



The Ukrainian Weekly

Supplement

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VOL. XVII

FESTIVAL IN MINNEAPOLIS

Since Minnesota is celebrating its Centennial anniversary as a territory, the International Institute of St. Paul thought it would be appropriate to hold a "Festival of Nations" which would be dedicated to the emigration of the various races to Minnesota...

ad-libbed the the following: "What would they ever do in Ukraine if they had a bumper crop." Another comment on his part was that he never, in his twenty years of theatre life, saw such beautiful and spirited folk dancing done by an amateur group.

Youth to Hold Convention in Toronto

SUMK (Soyuz Ukrainakoyi Molodi Canady—Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada) will hold its convention this year in Toronto, July 1, 2, and 3.

Nab Koch, War-Time "Hangman of Ukraine"

Erich Koch, the notorious "hangman of Ukraine, who as Reich Commissar of Ukraine during German occupation was responsible for the Nazi excesses and brutalities inflicted upon the Ukrainian populace during the war, including forcible deportation of millions of them into Germany for forced labor purposes, and who since the war has been in hiding, was recently nabbed in Hamburg, posing there as Rudolph Berger.

U.N.A. GAINED 675 NEW MEMBERS LAST MONTH

The month of May this year was marked by an increase in U. N. A. membership amounting to 675, "an achievement without precedent for the past score years," in the words of Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme Secretary of the organization, writing to its branch officers and exhorting them to redouble their efforts in the current 55th U.N.A. anniversary campaign to attain the 55,000 membership mark.

CONVENTION OF SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The Shevchenko Scientific Society, now in its seventy-fifth year, held its second post-war convention abroad on May 9, 1949, in Munich, Germany.

STALIN EFFIGY HANGED BY DPs.

Thirty-five hundred displaced Balts in Hanau on June 11 hanged a cardboard effigy of Soviet Premier Stalin today in demonstrations against Bolshevik terror, the Associated Press reported.

PERSECUTION OF UKRAINIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA

East Prussia, which was annexed after the last war by the Soviet Union and its puppet, communist Poland, has become a reservoir of Soviet war material as well as military bases, according to a German war prisoner who just escaped from that area...

TO OBSERVE BISHOP BOHACHEVSKY'S SILVER JUBILEE

His Excellency, the Most Reverend Constantine Bohachevsky, D.D., Titular Bishop of Amisus, and Apostolic Exarch for Ukrainian Catholics of the Byzantine Rite in the United States, will officiate, it has been announced, at the Pontifical Divine Liturgy on the occasion of the silver Jubilee of his episcopal consecration this Sunday morning, June 26, at 11 o'clock at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Stamford, Connecticut.

KIEV WORKMEN DIG UP TREASURE

Workmen laying a gas pipe in Kiev, ancient capital of Ukraine, have found a treasure trove of jewels and precious ornaments believed to date from the 11th and 12th centuries, Reuters reports from Moscow.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH FOR NEW AMERICANS IN BOSTON

The International Institute of Boston, a Red Feather Service at 190 Beacon Street, has announced summer classes in English for adults, graded for beginning, intermediate, or advanced needs. The classes will meet twice a week on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 7:30 to 9:30, for a period of 6 weeks starting on Thursday, June 30.

THE "NEW" SOVIET HOUSING LAW

Recent Soviet legislation on the purchase and construction of individual homes resulted in headlines in the press outside the U. S.S.R. conveying the impression that a new and promising development was in store for ill-housed Russians, Ukrainians, etc.

DIRECTOR OF UYL-NA SYRACUSE CONVENTION FESTIVAL ANNOUNCED

Miss Stephanie Andrusiewicz, well known choral conductor from Detroit, has been nominated by the executive board of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America as the director of its grand Music and Dance Festival which will be held during the convention in Syracuse, New York, Labor Day Week-end, reports Olga Zepko of Akron, league publicity director.

UKRAINIANS ARE ALSO OPPRESSED BY THE "MASTER RACE"

Whatever is behind the anti-Semitic drive, one thing is certain, however: Stalin is not building Ukrainian nationalism, despite the claim that in his fight against the "cosmopolitans" he "defends Ukrainian culture before American imperialism."

UKRAINIAN COURSES IN TORONTO COLLEGE

On July 4th St. Andrew's College in Toronto will inaugurate Summer courses in Ukrainian language, literature, history, culture, folk dancing, chorus directing, and associated subjects.

DONATE TO THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE FUND DRIVE

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Registrar, St. Andrew's College, 404 Bathurst Street, Toronto 2B, Ontario.

SOVIET ASPECT OF ANTI-SEMITISM

For months there have been reports of an intense anti-Semitic trend in the Soviet Union. According to responsible Jewish agencies in this country, the anti-Semitic development has all the signs of being officially approved and directed.

rainian Soviet Writers. Wrote he: "Pervomaysky gives us here the complete theory of cosmopolitanism. According to him, it would seem that Shevchenko was wounded by his intransigence with enemies and love of his people; Ivan Franko, whose favorite poet was supposedly Heine, broadened the 'outlook,' and Lesya Ukrainka has brought Ukrainian literature to 'universal humanity.'"

The campaign against the writers of Jewish faith, most of whom have long adopted Russian and Ukrainian names, began with blasts on the pages of Pravda, Culture and Life, Krokodil, The Literary Gazette and other Soviet organs.

This is complete and ultimate cosmopolitanism... Jervomaysky has developed corrupt, cosmopolitan theories, slipping down into the bog of bourgeois humanism.

Clearly it indicates, the letter continues, "what can be accomplished where there is a will and a way and where there is also a realization of the utmost necessity of gaining new members for the U.N.A."

