUK, CSSR, D.D. Archbishop of Winnipeg and Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada

† AMBROSE SENYSHYN, OSBM, D.D. Archbishop of Philadelphia and Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S.A.

† JOHN BUCHKO, D.D. Archbishop of Leucadia and Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainians of Western Europe

† NEIL SAVARYN, OSBM, D.D. Bishop of Edmonton, Canada

† ISIDORE BORETSKY, D.D. Bishop of Toronto, Canada

† ANDREW ROBORETSKY, D.D. Bishop of Saskatoon, Canada

† JOSEPH M. SCHMONDIUK, D.D. Bishop of Stamford, U.S.A.

† JAROSLAV GABRO, D.D. Bishop of Chicago, U.S.A.

† JOHN PRASHKO, D.D. Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in Australia

† PLATON KORNYLAK, D.D. Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in Germany

† VOLODYMYR MALANCHUK, CSSR, D.D. Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in France

† JOSEPH MARTYNETS, OSBM, D.D. Auxiliary for Ukrainian Catholics in Brazil

† ANDREW SAPELAK, SDB, D.D. Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Argentina

† AUGUSTINE HORNYAK, OSBM, D.D. Auxiliary for Ukrainian Catholics in England

TO THE VERY REVEREND AND REVEREND CLERGY, THE VENERABLE MEMBERS OF THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THE FAITHFUL, PEACE IN THE LORD AND EPISCOPAL BLESSINGS!

"I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep."—(John, 10:11)

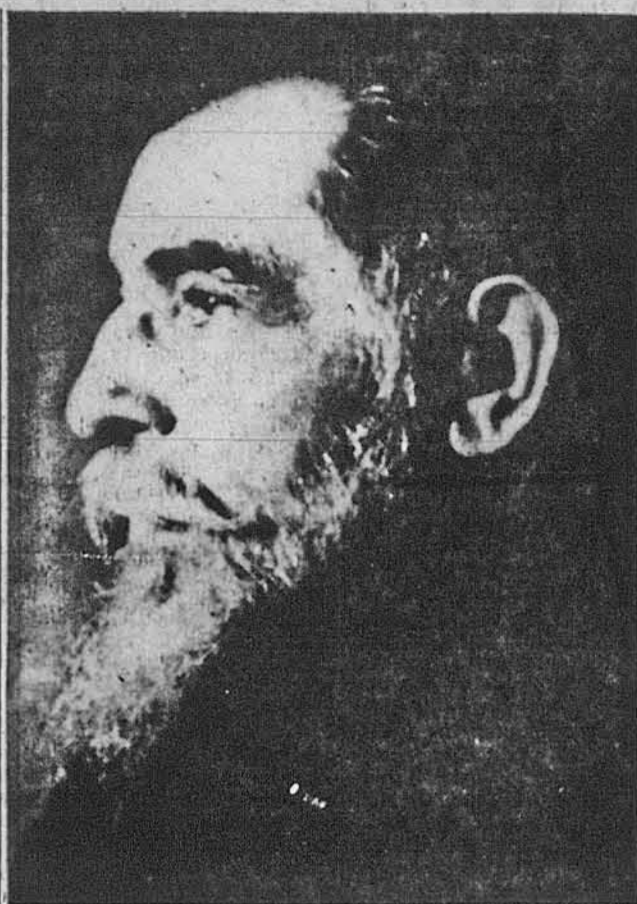
Very Reverend and Reverend Fathers, Religious, and Dear Brethren in Christ who reside in the Free World:

A very significant anniversary in the history of our Church is the occasion for this jointly issued pastoral letter to you, dearly beloved in Christ. On the seventieth day of February of this year, 1962, occurs the Seventieth Birthday of our Metropolitan and Head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine—the Most Reverend Joseph Slipy. The anniversary cannot be observed by him in his own Cathedral of Saint George in Lviv. It will not be noted in liberty, but rather in exile in a cold Siberian dungeon. Our hearts are pained when we dwell upon the great tragedy which our Ukrainian nation suffers with our Church in Europe and with its highest ecclesiastical, Metropolitan Joseph Slipy. The soul of every Ukrainian cannot help but be profoundly moved by the personal misfortune of Metropolitan Slipy as an individual deprived unjustly by a godless government of his ecclesiastical dignity, of personal freedom, of the rights fundamental to each human being, and as an individual who in no way has committed an act contrary to the discipline of the law. Metropolitan Joseph Slipy suffers simply because he has remained steadfast to his God, to his Church, and to its Supreme Pontiff, the Successor to Saint Peter, the Holy Father, Pope of Rome; and because of his immeasurable love for his People. This very loyalty to the Most High, to the Apostolic See, to Church and Country, and this sacrifice on his part become for us a sacred trust and a source of great pride, pride in the fact that our Church is headed by such a godly man who has not surrendered to the power of evil, but who has remained faithful with the help of divine grace to the holy ideals for which he dedicated himself in his youth, and for which he offers himself to Christ every day he lives. Verily can Metropolitan Slipy repeat the words of Saint Paul

in his epistle to the Galatians: "With Christ I am nailed to the cross. And I live, now not I; but Christ liveth in me. And that I live now in the flesh; I live in the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and delivered Himself for me" (Galatians 2:19-20).

METROPOLITAN JOSEPH SLIPY — PREPARATION FOR AND DEDICATION TO GOD, CHURCH AND PEOPLE

As early as in his youth, Joseph Slipy, the son of wealthy parents of the Podilya region (Western Ukraine), distinguished himself with his outstanding abilities, industry and piety. Though he had the opportunity to study any secular profession, after completing his gymnasium studies at Ternopil in 1911 with honors, the youth enrolled in theological courses at the Seminary in Lviv in order that he might serve the Lord. Perceiving the very desirable characteristics of spirit and intellect in the young student, Metropolitan Andrej Sheptytsky sent him for advanced studies to Innsbruck, from which in 1918 he received a doctorate in theology. In the same university, he wrote in German in 1923 a thesis on "The Teachings of the Byzantine Patriarch Photius on the Holy Trinity." Besides theological studies, the Reverend Slipy broadened his studies in philosophy, philology and art on the university level. From 1920 and on he matriculated at these universities: Gregorianum, Angelicum, Oriental Institute in Rome. After completing a dissertation in Latin about the Holy Trinity, he received from Gregorianum the degree of "magister aggregatus." During the course of his education he perfected his knowledge of the classical languages and learned German, French, Italian, Russian and English. All these subjects were attended to with diligence and proved to be a suitable preparation for his labors in



METROPOLITAN JOSEPH SLIPY

Bishop Schmondiuk Will Celebrate Mass for Metropolitan Slipy at St. George Church

WILL ATTEND SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SESSION DEDICATED TO MARTYRED METROPOLITAN

STAMFORD, Conn. (Special) — The Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Exarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, will be the principal celebrant at the Mass dedicated to the Most Reverend Joseph Slipy, Archbishop of Lviv and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine, at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church at 22 East 7th Street, New York City, on Sunday, February 18, 1962 at 4:00 P.M. The Mass will be offered for the health and speedy liberation of Metropolitan Slipy who is 70 years old today and who has been a prisoner of Khrushchev since 1945, and who is still languishing in a Soviet dungeon somewhere in the north of the USSR. On Saturday night, February 17, 1962 Bishop Schmondiuk will attend a special session of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, dedicated to the martyred Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan, who is also an outstanding scholar. The session will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, New York City, at 6:00 P.M.

Detroit Ukrainian Americans Appeal for Release of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy

DETROIT, Mich. — The Detroit Metropolitan Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America adopted a resolution at its meeting, demanding the release of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, held prisoner by Soviet authorities. The resolution reads as follows:

The Metropolitan Detroit Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, representing more than 100,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent in the Metropolitan Detroit area, do hereby declare that: Whereas: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a member of the United Nations, whose General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the 10th of December 1948, declaring that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; Whereas: the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unequivocally guarantees freedom of religion for all its citizens; Whereas: the 20th, 21st, and 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have declared that "Stalinist" and "anti-party" methods of coercion are to be denounced and abandoned;

Whereas: the Russian Orthodox Church has become a member of the World Council of Churches, which vehemently supports the toleration of all faiths; Whereas: the Metropolitan Dr. Joseph Slipy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church has served 17 years in prison and he, with many members of the clergy of various faiths, are still imprisoned; We do hereby request that: the Metropolitan Dr. Joseph Slipy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and all the prelates of the Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Moslem, and other faiths be released from prison and granted their freedom.

