



The Ukrainian Weekly

Supplement

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4,000 Attended Bishop Bohachevsky's Jubilee Ceremony

STAMFORD, Conn.—Against the colorful background of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary here, His Excellency, Most Rev. Constantine Bohachevsky, Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholics of America, celebrated the St. Jubilee of his episcopal consecration.

The silver anniversary ceremonies which began Saturday evening with Vespers, were completed June 26 as the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, His Excellency, the Most Rev. Amleto G. Cicognani, rendered Bishop Bohachevsky a signal honor by presiding and preaching at the Pontifical High Mass celebrated here Sunday morning on the Seminary campus.

Visiting dignitaries, who arrived to add their congratulations were His Excellency Most Rev. Henry J. O'Brien, Bishop of Hartford; His Excellency Most Rev. D. Ivancho, Ordinary of the Pittsburgh Greek Rite Exarchate; His Excellency Most Rev. Isidore Borecky, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Toronto; His Excellency Most Rev. Andrew Roborecky, Ukrainian Catholic Auxiliary of Winnipeg; His Excellency Most Rev. Ambrose Senytsya, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Bohachevsky, Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Hayes, Rt. Rev. Msgr. John B. McShay; Very Rev. Joseph LaFontaine.

At 10:30 A.M. the procession, consisting of approximately 100 clergymen escorted by an honor

guard of the Fourth Degree Members of the Knights of Columbus, and several hundred delegates from the Ukrainian Catholic parishes of America, passed the Chateau and joined the group of almost 4,000 people gathered before the outdoor pavilion where the Pontifical Mass was celebrated.

Assisting Bishop Bohachevsky at the Mass were the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Anthony Lotowycz, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Very Rev. Stephen Bachtalowsky, C.S.S.R. of Canada, the Very Rev. Stephen Hrynuk, of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. Demetrius Gresco, of Cleveland, Ohio. The Reverends Stephen Chrepta and Russell Danylychuk served as deacons.

In his address, His Excellency Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani called Bishop Bohachevsky, "a solicitous guide, enlightened teacher, most loving father, sage administrator and inspiring leader of the Ukrainian Catholics in the United States."

The Mass sung by the Brooklyn church choir led by Mr. Ostap Ulitsky, who likewise conducted a Seminary chorus in a concert which concluded the ceremonies during the Mass and at the concert. His accompanist at the latter was Miss Olga Dmytriv.

Among those present was Mayor Barret of Stamford, who spoke at a luncheon of Ukrainian American organization representatives.

Ukrainian Resistance Most Dangerous To Reds

"The Soviets regard the Ukrainian (liberation movement) as the most dangerous one and combat it with ruthless methods," writes Tadeusz Norwid-Nowacki, well-known Polish author, with three books (in Swedish) about the USSR to his credit.

Norwid's analysis of the Ukrainian resistance movement appears in the current number (Vol. III, No. 3) of The Baltic Review, a magazine published in Stockholm, Sweden. His article is entitled "The Struggle Beyond the Iron Curtain—the Underground Movements in Soviet Dominated Europe."

In all the European countries dominated by the Soviets, says Norwid, there is an underground movement of one form or another. These movements are based on the spontaneous or organized opposition of the population against the Communist regime, police oppression, and the successive sovietization of the country's economic life. Norwid neglects, however, to bring out the fact that in the case of the Ukrainians it is not so much a matter of opposition but of a determined, planned fight for national liberation.

"The resistance movement (in Ukraine)", Norwid declares, "has its roots in the armed resistance

to Poland in Eastern Galicia. Before the war it was considered well-equipped and well-organized. ... Having found no support for its national aspirations from the Germans, the movement made itself fully independent and turned partly against the Germans and partly against the Soviets, at the same time adopting a more conciliatory attitude towards Poland. The Ukrainian partisans (UPA—Ed.) have succeeded in capturing well-equipped German bunkers in the Eastern Carpathians, which were built to check the westward drive of the Soviets.

"These bunkers in inaccessible tracts have become a military base of the Ukrainian movement which has even spread out over Soviet Ukraine."

"The movement has good contacts with the West and must be regarded as one of the strongest and best organized," Norwid points out.

