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Editorial

THE UKRAINIAN CAUSE

IN these times when the cause of Ukrainian National liberation is steadily advancing and winning new positions and new supporters, it is regrettable that so many of our younger generation are manifesting but a little of their former active interest in it.

We have in mind here, of course, the doers, that is those who are active in our younger generation life, and yet who nonetheless do hardly anything more than pay lip service to the Ukrainian cause. They are well aware of its existence, they sympathize with it, they realize how great and how many heroic sacrifices have been made for it, they sometimes ponder over it, and at times even suffer pangs of conscience for not doing their share to aid it, still, in spite of all this, they do very little about it.

We recall very well, earlier times before the last war, when our younger generation was permeated by a feeling of high resolve to aid their oppressed kinsmen in Ukraine to win their national liberties and establish their sovereign and democratic state.

At that time the Ukrainian national liberation movement, though surging forward at an accelerated pace—despite the death-dealing Moscow-instigated mass famines and murderous purges in the Soviet occupied (eastern) Ukraine, and despite the persecutions copied western Ukraine—was considerably short of its present advanced position. Still it was able then to evoke from our younger generation here a greater and more positive response than it does now.

Why is this so? In all probability it would require a volume to reply to this question. A sociologist, well acquainted with Ukrainian American life, and, parenthetically speaking, we have at least one in mind for the job, could well be its author.

Some may attempt to explain the situation by blaming what is commonly known as the "Americanization" of many elements of our younger generation, which, in this particular instance, would mean that the young person is no longer interested in his Old World background.

Even if this were the case, there is no gainsaying the fact that in intelligent circles "Americanization" does not mean the casting of oneself adrift from the cultural heritage one inherited from one's immigrant parents or grandparents. Rather it means the cultivation of the finest, and most adaptable to this soil, elements of this heritage for the purpose of introducing them into native American culture and thereby help to enrich it.

"Americanization" also does not mean that one should not interest oneself in the political problems of Europe and other parts of this world. To do so would be rankly absurd. Today our country is no longer isolationist. It is the leading world power and consequently very internationally-minded, acutely concerned with what happens, for instance, in China or what happens in Eastern Europe. In either of these regions it has a very vital stake. For an American to ignore this fact, for him to disclaim any interest in these matters is definitely unpatriotic, for it is against the interests of our country, and these interests can be safeguarded only by an enlightened American public opinion.

A truly Americanized American, therefore, will seek to interest himself in European as well as other foreign affairs—without

neglecting, of course, those of a domestic nature. He will especially interest himself in the Ukrainian situation. And the duty to do so is all the greater if he is a humanitarian, a person of justice, and if he is of Ukrainian descent.

For if he has humanitarian instincts, he cannot help but do everything he is capable of to help a people free themselves of national serfdom. And, if in addition, he is of Ukrainian origin, he cannot in good conscience ignore the blood ties which bind him to his struggling kinsmen, he cannot ignore their sore plight, and he cannot refrain from lifting his hand to help them to win that which they rightfully aspire, freedom from foreign enslavement and the establishment of their own sovereign state.

But even if he is neither a humanitarian nor of Ukrainian descent, but just a plain John Doakes, American, concerned only with the interests of his country, he too, and on this latter very account, is obligated to interest himself in the Ukrainian cause. For American interests, particularly the American effort to secure lasting world order peace, require it.

If for a while John Doakes carefully and objectively scans the troubled European scene in the light of American national interests and those of world peace and security, he cannot overlook one of the chief danger spots there—Ukraine.

If he brushes up on his knowledge of the European situation, particularly in its eastern half, he will as an intelligent American soon perceive that due to Ukraine's strategic position at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, due to its vast natural resources, and especially due to the constant state of unrest prevailing there as a result of the unending and valiant struggle of the over forty five million Ukrainian people to liberate themselves of foreign rule and oppression, Ukraine has for long figured prominently in the secret diplomacy of those who would dominate Europe.

Although it will take some research on John Doakes' part to discover it in the histories and state papers, especially when practically all of them are colored by Russian and other propaganda that Ukraine and the Ukrainian movement is but an "invention" of the Germans way back before World War I, Doakes will eventually discover the historical fact that Ukraine was one of the principal reasons why Russia and Germany took arms against one another during the past two world wars. To put it in a nutshell, one sought to retain that which the other sought to gain, at the expense of the rightful owners of Ukraine, the Ukrainians.