METROPOLITAN JOSEPH SLIPY — THEOLOGIAN, ORGANIZER AND AUTHOR

After this thorough preparation, the young scholar returned to his archdiocese where he was assigned in 1922 by Metropolitan Sheptytsky to be professor of dogmatics at the theological branch of the Seminary of Lviv. In the following (Continued on Page 4)

Shevchenko Memorial Committee Reports Progress in Its Project

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — On Monday, February 12, 1962 the executive committee of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America held its business meeting, at which a number of important problems were discussed. Among the matters which were reported, were the following: 1) The fund for the Shevchenko statue has reached a total of \$187,039.78, and the interest accrued from the money deposited in banks is as of today \$1,797.25, which makes a total of \$188,837.25; 2) There are 184 local Shevchenko Memorial Committees which are taking part in the general fund-raising campaign of the Committee. Their number increases every day, and the Committee appeals constantly to those Ukrainian communities which have not as yet set up such committees, to do so immediately; 3) The present fund-raising campaign embraces 34 states and a total of 382 localities; the overall sum collected has been contributed by 20 central Ukrainian American organizations and 450 local organizations, and by over 12,000 individual donors; 4) It was decided to request the following organizations: the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Association of Ukrainian Artists, the Association of Ukrainian Writers "Slovo," and the Association of Ukrainian Engineers to designate two members each to the Art Commission which will advise on all matters pertaining to the Shevchenko statue contest; chairman of the Art Commission is a member of the executive Committee; 5) It was decided that the Shevchenko Certificates (Hramota) to be given to those donating \$25.00 or more, will contain a portrait of Taras Shevchenko; 6) It was also decided that the Shevchenko Memorial Committee will publish a special Shevchenko Memorial Book, which will contain the history, background and operations of the Committee, as well as the names of all those who contributed to the fund for the erection of the Shevchenko statue in Washington, D.C. An extensive campaign will be launched in March, 1962 for the purpose of embracing the remaining Ukrainian American communities which have as yet not entered the fund-raising drive in order to attain its announced goal of \$400,000.00. The meeting was attended by Messrs. Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Ignatius Bilinskiy, Vasyly Mudry, Walter Dushnyck and Julian Revay.

Pearson Assails Russian Enslavement of Ukraine

Editor's Note: Following is an extract from Lester B. Pearson's speech in the House of Commons on January 22, 1962, Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Pearson, leader of the opposition Liberal Party, is Canada's former Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the Canadian delegation to the U.N.

"Let me say a few words about the speech from the throne itself. It is not a very ambitious document but I do not intend on this occasion to deal with all the references contained in it. My colleagues will deal with some of the proposals and some of the ideas, and I shall not attempt to cover the whole field today. As far as international affairs are concerned there is nothing in the speech from the throne, except a few platitudinous sentences, to describe the sombre and, indeed, the dangerous situation which we face in the world. No ideas are put forward concerning ways in which we might meet these dangers and solve these problems except in a general and unimpressive way. There is no recognition of the fact that the menace of communist imperialism and colonialism is as great as ever — perhaps, in some respects, greater than ever. I think we are particularly conscious of that menace today as I speak on the forty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the independent Republic of Ukraine, the short lived and tragic history of which we all know. That history surely brings home to us that while overseas colonialism and imperialism of the older type is on the way out and has almost disappeared, the kind of colonialism which imperialistic communist powers impose by moving across adjacent borders to destroy ancient civilizations and subjugate their populations is stronger and more menacing than ever. It is not likely there will be real peace in the world — creative and conservative peace — until that type of colonialism is removed, too. I have no doubt that when the time comes we shall have a full debate on international affairs at which time we shall be able to examine why, among other things, Canada's influence in these matters has declined rather than increased in the last four or five years."

Youngstown and Canton UCCA Branches to Spur National Fund Drive

CANTON, Ohio (Special). — On Saturday, February 10, 1962 the Canton Branch of the UCCA held a special meeting at the church hall to hear Walter Dushnyck, UCCA editor, who gave a detailed report on the present activities and objectives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Some 20 representatives of local Ukrainian American organizations who attended the meeting pledged themselves to fully support the UCCA in its activities and to begin the yearly campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund, the financial basis of the UCCA. After Mr. Dushnyck's report there were many pertinent questions to which the speaker provided answers. The Ukrainian community in Canton is now completing the drive for the Shevchenko Memorial Fund, and will immediately begin an intensified drive for the Ukrainian National Fund. Dr. Stephen Kurtyla, Canton UCCA Branch chairman, presided at the meeting. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. — The Youngstown Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is stepping up its annual campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund, according to Michael Yurchison, prominent local attorney, who is chairman of the Youngstown UCCA Branch, elected for the second consecutive year. On Sunday, February 11, 1962, members of the branch heard Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, who spoke on the present objectives and activities of the UCCA. In 1961 the Youngstown UCCA Branch was among the most active branches of the UCCA in the United States. Attorney Yurchison, American-born president of the Youngstown UCCA Branch, stated that the branch will fulfill its quota in 1962 as soon as the campaign for the Shevchenko Memorial Committee is over in Youngstown.

DR. DOBRIANSKY RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK OF FREE CHINA

HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR DRUMRIGHT



President Chiang Kai-shek of the Republic of China received Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, on his visit to Taipei, Taiwan, on January 31, 1962.

TAIPEI, Taiwan (Special). — 1962, in which Dr. Dobriansky dwelt on the parallels of tragedies between Captive Europe and Captive China, and where he was introduced to 1,500 listeners by Mayor Cheng; lecture given on January 29, 1962, to the Chinese Armed Forces Staff College in Taipei on the "Fiction of the Monolith Military Power of the U.S.S.R.," at which some 200 colonels and naval captains took part. On January 30, 1962, Dr. Dobriansky held a final press conference in Taipei, at which 18 reporters representing all major Free Chinese newspapers were present. He was asked to give his impressions of Free China, as well as to give his views on U.S. foreign policy regarding Red China and the incessant struggle of Free China to liberate mainland China from the communist yoke of Mao Tse-tung and his allies in Moscow. Dr. Dobriansky was also received by the Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League in Taipei on January 31, 1962, where Miss S. L. Chang presided. Dr. Dobriansky spoke on the role played by women in the anti-communist organizations in the United States, especially in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and others. One of the most interesting and exciting facets of Dr. Dobriansky's tour in Taiwan was his visit to the Island of Quemoy, only a few miles from mainland China, where he was shown all defensive fortifications by Chinese naval and army authorities. Dr. Dobriansky also visited the National Taiwan University, where he was received by the President of the University, Chien, and where he addressed a large student body.

On the same day Dr. Dobriansky was also received in a special audience by the Hon. Everett F. Drumright, U.S. Ambassador in Taipei. Ambassador Drumright showed a particular interest in the activities of Dr. Dobriansky and was most gracious in informing him about the essentials, from the U.S. viewpoint, of the greatest ally the United States has in the power of Free China. Other activities of Dr. Dobriansky during his two-week visit to Taiwan included the following:

Address to the people of the City of Taichung and reception by its Mayor Chaur on January 25, 1962; address in the City of Tainan on January 26, 1962, which address dealt with the reaction of Moscow and Peking to the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in the United States; address in the City of Keelung on January 27,

UNA Branch 230 in Youngstown Holds Monthly Meeting

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. — On February 11, 1962 the regular meeting of Branch 230 of the Ukrainian National Association was held at the UNA Home with some 50 members and guests attending. Among the guests at the meeting were the Hon. Mark E. McElroy, candidate for the governorship of the State of Ohio; attorney Michael Kosach, member of the UNA and candidate for judge in the Common Pleas Court of Mahoning County; and Walter Dushnyck, representative of the Congress Committee of America, who gave a detailed report on the present position of Ukraine and on the tasks and objectives of the UCCA. At the conclusion of the meeting three delegates and their alternates were elected to the 25th convention of the Ukrainian National Association to be held this May in New York City: Peter Lischak, Michael Martynishyn and attorney Michal Yurchison. Presiding officers at the meeting were M. Martynishyn and M. Yurchison, while Miss Melania Worozbyt acted as secretary.

UNA BRANCH TO SPONSOR "BANDURA WORKSHOP" PROJECT

Branch 42 of the Ukrainian National Association is calling a meeting for 3 P.M., Sunday, February 18, at the Ukrainian National Home, Hope Avenue, Passaic, N.J., so that plans can be made for the establishment of a "Bandura Workshop" for the young members. All interested persons in the area are asked to attend.



СВОБОДА SVOBODA

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1951

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Subscription Rate: \$3.50 Annually (\$2.50 for UNA members)

P. O. Box 346

Jersey City 3, N. J.

Editorial

NOTES ON UKRAINE IN LINCOLN'S TIME

By STEPHEN SHUMEYKO

In our observance on Monday, February 12, 1962, of the 153rd anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, one's mind becomes flooded with thoughts and memories about this great American and Emancipator.