The Ukrainian movement, he continues, "may be characterized as armed resistance and has connections even with the spontaneous resistance movements in the USSR and Soviet-dominated Europe. The Soviets regard the Ukrainian movement as the most dangerous one and combat it with ruthless methods," he concludes.

INTENSIFICATION OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

Resistance to the Communist regime continues strong in Ukraine, says the "Newsletter From Beyond the Iron Curtain," published in Stockholm, Sweden. Regular battles have been fought between partisans and Government troops in various parts of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Soviets have likewise launched a propaganda campaign to convince the seditious nation of its happiness under Moscow. Since April work has been in progress to cover the whole of the country with a dense network of "Radio Centres," i.e., facilities for collective listening in to Government propaganda. Every village and kolkhoz is to be provided with one and the sets to be used are "of the type which has proved its worth in the Leningrad district." Needless to say, no foreign broadcasts can be heard with these sets.

A LETTER

Indicative of the spirit prevailing among Maryland farmers who are employing newly arrived Ukrainian displaced persons to this country, is the following letter received in routine fashion by the Administration Office of the Svoboda from Mrs. Mildred L. Schwabinger of Easton, Md. The excerpts from the letter speak for themselves:

"... We have such a fine Ukrainian family now living with us here on the farm of which I told you in my other letter. Through them I have become much interested in the Ukrainian people, their history, and ideals and purposes.

"I am a busy farm wife and besides a sixteen year old daughter I have two younger children, one three and a half, and one thirteen months old, to care for. So I do not have much time to give to reading and study. I would like so much though to learn a little of the Ukrainian language if possible, although I am told it is very difficult.

"I read with much interest of the classes in the Ukrainian language which were sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Would it be possible for me to get such text-books as were used in teaching such a class to study individually. I realize such language study would be much easier in a group and with a teacher from whom one could hear the spoken word, but I think if I could learn some of the basic grammar and characters I could get something of the pronunciation from the people living here with us.

"The sixteen year old son in this family has been giving me copies of the English supplement of Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, which I read thoroughly with much interest. I have then taken copies to our County School Board's office and also mailed the one which carried the pictures and write-up of the Carnegie Hall Festival to the office of a small town newspaper publisher whom I know. I am enclosing an extra \$1.00 for which please send me if available ten copies of this week's Weekly, as I want a copy for the reading table of our local library, one for the teacher of the adult English class for the Ukrainians here, a copy for our own church (Church of the Brethren) relief director at Elgin, and several to send to friends.

"It seemed a coincidence that I just finished reading this week 'God's Underground' by Father George and Gretta Palmer (Applen-Century-Crofts, Inc., New

South Brooklynites Plan Ukrainian Center

It all started, reports Neonila Marena, when the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Veterans Post of Brooklyn (South), N. Y. began a search for a suitable hall to hold a social affair. The difficulty involved in finding one led to the inescapable conclusion on the part of all concerned that it was high time that a Ukrainian community center be acquired in South Brooklyn, wherein all social, cultural patriotic affairs could be held.

The project was immediately put into high gear. A committee was formed, headed by Mr. John Huley. A charter was obtained from Albany (April 18, 1949).

On Sunday, June 19 last, some fifty civic minded Ukrainian Americans got together in the St. Nicholas Church Hall, located on 19th street, Brooklyn, and there drew the blueprint for the establishment of a Ukrainian Center in South Brooklyn.

By-Laws drafted by Walter

Rybka, and a general plan of action outlined by Dr. Simon Demidchuk, were discussed and adopted by those present at the meeting.

The Commander of the St. Nicholas Post, William Muzyka, promised full support of the project by his organization.

Officers were elected, consisting of Mr. Huley as chairman, Mr. Peter Yacobovich, secretary, and sixteen other persons as members of the Board of Directors.

In the course of the meeting, thirty five of those present paid their \$10 initiation fees. All gave their full assurance to back the movement to establish a Ukrainian Center in South Brooklyn and to enlist the cooperation of all Ukrainian Americans in that section.

As a pleasant aftermath to the meeting, the Ukrainian Choir led by Mr. Nicholas Kokolaky, entertained those present with a pot-pourri of songs, after which tea (yes, tea!) was served.