Unfortunately, this has not been not been well recognized by the western democracies, including our own country. As has already been pointed out here, that has proven itself to be a tragic mistake.

If at the close of World War I the Western Allies had allowed the Ukrainian people to exercise their right to national self-determination, if they had given at least some support to the Uk-

DONNA GRECOE ON CANADIAN TOUR

Up, down, and across Ontario, down to New York City and back up to Canada. That has been Donna Grescoe's schedule for the past few weeks. The winsome violinist from Winnipeg is now on the second leg of her Canadian tour. Miss Donna Grescoe has played at a series of one night stands throughout a large portion of Canada.

Beginning with an imposing program at Toronto's Massey Hall last month, Miss Grescoe has appeared night after night in scores of cities, towns and villages in the Province of Ontario. Whether it was in a church hall, a school assembly or at a town's recreation center, Miss Grescoe has never failed to captivate her audiences.

On November 19, 1948, Miss Grescoe will be the featured soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. On November 21st, she will again be heard over the air on a coast to coast C.B.C. hookup. After these final concerts, she will return to Brooklyn (it now boasts of more than just a tree, it has the flower of Canadian Ukrainian violinists), her newly adopted home.

REVIEWS BOOK IN N.Y. TIMES

The Sunday, November 7 last, New York Times contained a book review of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's "The Rape of Poland" by Walter Dushnyck, Ukrainian American Journalist of New York.

According to the reviewer in his book Mr. Mikolajczyk, determined to be the voice of a "mute and doomed" people "has scrupulously avoided sensationalism and breath-taking. The result is a classic exposition of the methods of sovietization."

In reference to "the eastern part of Poland," that is east of the Curzon line, which Mikolajczyk wants returned to Poland, the reviewer notes parenthetically that it is "ethnically Ukrainian and White Ruthenian."

rainian National Republic and enabled it to weather the storm of blows showered upon it by its national enemies, the Ukrainians would have been spared the horrors of Red Russian rule and the martyrdom they endured under Polish misrule between the two wars.

Instead the Ukrainian republic would have survived and today Ukraine would have been a free, sovereign, democratic and peaceful state, and, ipso facto, Russia today without Ukraine would not be what it is, a ruthless world power, imperialistically bent, intent upon forcibly imposing communism and its form of government upon peoples throughout the world, and deliberately provoking us, Americans, into a Third World War. To elaborate, if Ukraine were a sovereign state, Russia would not have the breadbasket of Europe in its lap. Likewise, without Ukraine in its grasp, Russia would be deprived of all the vast natural resources upon which a good deal of its war industries is founded.

These are facts, which if annotated with further data, and then brought to the attention of our fellow Americans, are bound to engage their interest. Evidence of this is that on various occasions, when our American or Canadian press reported a Ukrainian speaker's remarks at some mass rally, it invariably featured that portion of them which appear in last preceding paragraph.

And so, no matter from what angle one looks at it, humanitar-

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN THE CRIMEA

UKRAINIAN PARTISANS FIGHTING THE RED ARMY

(Translation of article in the "Neue Volks Zeitung," October 23, 1948 organ of German anti-Nazis and Social Democrats in New York, reprinting material from the "Neue Zeitung," the official American newspaper in Munich)

From time to time heavily armed units of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Army, the UPA, break through from their own battlefields into the American zone of Germany, according to the "Neue Zeitung," official American newspaper in Munich. The article describes a continuous running fight in the Ukraine, behind the Iron Curtain, where well organized groups of partisans come to grips with the Red Army. Women fighters are included among the partisan units. Arms and equipment come from mixed Czech, Russian and Polish supplies which have been captured by the Partisans. Everything must be seized, including munitions. As insignia the partisans carry the Tryzub, the traditional symbol of Ukrainian independence.

The military organization of the Partisans covers the whole country and extends from a small group to a regiment. Although as little as possible is committed to paper they have a splendid news and communications system. The units are organized to go into action quickly when needed.

The reason the Ukrainians fight purely as guerrillas, and are going on to develop new guerrilla techniques is due to the overwhelming preponderance of Russian forces. The occupation army has heavy weapons while the partisans have none. But they don't need them and can't use them when they are operating in wooded country to which their operations are largely confined.

The partisan ranks include German prisoners of war who have escaped from Russian camps or slave labor battalions. One of

their rules is that no one shall be captured alive. The partisans have their bases in heavily wooded areas, near Stanislav, Striy, Sambir, Lysiv, and in the Carpathians. From these bases they make their raids, and before the Russians can strike back they have returned to the forest.