Therein, however, lies not his chief glory and world fame. It lies chiefly in the fact that he, with the aid of those believing in his ideals, managed to reforge the binding chains holding close, but loosened for awhile, the American people of both the North and the South, and to reunite them at the end of that terrible fratricidal Civil War, into one and indivisible United States of America, based upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

What a striking contrast, indeed, between what one may call a family fight, that is between the North and the South, which was prevailing then and between the north and the south in Eastern Europe, between Muscovy and Ukraine, during Lincoln's time.

When Lincoln was born, Muscovy or Russia, as Peter I decreed it to be, was at the height of its imperialistic power. Ukraine was its vassal. The glory of the Ukrainian Kozak State of the 17th century, and of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, that is of Ukrainian national independence, were things of the past. Still the memories of the heroic past remained imbedded in the mind of the Ukrainians, serfs, peasants and intellectuals, even during those dark and trying years, and manifested itself in various ways in the struggle for independence and freedom of the Ukrainians against the Russians.

Lincoln and other Americans knew very little about what was going on in Czarist-dominated Ukraine. His ambassadors were of no help to him either. In 1861 our American ambassador in St. Petersburg was Cassius Clay. In 1862 he was replaced by Sumner Cameron. In 1863 Cassius Clay replaced his erstwhile successor. Neither of them knew hardly anything about what was going on in Russia proper and in Ukraine.

About the closest contact Lincoln had with the Russians was in 1863 when he entertained at the White House a group of Russian Navy officers, commanding a flotilla of ships which Czar Alexander I had sent over to these shores, in 1863, as a sort of veiled warning to the South on the secession issue. Russia was then, as ever since and before, strongly against any ideas of secession, especially that of Ukraine, the spectre of which always has loomed in the Russian mind.

If Lincoln had had the time to read history books about Eastern Europe, which time he did not have, he would have learned very little about the Ukrainian people as a national entity with their own distinct history, traditions and culture. The Russians' publicists have always presented Ukrainian history as a regional history subsidiary to their own. Polish historians, on the other hand, have treated Ukrainian history as simply particularist frontier developments in connection with their own state's evolution. Moreover, both the Russian and Polish historians and other writers have attempted to picture Ukrainian nationalism as an artificial movement promoted by ambitious Ukrainian intellectuals, supported by outside intriguing powers.

Today, in the light of the great events in modern Ukrainian history since Lincoln's time, and in the light of recent historiography, these Russian and Polish distortions of historical facts about Ukraine are ridiculous, to say the least.

When Lincoln was born in that backwoods cabin, three miles south of Hodgenville, Kentucky, the parents and grandparents of children born in Ukraine then had long lost their national liberties. The Ukrainian Kozak State was just a memory, but strong and vivid. Its last stronghold, the Zaporozhian Sich, had been destroyed by Catherine II in 1775, a year before the American Declaration of Independence. She and her successors looked on Ukraine as if it were just a province, a "Little Russia" of the "Great Russia," with all sparks of Ukrainian independence extinguished. Ukraine was for the while forced to become a land of serfs and peasants, the latter little better off than serfs, wretched and deprived of any sort of education, living under an absolute form of government, marked by a remorseless and undeviating repression by various agencies, brutal police, and an elaborate censorship. All of this, too, hand in hand with a relentless Russification of everything Ukrainian, in spirit and body.

The spark of freedom, however, had not been extinguished in the Ukrainian people. In their collective mind there still remained a connection, a very vital one, with the heroic past of the 17th and 18th centuries. The popular beliefs of the sturdy peasants, their songs and legends and much of their common way of life, continued to reflect the days that were not dead in the memories of the old men, which they passed on to their sons.

Ukrainian National Rebirth

The Napoleonic wars had also left their imprint upon the national consciousness of the Ukrainians who had served in the Russian armies, as officers or common soldiers. The contrasts between that which they had seen in the West and the serfdom and other existing conditions plaguing their life in Ukraine stirred them considerably. Many of them joined various secret societies. Among the civilians belonging to such a group, in the province of Poltava, was Ivan Kotlarevsky, author of Aeneid, a travesty on the original Greek, and written in Ukrainian, and also author of Natalka Poltavka, staged for the first time in Poltava in 1819, marking the beginning of the Ukrainian modern theatre. Both portrayed the conditions under which the freedom-loving Ukrainians were compelled to live under Russian misrule.

Prominent among such secret societies then was the "Society of Free Slavs." Founded in 1825, its membership consisted of Ukrainians, Russians and Poles. One of its members wrote in his memoirs that the purpose of this society was "the deliverance of all Slavic peoples from absolutist power and their union in one federative State. The frontiers of each Separate Slavic State were to be exactly fixed and the form of the government was to be a democratic parliamentary republic; affairs affecting the whole Union were to be dealt with by a Congress which alone could change, if necessary, the fundamental constitution of the Union. Each separate State was to have independence and full liberty to decide its internal affairs."

Czarist police probed this society, and found its "Catechism," which contained the following admonition: "Do not wish to possess a slave if you do not wish to be a slave yourself."

In time, these societies flourished in Ukraine, Russia and

GEORGE WASHINGTON

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It undoubtedly seems strange to many people that George Washington has always held a special place in the minds of the American people, for there was much about him in that popular mind that unfits him for that position and there are many who would place Abraham Lincoln above him. Washington seems to have lacked all those qualities which endear Lincoln to the present, for Lincoln typifies today the characteristics of the self-made man, that democrat who rose from obscurity and hardship to prominence, while Washington is presented almost as a cold statue and a mythical figure. Yet if the United States exists, it is probably due more to Washington than to any other individual.

The image of Washington is a curious one. We know him from the formal paintings of Gilbert Stuart, one of the best portrait painters of the day, even in England, and we know him also as the subject of a ridiculous myth inspired by the eccentric Episcopal preacher, Mason Weems, the one time rector of Pohick Church which Washington designed for his estate at Mount Vernon and for the neighboring estates. Weems was a true eccentric. He knew Washington but in addition to his stay at Pohick, he was also an unscrupulous book agent, and the author of a series of biographies as destitute of literary merit as they are of historical truth. Washington was scarcely dead, when Parson Weems began to work on him and Weems' book passed through at least forty editions before his death in 1825. He set himself to attach to the name of Washington all examples of goody-goody morality of which his fertile mind was capable and the result has been the hiding of the real Washington under such tales as the cutting down of the cherry tree, Weems' most famous invention.

Sense of Loyalty and Honor

He was the more successful, because undoubtedly the strongest feature of Washington's character was his unbending sense of loyalty and honor. The Continental Army, realizing this and his strength of character, gave him the toast, "The hoop to the barrel," and it was in that capacity that Washington held the American forces together, succeeded in securing the Constitution, in handling the position of the first President and of retiring in time to receive the tribute of Congress as "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

It is true that Washington's father belonged to the land-owning classes of Virginia but as was almost the custom of the day, he received very little education and so far as we know, he finished the formal studies at 14, when he was already a trained surveyor. By the time he was 19, he was the best surveyor and the most accomplished woodsman in the entire colony and it is not surprising that the Governor of Virginia selected him to carry a message to the French commander at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh), ordering the French not to intrude further into the Ohio valley which was

then claimed by Virginia. Thus, at an early age, George Washington had learned to be as much at home on the frontier and in the wilderness as he was in any of the great mansions of the Virginia aristocracy. At that time he had the rank of Major of the Virginia militia and later, despite an unsuccessful campaign, became its commander. He served on the staff of General Braddock, when that ill-fated British regular fell into an ambush on his way to seize Fort Duquesne and it was Washington who discovered the Virginia militia who rescued the defeated remnants of Braddock's force and brought them back to the settlements on the coast.

It was in the same way that he made his entrance into politics and as the tension between England and the colonies increased and the first Continental Congress was held, he was the only man to appear in uniform at the Congress and express the opinion that there was no use in presenting meaningless petitions to the King, when the colonies had to act in their own defense. He thus became known outside of Virginia, and he was the obvious person to be selected as the Commander-in-Chief of the new army that was raised after hostilities actually broke out.

During the long years of the Revolution he held the army together, even at times when it seemed as if it had really ceased to exist and he did it not only by administering strict discipline but by being scrupulously fair and honest with the men, even while he refused to lead any opposition to the politicians in the Continental Congress. The climax came after the surrender of Cornwallis, when the army lay neglected at Newburgh and the officers offered him the crown of the new country. He contemptuously declined it and shamed the men into doing their duty, but he was only too glad when peace came and he was free to return to his estate at Mount Vernon and resume the career of a rich planter and live a gracious and formal private life.