Toronto's Ukrainian Summer School in 10th Year

The well known Ukrainian Summer School, conducted by the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre of Winnipeg, Man., Canada, will open up in Toronto, Ont., this Saturday, July 9.

Registration: this Friday, beginning 9 A.M. Place: UNO, College and Shaw streets, Toronto. Information: Ukrainian Summer School, 1, Craik ave., Kingsway, Toronto 18, Ont. Length of course: 2 months. Tuition: \$15. Dormitory (United College) and food: \$50 per month.

The Ukrainian Summer Course, are putting their shoulder to the wheel to assure the success of the picnic. The "boys" are already adding to the summer heat by controversially discussing the merits of a 2, 3 and even a 4-story clubhouse. They have not as yet selected a site.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED WITH—

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERANS POST No. 6

Tucked away in a small building, at a junction where 18th Avenue meets 12 Street in Newark, N. J., on January 17, 1946 at 8:45 p. m., a group of solemn young men were holding an organizational meeting.

Michael Gwijazda smartly called the meeting to order and the 32 present listened attentively as he outlined the necessity for and purpose of strictly non-sectarian Ukrainian American veterans organization. Temporary officers for the first year were elected and installed and the Ukrainian American Veterans, of Newark, N. J., unaffiliated, was a reality.

Much water has flowed over the dam since then. The original 32 has given way to a roster of approximately 87 members.

Banded together, as are other veteran units throughout the country, to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, it is the only exclusively Ukrainian American veterans post in Newark. Eligibility requirements are that all members be Ukrainian or of Ukrainian extraction.

Time, too, has changed the unaffiliated status of the organization. The post today proudly carries No. 6 as its designated unit number in the nationwide Ukrainian American Veterans.

Pleading themselves to mutual self-help and comradeship the membership of this unique veterans post has grown by leaps and bounds. Today it points with pride to a sound financial and community standing. A Goodwill Committee has cemented strong and friendly relations with local churches, neighborhood business men and other Ukrainian organizations in Newark and the immediate vicinity.

Achieving this end, however, was

not always smooth sailing. The ex-sailors, soldiers and marines very often had to tack into the wind, and ride out many a storm, verbal or otherwise, before safe harbor was reached. Composed primarily of self-employed business men, some doctors, dentists, lawyers and other semi-professional men, these trials and tribulations have welded a strong bond of affection, mutual respect, comradeship and loyalty.

Taking an active interest in the formation of a national Ukrainian American veterans organization, Post No. 6 played a leading role in its formation, and felt just pride when the national group was formed in 1948.

Aside from this keen interest in forming a national Ukrainian American veterans organization, Post No. 6 of Newark has been very aggressive socially. Several successful dances, and testimonial dinners, have been sponsored locally by the group, as well as the conducting of the Second Annual Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans in Newark last Memorial Day Weekend.

High on the membership's agenda are plans for their own veterans were forced to hold a meeting in the basement of the Sitch Home at 18th Avenue and 12th Street, now being used as a headquarters.

The first step in this direction was the giving up of the annual private picnic held by the "boys," as they like to call themselves, for their relatives and friends. Amid much lamentation and protest on the part of the annual guests, it was decided to hold their First Annual Grand Picnic next August, to "start the ball rolling."

All post members, and some friends who have been "drafted,"

EDITORIAL FOURTH OF JULY

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."

These moving words, spoken by Patrick Henry a year before the Declaration of Independence by the "Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled," July 4, 1776 were the driving force behind the American Revolution.

It was a truly courageous act, this decision of the thirteen colonies to become free and independent. All odds were arrayed against them. The might of power confronted them. And yet economic conditions for them were not intolerable. They could have easily, and at profit to themselves, supinely followed the dictates of an autocratic monarch, a veritable changing in British history, and thereby assured themselves of a comfortable existence.

But at what price?

At the price of tyranny, and the ignorance and brutality in its wake, at the price of the degradation, the dampening of spirit, the extirpating of "every spark of noble ardor and generosity in the breasts of those enslaved by it," in the words of Jonathan Mayhew. At the price of the loss of their inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, in the words of the Declaration of Independence.

So they rose in revolt and made history.