Nationalism a Motive? It may well be that the anti-Semitic course in the Soviet Union is the beginning of a new nationalist era. To be recalled is Stalin's famous toast to the "Russian people" at a Kremlin banquet in May 1945, when he singled out "the Russian people" as the "most outstanding nation of the Soviet Union."

From this viewpoint, and if the situation does not improve," the letter continues, "if the non-cooperating branches 'do not get on the beam' then there is a danger that we shall not attain our 55,000 goal by the end of the year."

It is sad to note that in this anti-Ukrainian drive which has gone on from the very beginning of the Soviet occupation of Ukraine, these self-same writers now accused of "cosmopolitanism" were used as tools by the Communist Party in its struggle against Ukrainian culture and literature.

The letter concludes with an appeal to every branch to get immediately on the job and within the shortest time possible fill the quota of new members assigned to it.

Thus the humanism of Ukrainian literature is broadened and deepened, enhancing Shevchenko's prometheism, his passionate intransigence with enemies and love of his people, with the broader understanding of Ivan Franko and the luminous warmth and universal humanity of Lesya Ukrainka.

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The history of Soviet domination is full of anti-Ukrainian acts of the Soviet government-religious persecution, literary purges, the vast destruction of the Ukrainian people.

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*The Return* - - - by G. H.

Eugene came home last week. To the meadows where he was born they brought him, and to the little Ukrainian church by the New Jersey highway they carried him. There was a guard of honor attending him, and an American flag was draped over him. After five years of absence Eugene came to rest in his native land, in the meadows where he used to hunt for Indian arrowheads not so long ago.

How quickly the years seem to pass! His childhood and mispronunciation of Ukrainian words, his wanderings through the fields and woods with a small-calibre shotgun as he grew older, his man-size help with his father's chores—too many incidents to retell of the kid's life on the farm. But the farm could not keep him. After high school came an urge to see the world and a passion for flying.

Eugene's father became uneasy when his son got a notion to enroll in a western aviation school. He might have had a premonition that his son's career was heading for an early end. But Eugene was a good boy and earned whatever education he desired. Before that education was completed, however, the country went to war. Eugene became a tall gunner in his squad-

ron. Within six months his plane was shot down in Holland. "How time flies" is a trite saying. How time drags and tortures after the first message from the War Department announces that a soldier is "missing in action"—only a mother of that soldier knows. The soldier dies but once, while his mother dies a thousand times in the uncertainty. How she clings to the last thread of hope that her son might return after all—that kind of torture is comparable to the suffering of the Mother of Calvary.

There were many other Ukrainian boys brought home with Eugene. The services that were held in the little New Jersey town, were also held in many other towns last week. And many other Ukrainian parents and brides passed through an ordeal that called for sympathy and compassion. Why were their boys chosen for the sacrifice? Only He knows. Perhaps they were the price that Ukrainian Americans had to pay for the privilege of living in freedom. If so, then they have paid the price for all of us. We can only bow our heads and thank the Almighty for giving us young men who are willing to defend that freedom which our parents found in America.

*The Dew*

A Ukrainian short story  
By VASYL STEFANYK

Love of land is a deeply ingrained trait of the Ukrainian people. It is the theme of some of their finest literature. Among the modern Ukrainian writers who deal with simple people and their hopes and affections, Vasyly Stefanyk is most widely known. "The Dew" is taken from a collection of his short stories. Stefanyk died in 1937.

Old Lazar was out working in the garden at dawn. As the morning rays drew the sun closer to earth, Lazar shook his grey head, leaned on the hoe and smiled; he dearly loved the sunrise, for then it was his custom to meditate upon the future of his children, his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

All is still, the birds sing, and the dew bites into his bare feet. But to every blade of grass this dew is a welcome burden which it bears gladly as a drink from heaven.

"Eh, you dew, you have been stinging me since childhood. When I herded sheep I often cried because of you. And when I became a young man I had to turn up the cuffs of my white trousers when returning from my sweetheart.lest mother should scold; and when I became a landowner and went to cut the grain you bit and gnawed at my feet as if you were defending every blade before the scythe so as to water it again on the morrow with your potent drink. But you are worst in the Fall, when all things whose faces you washed each day are taken from you. You are like a mother who does not surrender her children."

"And have I not waded through you many a time and have you not bitten me a great deal? Ah! but your sting has been as mead, nippy and pleasant to the taste. Not once in seventy years did I pass you as I sought the shining sun which in its greatness and generosity dried me, and took you up into the heavens to be sprayed again in the evening on the withering grass by our Great Lord who waters the whole earth as we water a hotbed. You have given health and strength to fields of wheat and rye, but I, too, have been blessed by you and made strong."

He looked at his whitewashed cottage. "And out of you, my palace, I come out very quietly so as not to waken all the grandchildren. They sleep so nicely sprawled out that it would be a sin to have the door squeak. Their sleep is sacred because God has taken them on His knees, and on the knees of the Almighty they grow. My wife rises soon after I do, covers the

children, walks around softly as a kitten and prepares their breakfast. My gracious God, how can I ever repay Your goodness? With Your sun and wind and rain You have sustained my strength these many years so that my children and their children could live and grow.

"But now grandchildren are different than those of long ago; they have books, and their songs are different. And my foolish old woman rejoices with them and builds Ukraine; truly, the grandchildren have turned her head. They wheedle money out of her head. They wheedle money of her for the theatre, for books, and they drag the old woman to reading and she returns home with them rejoicing like a maiden.

"Listen, old man," she says, 'you should see what a Kozak our Tomia is in his grey fur cap and blue trousers; and people applaud him when he speaks to them as though he were reading from a book and the shirt on his back fairly burns. Oh, if you only saw them once! Let me tell you—you should take an interest in such things!"