Yet when the Articles of Confederation had proved themselves incapable of holding the states together in peace times, it was Washington who was one of the inspirers of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He became its chairman and though he said little, he held the meeting in session until it produced a workable form of government and it was no surprise to any one, except him, that he was unanimously elected the first President under the new Constitution. As such he had to deal with the problems presented by the French Revolution and despite the clamorous pro-French sentiment in large parts of the country, he kept the United States neutral during his administration. More than that, when the woodsmen of Pennsylvania refused to pay excise taxes on the production of whiskey, it was Washington who, against the advice of his cabinet, insisted that the revolt be put down by force, for he well saw that once a government yielded its right to enforce the laws, it would not have another opportunity so favorable. He proved his judg-

ment to be right, for at the approach of the militia, the rebels submitted quietly, with practically no bloodshed. There were times in his administration when he was roundly condemned and he was only too glad to refuse to be reelected for the third time.

Yet undoubtedly there was more to it than a mere desire to return to Mount Vernon. He still had his prestige and enough strength to carry through a popular movement to reform any provisions that proved to be inadequate for handing over the succession. There can be little doubt, in the light of the passions that were revealed, that it was the presence of Washington which made possible the start of a tradition of orderly change of administration.

When he died, he received unprecedented honors not only at home but abroad. Both the English and the French, the two nations against which he had fought in his lifetime; paid him unprecedented honors. The secret of Washington's power was his character, his determination to maintain civil control and, at the time, a willingness to use force, if necessary, to maintain it. Those characteristics have not been

shared by any of the European leaders of later revolution, even La Fayette who should have appreciated the iron hand and the strict legalism of Washington, for he allowed the National Guard to yield to the Paris mob to avert bloodshed. The Provisional Government of Russia sought to do by indirect means the same thing and far too many of the government, set up in 1917 and 1918, distrusted their own military men instead of preparing in time for the emergency that they foresaw and dreaded. So they wasted precious months in talking instead of taking a firm stand in action.

It is in this capacity for inspiring confidence and action, that Washington was unique. In many senses, he was aristocratic but in others he believed firmly in the cause of the Revolution and of the position of the Presidency and he set himself to vindicate and dignify his ideas. An age of informality can hardly understand him, but today the United States is a monument to his faith and it is only as the country today maintains his principles of freedom through law, that it can hope to do its part in rolling back the wave of communism and in restoring freedom to the world.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

in Review

'UNINSPIRED DREARINESS' IN SOVIET UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

Some of the most startling, although not at all surprising revelations came to light during a two-day session of the Soviet Ukrainian Writers' Union held in Kiev during the early days of January, 1962. The chairman of the Union and the main speaker at the conference, Oles Honchar, reporting on the state of fine arts and literature in Soviet Ukraine, gave a bleak and dreary description of that particular field of cultural activity. Honchar, along with other outstanding poets and writers of Soviet Ukraine, criticized severely the present generation of literateurs for lack of creative vitality, for deviations from the official norms of "socialist realism" and for their primitivism and superficiality in the realm of cultural endeavors. Although the conference hailed the new program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, accepted by the 22nd Party Congress last October,—as one which shall provide the necessary stimulus to the fine arts and afford the writers new freedoms of expression, O. Honchar reminded the members of the obligatory adherence to the official dictates of the party in fine arts, that is, to the norms of "socialist realism." Needless to say, that it is that very party-line which is responsible for the insipid dreariness, primitivism, and superficiality in Soviet Ukrainian literature. Thus, O. Honchar's defense of the party-line in fine arts excludes the possibility of improvement and revitalization of literature in Soviet Ukraine. Furthermore, it proves that there is no real

freedom of expression amongst Ukrainian writers in the Soviet Union and that they are bound by the ideological shackles of "socialist realism" as regards their selection of form and content in the realm of literary pursuits.

LIMIT INFLUX OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

It is a well-known fact that the Soviet Union has been utilizing every opportunity to infiltrate the freedom-loving countries of the West for purposes of furthering the communist revolution by means of internal subversion and other undercover activities. In addition to maintaining wide-ranging spy rings and various communist front organizations in this and other countries of the West, the Soviets have made good use of the best known medium of infiltration, namely, propaganda. They have flooded the Western world with communist publications ranging from books to magazines and pamphlets, advocating the subversive objectives of the communist movement. Realizing the extreme dangers of such unlimited influx of communist propaganda material into this country, the U.S. federal government has maintained a policy of limiting the sending of those materials only to people who expressed their voluntary desire to receive them. However, in March of 1961, President Kennedy decided to abrogate this policy and issued an order to the U.S. Postal Department that all materials coming from behind the Iron Curtain should be freely distributed in this country as long as the postal fees and duties have been satisfactory paid for by the senders. Or course, the

shared by any of the European leaders of later revolution, even La Fayette who should have appreciated the iron hand and the strict legalism of Washington, for he allowed the National Guard to yield to the Paris mob to avert bloodshed. The Provisional Government of Russia sought to do by indirect means the same thing and far too many of the government, set up in 1917 and 1918, distrusted their own military men instead of preparing in time for the emergency that they foresaw and dreaded. So they wasted precious months in talking instead of taking a firm stand in action.

Prestige and Strength

It is in this capacity for inspiring confidence and action, that Washington was unique. In many senses, he was aristocratic but in others he believed firmly in the cause of the Revolution and of the position of the Presidency and he set himself to vindicate and dignify his ideas. An age of informality can hardly understand him, but today the United States is a monument to his faith and it is only as the country today maintains his principles of freedom through law, that it can hope to do its part in rolling back the wave of communism and in restoring freedom to the world.

Unfortunately, the Brotherhood lasted but a short while. The Russian government learned of its existence, arrested its members, tried and punished them very severely with imprisonment and exile. Kostomariv was banished to Saratov, Kulish to Tula, where both were allowed to continue their historic studies. Shevchenko was sent as a common soldier to the fortress of Orsk in the Orenberg Steppe; the Czar with his own hand added to this—"Under the strictest supervision with a prohibition of writing and sketching." In June, 1847, Shevchenko was already in the fortress.

About this time, Abraham Lincoln was making preparations, as the new Congressman from Illinois, for a journey to Washington to attend the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

The dissolution of the Brotherhood and the cruel punishment inflicted upon its members by the Russian authorities was not just a capricious act of the Czar. For in their society the Czar saw the handwriting on the wall, the intention of the Ukrainians to separate from the Russians and renew their national independent existence under their elected Hetman. His predecessors similarly feared Ukrainian separatism.

When, for example, during the Napoleonic wars, Czar Alexander I ordered (1813) the Russian Governor General of Ukraine to form several regiments of Ukrainian Kozaks, and promised that at the end of the war they would remain as a permanent Kozak army, the order was greeted joyfully by the Kozaks of the Poltava and Chernihiv provinces. In a short span of time, and without any aid from the Russians, they formed 15 mounted regiments, each 1,200 men strong. In 1816, however, the Russian government disbanded them, without even refunding their expenses for providing their own equipment of arms and uniforms during all the years which, as a Russian Minister himself admitted, "completely ruined the Ukrainian Kozaks."

(Continued on Page 4)

UNA COMPLETES 68th YEAR

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association will be exactly sixty-eight years old on George Washington's Birthday.

We all know the history of the UNA, for it appeared in these pages on previous occasions. Briefly, however, for the benefit of new readers, the UNA started in Shamokin, Pa., back in 1894. A group of Ukrainian immigrants got together and formed an organization for the purpose of is-

suing fraternal insurance to their own kind; this important event took place on February 22. With only a few hundred dollars in the treasury, the determined immigrants went to work to build up their new organization, both in membership and assets. The idea caught on; Ukrainians in Pennsylvania became members in large numbers; branches were formed in many towns and cities. People in other States took interest and formed more branches. Time marched on and with its passing the organization kept growing. Today, 68 years later, thanks to the efforts of our pioneering, foresighted, hardworking kin-folk, very few of whom are alive today, we have a fine institution consisting of over 81,000 members, about 500 branches in the United States and Canada, and about twenty-six million dollars in assets.

communist propaganda machine did not fail to take full advantage of this order and flooded the country with various books, publications, and letters. But a series of protests by American citizens combined with a national campaign to prevent the influx of communist propaganda material into the U.S.A. have exerted great pressure on the federal legislature which, in turn, has already added a correction to the presidential order limiting the flow of communist publications in this country.

SUSLOV ON "COEXISTENCE"

Mikhail A. Suslov, the leading Soviet ideologist and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, has told Soviet educators that there can be no real coexistence with Western ideology. Suslov made this and other points in a keynote speech at the conference of the heads of social science departments of Soviet universities. He stated that while war between the two systems could be avoided, an "ideological struggle is unavoidable." The main problem, M. Suslov added, is to keep the struggle from turning in an all-out armed conflict. Referring to the internal problems, M. Suslov said, that there is evidence, particularly among students, of "petty bourgeois loose morals and imitation of bad taste leaking in from the bourgeois countries." A large part of M. Suslov's speech was devoted to the combating of four alien ideologies — bourgeois anti-communism, rightist socialism, revisionism and dogmatism. But the major part of Suslov's speech was devoted to the elaboration of the problem involving the possibilities of peaceful coexistence between the two major political systems in the world. He refuted most emphatically any idea of a peaceful coexistence which up to date has been the avowed policy of Khrushchev vis-a-vis the Western democracy and the system of private capitalism. Time and again, M. Suslov stated unequivocally that "coexistence" in any form is unthinkable and contrary to the basic tenets of Marxo-Leninist ideology.