The American Revolution was not a revolution marked by bloody excesses, raging mobs, cruelty, guillotine beheadings, or the shot in the back of the head—as in the

Erich Koch, Ukraine's Hangman, Captured

After a long search that lasted over a period of four years, the British authorities have succeeded in capturing Erich Koch, one-time Reichkommissar of Ukraine, and a giant war criminal as far as the Ukrainian people are concerned.

It is to be recalled that all the bestialities of the Nazis in Ukraine were sanctioned by Erich Koch, representative of the German "super-race" in Eastern Europe. In one of his instructions to the gauliters in Ukraine, dated August 25, 1943, Koch, among other things, forbade them to reveal any "false sentiments" with regard to the Ukrainians.

"If there will be a shortage of foodstuffs in Europe," read the instruction of Koch, "and if war conditions will require that someone has to suffer from hunger, it will certainly not be the German people. Confronted by a choice of whether it will be our countrymen in Germany who will have nothing to eat, or the Ukrainians, we will know how to kill. There is no need to give the land to the population of Ukraine; it must be preserved for the Germans."

Further on, Koch's instruction read:

"Stalin understood only too well that in order to squeeze out anything from the Ukrainians, he had to create the kolkhozes. Thanks to the creation of these collective farms, Stalin could exploit Ukraine better than Czarist Russia."

In another paragraph of the ill-famed instruction, Koch admonished his gauliters that "Ukraine must become a German colony. The land which never was part of Europe, ought not be part of it now. It is a historical lie that Ukraine ever belonged to Europe as a historical factor."

Keeping in step with the Nazi policy that the Ukrainians be kept on the level of semi-enslaved people, Koch advocated a stern regime for the Ukrainians. "A four-grade school should suffice for the Ukrainians. There the Ukrainians will learn how to read, write and count, which will be sufficient. In no measure should we try to educate the enlightened cadres of the Ukrainians; even today we

have already great competition" on their part."

Koch was fanatical in preaching the "superiority" of the German race. In one instance, according to Ukrainian sources, he was quoted as complaining:

"The Germans in the Reich fare much worse than the Ukrainians whose women look well fed and walk with heavy breasts."

The Ukrainian organizations in Western Europe have collected considerable documentation which attests to the bestiality of Nazi policies in Ukraine. This documentation was gathered at the time of the Nazi power in Ukraine, and should be used by responsible world bodies as evidence of the German atrocities among the Ukrainian people.

Graduates Cum Laude

Michael Elko of 16 Perkins Street, Plains, Pennsylvania, prominent for years in Ukrainian American affairs in Wyoming Valley, was graduated Cum Laude on Sunday, June 5, from the University of Scranton with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration.

"This is the first time in the history of the Ukrainian colony in Northwestern Pennsylvania that one of its own members has achieved so rare a distinction," writes our correspondent. A graduate of the Wilkes-Barre City schools, Mr. Elko received his high school diploma from Coughlin High School in 1939 and then attended the University of Maryland in College Park and Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. In 1946 he transferred to the University of Scranton where he hung up a distinguished record in the accounting and economics departments.

Active for years in the affairs of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America when it was in its heyday before 1939, Mr. Elko thereafter spent four years in the service in the Army, and one of these years was spent in Japan.

Mr. Elko is a member of Wilkes-Barre Branch No. 99 of the Ukrainian National Ass'n. During his college career, he was a member of numerous professional and scientific societies and after a brief rest during the summer, intends to open an office in Public Accountancy and Tax Consultation. He is married to the former Gloria Tardio and is a brother of Peter Elko who played with the Chicago White Sox 3 years ago.

Independence - - - by G. H. The Revived Myth of Ukrainian Anti-Semitism

Seventeenth century in Ukraine was marked by Polish oppression with serfdom at its worst. This included the persecution of the Ukrainian Church by the Polish ruling classes and clergy who assumed this method of assimilation to be their patriotic duty.

In the opposite extremity of Europe—in England—there was poverty and religious strife. The same 17th century produced the Mayflower, migration westward and colonization of the Atlantic seaboard.

In the 18th century Ukraine sank deeper and deeper in misery and unhappiness until all opposition to the foreign invader finally ended with the destruction of Zaporozhe in 1775.