"But I wonder where she gets the money to buy fur caps, blue cloth and those fiery shirts. Since she became obsessed with that Ukraine I have noticed a shortage of money in my purse. Still, the grandchildren do not drink or dance. They stay away from the inn; and like bees they hum: Ukraine, Ukraine! Small Kyrylo plays up to me with: 'Grandpa, grandpa, I will read something so nice for you.'

"And so he reads and the things there are well said, but I am an unlettered man and sit beside him just to please him, and politely listen and agree with everything. "They are good little children—may God bless them and all their hopes. They want the new because they are young." The course of his thoughts was broken by the sun which rose like molten gold, and by his old wife who called him to breakfast.

"Great Eternal Sun!—again you bless me at breakfast time. Truly I have grown old and weak; the dew no longer can quench its thirst upon me for I am nothing more than bones. But I have many grandchildren and the dew can sprinkle them with pearls. And you, our mother, our shining sun, please bless them always at breakfast time."

Old Lazar wiped his moist eyes with a dewy leaf and went into the cottage to his grandchildren.

Girl: I want some real kiss-proof lipstick.

Clerk: try this. It's a cross between an onion and bichloride of mercury.

*On Record* - - - by Ted Victor

LABOR DAY WEEK END

Means but one thing to young and not so young Ukrainian Americans all over the United States and Canada; the Ukrainian Youth's League Convention which this year is to be held in Syracuse, N. Y. For Syracuse and the surrounding cities the convention means work, work and more work. There will be fun too for all these workers, but they will have earned every bit of it. However when the following year produces another convention, all these people will be set to enjoy that convention. They will know what it means to put into a convention. They will appreciate all the details that have to be looked after and perhaps, what is most important, they will meet again all the people who became their friends the year they produced the best convention ever. This year everyone from Akron will come to Syracuse, observe, joke, sympathize and of course enjoy himself. The Syracuseans will begin to wonder whether all the work they put into it has been worthwhile. Rather than answer that one myself, I would prefer to refer all such questions to the Akron people. One week after the convention was over with the Akronites were willing to take on another. There is nothing like it.

This year Syracuse is in a particularly advantageous position to produce a truly fine convention. The hotel is superb. They have a grand national home that will be used for the earlier entertainments. These I understand will begin officially on Thursday. Sacrifices are being made in profits in order to make things more convenient and pleasurable for all the guests and delegates. The forum and business sessions will as usual supercede all other activities in importance. Ukrainian ingenuity is being worked over-time in order to entice the young people in to the sessions where the future of the UYL-NA will be discussed, and furthered. As for the social events, well I

shan't steal any thunder from the Syracuse publicity people. They have some very neat and unusual things lined up for you, and "that's no joke, son!" I would just like to suggest that you come in on Friday afternoon the very latest, else you will miss one of the most outstanding Ukrainian affairs ever sponsored.

The Music and Dance Festival, traditionally one of the highlights of every UYL-NA Convention will this year follow and even better the trend set in Akron. This is unofficial of course, but I got it from a fellow who heard his cousin say he got it from another fellow, well anyway it's going to be the most spectacular show ever put on in the New World. Imagine the best talent from all parts of the U. S. and Canada taking part in one huge production for your pleasure. The unofficial rumor is that included will be the best portions of the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee's gigantic extravaganza "Echoes of Ukraine" which was presented to a full house in Carnegie Hall. Besides that, there will be singers and dancers from the Midwest, Canada and soloists from all over the country. Both old and young will want to see this grand Festival so I suggest right now that you get your tickets the minute they come out. Remember, over two hundred people were turned away from the Carnegie Hall affair.

The very hospitable people in Syracuse have also informed me that every one planning to attend the convention is most welcome to visit the city for a preview of coming attractions at any time. They know that the upper part of New York State is a vacation haven for many, many people from all over the country. If you are in the vicinity of Syracuse why not drop in to the National Home on Fayette Street? The Syracuseans will prove to you that this convention will surely be tops. See you there.

UNIVERSITIES IN EXILE

By PROF. JAROSLAW HUDNYKYJ

A former professor of Slavic languages at the Ukrainian University in Prague. Since the cessation of hostilities and prior to his emigration to Canada he was in charge of Educational Branch of Central Ukrainian Relief Committee (CPUE).

The peace makers of the World War I (1914-18) have had to solve the difficult problem of national minorities. In the general interest of humanity, justice and peace this problem has become the responsibility of international protection of races, ethnic groups, languages, and religions, by the League of Nations in Geneva.

The World War II (1939-45) has left to the victorious nations a new but similar problem of humanity and justice, still more delicate and more complicated than the question of minorities. It was the question of persons who have been obliged in the course of the war to leave their countries and to stay against their will in Germany—a former enemy country: Displaced Persons (DP's) and Political Refugees (PR's). In the group are:

- (a) Persons forced to leave their homes and countries as the slave labour in Germany;
- (b) Persons who have been imprisoned by the Gestapo in various concentration camps;
- (c) War prisoners from German W.P. camps. Political refugees are:
- (a) Persons who were political emigrants before the World War II, so called "Nansen-emigrants."
- (b) Persons who had fled from their various countries because of their belief in democracy.

The "displaced persons" as well as "political refugees" consider the existing totalitarian bolshevik regime in their own countries as anti-democratic and this is why they can not and do not want to return to their respective homelands.

Since the end of the World War II, all these groups of homeless war victims have been staying and waiting for resettlement. A great part of them were housed, nourished, maintained and protected by "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association (U.N.

R.R.A.) till 1947, and since then by "International Refugee Organization" (I.R.O.).