M. Suslov's speech must be taken to represent the current official view of the Communist Party, in as much as M. Suslov is the top ideologist of the Communist regime in Soviet Union. It would be advisable, therefore, for our policy makers, particularly those who advocate the soft policy of non-tempering with Communists, to read into these pronouncements of the chief Soviet ideologist so that we may avoid the eventual catastrophe of communist conquest and subjugation to the world.

Like the people of the United States, the friends and members of the Ukrainian National Association honor and respect February 22, the birthday of the first American President, George Washington. Ukrainian Americans have another reason for celebrating February 22, for it is also the birthday of the Ukrainian National Association, which has been serving the Ukrainian Community in America for 68 years.

When, for example, during the Napoleonic wars, Czar Alexander I ordered (1813) the Russian Governor General of Ukraine to form several regiments of Ukrainian Kozaks, and promised that at the end of the war they would remain as a permanent Kozak army, the order was greeted joyfully by the Kozaks of the Poltava and Chernihiv provinces. In a short span of time, and without any aid from the Russians, they formed 15 mounted regiments, each 1,200 men strong. In 1816, however, the Russian government disbanded them, without even refunding their expenses for providing their own equipment of arms and uniforms during all the years which, as a Russian Minister himself admitted, "completely ruined the Ukrainian Kozaks."

(Continued on Page 4)



## OUR ACTIVITIES IN ROCHESTER



The Hon. Henry B. Gillette, Mayor of Rochester, signing the Proclamation of Ukraine's Independence. Left to right: Osy Zakharkiv, S.U.M.A.; William B. Hussar, UNA Supreme Adviser; the Rev. Nicholas Cherniawsky, St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church; Myron Rusnak, Vice-President, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Rochester Branch; William Andrushin, President, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Rochester Branch; Mrs. Irene Ostapiuk, Branch No. 47 of "Soyuz Ukrainok"; the Rt. Rev. Nicholas Wolensky, St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Seated the Hon. Mayor Henry B. Gillette.

## MARUSIA POPOVICH LECTURES ON UKRAINE ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

By WILLIAM POPOWYCH

On January 14, 1962, Miss Marusia Popovich, of Cleveland, Ohio, brought tears and cheers to a large audience in Rochester, N.Y., which were assembled at the Ukrainian-American Club.

In 1961 Miss Popovich visited many Ukrainian cities in Ukraine, as a tourist. She was able to take many pictures of the cities as well as the people. In several instances she was able to take so-called "forbidden scenes" of the actual conditions.

Under the auspices of the Ukrainian Gold Cross of Rochester, Miss Popovich was engaged to come to Rochester and deliver her lecture and show the slides. She was well prepared with her lecture as well as the film strips: "Being American born," the audience marveled at

her fluent use of the Ukrainian language and the manner in which she spoke. Her description of each picture was clear, loud, and easily understood by the audience. In several instances the audience was seen to be wiping their eyes of tears and Miss Popovich doing the same. This, without doubt, was the truest description of conditions in Ukraine. Marusia, as she is often called, was born in the United States and, therefore, her knowledge of Ukraine was gained only through books and speech. Yet she was able to convey to her listeners, in a most illuminating manner, her observations about real conditions in Ukraine. All in all, to see her film strips and to hear her lecture was, indeed, a rare treat as well as a valuable educational experience.

## ZAPOROZKA SICH SOCIETY, BRANCH 537 OF ROCHESTER, INSTALLS OFFICERS

On January 14, 1962, the annual meeting and installation of officers were held at the Ukrainian-American Club. The retiring president, Mr. George Lyjak, opened the meeting and conducted it to the point of new business. At that time he called on the succeeding president, Mr. Julian Kuchner to assume his duties. In assuming the office of presidency, Mr. Kuchner promised to fulfill his duties to the best of his abilities and to further the expansion and growth of the Ukrainian National Association.

Following the order of business, the officers and members were then seated at several long tables in preparation for the installation ceremonies. The secretary of the branch asked the members to stand and say a silent prayer while the names of the deceased members were read. To date, the Society has had the misfortune of losing 69 members through death. This was followed by the presentation of 25-year membership clasps to 8 qualifying members; Theodore Baszto, Michael Baszto, John Balacki, Michael Kruk, Charles Waytowich, Wil-

lam Hryniv, Michael Klips, and William Popowich. The Zaporozka Sich Society is the largest UNA branch in Rochester totaling over 700 members. Our branch has been quite active in the recent campaign, being assessed a quota of 63 new members for the year. We were able to wind up the campaign with a total of 67 new members. Our branch was the only branch in Rochester to do this.

The Officers for 1962 are as follows: Julian Kuchner, president; Michael Baszto, vice-president; William Popowich, secretary; Stella Hoshowska, assistant secretary; Theodore Pesko, treasurer; William Hoshowski, assistant treasurer; Wasyl Pukish, William Hryniv, and John Boychuk, auditors; Michael Popowich, Theodore Bryslawski, and Antin Pinkowski, trustees; Ilian Kasyanichuk and William Hoshowski, Jr., Standard Bearers, and Kost Sanagurski, sergeant at arms.

Of the 16 officers seven are American-born, seven are of the older immigrants and two are considered newly arrivals.

## Volodymyr Romankiw, Choir Director, Dies at 75

Volodymyr Romankiw, choir director of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church at Chester, Pa., died after a short illness on January 27, at the Crozer Hospital in Chester. Besides his wife, the former Tekla Ganek, he is survived by his brother Hrynko Romankiw in Europe and two sisters, Katerina Ostapiw and Julia Romankiw, also in Europe.

Mr. Romankiw was born in Psary, Ukraine, on January 14, 1887, as the son of Mr. Mykola and Mrs. Hanka Romankiw. The Very Rev. Father Omelan Mycyk officiated at a Requiem Mass. He was assisted by the Rev. Volodymyr Melnyk of Wilmington, Delaware. The funeral services were held on January 29 at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Chester, Pa. Then the body was taken to Youngstown, Ohio, where services were held at SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The Very Rev. Omelan Mycyk of Chester, Pa., accompanied the body to Youngstown, Ohio; he also conducted the services. The Very Rev. William Olynyck very graciously assisted Father

Mycyk in the Funeral Mass in Youngstown. The Rev. John Zayatz, former assistant pastor and choir director of Chester, directed the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir which sang beautifully at the Holy Liturgy.

Mr. Romankiw began his career as choir director 55 years ago in Palmerton, Pa.; later he served in the same capacity in the following cities: St. Clair, Pa.; Hazleton, Pa.; Northampton, Pa.; McAdoo, Pa.; Easton, Pa.; Youngstown, Ohio; Millville, N.J.; Carnegie, Pa. During the 55 years of service as choir director, Mr. Romankiw can be credited with directing of many plays and operettas one of which was "The Ukrainian Wedding," his own arrangement.

Mr. Romankiw was a devoted servant of the Ukrainian Church and his people. His body was put to rest at the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. Romankiw is also survived by his niece, Mrs. Mildred Yarosh, of Youngstown, Ohio.

## PROCLAMATIONS

## RESOLUTION

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations  
In General Assembly  
January Session, A. D. 1962

Resolution commending the Committee for the Celebration of Ukrainian Day on January 22, 1962, and for their earnest efforts to make the world aware of the necessity for their independence.