Socialist Realism and the American Success Novel

The weakness of socialist realism does not lie in its support of the Soviet government or of Soviet ideology, but in its fundamental monotony, in its harping upon those themes set for it by higher authority, in its grandiloquent praise of the Soviet leaders, in its infinite number of praises or citations of Stalin and his friends.

The Difference

Therein lies the difference between socialist realism and the older American success literature. In the one case there was an outpouring of faith in man. The author could express his thoughts, but if he failed to voice the sentiments of his readers, he found his work neglected.

Yet socialist realism, even with this handicap, has the great merit of supporting the official view of life. It appeals to many people: it is their part to see that a good literature is one that expresses the underlying ideals of the people.

Ukraine became a colony of Russia, furnishing food and raw materials for the aggrandizement of a foreign power, while the Ukrainian manhood became used as cannon fodder for the same purpose.

Independence is a gift which must be dearly paid for, and the men who won it for America paid for it with their lives, never dreaming that they were laying a foundation for the greatest country in the world.

But independence may be easily lost by the indifference of its citizens and statesmen to the dangers that lurk within as well as without. We are passing through a critical period in the history of America, when class selfishness and imported ideas are playing with mischief.

UNIVERSITIES IN EXILE

Apart from the Ukrainian Free University there also exists a Ukrainian Technical College at Regensburg, the above mentioned "Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute," continues the work of the "Ukrainian Agricultural Academy" founded in 1922 in Podjebrad in Czechoslovakia.

Besides these two old Ukrainian academic schools, other new institutions were established in exile, after World War Two. Due to political and religious upheavals in the Ukraine it was in 1946, to establish a "Ukrainian Greek Catholic Seminary for Priests" at Hirschberg near Munich, and which in 1948 was moved to Culemborg in Netherlands, and the "Ukrainian Orthodox Academy" at Munich.

It is difficult or even impossible to give a complete description of the life and the work of all these institutions in a short survey. Those who are not acquainted with the harsh conditions of life of a political emigration can hardly appreciate the sacrifice and the

suggest that authors lower their standards, shut their eyes to the evils of the day, or discard their psychological knowledge and their skill in writing. It merely means that in the cold war that the Soviet Union is waging literature is of value. A faith in the underlying values of humanity and in the achievements of the past and present is a weapon which, if

Late last Spring, in one of our many friendly conversations, Dr. Sidney Hook, the eminent American philosopher of the New York University, made a remark that stirred me deeply.

This mischaracterization based on the cited grounds of accusation was supposed to have been settled some twenty years ago, but when one hears it from the responsible lips of so famed a person as Dr. Hook, one cannot help but wonder as to where and in whose minds the issue has been resolved.

In point of fact, it was my original intention to concentrate exclusively on this Petlura affair in a more or less academic treatment of a series of tumultuous events that occurred some thirty years ago, but, as the very title of this article suggests, this was necessarily altered by the ugly reappearance last Fall of substantially the same smear campaign that had been employed earlier against Petlura and the newly-founded independent Ukrainian state.

We must appreciate this situation to have a valid understanding and evaluation of the additional data which we must consider. First, the military position of the young national government which was being attacked from all sides, was continually shifting with the result that the de facto jurisdiction of the government was perforce a constantly changing one.

A. The Earlier Petlura Situation

It will be agreed, I am sure, that a fair and honest judgment on the truth of any such serious accusation as the one directed against General Petlura must necessarily be dependent upon (1) an understanding of the general conditions prevailing in Ukraine at the time; (2) the disclosure of any signs of criminal negligence or positive support on the part of his government toward the anti-Jewish demonstrations and pogroms; and (3) the testimony of authoritative and acceptable witnesses and parties responsibly concerned with the affair.

Tsarist Anti-Semitism

Secondly, an objective examination of this period discloses the following factors at work in the pogroms. For decades, it must be remembered, the Tsarist regimes systematically spread the infection of anti-Semitism throughout its Empire and as late as 1905 succeeded in disseminating the rumor that the revolution of that year was instigated by the Jewish members of the Cadet Party.

Ghastly Scene of War

The first general fact to be appreciated is, of course, that the territory of Ukraine during those years was no rose-bed of political law and order, but rather a ghastly scene of war, devastation,

importance of these institutions. It should be objectively and positively appreciated that these men, professors and students, who have lost their country and are forced to seek for new possibilities of resettlement for their peoples, have shown so much energy and self-sacrifice in serving the ideals of truth and freedom of learning.