Many Academicians Among DPs Not a small part of the displaced persons and of the political refugees form academicians and the academic youth: University professors, clergymen, teachers, students, lawyers, writers, artists, engineers and other intellectuals. They were often living in small rooms in the D.P. camps, which lacked even the most vital conditions of a cultural life, not to mention the requirements for an intellectual work: equipment, books, working tables, seating accommodations, even paper and pencils were often not available in sufficient quantities. This situation shattered their nerves, became even worse by frequent invectives from the German side, that they—"the confounded foreigners"—were to blame for the food shortage inside the country!

The most difficult hardships are borne by the private living DPs or PR's, outside of the U.N.R.R.A. or I.R.O. camps without the housing and food help of the international charitable organizations. The currency reform in Germany in June, 1948, was the greatest unhappiness for them, as it was full financial ruin for this people.

Despite all the hardships these homeless professors and students showed admirable strength and great integrity in carrying on activities in pursuit of the freedom of thought and intellectual work. Forced to fight for their daily life, undefeated, and thus exposed to the dangers of diseases, they continued with their scientific and educational work at the universities and colleges of the starving Germany, even under the most difficult conditions.

The most admirable achievement

(Continued on Page 3)

*Impressions...*

By WILLIAM SHUST

Recently a business research consultant, interested in what he calls "words to live by," took a public opinion survey to determine which sayings were most highly valued by Americans.

Out of a list of nearly 100 famous sayings the one which lead the poll was: "Do unto others as you would that they do unto you."

This is significant. In essence, the other sayings were concerned directly with the individual—his perfection and happiness. Yet this phrase, chosen above all others, was the complete antithesis—preaching the sublimation of individual pride to the welfare of other egos.

Here in a few words is the promulgation of an ethics which transcends the individual yet benefits him most. Its effect is twofold: it stands as a guiding norm for individual behavior, and it creates stability for society as a whole.

Needless to say the phrase is not new. The ancient Chinese held: "Never do to others what you would not like them to do to you." This, negatively, set forth the doctrine of man's behavior to man.

However, it was not until the coming of Christ that the doctrine took on its positive form. Once and for always it was stated and put into effect as: "Do to men what you wish men to do to you."

Many people lose sight of this.

To many, as to this business research consultant, these are merely "words to live by," words which are well-constructed and sound pretty. A phrase to be embroidered and framed, to hang in the parlor, or to be stitched on a sofa pillow.

Its positive origin with the Christian era, or the fact that it is not simply a well-constructed phrase but one which flows from God and indicates the desired human behavior, is lost to many people.

In fact some people have twisted it to: "My duty towards my neighbor is to do my best to prevent him from doing unto me what I should like to do unto him," as stated in Aldous Huxley's "Ape and Essence."

From this discussion two points become evident:

1. The phrase is not a meaningless pedantry created and chosen at the whim of the people but an actual norm to guide man, one which has come directly from God. This is evident from history. No man could or ever did conceive this positive relationship with his fellow man, before Christ.
2. Man realizes that for his own success he needs the help of others. And, in order to have this help he must react favorably and harmoniously to others.

Consequently, the phrase should be more than a few "words to live by," but should exemplify life itself.

A Review of Manning's "Story of Ukraine"

By PROF. ALBERT PARRY (Colgate University)  
(Reprinted from Modern History, March, 1949)

THE STORY OF THE UKRAINE.

By Clarence A Manning, assistant professor of east European languages, Columbia University. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 326. \$3.75.

Professor Manning makes clear the several major causes of the persistent failure of the Ukrainian movement of independence. He shows that in the early stages of its history the Ukraine's upper classes ran their country as an armed camp but not as a well-organized state. He points out that that early and late the nation's upper and middle classes have have paid scant heed to the wants of the bulk of the peasantry, who longed for their personal freedom and prosperity far more than any independence of their country from either Poland or Russia. I agree with the author that, had the peasants been given surcease from the insecurities and injustices plaguing them, they would have supported their hetmans in the latter's moves against the Polish kings and the Russian tsars more effectively than they did. In the middle of the seventeenth century Bohdan Khmelintzky could have been more successful in his war upon Poland, "but he had no desire to be at the head of a peasant uprising" (p. 77). Ivan Mazepa, in casting his fortunes with Sweden's Charles XII against Russia's Peter I, was a romanticist and not a realist, with no broad foundation, no genuine basis for his movement among the peasants. After the abolition of serfdom in 1861 by Tsar Alexander II, had the Ukrainian landlords and intellectuals shown enough interest in securing more and better land and other worldly advantages for the peasants, these peasants might have participated more actively in the independence movement of their pany and poets.

A Masterly, Rich Narrative

But the pany themselves were not always patriotic, and therein lay another factor hampering the fight for the Ukraine's sovereignty. These noblemen, time and again, allowed their nationalistic consciences to be dulled as they "sat by the fleshpots" now of Poland, now of Russia. Too many of the ablest Ukrainians went over to the upper classes, first of Poland and later of Russia, becoming Poles and Russians and thus leaving their nation without leadership. Only in the western Ukraine and as late as the nineteenth century did enough zealots preserve their Ukrainian identity and culture

presently to serve as evangelists of the Ukrainian idea to their benighted or slipping brethren farther east. But these were not the influential noblemen. They were the less powerful middle-class professionals. All this is apparent from Manning's mastery, rich, yet not overburdened narrative.

The greatest deterrent to the Ukraine's freedom, however, has always been the strategic and economic factor of Russia's necessity. Inevitably, the builders of the Russian state needed the wheat and other food of the Ukraine and in time also its coal, iron, and manganese. Under such circumstances the Ukraine never had a chance to survive as an independent nation. By the close of the last century the industrialization of the Ukraine made its cities predominantly Russian while leaving the countryside essentially Ukrainian. Manning traces this process most ably. Yet, while describing Russia's drive, he seems to question Russia's necessity.