Whereas, This year, like in previous years, Americans of Ukrainian descent are observing the 44th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of Ukraine on January 22nd, and

Whereas, The Universal Proclamation of the Government and Parliament of Ukraine was issued in the capital city of Kiev on January 22, 1918 and the new State was recognized as the legitimate Nation of the Ukrainian people by many foreign governments, including that of Soviet Russia. The latter, however, almost simultaneously with recognition, declared war and began hostilities against the new Ukrainian Republic, and

Whereas, Since 1920, Ukraine remained under the yoke of the Soviet Russian dictatorship without, however, surrendering in spirit or giving up hope of liberation and complete independence. During the whole period of enslavement, Ukrainian resistance has been going on without interruption up to today. As a result the Ukrainian people are subjected to constant persecutions by the misruling Russian regime in the Kremlin. As Khrushchev himself stated at the XXth Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. in 1956 the communist regime of Stalin planned a total physical extermination of the Ukrainian people which plan failed only because of impossibility to do that because there were too many Ukrainians, and

Whereas, It is almost a unanimous testimony of former American, English and other inmates of Soviet slave labor camps, as well as those of returned German and Japanese war prisoners that the Ukrainians constitute the largest number of inmates of slave and concentration camps. Also, the Ukrainians, along with other enslaved nations, are the organizers and leaders of anti-communist resistance movements and rebellions throughout the Soviet Union, the concentration camps included, and

Whereas, During this time both Ukrainian Churches, namely: the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Catholic Church were completely liquidated by Moscow. In their place Russians imposed upon Ukraine the Russian Orthodox Church which, since World War II, has had the full support of Moscow and serves as a tool of Russian religious and political aggression, and

Whereas, The struggle of the non-Russian peoples, among whom the Ukrainians are the most numerous and most determined, is vitally important to the entire free world and particularly to our own United States, now the unchallenged leader of the free world. The President, the Senate and the House of Representatives have expressed their concern and sympathy to all the captive nations by enacting the "Captive Nations Week Resolution," and

Whereas, The 44th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence is the most fitting and appropriate occasion to repeat and make known to the world once again that Ukraine and the other so-called Union Republics of the Soviet Union have been imprisoned in the Soviet Russian prison of nations for the longest time and that they deserve to be liberated in the interest of peace, justice and security of the whole peace-loving world, and primarily in the interest of the United States of America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Rhode Island General Assembly recognizes and takes note of the trials and tribulations of these courageous people and pays tribute to them at this time, after forty-four years of aggression and enslavement, expressing the hope that the day will come when the liberation from terror and persecution will be achieved; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to transmit to the Committee for the celebration of Ukrainian Day on January 22, 1962, a due certified copy of this resolution.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations  
Department of State  
Office of the Secretary of State

I, August P. La France, Secretary of State of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of resolution (H 1084) entitled Resolution Commending the Committee for the Celebration of Ukrainian Day on January 22, 1962, and for their earnest efforts to make the world aware of the necessity for their independence, taken from the records in this office and compared with the original resolution (H 1084) passed by the General Assembly at the January Session, A. D. 1962 and approved by Governor on the eleventh day of January, 1962, and now remaining on file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Rhode Island, this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1962.

August P. La France  
Secretary of State

## Maria Baluk, Ukrainian Soprano, Will Sing in Washington, D. C.



Soprano Maria Baluk (middle) with her accompanist, Mr. E. Fornaciero, and Mrs. D. Sydor during the visit in the offices of SVOBODA

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Maria Baluk, an outstanding soprano of the Argentina State Opera, has been invited by the Argentine Embassy in Washington to visit the United States and give a series of concerts in this country. M. Baluk, who was born in Argentina of Ukrainian immigrants, received her musical education in Buenos Aires and has already made a number of appearances on the Argentine radio and television. She has also given a series of concerts throughout Argentina under the auspices of the Argentine Ministry of

Culture and Education. Upon her arrival in the United States, Miss Baluk gave a concert at the Ukrainian National Home in Elizabeth, N.J. Her immediate plans include, in addition to her engagements in Washington, numerous concerts and appearances in various cities of the United States of America. Miss Baluk's vast repertory of arias and songs includes major compositions of Mozart, Schumann, Verdi, Puccini, Tchaikovsky and others, as well as musical works of outstanding Argentine composers.

## UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CEREMONIES

## HARTFORD OBSERVES UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY



Mayor William E. Glynz signs proclamation designating January 22, "Ukrainian Independence Day" in Hartford, the 44th anniversary of the event. Present while the document was being signed are (left to right) Russell Huk, supreme adviser of the Ukrainian National Association and vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Branch of Hartford; Michael Melnyk, also a vice-president of the UCCA, Branch of Hartford; and Stephen Boychuk, president of the UCCA, Branch of Hartford, who presented the mayor with a flag which was flown from the Municipal Building on the anniversary date.

Editor's Note: In view of the fact that we have received an overabundant number of reports about the Ukrainian Independence Day ceremonies in various cities of the United States and Canada, for which our weekly publication has only limited amount of space, we shall print them in condensed form and thus give due recognition to all of them.

Omaha, Neb. — Omahans of Ukrainian descent celebrated their 44th Ukrainian Independence Day at the local Knights of Columbus Hall. Among numerous speeches and events, the proclamation of Mayor Dvorak was read to the audience.

Perth Amboy, N.J. — Perth Amboy observed the 44th anniversary of the Ukrainian Independence with ceremonies at the City Hall Park, — flag raising at 8:30 A.M. led by Father Fedorowich and Michael Fedynshyn, chairman of the event, a large crowd witnessed the signing of the proclamation by Commissioner Oliver Kovacs, acting mayor of the city of Perth Amboy.

Amsterdam, N.Y. — Monday, January 22, 1962, has been proclaimed Ukrainian Independence Day in Amsterdam, N. Y., by Mayor J. Martusello in honor of the Ukrainian people's struggle for freedom and independence. The local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America arranged a special program for Sunday, February 11, 1962, in the auditorium of the newly-constructed Ukrainian Home, to celebrate the 44th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day.

Cohoes, N.Y. — The blue and gold flag of the former Ukrainian Republic flew over the Cohoes City Hall for a week-long period beginning Monday, January 22, 1962, and at the same time Mayor Andrew H. Santspre designated Mon-

day as "Ukrainian Day" in Cohoes by signing a proclamation to that effect. The Ukrainians of Cohoes marked the occasion by holding a concert on Sunday, January 28, 1962.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Ukrainians in Minneapolis celebrated the 44th anniversary of the Ukrainian Independence by holding an observance on Sunday, January 28, 1962. A proclamation marking the occasion was issued by Governor Elmer L. Anderson and a resolution to that effect was adopted by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Minneapolis.

Hartford, Conn. — The yellow and blue banner of Ukraine flew over the State Capitol and Municipal Building on Monday, January 22, 1962, as part of the 44th anniversary celebration of Ukraine's independence. On Sunday, January 21, close to one thousand Ukrainian Americans from Hartford, Conn., gathered at Burns School auditorium to celebrate the Ukrainian Independence Day anniversary. The speakers at the gathering included: Attorney Stephen J. Jarema, executive director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Lt. Governor Anthony J. Armentano; Mayor William E. Glynz; Stephen Boychuk, president of the Hartford Branch, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Russel Huk, branch vice-president and supreme adviser to the Ukrainian National Association, and John Kukil, branch vice-president and chairman of the celebration committee.

## Student Information Committee Formed in Philadelphia

Editor's note: The problem of distortion and misrepresentation of Ukrainian historical material is one of challenging obligation to all Ukrainians throughout the United States of America and Canada. It is a problem which concerns all of us, individually and collectively speaking, and it is hoped here that this worthy and laudable undertaking of the Philadelphia Student Committee will pave the way for the establishment of similar groups within the framework of our civic, social and academic organizations on a nation-wide basis.

By PATRICIA KOCIUBAJLO

On January 30, 1962, a Student Information Committee was formed comprised of three members from Studentska Hromada. The purpose of the Committee is to keep abreast of articles appearing in (American) periodicals and newspapers which contain faulty information about Ukrainian affairs or the history of Ukraine in order to provide the editors with accurate constructive criticisms.

Another important function of the Committee is to furnish these periodicals with additional news items about Ukrainian intellectual activity in the United States. Although work of this kind has been carried out in the past by a few enterprising individuals, this committee is a promising sign of the work to be done by young Ukrainian students. At the present time articles are being

## U. N. A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

## "JUNIOR" ST. JOHN'S C.W.V. TEAM MAKES FIRST "CLEAN SWEEP"

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Although they had the benefit of a substantial handicap, the "Junior" St. John's C.W.V. keglers made their first three-game win over their opponents in the matches held Friday, February 9. Playing against the St. John's Holy Name Society quintet, the juniors were able to pull away from the cellar position by four and half games. The Holy Namers now have undisputed possession of that spot.

The Number Two team of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post of Newark also pulled a surprise by winning three games from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church five, one of which was won via the "handicap route." Veteran John Kalba bowled far ahead of his team registering a 541-pin series which included a 209 and 198. His teammate J. Koropatnick followed with a 486 combo. The Churchmen seemed to be off form, for their M. Grona was lead man with only a 488-pin series.

The Ukrainian Sitch team held on to its first place position by winning two games out of three from its second-place rival, the Number One Veterans team this "bumper night."

The Sitchmen, who were paced by N. Plechy and a 567-pin combo, registered the night's highest three-game series of 2,549 pins. In spite of a 233 game rolled by M. Lytwyn in the second game, and a 227 scored by Kalba in the third, the Veterans only managed to win one game.