"Opinion"

wielded voluntarily by men of good will, can accomplish more in awakening the world than the ponderous decrees and charges of socialist realism. That faith in man and, the future, which has been fostered steadily by the Soviet Union, can be incorporated in American literature by men who believe in themselves, their country, and their culture.

confusion, pillage and revolutionary disorder. It was in this tragic setting, as the Ukrainian Jewish writer, Dr. Margolin, authoritatively portrays it, that the sole democratic force in Eastern Europe at the time, the Ukrainian National Republic, had to struggle alone for its preservation against the overwhelming forces of German intrigue, Trotsky's Red Army, Poland's military legions, Denikin's reactionary gangs, and even marauding Ukrainian bandit units. Ironically enough, it was the democratic West in the depth of its ignorance that contributed heavily toward the asphyxiation of this genuine liberal force through its blind support of the imperialist-minded Poles and the White Russian Denikin. It is perfectly obvious that this general chaos was a fertile breeding ground for all sorts of excesses, barbarities, and massacres, of Jews and others, and one must fairly admit that the difficulties confronting the Ukrainian government in any endeavor to prevent such bestialities in the interests of a quick restoration of order and justice were clearly insuperable.

We must appreciate this situation to have a valid understanding and evaluation of the additional data which we must consider. First, the military position of the young national government which was being attacked from all sides, was continually shifting with the result that the de facto jurisdiction of the government was perforce a constantly changing one.

Leaving Youngstown, we drove the remaining sixteen miles in a half hour's time and reached the Lakeview Hotel on Lake Milton. Everything was quiet and we "early birds" managed to get in a little rest and swimming. Towards evening the cars began arriving from all parts of Mid-West. Huge banners were stretched across the road and around the hotel, bidding welcome to the guests. Those guests present acted as hosts to all arriving cars. It was a great pleasure to greet old and new friends. Friendships made in

There is an organization in existence at present called "The Christophers." Their goal and the work that they are doing is admirable and inspiring. The word Christopher is from the Greek, meaning "Christ-bearer." And at the head of this movement is Father James Keller who has written the best-seller, "You Can Change the World."

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Impressions...

By WILLIAM SHUST

There is an organization in existence at present called "The Christophers." Their goal and the work that they are doing is admirable and inspiring.

Driven by such hatred, they have tried to influence others by entering the fields that touch the lives of all people: 1. education, 2. government, 3. trade unions, 4. communication (newspapers, books, radio, motion pictures, and television).

Positive, constructive action is needed. Little is accomplished by complaining and criticizing. "It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness."

Basically this is the same old

world—and we are the world. If the world is in a bad condition, it is because we are.

With this in mind we should realize that, no matter how insignificant we deem our position, we still wield individual influence. Consequently, in every day life we should manifest actions as Christ-bearers.

The role of the Christopher is well summed up in the following prayer of St. Francis of Assisi, which breathes the spirit of the Prince of Peace.

"Lord, make me an instrument of Your Peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow low;

Where there is injury, pardon; Where there is doubt, faith; Where there is despair, hope; Where there is darkness, light; And where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console,

To be understood as to understand, To be loved as to love,

For it is in giving that we receive, It is in pardoning that we are pardoned,

And it is in dying that we are born to eternal life."

To play the role of Christopher, one need not join anything. There are endless opportunities for all to do great good as individual Christ-bearers in their own particular environments.

You can be a Christopher and You can change the world!

On Record - - by Ted Victor

YOUNGSTOWN SUMMER

Last week I travelled out to Lake Milton, Ohio for a Summer Festival sponsored by the "Youngstown Ukrainians," organized some eight months ago and affiliated with the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

The activities officially began on Friday morning. After driving from Jersey all night with Walter Danko, Mike Labinski, Sam Herila and Gene Woloshyn, it was a treat to stop over at Gene's home in Farrel, Pa. for breakfast and bath.