Peasants of the Ukraine, increasing numbers of them, were also lost to the nation as shortage of land drove them into migration, especially to the far-off steppes of western Siberia and to the prairies of Canada. Because they went so far, they did not extend the Ukraine; cut off from it at such long distances, they were lost to their mother-country. Under the Soviets (the author goes on) the process of migration became one of forcible, cunning deportation. In it, as in the melancholy phenomenon of outright "liquidation" of many of the Ukraine's leaders, one can see a deliberate plan: as "millions of Ukrainians have been torn from their native soil and scattered," and as their places have been taken by other similarly uprooted individuals, "the Kremlin's plan is evident—the plan, the hope, that in the Ukraine "there may be formed a conglomerate mass of rootless people attached to the traditions of the Communist Party" (p. 304) and not to those of the Ukrainian nationalist movement. The Ukraine, having twice in history lost its upper and middle classes to Polandization and Russification, is now losing its main strength—the peasants mass—through sheer dispersal or even attrition.

Remarkable Display of Scholarship

The author grieves as he develops The author grieves as he develops

*Case History*

The semen of goodness springs from healthy loins, Clean thought from sheltered body amply fed; No preacher's gospel warmed frost-bitten feet, Or kept secure from cold, a barren head.

This sick man learns to take with mute protest, His fate, his failure as a stroke prophetic:

Learns to bear down on pain; brace body, brain, For mutilation without anesthetic. The hypodermic of strong promises Can only for a time, drug, hypnotize

The weak leukemic blood stream, with the slow, The sickening serum of injected lies.

Turn to the underlying symptoms, turn, Observe with clinical eye, objectively,

The spreading cancer under sliding glass,

The growing tumor of insecurity. The world, a psychopathic corridor.

An operating table hung with knives, At which sadistic surgeons of all creeds,

Rend and vivisect each others' lives, The blunted instruments, the dirty hands,

The filthy bandages, the draught impure,

Insure deliberate death, if not from cause, Then from the after-cause affecting cure.

What flesh of goodness was, is now removed. Evil must feed the hounds of poverty,

Who profligate, contaminate in turn, The starving mongrels of humanity.

MYRA LAZECHKO-HASS

this thesis. And, because his is so deep and lain on every page, he may be charged with special pleading despite his remarkable display of scholarship in Ukrainian history. For, emphatically, he

wants the Ukraine to be independent. He believes that the Ukraine to be independent. He believes that the Ukraine should have freedom at at once. It is hard to disagree with him; for, indeed, all nations, small and large, should be free. Yet he defeats his own primary purpose, in part at least, as he admits that the masses of the Ukrainian peasantry are not imbued with any such nationalistic spirit and that their intellectual leaders are divided among themselves.

Some of these leaders (though not many) share communist ideology and Russian imperialism with their Moscow mentors. Others have equally damaged their reputations by their all-too-well-remembered collaboration with the Nazis, which collaboration, however, the author sometimes almost excuses or at least does not condemn strongly enough.

Nor does the author solve the dilemma of Russia's perennial need for the shores and fertility of the Ukraine. Would Manning deny the Russians such access? If so, there is this grave problem: Whether or not they will endure its denial without pushing and fighting for it once more?

Withal, even if this weighty problem is not solved by the author (and who, indeed, can solve it?), The Story of the Ukraine is an important and much needed book in a field which has so far remained rather neglected. A convenient list of eleven other sources, in English, on the subject of the Ukraine is appended for the benefit of those who wish to study it further.

"SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 3, N. J.

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## Socialist Realism and the American Success Novel

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(Continued)

Take, for example, Gladkov's Cement, which appeared in 1927 and was hailed as a sympathetic masterpiece of the day, though the term socialist realism had not then come into use. The story is of the efforts of returned Red soldier to force through the restoration of a factory on which the well-being of the town depends. He meets all the obstacles that were dear to the writer of American success novels, in addition to those of the special Soviet reality, the incompetence and red tape of the bureaucracy. In the good old spirit, he has the help of the scientifically trained and quiet and retiring German who lives only for his work. He rouses his companions to work and fight as did Nehemiah in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. Finally, this ardent patriot and hero has the satisfaction of seeing the factory resume operations and is duly rewarded before an audience of high Soviet officials. The eagle screams, and everyone is happy. The only new factor in the book is the education of the hero to appreciate the activity of his wife in the various Soviet organizations. He has not properly understood the impact of the revolution on the mentality of the Soviet woman, and he has many bitter experiences before he is able to settle himself with his family in the new environment.

### Ukrainian Novel "April"

If space permitted it would be possible to trace the same processes through most of the novels that are being held up as models for the world. There is always the hero, and he usually at the end meets with the success that he so richly deserves, not financially to be sure, but as the recipient of decorations and of honors which will insure a better life for him in the future. In the vein of Horatio Alger, we have the apotheosis of the self-fought scholar, engineer, or artist, whose devotion to the cause of the Communist party supplies all the deficiency of his early training. Take the student in Adnogenov's Fear, who has come from Central Asia and has so much to make up that only his energy suffices to carry him to a successful conclusion and the management of the scientific institute. Or consider the artist in Chyhyryn's Ukrainian novel April, who as a boy had obtained some paints from a partisan leader in the Civil War and with only a few lessons developed into master designer. He wins through success despite the snares of a degenerate admirer of the West, Lida Kopytov, who has her decadent apartment strewn with nudes and copies of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and others and who talks of such scholars of the past as Erasmus of Rotterdam. America too has known that type, but it survived longest in Fourth-of-July orations.