But the UPA is not closely bound to its bases. Their organization covers the whole country. There is scarcely a family in the Ukraine which does not have a man with the partisans; no village which does not help and hide the partisan fighters when they suddenly appear, only to disappear again like ghosts. What happens today in the Crimea is known tomorrow in the distant headquarters in the forest bases around the Carpathians.

In these bases they not only

have huts of sod and foxholes, but deep bunkers have been painstakingly built, 4 to 10 meters underground, with storerooms, first aid stations and shelters.

Special troops of the NKVD have made the greatest effort to drive the UPA out of these nests, but they have not succeeded. Forty to sixty thousand of the best equipped Soviet troops have been sent into the woods, always to withdraw in the end with greater losses than the defenders.

The goal of the fight remains unchanged: An independent Ukraine. And, the fight is not hopeless, for the Ukrainian people want a free peasantry and not collectivization on the Soviet pattern. As a result the collectives go up in flames with all their supplies

and machines. The Soviet officials collect large groups of men for their labor gangs only to frequently have the transport attacked and the labor slaves set free. Many a German prisoner of war owes his liberty to such attacks.

The Russian secret police establishes headquarters in the towns as centers of operations against the Partisans, only to have these frequently blown up. And the extent of these operations encourages resistance and attracts new recruits to the Partisans.

The Ukrainian people are desperately anxious for the Western world to know of their fight and it should be widely known that the great Soviet military machine is not in complete control, even in its own territory.

Some Outstanding Ukrainian Canadian Students

Young Canadians of Ukrainian origin have made fine records in Canadian schools and universities and today the graduates are gathering the fruits of their diligent studies in various professions.

Among the latest of them who have distinguished themselves in scholastic studies are Paul Melnychyn of the University of Alberta, Muriel Yakimschak of the University of Manitoba, and Paul Yuzyk of the University of Saskatchewan.

Paul Melnychyn is the winner of the Robert Egler Research Scholarship for graduate work at Alberta this year.

Muriel Yakimschak is the 1948 Gold Medalist in Home Economics at Manitoba.

Paul Yuzyk, of Saskatchewan, was awarded the Manitoba Historical Society Scholarship of 1948, for \$2,500.

Paul Yuzyk received his Manitoba Historical Society Scholarship in order to do research work in the history of the Ukrainian Canadians in Manitoba. Paul received his Master of Arts degree for his work in the field of history. The theme of his M.A. thesis is "History of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Canada." From 1933 to 1942 he taught school in the neighborhood of Hafford, Saskatchewan, and from 1940 to 1942 he was principal of the Craigmore High School. Subsequently he entered the University of Saskatchewan and received his B.A. in 1945. In 1947 he was offered a London scholarship in the field of Slavic Cultures, but unfortunately he was unable to accept it.

Throughout his life Paul has been active in Ukrainian organizational life in Canada. During his years of teaching school and attending university he has been president of the Hafford Branch of the nationally representative Ukrainian Canadian Committee, president of the U.N.F. in Saskatoon, and member and for one year president of the University of Saskatchewan. Currently he is second vice-president of the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association, secretary of the Saskatoon branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, president of the Provincial executive of the Ukrainian National Federation for Sas-

katchewan and vice-president of the U.N.F.Y.

At 12, Paul Melnychyn entered the University of Alberta and registered in the faculty of agriculture. Being an outstanding student he received three awards while at the University. He graduated this year with a Bachelor of Agriculture (B.S.A.) degree with distinction. At present, 21 and single, he is doing research work at the University of Alberta under a National Research Council grant as well as scholarships. This work is in the field of bio-chemistry—specifically proteins. He hopes to get his master's degree in spring of 1950. He hopes to work up to a Ph.D., and after continuing his studies thinks he will teach in

some of the European countries. Miss Muriel Yakimschak attended the Yorkton Collegiate Institute from which she graduated in 1940 with her grade XII, having been recommended each year. Subsequently Muriel became a school teacher of the New Star School district, Poplarfield, Manitoba. The following year she attended the Winnipeg Provincial Normal School, after which she taught Nettley Lake School for two years. In 1945 she entered Manitoba. In her second year she won the Delta-Delta scholarship. She has accepted a position with the Port Francis School Board where she will teach Home Economics.

The above information is culled from "Opinion," of Winnipeg (615 McIntyre Block), a well edited and interesting monthly magazine published by the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association.