Leaving Youngstown, we drove the remaining sixteen miles in a half hour's time and reached the Lakeview Hotel on Lake Milton. Everything was quiet and we "early birds" managed to get in a little rest and swimming. Towards evening the cars began arriving from all parts of Mid-West. Huge banners were stretched across the road and around the hotel, bidding welcome to the guests.

cellent food and brief speeches on pertinent subjects dealing with Ukrainian American life, was really something. All the food was (Continued on Page 3)

Cleveland, Akron, Detroit, Youngstown, and Toronto during the past year were renewed with added vigor. Among the early arrivals who had travelled by bus were Justine Fedan and her friend from Arnold, Pa., Dottie Perry, Jeanne Kozik, Dolores Figurski from New York and Anne Shumeyko from New Jersey.

A few hours later Jean Harysym and her friends from Toronto arrived in two cars, all prepared for the softball game scheduled for Saturday with the Youngstown team. The other two cars arrived sometime during the night and your's truly admits that he missed them.

After that it was just a matter of waiting at the gate for Tom: Chunyk and a whole big carfull of girls from Detroit, the two young doctors from Butler, Pa.—George and Mike Kulick (it must be true that they are good M.D.'s for each has a brand new car).

Bill Mural and company from Cleveland, Mike Danielson and sister Helen from Detroit, Buck Lomaka and his cortege from the same city (including Leo Huliyk with his camera) Kasey and Konicki from the motor city, who's presence added a certain amount of weight to the proceedings, Nick Stafford and his boys from Carnegie, Pa. (they, too, insist Detroit hospitality is really something), the Zepkos from Akron (who were just a little late this time), and so many more people from all over that it would have taken hours to get each one's name Suffice it to say they arrived and the program got under way.

It was a good program, designed primarily to give each and every-one present an enjoyable time. There were cruises on the lake, swimming, bar-be-q dancing, singing (and how!) and a dinner. Certainly everything did not come off perfectly; still no one present denied the fact that this was no the fault of the committee people.

It rained a bit but not enough to dampen our spirits. The dinner on Saturday evening with its ex-

PRIVATE TO GENERAL

Famous for his pioneering developments in aviation, and as a leading air strategist in World War II, Major General Orvil A. Anderson is one of the many U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force officers who started their military careers at the bottom of the ladder—as privates.

General Anderson was a student at Brigham Young University in Ogden, Utah, when he decided to enlist as a private in 1917. His first assignment was at the Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb., and he was graduated from there as second lieutenant in 1918.

During the years between the World Wars, when the men of the Air Force were developing the techniques that were later to help make America the world's leading air power, General Anderson contributed several "firsts." He was navigator and pilot on the Army Airship C-2, the first dirigible to make a transcontinental flight; he designed a canvas sea anchor with which he successfully anchored an airship at sea for the first time in history; and in 1935, as pilot of the balloon, Explorer II, he helped set an altitude record which still stands.

His contributions to victory in Europe during World War II were even more impressive. In 1943, as chairman of the Combined Operational Planning Committee, an organization composed of American and British air officers charged with planning operations for the strategic bombing offensive, General Anderson became one of the most important strategists in the European Theater of Operations. He held another vitally important post when, in 1944, he was made deputy commander for operations of the Eleventh Air Force. And on V-E Day he was appointed Senior Military Advisor of the U. S. strategic Bombing Survey, which was appointed by President Truman to study the economic and military value of the wartime bombing of Germany, Japan, and all other occupied territories.

The successful completion of all these assignments marked General Anderson as the ideal man to head the Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala. He became commandant there in June, 1946 and holds the same post today. The mission of the Air War College is to prepare selected officers for high command and staff duty with large Air Force units and promote sound concepts of the broad aspects of air power in order, to assure the most effective development, employment and employment of the Air Force.

Among General Anderson's decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Air Medal. His foreign decorations include the French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with Palm and the British Companion of the Bath. For outstanding aerial achievement he has been awarded the Mackay Trophy, the Harmon-International Award, and the Federation Aeronautique International Prix Henry De Lavaux. He is rated as a Command Pilot, Senior Ballon Pilot, Combat Observer, Balloon Observer, and Aircraft Observer.

General Anderson's climb from private to major general is an inspiring object lesson to the young men of America. It proves that ambition and the will to learn are among the principal requirements for those who wish to pursue successful careers in the U. S. Army or the U.S. Force.

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"SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

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