### The Contrast

There is one great difference between the novels and plays of socialist realism and the old-fashioned American success novel. The latter could get along without the foreign wrecker. The villains who were called to account were men and women who disobeyed the laws of their own country or who disregarded the moral code of the time. It was not necessary to explain that the scoundrel who was trying to thwart the hero was in the pay of a foreign govern-

ment. He might be working for another firm. He might be an outlaw, but sooner or later the law would find him. There was no possibility that he would flee abroad to continue his nefarious work. It is almost impossible, however, for a good exponent of socialist realism to get along without the foreign foe of the Soviet Union. In the beginning he was not so necessary, for there were always the hidden bands of the Czars and the Whites. Later, as these were officially liquidated, it was necessary to find another villain from outside the Soviet ideology, for there could not be a loyal but evil citizen of the Soviet Union. Hence an unsavory array of Poles, Ukrainian nationalists, financiers of Europe and America, and for a while German Nazis and Fascists. The significant aspect of all this was the profound assurance that there was no village, no factory, no railroad, no collective farm, which was not infested with their agents. This might encourage the faithful to still greater vigilance, but it does cast a light on the dissatisfaction that exists and should have prepared us for the vast number of displaced persons who prefer death and exile to a return to the atmosphere of suspicion and investigation. It emphasizes the liquidations and the prison camps which are fundamental features of Soviet "democracy," and it is one of the most important revelations which socialist realism throws upon the life of the Soviet Union. The most fanatical bigot in American popular literature has never accused his countrymen of such widespread disloyalty.

The climax is perhaps to be found in the novels of Ostrovsky with his ultra-sensitive Communist conscience; an example is *How the Steel Was Forged*. Hardly a thought but the good of the masses through the mind of the hero. Little Rolle in the books of Jacob Abbott was hardly more impervious to the actions of the boys around him than is the hero of this novel to all attempts to lure him from the true path. A glance at any of the Soviet books written in the early years of the regime shows how the tradition has been built up. Even Parson Weems would have envied such a perfect exemplar of the new times; his picture of George Washington is almost sinful in comparison with that of Pavel Korchagin. These characteristics have given zest to the Soviet stories on the war. Men like Vsevolod Ivanov, who served in the Civil War were able to adapt their vocabulary and epithets to the situation that arose in 1941. Even before the storm actually broke, there was a distinct tendency to revive episodes of the former hostilities. There was a refinement in a simple way of the old attitudes that had prevailed in the time of militant communism.

The fiery-tempered businessman had been bested in a real estate deal by a neighbor. He strove to control his anger as he dictated the following letter to his secretary:

"Sir: My secretary being a lady, cannot type what I think about you, and I, being a gentleman, cannot say it. But you, being neither, will understand exactly what I mean."

## THE UKRAINE:

### A Submerged Nation

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN  
Published by  
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

The story of a courageous people with a fierce desire for freedom, and their political prospects under Soviet domination.

PRICE: \$1.75

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P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

## Youth and the U.N.A.

SUPPORT THE U.N.A.

The Ukrainian National Association has admitted many hundreds of new members during the past few months, and the signs indicate that 1949 will be one of the most eventful years in the history of the organization where increases in membership are concerned. Only one factor tends to make the picture imperfect, however, and that involves the American born youth. It has been noted, for one thing, that the majority of the new members admitted into the U.N.A. are European born (Displaced Persons); in comparison, only a small number of Ukrainian Americans have been enrolled. Also, increases have been noted where suspensions and cash surrenders involving American born certificate-holders are concerned. The picture, as a whole, does not speak very well for the younger generation.

### It Has Done the Most for Youth

We will not make any attempt to analyze the reason for the indifferent attitude of the youth, but we will argue that the U.N.A. merits more serious consideration than it has received. Nowhere in the entire United States is there a Ukrainian organization such as the Ukrainian National Association, which offers excellent insurance protection at extremely reasonable rates together with membership privileges, practically unobtainable in commercial companies, under the fraternal benefit system. Nowhere in the United States is there a Ukrainian organization which has done so much for the youth as the U.N.A., which has given (and still gives) financial support to athletic teams and college students, which has printed (and still prints) English-language books, and periodicals such as this Weekly, which has encouraged (and still encourages) the youth to become interested in branch affairs to the extent of becoming officers and delegates to U.N.A. conventions, which has supported (and still supports) all national youth organizations by giving them all the space desired in the Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly (and the same may be said about small local clubs), and which, in fact, has the very interests of the youth in mind at all times. The U.N.A. has proven time and time again that it is worthy of the support of the Ukrainian American youth. It is therefore discouraging, to say the least, to observe that the U.N.A. is actually suffering losses in the ranks of the American born youth.

### Don't Take It for Granted

An ironic note involves the fact that many young people, who are not and never have been U.N.A. members, are the first to complain about Weekly publicity for their pet clubs and organizations and are the loudest in their criticisms of U.N.A. branches, the Svoboda, the Weekly, and the parent or-

ganization itself. This we find most difficult to understand, particularly in view of the fact that the young people in question have been approached about U.N.A. membership, time and time again, but always manage to evade the would-be organizer. These young folk mean no harm, of course... they have simply taken the U.N.A. for granted, and feel that they are entitled to use its facilities and complain if the service is not up to their expectations. As for U.N.A. membership, they probably feel that they carry enough protection in other companies and cannot afford additional coverage. The irony is there, but it clearly illustrates that the U.N.A. really does try to cooperate with the youth, regardless whether or not they are members. Otherwise, the Ukrainian Weekly would be restricted to members only. But the U.N.A., despite its generous policy toward the youth, is still sustaining losses in the ranks of the American-born members and, if this situation is not reversed soon, it may be discussed at next year's convention; the convention has the power to either increase or decrease the privileges being granted to the youth.

Thousands upon thousands of American-born people are not U.N.A. members, yet they have heard of it and know some of the facts about it. Practically all of them have seen and read the Svoboda and the Weekly. We ask this large group to consider the U.N.A. seriously, to give it the attention it so richly merits.

In closing, we wish to point out that the Ukrainian Displaced Persons being admitted to membership in the Ukrainian National Association in such large numbers, are but newly-arrived in the United States and, in fact, are experiencing difficulties where housing, employment and finances are concerned. Yet they have become U.N.A. members, perhaps out of sheer Ukrainianism, and are paying their dues happy in the knowledge that they are supporting a Ukrainian organization. Compare the Ukrainian D.P. with an American-born youth! The latter is in a much better position to join the U.N.A., no matter from what angle one looks at it! Yes, young people, you have neglected the U.N.A., an organization which you will some day have to manage yourselves because the old folk are leaving us, and it is about time you took an interest in something which was created primarily for yourselves.

Support the U.N.A.! It is your organization and it needs you.

T. L.

### Meaning of Democracy

"Democracy," the sergeant said, "is where freedom to speak is not only in the constitution but can be practiced each day without arrest. If one's father is arrested by the government, one can ask about it and not fear to be arrested too."

HAVE YOU READ IT YET?

## Ukrainian Resistance

THE STORY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN MODERN TIMES.

High Government, State and War Department officials, scores of Senators and Congressmen, Foreign Embassies, Diplomats, Generals, Harvard and other Universities, Military Analysts, Public Libraries, Authors and Newspapermen—all have personally written to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, publisher of this absorbing and informative 142 bound (illus.) book, expressing their appreciation of and interest in it.

UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE is not a dry history book. It is a vivid account of the gallant fight by the Ukrainian underground forces to win national liberation for Ukraine.

The heroic saga of UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), that well known legendary guerrilla force which since 1943 has been spearheading the Ukrainian liberation movement, fighting fearlessly at first against both the Nazis and Soviet armed forces during their occupations of Ukraine, and since the war conducting a war of their own against the Soviet totalitarianists and their satellites, is ably told in *Ukrainian Resistance*.

This is an important book, not only for students of Ukrainian and East European affairs but also for all those who are hoping for the triumph of the democratic ideals which have been sought by the United States in the course of two World Wars.

UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE may be obtained from the SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

81-83 GRAND STREET, P. O. BOX 346, JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.  
(Price \$3.00).

## Ukrainian Youth League Sport Hi-Lites

By WALTER W. DANKO

Softball is definitely on the up-grade with UYL District Leagues already organized in the Metropolitan N.Y.C. area, New Jersey, Ontario and Ohio; and also promising indications are coming out of Michigan State, Western Pa. and the Anthracite region. This spontaneous reaction to our sports department's inquiries is quite heartening, and as a result, the UYL-NA will do its utmost to give "all" in the way of financial assistance, organization and general overall coordination to this program.

Plans are already going full blast to hold a National Softball Tournament sometime in August in which all the UYL district league champions will compete. In fact, Pittsburgh will be the probable site of this nat'l Playoff with the confirmation of this location forthcoming.

## Yonkers Church Observes Golden Jubilee

ITS STORY TYPICAL OF UKRAINIAN CHURCHES HERE

Memorial Day, Monday, May 30th, marked the 50th Anniversary of the founding of St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of Yonkers, N. Y. A solemn high mass was held at 11 a.m. at which Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese presided. Later in the afternoon the anniversary banquet was held and dancing followed.

The celebration of the Golden Jubilee of St. Michael's Church started at 10:45 when a procession formed at the rectory to escort Bishop Bohachevsky to the church. Included in the line of march was the Junior Sodality, various societies and St. Michael's Post, Catholic War Veterans, color guard.

The Rev. Stephen J. Chrepta, principal of St. Basil's Preparatory School, Stamford, Connecticut, was the celebrant of the mass. Choir Boyan, directed by Mr. Michael Fatuk, sang the responses at the mass.

### History of the Church Parish

The 150 Ukrainians who formed the church during the last months of 1898 and early 1899, had migrated to Yonkers from the Galician province of the then Austrian-Hungarian empire. Upon reaching Yonkers, most of these 150 Ukrainian became members of the St. Nicholas of Myra Church (now part of the Pittsburgh Diocese).

The 150 parishioners met in a store at 464 Neperhan Avenue and purchased a plot of ground on the corner of Chestnut Street and Riverview Place for \$2,100. While the church was being built, masses were held in Public School Number Seven with the Rev. Paul Tymkewich as the first pastor.

In August 1899, the cornerstone was blessed and building of the wooden structure, which upon completion, was to be known as the "Greek Catholic Little Russian Church of St. Michael" was begun, and eventually completed. As time went on, the organization grew by leaps and bounds so that by 1901 there were 388 parishioners.

Father Tymkewich purchased a

### News Notes—

Congratulations to Walter Nazurewicz, captain of the N.Y.C. St. George Ukas Basketball Team, who received his sheeplekin in chemical engineering from Cooper Union. This past month Walt also was the varsity captain for C.U.'s Basketball Quintet... Bill Polowczak, senior civil engineering student at Michigan University and whose home is in Elizabeth, N. J., will act as the UYL Sport's representative on-the-scene in the west. Bill, who will attend classes this summer, will try to start the flame glowing in Dearborn and vicinity. Let's hope he succeeds... All persons wishing to participate in the Golf Tournament at our national convention in Syracuse this Labor Day weekend, should contact Gene Woloshyn of 143 Seth Boyden Terrace, Newark, N. J. He will send all information on request...

## Yonkers Church Observes Golden Jubilee

ITS STORY TYPICAL OF UKRAINIAN CHURCHES HERE

rectory for the parish at 29 Chestnut Street plus two adjoining parcels. The rectory is in use today, while an adjoining plot houses the Sisters of St. Basil, instructors in the parish religion classes.

Falling health forced Father Tymkewich to relinquish the pastorate towards the end of 1905. A succession of temporary pastors then served the needs of the parish, among them the Reverends John Velyhorsky, Dmytro Dobrovtir, Michael Lysiak, Roman Volyntev and Nestor Dmytriv. From 1915 to 1917 the Rev. Vladimir Dovyhocz was the pastor. Then followed the Rev. Alexander Pawlak who served until March 1922.

Father Pawlak, with the assistance of trustees Simeon Fetko and Dmytro Madarasz, succeeded in incorporating the "Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of St. Michael" as it became known in the State of New York.

The Rev. Vladimir Spoltakewych assumed the pastorate in 1922 and served until his death, December 8, 1932. During this period, the church was rebuilt with the present brick structure being re-consecrated in 1926.

On March 1, 1933, the Rev. Maximilian Kinash was appointed pastor and served until his retirement at the age of 79 in January of this year. The present pastor, Rev. Basil Kios was a teacher of religion in Europe for many years and during the war served as pastor of a Ukrainian Catholic Church in Vienna, Austria.

The parish today is debt free and plans will be started shortly for the erection of the combination school and recreation hall on a plot 100 by 200 on Chestnut Street. The plot of ground contemplated as the site of the school hall includes the three plots purchased by Father Tymkewich at the beginning of the century.

The Yonkers newspapers gave the jubilee ceremonies choice spots. The Yonkers Herald Statesman gave front page position to three jubilee celebration articles while the Yonkers Daily Times gave equal amounts of space on choice inside pages.

WILLIAM B. CHOLLY

## Branch 152 Dance a Success

The first dance in over twenty years sponsored by the Free Ukraine Society, (Vilna Ukraina) Branch 152 of the Ukrainian National Association proved to be a definite success. Despite the fact that it was a very warm June night many young Ukrainians from Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, Passaic, Bayonne, Jersey City, Irvington, Union and from Newark attended and danced to the fine playing of the Oley Brother's orchestra.

The most outstanding feature of the entire dance was the number of Ukrainians present. Usually on a Saturday night the Ukrainian Center in Newark draws a very bizarre sort of crowd which has tended to drive away the young Ukrainians. However on the night of June 11th, no one could have

doubted who were the people present. A goodly number of fellows and girls from the Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey were on hand to sing during intermissions and after the dance was over. As one old gent was heard to remark later on: "Well it certainly seems like the Ukrainian Center again."

The entire affair was supported by the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey, member of the UYL-NA, of which the Free Ukraine Society has but recently become a member. Once again this support spelled the difference between success and failure. Branch 152 extends a warm "thank you" to all the young people from the State League that helped make its dance a success.

A MEMBER

## New Jersey Chorus Elects

On Monday evening at the Ukrainian National Home in Elizabeth the Ukrainian Choral Society of N. J. elected a new slate of officers: Joseph Laskow of Bayonne was elected president, John Mostlich of Elizabeth, vice president, Pauline Maciach Jersey City and Michael Shary of Elizabeth secretaries, Bill Draganchuk of Bayonne, treasurer. A membership committee, composed of the following young people from various cities in the state, was elected to help in the membership drive, which is now in full swing: John Grozowchak, Michael Labinski, Vgra'Golda, Mary Hnatiuk, Catherine Kowaczka and Joe Laskow.

Since its first rehearsal in Elizabeth the chorus has been steadily increasing in size and quality. One of the features of every practice session has been the singing of "Mnohaya Lita" for individual members and special events. If you think this is something to be passed over lightly, then by all means you must come down to some rehearsal at the Elizabeth National Home. As far as some of the choristers are concerned, just singing "Mnohaya Lita" at a concert would be enough to satisfy the audience.

The chorus will make its first public appearance at a grand picnic sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey which is affiliated with the UYL-NA. The picnic will be one of the highlights of the summer social season (July 31st at Willick's Grove, Linden—see adv. in later issues of Weekly) and will feature many unusual attractions of quality. All people in the New Jersey area are invited to attend both the picnic and any rehearsal of the Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey.

### UNIVERSITIE IN EXILE

(Concluded on page 2)

was the organization of their own studying places, DP schools, colleges and universities.

There were three university centers in Western Germany, where the displaced persons formed their academic schools:

Munich and Regensburg in the American zone and Hamburg-Pineberg in the British zone of occupation in Germany.

### Ukrainian Centers of Learning

Munich, the capital of Babaria, had four academic schools till 1947: U.N.R.R.A. University, Ukrainian Free University, Ukrainian High Economic School and the Ukrainian Orthodox Academy. Since 1947 there were only three: all the above named with the exception of U.N.R.R.A. University.

At Regensburg, the old Bavarian city Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute from Czechoslovakia, continued its work. First at Hamburg, and then at near Pineberg, was situated the Baltic University.

### U.N.R.R.A. University in Munich

The American Occupation Forces as well as many of the U.N.R.R.A. members promptly understood the importance of the displaced intellectual and academic youth to many countries. To meet the needs of these peoples and with the help and initiative of Ukrainian emigres, courses of all kinds have been organized in the buildings of "Deutsches Museum" in Munich since August, 1945. The students were grouped in their respective National Associations, and in the U.N.R.R.A. University Students Union including all students.

In 1946-47 there existed six faculties: 1. Law; 2. Economy and Social Sciences; 3. Medicine (with a Division for Agronomy and Forestry); 4. Mechanical Engineering; 5. Civil Engineering. The Faculty of Philosophy had to be opened as well. The studies lasted from 6 to 12 terms, according to the faculty.

(To be concluded)



INVEST IN U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