Lt. Kurlak in Berlin Airlift

Among the American plane commanders now running the Berlin blockade through the air corridor is a young Ukrainian American, Lieutenant (JG) William B. Kurlak, son of Mrs. Mary Kurlak, now residing in Pittsburgh.

Lt. Kurlak was one of the plane commanders who flew eight of the Navy's transport planes, DC-4s, part of the VR-6 squadron, from Honolulu, Hawaii, to join the Berlin airlift. They took off October 29 last. Their planes are the first the Navy has assigned directly to the expanding airlift between Frankfurt and Berlin. The Honolulu Advertiser, Hawaii's territorial newspaper, carried a front page story about this flight accompanied by pictures of the eight airmen.

Bill entered the Navy fifteen years ago at the age of 17. He had to get parental permission in order to do so. He was first assigned to duty as an able seaman on the S.S. Pensacola, a light cruiser which, incidentally, took part in several engagements with the Japanese in the last war and was finally taken out of service as a result of the battles.

Bill steadily advanced in rank until he became Chief Petty Officer on the Pensacola during his second enlistment. By the time the war with the Japs had started he was already specializing in the air arm of the Navy, and soon became Chief Aviation Pilot.

At the time the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, Bill was do-

ing duty on the PBY Flying Boats or Catalinas, and was one of the members of the famous Pacific air squadron under the command of the then Admiral Wagner. Undermanned and undergunned this squadron fought a heroic running battle with the well-armed Japanese air fighters and succeeded mainly in retarding the enemy.

Bill's service for a year and a half during the war earned him his first commission and he became an ensign. In achieving junior grade lieutenant last year by dint of hard and skilled work, Bill has realized a major part of his ambition to become a high-ranking officer in the Naval Air Force. He still hopes that he will be able to reach the rank of full commander within the next few years.

During the Honolulu-Berlin hop, Bill spent an evening in New York in the company of his brother Stephen Kurlak, who is employed in the offices of the Ukrainian National Association and is secretary of the Friendly Circle, U.N.A. Branch 435.

DIES IN SOVIET PRISON

Prof. Valentin Sadovsky, former member of the Ukrainian Central "Rada" and former Minister of Justice, died in a Soviet dungeon in Kiev on November 24 1948, a victim of Soviet Russian persecution.

International and National Communism

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

THE quarrel between Marshal Tito and the Yugoslav Communist Party on the one hand and the Cominform and the Soviet Union on the other has attracted the attention of the world to the relations existing among the world Communist parties.

Great Russian state could have fitted in by itself in the same way but the resources, human and material of the last have been continuously drained by the ideological needs of the Soviet masters.

When the Red Tide Receded It was not to be. Communist uprisings in Germany and in Hungary failed. In other countries they hardly took place or on a scale that rendered them inconspicuous and negligible.

This circumstance changed almost overnight the meaning of the Communist International. It was not to be a gathering of equal minds in which Lenin as the representative of the home Communist state would be the host and the leader of a group of equals.

In the beginning the Russian Soviet Republic went through the motions of treating the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and the others which it dominated as real states. It encouraged the growth of the local cultures, for it hoped in this way to spread its influence.

The Communist Party changed its mind.

Soviet "Republics" a Fiction Then Stalin took the next step. The organization of the Soviet Union to include all the Soviet Republics meant the foundation of a higher unity.

This was a hard blow to the bona fide Ukrainian Communists who had dreamed of adapting the Ukrainian traditional culture to Communism and of cooperation with their Russian brothers.

Ukraine Plunged Into Red Sea The fate of Ukraine was no different from that of all the other Soviet Republics. Their life and thought were to be standardized.

The democratic world paid no attention. It was still obsessed with the idea that all those peoples who had formed part of Russia should be in the Soviet Union as the successor of Russia.

(Courtesy, "Ukrainian Quarterly.") (To be continued)

The New York Music and Arts Guild

The need to crystallize the cultural heritage of Ukrainians has long been apparent. To those who have had the opportunity to be exposed to its residue in the old land, this culture has always been to the individual, an inspiration for further development and expression.

Without minimizing its value, there are still too many limitations to folk art for it to be used by the talented artist as his ultimate criterion.

These characteristics, in order to serve out their purpose in art, have to be developed, trained and directed. In the arts, this process is a highly individual matter but the artist's efforts in this direction can be assisted by making available to him source material which will be to him an inspiration and a challenge at the same time.