The "Senior" St. John's C.W.V. quintet suffered a setback at the hands of the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Men's Organization by losing two games out of three. Led by A. Lissner and M. Zelder who registered sets of 558 and 535, respectively, the Presbyterians were able to overcome a handicap of 25 pins held by the seniors.

The one-time league-leading Ukrainian Center keglers were defeated in two of their games with the Brotherhood of the Holy Ascension, and won one of them by the evening's highest single game total of 916 pins. "Brother" Pete Molinsky was tops for his team, scoring the night's high single game with a total of 587 pins, while Al Walker paced the Centerites with the second highest combo of 583 pins.

## U. N. A. BOWLING LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	High 3-Game Total	High	Pins	Avg
1. Ukrainian Sitch A. A.	42	27	993	2743	56421	817
2. Ukr. American Vets No. 1	40	29	979	2621	56692	821
3. St. John's C.W.V. Srs.	38	31	860	2491	53244	771
4. First Ukr. Presb. Church	37	32	942	2618	54656	792
5. Ukrainian Center	35½	33½	940	2571	54867	795
6. Br'hood Holy Ascension	34	35	880	2444	53516	775
7. Ukr. American Vets No. 2	34	35	908	2466	53396	773
8. Ukr. Orthodox Church	30	39	983	2661	54628	791
9. St. John's C.W.V. Jrs.	29½	39½	806	2185	45927	665
10. St. John's H.N.S.	25	44	880	2444	51164	741

## New York Ukrainians, Ukrainian Nationals Score 4-0 Shutouts

By OLGA ZWADRUK

The New York Ukrainians and the Ukrainian Nationals gained impressive victories last Sunday with identical, 4-0, scores. The USC team defeated the Greek-Americans at the Grecian-American league at the Ukrainian field and the Ukrainian Nationals defeated the Inter-Brooklyn Italians 4-0, and thereby increased their first-place margin to seven points over their nearest rival.

According to The New York Times, Andy Toth opened the scoring for the Ukrainians after 14 minutes of play and William Horseling put the team into a 2:0 lead midway through the first period. Four minutes after the half-time interval, Toth scored the third goal and eleven minutes later Horseling raised the score to 4:0.

Despite the muddy field the Ukrainian Nationals managed to outplay their rivals and kept threatening the Inter goal throughout the match. All of the New York and Philadelphia press reported on the game: The New York Times, headline read: "Ukrainian Teams Score" and The Philadelphia Inquirer said: "Ukrainians Win, Hike Loop Lead."

Next Sunday the New York Ukrainians will meet Uhrk Truckers in Philadelphia and the Ukrainian Nationals will play in New York against Giuliana at Eintracht Oval, Astoria, L.I. Both games are in the Inter-League series.

## Lesya Ukrainka Society in Jersey City Holds Meeting

The Lesya Ukrainka Society, Branch No. 171, held its annual meeting on Thursday, February 8, at the Ukrainian Community Center.

During the course of the meeting it was decided to donate \$50.00 to the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Fund, and \$50.00 to the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian School Building Fund here in Jersey City, from our branch treasury.

S. Ryan, secretary, also made a plea to the members present that they help in getting new members for the UNA, pointing out to them that our organization is doing everything possible to attract members by giving them various types of insurance which compare favorably with those issued by other insurance companies.

The following officers were re-elected for 1962: M. Procyk — president; S. Ryan — secretary; and L. Chytryn, A. Fritz and N. John as auditors. The meeting closed with the election of S. Ryan as delegate to the coming UNA convention in May, and M. Haurus as alternate.



PASTORAL LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

year he became one of the organizers of the Scientific Theological Society, founded the theological quarterly Bohosloviya (Theology), and became its chief editor...

In 1926 Metropolitan Sheptytsky appointed the eminent theologian and outstanding organizer, Father Slipy, to be the rector of the Seminary; and the Scientific Theological Society chose him to be their presiding officer...

Shortly after the appearance of this printed slander (April 6, 1945), the Soviets arrested Metropolitan Slipy on April 11, 1945, together with all the other bishops of the Province of Halych...

Church unity was always a subject that interested him and his predecessor, Metropolitan Sheptytsky. Father Rector Slipy continually participated in unity meetings such as those held at Velehrad, Prague and Pinsk...

Another interest that Father Slipy had was that of looking for and collecting old specimens of liturgical art, decoration and print. Frequently such precious articles were to be found in the churches and homes of Halychyna (Western Ukraine)...

In the midst of his energetic labors, widespread interests and great plans for the expansion of the Theological Academy into a full Catholic university came World War II.

METROPOLITAN SLIPY AS CONFESSOR

In 1939 during the Bolshevik occupation, Metropolitan Sheptytsky, poor in health and advanced in years, requested that the Holy See grant him an auxiliary bishop with co-adjutor rights...

The archiepiscopal consecration was observed secretly in the Metropolitan's private chapel on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary...

false; and information came that he was alive, had been sent to hard labor, yet maintained a spirit of fortitude and even uplifted those suffering with him...

During the next seven-year term in imprisonment in Siberia, specifically in 1957, the Fortieth Anniversary of Metropolitan Slipy's Priesthood occurred...

And Christ, our Divine High Priest, certainly assists generously his faithful servant in order that he would emerge from this difficult battle crying out the words of St. Paul...

"Venerable Brother, Joseph Slipy, Metropolitan of Halych, Archbishop of Lviv, Bishop of Kamyanets, and of the Province of Halychyna, from the Holy See of Rome..."

POPE PIUS XII

"The fortieth anniversary of your priesthood which recently occurred gives us the opportunity to express to You Our love and respect and Our concern to comfort You in exile in the midst of Your suffering..."

On this day on which we commemorate the birth of our suffering Archbishop, let us increase our humble petitions, so that these lofty Christ-like ideals for which he suffers and offers himself as a supreme sacrifice, would bloom sooner...

Exalting the heroic efforts of our Metropolitan-Confessor before God and before the world, let us repeat, dearly beloved, our ardent prayer-crusade, so that God may grant a better future for our Holy Church and for our Ukrainian nation...

GOLGOTHA OF METROPOLITAN SLIPY

We do not know in detail what trials and terrors Metropolitan Slipy has had to endure. For many years nothing was heard of or from him...

Regarding additional bishops: in 1947 the Communists murdered Bishop Theodore Romza of Uzhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine; in 1950 Bishops Paul Goydych, OSBM and Basil Hopko of Pryashiv, Czechoslovakia, were imprisoned...

METROPOLITAN SLIPY AS THE GOOD SHEPHERD

Great are the courage and the constancy in holy faith of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, who as the "good shepherd gives his life for his flock" (John 10:11). He did not surrender before the godless government...

Although he is physically weak, he is always spiritually strong. He looks to the crucified Christ and is enraptured with the limitless love that God has for us; and from this he obtains new strength for endurance and immunity for all discomforts and physical and moral suffering...

And Christ, our Divine High Priest, certainly assists generously his faithful servant in order that he would emerge from this difficult battle crying out the words of St. Paul in his second Epistle to Timothy: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith..."

"Venerable Brother, Joseph Slipy, Metropolitan of Halych, Archbishop of Lviv, Bishop of Kamyanets, and of the Province of Halychyna, from the Holy See of Rome..."

POPE PIUS XII

"The fortieth anniversary of your priesthood which recently occurred gives us the opportunity to express to You Our love and respect and Our concern to comfort You in exile in the midst of Your suffering..."

On this day on which we commemorate the birth of our suffering Archbishop, let us increase our humble petitions, so that these lofty Christ-like ideals for which he suffers and offers himself as a supreme sacrifice, would bloom sooner...

Exalting the heroic efforts of our Metropolitan-Confessor before God and before the world, let us repeat, dearly beloved, our ardent prayer-crusade, so that God may grant a better future for our Holy Church and for our Ukrainian nation...

GOLGOTHA OF METROPOLITAN SLIPY

We do not know in detail what trials and terrors Metropolitan Slipy has had to endure. For many years nothing was heard of or from him...

Regarding additional bishops: in 1947 the Communists murdered Bishop Theodore Romza of Uzhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine; in 1950 Bishops Paul Goydych, OSBM and Basil Hopko of Pryashiv, Czechoslovakia, were imprisoned...

Celebrate 50th Wedding Anniversary



Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pastuszek, 2500 W. 9th St., Chester, Pa., celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at a banquet given for them recently by their sons and their families in the Latin Casino in New Jersey.

They are the parents of six sons—Joseph, Wallingford; Michael T., Chester; Andrew, New York; Harry, Wallingford; Martin, Chester; and William J., Chester. The last is the president of the Chester School Board.

Harry and Martin are engaged with their father in the operation of the Penn Materials Co., a building firm founded by Mr. Pastuszek 40 years ago.

Mrs. Pastuszek, the first president of the Sisterhood of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, has sponsored many immigrants to this country and has been active in assisting them here.

There are 20 grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

MUN of Chicago Holds Elections

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Branch of UNYF elected new branch officers at its annual meeting, February 2, 1962. The newly elected president of the Chicago MUN Branch is Andy Popadiuk, Vice-President—George Pylawka, Secretary-Treasurer—Mary Jane Demetro. Outgoing president, George Pylawka, gave a short speech enumerating advances and achievements of this branch during his administration...

Winnipeg Art Gallery Features Archipenko Sculpture Exhibit

An exhibition of Alexander Archipenko's sculpture was opened for a two-week run at the Winnipeg Art Gallery on Sunday, January 21, at 4:30 P.M. On Monday, January 22, at 8 P.M. A feature of the exhibit is the "Creative Art of the Winnipeg Art Gallery." The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Alpha Omega Women's Alumnae (University) Graduates of Ukrainian descent and the Women's Auxiliary of the Winnipeg Gallery. Co-Chairmen of the exhibition were Mrs. W. Klymkiv and Mrs. R. Glover.

A. Archipenko was born in Kiev, Ukraine, in 1887. At 15 he was studying at the Art School in Kiev. Expelled in 1905 for disobedience to conform with conservative standards, he left for Paris where he founded his own school in 1908. There he influenced and was influenced by the Cubists.

What Picasso is to modern painting, Archipenko is to modern sculpture. He is considered by the critics to be the forerunner of Jacques Lipshitz and Henry Moore, whose works have also been exhibited at the Gallery. His first wife Angelica was a German sculptress of a famous family of artists. (He was married again recently). The German Expressionists were among his close contemporaries, especially during his residence in Berlin from 1921 to 1923. Since then he has lived in America where he has taught at numerous Universities.

God and the Father, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all" (2 Cor. 13, 13). Given in Winnipeg, Philadelphia, Rome, Edmonton, Toronto, Saskatoon, Stamford, Chicago, Melbourne, Munich, Paris, Curitiba, Buenos Aires, London, on the 17th day of February in the year of Our Lord 1962.

- + MAXIME, Metropolitan-Archbishop
+ AMBROSE, Metropolitan-Archbishop
+ JOHN, Archbishop
+ ISIDORE, Bishop
+ JOSEPH, Bishop
+ JOHN, Bishop
+ VOLODYMYR, Bishop
+ ANDREW, Bishop
+ NEIL, Bishop
+ ANDREW, Bishop
+ ANDREW, Bishop
+ JOSEPH, Bishop
+ AUGUSTINE, Bishop

Rift Within "Communist Alliance" Discussed by Fedyshyn

The Communist Party Congress, which convened in October of last year, was the 22nd such meeting staged since its original nine-man gathering in 1898. In direct contrast to its earliest predecessor, this meeting was a highly publicized, carefully scrutinized gathering. While the world watched and waited in anticipation for something startling and revealing to emerge therefrom, Oleh Fedyshyn maintained, in his address in the Ukrainian Professional Association last Friday evening, that nothing emanated from the Grand Kremlin Hall that had not been presented for public consumption well beforehand. Mr. Fedyshyn sketched a brief history of the Communist movement as evidenced by the Party Congress and pointed out some of their more memorable events. Thereafter, he discussed the "Communist Alliance" with its fading prospect of a unified, monolithic world movement. Also reviewed was Nikita Khrushchev's move to recapture for himself and the Soviet Union the undisputed command for the world Communist movement, which in earlier years was enjoyed by Stalin. Mr. Fedyshyn concluded that a major split now exists in international communism between those who dare challenge Soviet ideological supremacy and those who accept it as omnipotent. Announcement was made that in view of the fact that the last weekend of February is scheduled for many activities at Soyuzivka, the next meeting of the Ukrainian Professional Association will be held on Friday evening, March 2. At that time, the Association will be honored by the presence of the Honorable Walter J. Bayer, Justice of the Magistrates Court of the City of New York. Judge Bayer is no stranger to the Ukrainian Institute, having spoken there before and having been warmly received and highly praised. It is suggested that this evening be set aside and remembered, for indeed, it will be a privilege to listen to this eminent jurist.

Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament Set for May 5, 1962

Plans for the second Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament were finalized at a meeting of the UNA Bowling Tournament Board held in Youngstown, Ohio, on January 28, 1962. With representatives Stanley Prokopovich, Michael Hladko and Joseph Narzak of UNA Branch No. 161 of Ambridge, Pennsylvania, sponsors of this year's tournament, the Board was advised that the tournament was scheduled for Saturday, May 5, 1962, in Ambridge. The spacious Fair Oaks Lanes in Ambridge will be the site of the tournament, with dinner and dance to follow in the evening at the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, at which time the awards will be presented and the winners honored. As previously announced, Branch No. 161 is donating a large trophy, designated the Dmytra Halychyna Memorial Trophy, to be awarded to the winning team of each year's UNA Tournament. Numerous other trophies and awards are being planned by the Ambridge Committee and will be announced in a later news release. Special efforts are being made to organize the younger age group from the UNA branches that will be participating. All UNA members up to the age of 18 will be competing on mixed teams with special awards going to the winners. All UNA branches were urged to encourage as many of their younger members as possible to take part in the tournament. Chairman of the Board, Eugene Woloshyn, led the discussion on the possibility of future tournaments being planned on a basis that would make them financially self-sustaining. It was ruled that all future tournaments sponsored by cities or branches be operated on the basis that whatever profit the activity would bring, 75 per cent would remain with the sponsor and 25 per cent would be turned over to the UNA Bowling Tournament Board. In this manner, in due time, the Board could have adequate funds for trophies and administrative costs. The idea of holding a Penn-Ohio Golf Tournament this coming summer was also discussed and then tabled for further discussion at a later meeting. In addition to the Ambridge representatives and Chairman Woloshyn, the meeting was attended by Supreme Adviser Dmytro Szmagala of Cleveland, Stephen Bury of Youngstown, Michael Moleky of Cleveland and Genevieve Zerebnik of Akron, members of the Board.

NOTES ON UKRAINE IN LINCOLN'S TIME

Moreover, the Russians broke their promise to allow a Ukrainian Army to be established, and ordered 25,000 men to leave their homes against their will and join the Kuban Kozaks, former Zaporozhians, settled on the Kuban River. During the time when Napoleon's forces were marching on Moscow, foreign travelers in Ukraine noted that the Ukrainians hated the Russians very much. One of them reported that "the gentry of Poltava rejoice greatly at Napoleon's successes and wish that he would destroy Russia." When, in 1831, the Poles rose in rebellion, Czar Nicholas I appealed to the Ukrainian Kozaks to give him some help. Prince Repnin, Governor General of Ukraine, formed eight regiments of Ukrainian Kozaks, whom the Ukrainian gentry provided with horses. When the Polish uprising was put down, the Ukrainian Kozaks were incorporated in the Russian standing army and sent to the Caucasus. Their strong protests were silenced by severe punishment or death. Further evidence of Russian fear of the rise of Ukrainian armed might appeared during the Crimean war, which Russia lost against a coalition of England, France and Turkey. Soon after its outbreak, Nicholas I issued a manifesto inviting his subjects to join the army as volunteers. It was written in Russian, and some vague passages were misunderstood by the Ukrainian villagers and townsmen, for their knowledge of Russian was primitive. So they understood these passages to mean that the Czar had ordered them to organize Kozak regiments and go to war. With memories of their Kozak forebears still fresh in their minds, they decided to rise in defense of their faith and native land. They quit working as serfs for their landlords for they believed that their enrollment as Kozaks would set them free, and they demanded that the priests swear them into the ranks. When some of the priests refused to do so, and tried to explain the error made, they were roughly treated and accused of having hidden the true manifesto. Police and then troops were called in. The Ukrainians fought fiercely against them. In the end they were subdued and cruel reprisals against them were taken by the Russian authorities. Thousands of them, men and women, were imprisoned and flogged. Hundreds were sent to Siberia as convicts. To this day they are remembered as the "Ukrainian Kozaks of 1855." Following the Crimean War, which proved to be disastrous to Russia, and it is suspected, caused Nicholas I to commit suicide, things began to improve a bit in Ukraine. The Peasant Reform of 1861 helped a little. Serfdom was abolished. The new Czar, Alexander II, was much more of a liberal ruler. One of his first acts was to grant an amnesty to the members of the Ukrainian Brotherhood of SS, Cyril and Methodius, and all of the more important members, including Shevcheko. The Ukrainian national movement was off to a new start, with success attending it gradually more and more. Such, then, was the Ukrainian situation—so briefly outlined here—during the time of Lincoln.