Ukrainian Art Source Material Needed

These characteristics, in order to serve out their purpose in art, have to be developed, trained and directed. In the arts, this process is a highly individual matter but the artist's efforts in this direction can be assisted by making available to him source material which will be to him an inspiration and a challenge at the same time.

This material should be easily accessible and in a form readily understood. In America, it should be written in the English language and should be accepted not only by the Ukrainians but by Americans in general, as of real value and high standard.

The Music and Arts Guild of New York is an organization whose purpose is to promote the study and appreciation of music and fine arts in general and in particular of Ukrainian origin.

As an organization that is made up of members mostly of Ukrainian descent, it is difficult to disassociate the Guild from the various organized activities of the Americans of Ukrainian descent, but as an organization of musicians and artists with a definite purpose for its goal it must do so in order to succeed.

JULIAN K. JASTREMSKY, President, Music and Arts Guild New York City

Students--Prepare! - - by G. H.

THERE are as many students outside colleges with the ability for higher education as there are in the universities today. The statement comes from Dr. Francis Brown, executive secretary of the President's Commission on Higher Education.

The phrase "without regard to need" sounds derogatory, as if the veterans usurped the places of students that are more eligible for higher education. It certainly could not mean that the veterans have no need of education or of subsidy.

It may be of interest to note that the Commission recommended Federal aid to college students on the basis of actual need. Here again the questionable phrase "actual need" keeps one guessing.

Whatever standard of qualifications will be set up, the trend in the immediate future will be for more Federal aid to college students without regard to their service in the armed forces.

On Record - - by Ted Victor

A PROBLEM??? THERE exists today a very serious problem in our American Ukrainian cultural life. It presents itself with greater severity on Sundays, during concerts and at most Ukrainian social functions.

If it is allowed to continue unchecked our entire cultural, social and family life may some day be all disrupted. Definitely it will harm our choral music more than any other factor now in existence.

The problem is: We do not have enough tenors in America today. The handwriting is on the wall. Basses are singing tenor, alto, and even soprano in some cases, in our various choral groups.

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students without regard to their service in the armed forces. That is the indication contained in Dr. Brown's statement and it ought to be of importance to the present high school student.

The preparation may not be as simple as it sounds. It is simple to a bright student if it means intensive studying; the difficulty arises when one is confronted with the choice of field for specialization.

For those who are undecided as to their future careers it may be advisable to heed the general cry for scientists. Scientists are needed now more than ever before because, in the five years spent on winning the war, we stopped almost completely the training of men in the field of science.

Perhaps that is the meaning of "actual need," the need of scientists, as quoted in the recommendation of the President's Commission for Higher Education.

The Vanishing Tenor is Your Problem. If you want to preserve the rich heritage of our ancestors, the Ukrainian chorus, then you must do something about this problem.

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What They Say

President Truman, in his final words to the voters, on the eve of Election Day: "During the past two months I have been going up and down the country, telling the people what the Democratic party stands for in government."

voters, on the eve of Election Day: "This year the simple, familiar act of voting has deeper meaning than ever before to us and to all the world."

came on behalf of the President the first contingent of displaced persons to arrive under the Displaced Persons Act: "The President greets you as Pilgrims of 1948 entering this historic gateway of freedom as did the Pilgrims of 1620."

Vet News Roundup

A savings in insurance premiums is available to World War II veterans who still are paying their G-I insurance premiums on a monthly basis.

Pointing out that approximately 90 percent of the veterans are paying premiums on a monthly basis, VA explained that they receive a three percent annual discount by paying their premiums on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

A veteran whose eligibility for education under the G-I Bill runs out after he completes at least half of a school semester can complete the semester at government expense, Veterans Administration said.

More than a million and a half World War II veterans were reported in training under the G-I Bill on September 30, 1948. Of the 1,563,000 trainees 897,500 were enrolled in schools and colleges, 267,000 in institutional on-farm training and 398,599 in job training.

Call to Unity!

One has only to open a newspaper today where one will witness a call to unity scattered throughout its many pages and hailed by our nation's political, military, social and spiritual leaders as a powerful significant force that would not only keep our nation strong and free but perhaps, also, establish peace in the world through this medium.

So, let us all heed the call and fulfill our obligation in a two fold manner. 1. As Ukrainians—let us all unite to form a solid Ukrainian bloc.

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Governor Dewey of New York Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States, as he welcomed the first contingent of displaced persons to arrive under the Displaced Persons Act:

