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Canadian Vets Hold Provincial Conventions

Steady progress in membership and activities of the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association is reported in the current number of its monthly Magazine "Opinion," published in Winnipeg.

In May and June of this year the Manitoba and the Ontario sections of the U.C.V.A. held their provincial conventions.

The Ontario convention was held in Windsor, May 28-29. The Manitoba convention took place in Winnipeg, June 8.

The Ontario Provincial Convention

The Ontario convention was opened by Mr. John Cannon, president of the Ontario Provincial Executive, with Dr. S. Klimashko, secretary. Papers were presented on the following problems: "Closer inter-local relations," by Dr. S. Klimashko; "The Canadian Legion and the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association," by Mr. J. Canon; "Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association in cooperation with Ukrainian Canadian Committee," by Dr. P. Smylanski; "Reserve Army and Permanent Force," by Mr. Cannon.

Dr. V. J. Kaye, representing the Canadian Citizenship Branch, delivered a talk on "Citizenship." A. J. Yaremovich, editor of "Opinion," extended greetings from the Dominion Executive of the U.C.V.A. and presented some of the problems confronting the veterans.

A round table discussion followed, and future activities planned.

EUROPEAN CRITICISM OF AMERICA

American complacency may well be punctured by a new book "European Beliefs Regarding the United States," a report of a survey by the Common Council for American Unity, under the direction of Henry Lee Munson.

Many Europeans believe that Americans are too materialistic; that American national policy is primarily determined by business; that the United States is plotting war against Russia; that our foreign policy is "too changeable" and that the Marshall Plan is "solely a political weapon against Russia."

While the new study, which reflects the conclusions of 1,702 qualified and representative observers of opinion abroad, including a number of editors of foreign language newspapers in this country, reveals much that is extremely favorable to the United States, widespread criticism is made of American "institutions" such as Hollywood. The movies, for example, may be our worst possible ambassador to Europe, as many observers believe that Hollywood is "convincing increasing numbers of Europeans that America consists of gangsters, sadists, pinup girls, cowboys and skyscrapers."

In our favor, however, and symbolic of ultimate victory in the Cold War are such facts as that three out of every four people in ERP countries believe "Russia is plotting to dominate Europe." American news is believed to be more reliable than Russian propaganda, the survey shows. But more than one-fifth of the people believe that the United States is plotting war against Russia, and an almost equal number believe Russia and the United States to be equally at fault.

Europe's faith in the Marshall Plan is confirmed in "European Beliefs Regarding the United States" which also shows that there is firm belief in the freedom of our elections and confidence that we protect the rights and freedoms of the individual. Most, but by no

The Manitoba Convention

The purpose of the Manitoba convention was primarily to elect a Provincial Executive, "to work in the interests of veterans of the two Great Wars, who reside in the rural areas of Manitoba."

Peter Okrainec was elected President.

John G. Karasevich, Dominion President of the U.C.V.A. opened the sessions by giving a resume of activities of the association since its inception in 1945.

Paul Yuzyk, Associate Editor of "Opinion," and vice-president of the Dominion Executive, spoke on the importance of the compilation of Historical Data on those who served during World War II.

Very Rev. S. W. Sawchuk, Honorary Padre of the U.C.V.A., stated that the Association must be the co-ordinating body among all Ukrainian veterans whether they belong to the U.C.W.V. or any of the other veteran organizations.

John Yuzyk, Dominion Secretary of the U.C.V.A., emphasized the importance of the Dominion Headquarters of the Association. Throughout it, he said, contact is maintained with the veterans throughout the country. Of great value here, he stressed, is the U.C.V.A. official publication, "Opinion."

Others elected to office were: P. P. Sawchuk, Vice-President; P. Wach, secretary; Michael Keprou, Treasurer; and J. J. Nowosad, Executive Member.

BULLETIN

Edinburgh, Scotland, was the scene on June 27 of a great anti-Soviet manifestation in which over 2,000 Ukrainians, arriving in forty buses, took part. Ukrainian blue and yellow banners were evident everywhere. Placards denouncing the Soviet regime and demanding Ukrainian national liberation were carried by the demonstrators. The ABN (Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations) international organization, which includes Lithuanians, Estonians and others, arranged the demonstration. Other nationals took part in it.

U.N.A. SEMI-ANNUAL AUDIT

Late last week the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association completed its regular semi-annual audit of the books, accounts and records of the organization.

The audit was held at the U.N.A. office building, 81-83 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

Members of the U.N.A. auditing Committee, elected at the last U.N.A. Convention, are the following:

Dmytro Kapitula of McAdoo, Pa.; Walter Hirniak of Toronto, Ont., Canada; Dr. Ambrose Kibzey of Detroit; John W. Ivanchuk of Detroit, Mich. and Ivan Kurpas of Chicago, Ill.

The Committee found everything in order. Its report will be published in the Svoboda in the near future.

Foreign-born parents are potentially... among the most influential ambassadors the United States has today—says Read Lewis, the executive director of the Common Council in the introduction. "They have close personal contacts with many millions of relatives and friends abroad, and are in regular contact with them. Not only do they believe fervently in American democracy, but they resent anti-American propaganda in the countries of their origin or their parents' origin... American nationality groups can exert tremendous influence in promoting better understanding with other lands."

U. A. W. V.

Pictured on this page are the officers of the Ukrainian American Veterans organization, elected at its Second Annual Convention, held during the past Memorial Day weekend in Philadelphia, Pa.

The picture was taken during the hot weather of that weekend, which accounts for their informal attire. The latter, however, should not detract from the purposefulness shown in their faces to make this year one worthy of all the hopes placed upon the organization when it was founded at the Philadelphia convention in 1948.

For following a very promising start at that convention, at which the present UAWV was founded, there soon arrived, after a few feeble attempts to do something, a year of well high complete inactivity.

A variety of reasons could account for that, particularly the lack of application on the part of some officers charged with the task of getting things moving. That inertia during the first year of its existence may have been responsible for the fact that the Second Convention of the UAWV was not as well prepared, attended and conducted as it should have been.

But that's past history. Headed

WAR VET IN BOYS' CLUB POST

John H. Karbonik, 39, Ukrainian by descent, of New Britain, Conn., has been named physical director of the New Britain Boys' Club and will assume his duties October 16, the New Britain Herald reports.

A wounded and decorated war veteran, Karbonik will leave in September 19 to attend a short refresher course on Boys' Club in New York University.

Active in local Ukrainian American organizational circles, Karbonik was also a member of softball and basketball teams.

He served with the Second Infantry Division, which brought him battle stars for Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes and Central Europe. He was wounded in action on April 18, 1945. After hostilities he served for six months with the U. S. Control Group in Europe.

by the youngish but energetic new National Commander of the UAWV, Walter Shipka of Richmond Hills, L. I., N. Y., and counselled by Major Michael Darmopray, National Honorary Commander, the High Command, if we may call it so, of the UAWV, will we believe do everything possible to justify in the course of this year all the hopes placed upon the organization when it was first founded.

In this connection, we suggest that the UAWV establish contact with the Ukrainian Canadian War Veterans, which since its foundation two but four years ago has been making steady progress, including the publication of a fine and well edited monthly magazine, "Opinion," and the holding of not only Dominion but also of Provincial conventions (see news item on this page).

To use a wartime expression:—"O.K. fellows! Let's get on the ball!"

Gets B.S.

On June 9, 1949, William Shust graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science from Fordham



WILLIAM SHUST

University, School of Business. Thus his parents' vow, that their children would receive college education, was fulfilled. (His sister, Mrs. Mary Shust Pilipchen, is also a college graduate).

Born and raised in New York City, Bill leads an active life. He is known around St. George's parish and is a member of the famous St. George Choir. He has appeared in a few "off Broadway" stage productions and has also done commercial radio work.

In school he was: staff reporter for two school papers, member of the Fordham University Theatre, chairman of the Literary Society, and Staff Announcer of Fordham's radio station (WFUV-FM). All through his four years as college he did art work in conjunction with a number of school functions, consequently in his Senior year he was chosen as Art Editor of the school yearbook.

Among his hobbies is that of writing. He has written a few short stories and a script for a half-hour radio show, "Ukrainian Weekly" readers know him through his column "Impressions."

His parents, Nicholas and Olga Shust, are members of Branch 361 ("Dniester") of the U.N.A. and Bill is a member of "Dniester's" Youth Auxiliary.

Studies were concentrated on Economics and Marketing.

Pan-Slavism, a New Tool of Russian Aggression

On June 25, 1949 the House Un-American Activities Committee in a public report branded the American Slav Congress as an organization dominated and directed by Moscow to "subvert the 10,000,000 people in this country of Slavic birth or descent." It is recalled that on September 21, 1948 the American Slav Congress was listed as a subversive agency by Attorney General Tom Clark, together with dozens of other Moscow-controlled and communist-dominated organizations in this country.

"It is an important weapon of Moscow's political warfare against the United States," the report said, and its basic aim is to get support from the pro-Soviet groups among the Slavic sections of the U.S. population, namely the Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian, Carpatho-Russian, Polish, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Macedonian, Czech, Slovak and Bulgarian.

According to the House Committee report, the American Slav Congress originated during World War II and had supported the foreign and domestic policies of the United States. Immediately after the end of hostilities, the Committee found the American Slav Congress' keynote changed "from super-patriotism to outright treason," in following the shift of Soviet policies regarding the West in general and the United States in particular.

The pro-Soviet policies of the American Slav Congress were channelled not only through the Soviet Embassy in Washington, but through every satellite legation in the capital as well. "This organization and its affiliates have cooperated," the report charged, "with the respective embassies in hoodwinking and victimizing technicians to migrate to those countries and in the solicitation of vast sums of money allegedly for charitable and relief purposes."

Fraternal organizations associated with the American Slav Congress, the charge goes on, secure millions of dollars worth of insurance capital from Slavs living in the United States by threatening reprisals against relatives in iron curtain countries.

As evidence of the adherence of the American Slav Congress to international communist policies, the Committee cited its support of Moscow against Marshal Tito, and its support of the Presidential campaign of Henry A. Wallace in 1948.

Slav Groups that Follow Pro-Communist Policies of the American Slav Congress

The House Committee on Un-American Activities listed the following organizations as "actively associated with the American Slav Congress":

Vidovdan Congress of American Serbs, Pittsburgh; Czechoslovak National Council of America, New York City; United American-Czechoslovak Society, New York City; Yugoslavenski Obzor, Milwaukee; Union of Yugoslav-Americans, New York City; Croatian Fraternal Union of America, Pittsburgh; American-Russian Institute, New York City; Slavonic Committee for Democracy, New York City; Ukrainian-American League, New York City; American Workers of Slovak Descent, Chicago, and League for the Defense of Russian Minorities, New York City.

List of American Slav Groups Opposed to Communism and Russia

The Committee reported that the following major organizations of American Slavs as opposed to Communist rule and as supporting present United States foreign policies:

Polish American Council, American-Hungarian Federation, American Carpatho-Russian Congress, American Serbian Council, League of Catholic Slovenian Americans, United Croations of the United States and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Of these organizations which represent a great majority of American Slavs, the House Committee commented:

"A majority of foreign-born Slavs are naturalized American citizens who came here to escape oppression and who fully appreciate the blessings of American liberty. They are devotedly loyal to the United States and can be

counted to oppose the Communists tooth and nail."

Why Russia is Interested in Pan-Slavism

The overwhelming support with which Soviet Russia has bestowed the American Slav Congress can be explained by one fact only: Moscow supports only those who obediently serve its aggressive policies. And it is so in the case of the American Slav Congress and other such groups which follow the Moscow-propagated Pan-Slavic movement through the entire world.

Pan-Slavism as a political and social movement saw its origin in the middle of the past century, when some Slav peoples, oppressed by the tyrannies of Russia and Austro-Hungary, sought a way to liberate themselves. They were mainly the Ukrainians, Czechs and Slovaks. In Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, there was organized, in 1847, the St. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood, which had for its leaders such prominent Ukrainian leaders of the XIX century as Taras Shevchenko, Mykola Kostomarov and Panteleimon Kuliah. They tried to unite all Slavs on the basis of equal federative republics of each Slav people. Thus united, they thought, the Slavs would be able to resist the despotic power of Czars and Kaisers. Czarist Russia was opposed to such Pan-Slavism and brutally persecuted its adherents.

When the Soviets seized power in 1917, they did not show their interest in the Pan-Slavic movement until June 1941, when the German armies crossed the borders of the Soviet Union. Then Stalin gave an order to start a worldwide Pan-Slavic movement with the purpose of defending Soviet Russia. In Moscow there was created a Pan-Slavic Committee with such bright stars of communism as Lt. General Alexander Gundorov, historian Eugene Tarle, the late Alexander Tolstoy, and others. In Ukraine and White Ruthenia similar Slav committees were organized, followed by those in Poland and Czechoslovakia later. The battle cry of the All-Slav Committee was the fight against the German invader, "enemy of all the Slavs."

Once the war with Germany was over, the United States was substituted as a main target of Pan-Slavic policies. On October 1, 1945, George Pirinsky, a leader of the American Slav Congress (now arrested pending deportation to Bulgaria as a subversive alien communist) attacked James F. Byrnes for what he called "intervention" in the internal affairs of "liberated Bulgaria."

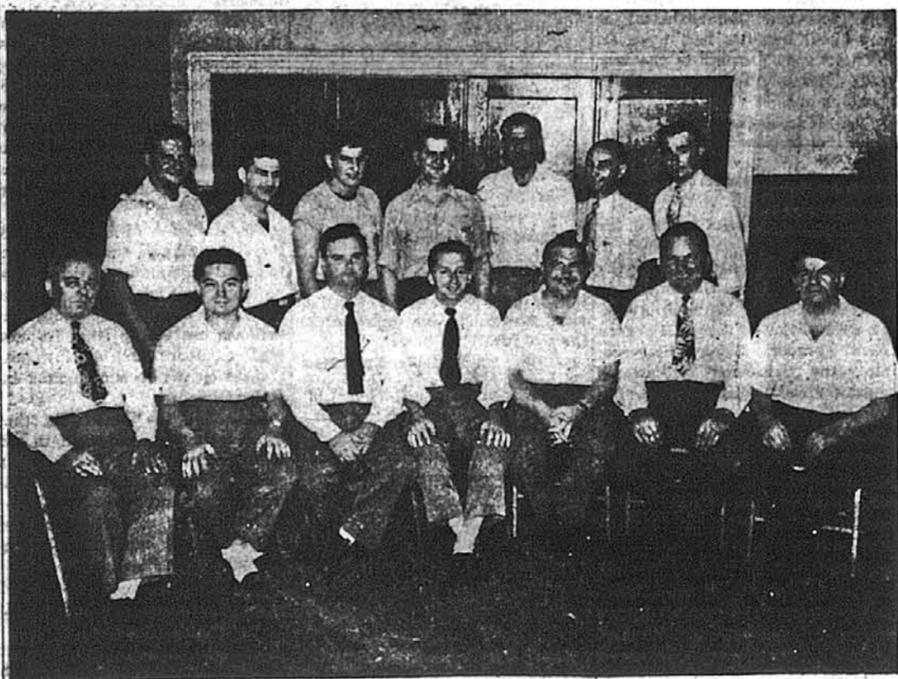
In September 1946 a mass rally of the American Slav Congress was held in Manhattan Center in New York City with General Gundorov, and several satellite delegates participating. Soviet Ukraine sent the well-known playwright, Alexander Korneichuk, poet A. Malyshko, Semen Stefanyk and artists Patortzhynsky and Hayday. They not only attacked the foreign policy of the United States, but went to different cities with large Slav populations, making propaganda for the Soviet Union and its totalitarian policy. The State Department was forced to expel the Slav "guests" as not conforming to the rules of hospitality.

It is evident that the American Slav Congress is one of the many pro-Soviet front organizations through which Moscow is attempting to exercise its influence and control. Like the Communist Parties in various countries, the Communist Inform and the Russian Orthodox Church, the American Slav Congress has become a transmission belt of communist totalitarian policies in the Western Hemisphere.

As reported by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the vast majority of foreign-born Slavs in the United States are devotedly loyal to the United States.

But the American Slav Congress and its affiliates, is the exception to that rule. It takes advantage of freedom and prosperity in this country to spread class hatred and Russian totalitarian communism.

Its policies are not only detrimental to the United States in time of peace and war; they are outright treasonable and ought to be opposed by all citizens of this great and genuinely free republic.



NEW OFFICERS OF UKRAINIAN AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

Seated, left to right: Honorary Nat'l Commander Michael Darmopray; Quartermaster John J. Senick of Philadelphia; Junior Vice Commander William Dudak, National Commander Walter Shipka of Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Senior Vice Commander Joseph Zuryibida, Junior Vice Commander Michael Lytwyn, Judge Advocates Theodore Swystun. Standing: Historian Michael Zalesky, next person's name unknown here, Chaplain Stephen Musey, John Romanich, then next convention chairman Joseph Lesawyer, and National Committeeman Walter Bacad.

THE BUKOVINIAN UKRAINE

By ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY
Marquette University

"L'Union Romaine," January, 1949, published an article by Mr. D. N. Ciotori, a member of the Rumanian Academy, entitled, "The North-East Frontier of Rumania." "The Intermarium," the bulletin of the Central European Federal Club in Rome, (No. 12 April-May, 1949) reprinted it.

As is well known, on June, 1940, the Soviet Union, which includes the Soviet Ukraine, presented an ultimatum to Rumania, demanding the evacuation of Rumanian armed forces from Ukrainian North-Bukovina and Bessarabia. After four days the Soviet Union included part of these territories (North Bukovina and the districts of Khotyn, Ismayil, and Akerman in Bessarabia—all of which are ethnographically Ukrainian) in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. The Allied Powers legalized this frontier in the Paris Treaty with Rumania.

In the article mentioned above the Rumanian diplomat attempted to prove that the corrected frontier represents an "act of unprovoked aggression" on the part of the Soviet Union and an "annexation of Rumanian territory." He goes on to remind the Soviet Union that she, too, has signed the Atlantic Charter and Statutes of the U.N. He accuses the U.S. and Great Britain of having approved, in the Paris Treaty, a "Soviet crime." Therefore, his conclusion is that there is no real peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Rumania and no internationally recognized northeastern frontier of Rumania because its present boundary was extorted by a Soviet ultimatum.

"Committee for Defense of Bukovinian Ukraine"

Thus began the Rumanian propaganda intended to achieve the revision of Rumania's north-eastern frontier and the re-annexation of Ukrainian territory—in the name, of course, of a "Rumanian interpretation" of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Statutes of the U. N. Anticipating this attack from Rumanian imperialism, the Bukovinian Ukrainians in America two years ago organized a "Committee for the Defense of Bukovinian Ukraine." On behalf of Ukrainians, born in Bukovina, I should like to give Americans the truth about Bukovina in this article, and, in the next, to formulate for political discussion the Ukrainian attitude toward the Bessarabian problem.

In order to approach both territorial problems objectively and to see clearly the questions involved, we must recognize at the very beginning that a just evaluation of the acts of the Soviet Union under discussion requires an awareness of the distinction between (a) the basic right of self-determination for nationalities and (b) Soviet Moscow's use or misuse of this right to further her imperialistic aims in Europe and Asia. In other words and this is very important, in no case may a misuse of self-determination by Soviet Moscow constitute the foundation for a negation of this basic right in regard to the nations in question.

Now, let us consider Mr. Ciotori's modestly entitled paragraph: "The truth about the Bukovina," which to him is "the heart of Moldavia."

Bukovina Originally Kievan

(1) The Rumanian diplomat has forgotten that in the tenth century Bukovina was an integral part of the Kievan Rus Empire, and in the eleventh century it was part of the Ukrainian-Galician principality. It was later, under the Hungarian rule, when Bukovina formed an autonomous "Shy-pynska territory," that the influx of Rumanians from Transylvania into the southern section of the territory began. It is true that after this Bukovina belonged to Moldavia, but the learned diplomat has neglected to mention that until the second half of the seventeenth century, the official language of the princes of Moldavia, of their court, their documents, their letters and chronicles, was the Ukrainized Old Church Slavic language. The expansion of the Rumanian language and the Rumanization of Moldavia began in

earnest in the eighteenth century. Until then Moldavia was a bi-lingual and bi-national state.

Union With West Ukraine

(2) The Rumanian diplomat has also completely concealed the history of Bukovina during the Austrian rule. From 1787 till 1849 Bukovina was united with Western-Ukrainian Galicia. Five of the eight members elected to the Diet were Ukrainian, one was German, the other two Rumanian. In 1849 Austria made Bukovina a Duke-dom. Soon after 1860 the territory experienced in all spheres of cultural life a powerful Ukrainian revival which influenced even Kievan Ukraine and formed again with the old mother country and Western-Ukrainian Galicia and Carpathian Ukraine a national and cultural unit. Through the continuous work of the intelligentsia (principally priests, teachers, doctors, and attorneys) the peasantry obtained cooperative societies, saving banks, reading and library halls, a fine daily and weekly press, nearly four hundred public schools, four high schools, and one teacher's college. In the German State University there were twelve Ukrainian professors holding special chairs of Ukrainian philosophy, literature and history. After 1903, Bukovina was in reality divided into two sections—Rumanian and Ukrainian—with full self-government for both nations according to an agreement with the liberal Rumanian leader, Aurel Onciul. Even the Orthodox Church was divided, the Ukrainians being under the leadership of Bishop Tyminsky. Through Austria Bukovinian Ukraine belonged to central and western Europe. It had nothing in common with Balkan mentality of Rumania, especially of Bucharest.

Effect of Russian Revolution

(3) During World War I the Ukrainians experienced terrible persecutions from Russian troops. But the Russian Revolution of 1917, which in the beginning aroused some hope for democracy, recognized the Ukrainian character of the country and united it with Ukrainian Eastern-Galicia, nominating as general governor the well known Ukrainian scholar and patriot, D. Doroshenko (now President of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, active in Canada) and, as Commissar of Ukrainian Bukovina, the equally distinguished A. Lotocky, another Ukrainian.

President Wilson's fourteen points hastened the end of the war and the dissolution of Austria, since it promised her subject peoples full self-determination. Now, let us see which state disregarded Wilson's "principles and imposed its own chauvinistic Hohenzollern "might before right" on Bukovina.

These are facts. According to Wilson's principles the Ukrainian population of Bukovina established its own national diet. On November 25, 1918, it joined West-Ukrainian Galicia with the expressed approval of its population to constitute a Ukrainian Democratic Republic to include all Ukrainian ethnographic territory.

How did Rumania—now, according to Ciotori, an ardent champion of the principles of the Atlantic Charter—treat this act of self-determination?

Rumanian Invasion and Persecution

The big land-owners of Rumania under the leadership of the reactionary and chauvinistic Janku Flondor, in agreement with the reactionaries of Bucharest, provoked an invasion of Bukovinian Ukraine by Rumanian troops under the command of General Zadik. During the following years martial law and a regime of terror annihilated the national achievements of Bukovinian Ukraine. Ukrainian schools and university chairs, Ukrainian organizations and culture were banned. Mass arrests of the intelligentsia, torture by the infamous Securanza—a worthy rival of the G.P.U.—characterized Rumanian rule in Bukovina.

(4) To sum up: (a) Rumania committed an unprovoked act of aggression against Bukovinian Ukraine. (b) Rumania violated in 1918 the right of the Bukovinian Ukrainians to self-determination.

WOMEN IN THE SOVIET UNION

(2)

Summary:

The position of Soviet women is at best a contradictory one, and its reality is further obscured by a haze of propaganda. Women in the USSR have had "equality" thrust upon them from above and, whether they wished to or not, have been forced to accept it as far as work is concerned. At the same time, they are being eased out of any real voice in the actual government of the state. Their present status suggests that the price of "equality" has been extremely high.

After a full day's work (six days a week) at such occupations, Soviet women still face the major domestic problems of the day. Few Soviet homes have refrigeration facilities other than the window sills, and even less storage space. Food supplies must therefore be purchased daily and shopping involves a disproportionate expenditure of time. Stocks are limited, stores crowded, and with the end of rationing, the government further complicated the difficulties by closing food stores during lunch hours and at six in the evening—with the exception of a few specified shops scattered throughout the cities. As a result, these latter are taxed to capacity after regular hours and unless the housewife is fortunate enough to have someone shop for her during the day, she is forced to sacrifice several "leisure" hours fighting her way to various counters for the family's next meal.

Consequently, the average family dines late, the hour being determined by the housewife's luck with her shopping and the time necessary to prepare the food. The meal almost invariably consists of soup, a main course of the vegetables in season (generally potatoes, cabbage, and root vegetables), black bread, and tea. Meat is a rarity and sweets are confined to the lump sugar served with the tea. The few after-dinner hours are occupied with the cleaning, laundry (a particularly onerous chore in view of the scarcity of hot water and soap), and the short period when the parents actually see their children.

Woman Considered Inferior

There are of course many instances where husband and wife share the problems of the home equally, dividing the shopping and housekeeping between them. It is common, however, to find that Soviet men, in accepting women as their equals at work, have become indifferent to what others would consider reasonable marital obligations and refuse to cooperate in household tasks. The fact that infidelity now carries little stigma is an additional burden on the woman. The Soviet male still regards women in general as an inferior species and rarely considers his wife his intellectual equal. He apparently does, however, consider her physical capacity unlimited and consequently is inclined to believe that any assistance offered her would be needless pampering.

Daily living for the average Soviet woman is further complicated by reason of her physical functions. Conditions of childbearing are only slightly alleviated by the primitive medical facilities available, by maternity leave granted working mother, and by state grants for layettes. These latter cover only a few essen-

(c) Rumania committed an inter-national crime. (d) Rumania has no conceivable right to Bukovinian Ukraine. Its only "claim" rests upon unprovoked military aggression and violation of the right to self-determination.

Bukovinian Resistance

(5) Ukrainian defense at once became active in two ways. One group of leaders—Wassilko, Popovich, Halip, Bezpalko, Bihary, etc.—went into exile and participated in the political activities of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic, protesting continually against the violation of Bukovinian Ukraine. Others remained in the country and managed in spite of persecution to elect to the Rumanian Senate and Parliament some delegates: Lukasievich, Lysan, Mychalski, Serbyniuk, Zalozceky. In London in 1936, Dr. Zalozceky, as President of Minorities Congress, proclaimed the violation of Ukrainians in Bukovina and elsewhere as an important part of the European minority problem. Mr. J. Makohin, an American, actively

supported the defense of Bukovinian Ukraine.

On many occasions between the World Wars, I protested in Bucharest and Geneva against the oppression of the Ukrainians in Bukovina, before Marshall Avercu, Prime Minister Jorga, Ministers Nico Flondor, Nistor, Grigorea, etc., and demanded self-government for Bukovinian Ukraine. My

(Concluded on page 3)

DETROIT GRADUATES AWARD SCHOLARSHIPS

The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit, the suburbs and Windsor are proud to announce the winners of their scholarships for 1949. This club awards three \$70 (seventy dollars) scholarships each year to High School graduates of Ukrainian descent, who have done well scholastically and show promise of continuing their good work while pursuing a college education. Those selected out of a large number of applicants this year are Walter Meck, graduate of Fordson High School, Dearborn, who will enroll in the Wayne Univer-

A Book Review

SLAVONIC ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

By Jos. S. Roucek. (New York: Philosophical Library, 1949, pp. 1445. \$18.50.

At last we have the first Slavonic Encyclopaedia in English. This earnest attempt in writing even a brief Slavonic Encyclopaedia in English must have been an arduous task and Prof. Roucek deserves much credit for his undertaking. His selection (or his partner's) of collaborators, for the most part, was also of high caliber. Some of the controversial topics, especially involving the Poles and Ukrainians, are presented by both sides, as is the case of the city of Lviv (Lvov) and the history of Galicia.

The Ukrainian section is quite adequate when it comes to the leading historical topics, especially those from the pen of Prof. Frederiksen. Prof. Koenig's article on the Ukrainians in the United States follows my book very closely but advances it beyond the date of publication. Prof. Britsky's article dealing with Ukrainian Peasant Art merits special attention, being good.

On the weak side of the book are the Ukrainian biographical sketches. They are short, inadequate, and for the most part shorter than those of Czechs, Poles, and Russians. For example, what noted living Ukrainian got the space that was accorded to Dr. Osusky, Osubka-Murawski (p. 913), or Roucek himself (pp. 1080-81)? In some cases Ukrainians of world renown, as Gen. Timoshenko, were left out completely. Czech Gen. Stefanik was given considerable space by Dr. Roucek (pp. 253-4); meanwhile the very noted Ukrainian writer, Wasy! Stefanik, was omitted. Since it is a man's world, especially among the Slavs, the women did not fare so well in this book.

The American Ukrainians have about a score of persons getting personal attention. Those of Canada have additional mention in different cities. The selection was neither thorough nor judicious. Several of the historical figures were left out, while some little-known young men of small accomplishment received mention, at least in two or three lines. The names that I was able to detect in this book include those of Archipenko, Bohachevsky, Chubaty, Cehelsky, Dushnyk, Hayvoronsky, Honcharenko (name misspelled), Katamay, Kushnir (Canada), Lachovitch, Ladyka (Canada), Myshuha, Ohienko, Prydatkevich, Senyshyn, Shumeyko, two Timoshenkos, Theodorovich, and Uglitzky. At the same time, of all the early pioneers here Honcharenko alone was accorded space.

Such prominent personalities as Rev. Frs. Volansky, Poniatsishin, Onufrey Kovajsky, and Bishop Orinsky, Takach, and Ivanch, were left out. Also omitted were Dr. Granovsky, Lubka Kolesa, Helen Lotocky, Miroslav Sichinsky, Igor Sikorsky, and George Zatkovich.

One can easily detect that a Czech was the editor-in-chief from the spelling of Russian and Ukrainian names. They take on Bohemian cast, Ukrainian Petrushevich becoming Petrushevic (p. 916), Russian Ivanovich, Ivanovic (p. 718), and so on throughout the book.

Though this volume does not always measure up to the best encyclopaedias in English and frequently is in error in assigning Ukrainians to the Russian column, it is a good start and a step forward toward much improved or revised future editions.

WASYL HALICH

Have You Enrolled Your Children in Ukrainian National Association? If Not—Then Do It Now!

Dr. Stephen W. Mamchur, professor of Sociology at Wayne University is president of this organization.

MARTHA WICHOREK,
Executive Secretary
Ukrainian Graduates

Worthy Examples - - by G. H.

As more and more DP's reach America's shores many of them become absorbed in the streams of American life and we hear of them no more. For they are no longer DP's but immigrants and eventually Ukrainian Americans. Many have already made their presence felt in our organizations, lending new impetus and enthusiasm to our activities. Others have formed their own organizations for mutual aid in large cities like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Several months ago the organization of the new immigrants took on another course—along professional lines. The Ukrainian engineers formed their own professional association and their example was followed by teachers. Recently the call for organization was addressed to the Ukrainian physicians by Dr. Roman Osinchuk, also a new immigrant who passed the State requirements and opened his office less than a year ago.

Dr. Osinchuk gave his reasons why an organization of Ukrainian physicians was needed. Mutual assistance, spiritual contact among members of the profession, and cooperation with the existing Ukrainian American organizations—these are the needs in order to make the work of the physician more effective for the good of the community and for the good of the Ukrainian cause in general. It must be noted that these professional organizations do not intend to confine their interests to the new immigrants but desire to fit themselves into the pattern of American life and co-operate with the existing organizations.

The question now is, what do the Ukrainian American physicians think of the trend toward organization as exemplified by the new immigrants. And how do our old-time engineers and teachers feel about it? And what about other professions? We had Ukrainian physicians long before there were any DP's. Some were immigrants at one time, others were born in America. We had Ukrainians in

many other professions and still have them. What will be their attitude toward the professional organizations that are being formed by the new immigrants?

Large Ukrainian centers, like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, have many Ukrainian men and women in various professions. Year after year new classes of doctors, lawyers, engineers and others, leave the university halls only to be swallowed up in the community. Several individuals in various cities take an active part in Ukrainian affairs but the rest seem to have gone into oblivion. New York City alone has a large number of Ukrainians in medical profession, but—they have no organization.

Of course, these physicians have a ready explanation why they are not organized as a Ukrainian body. They are already members of the American Medical Association, they would say. The lawyers, teachers, engineers, etc. have their own official organizations. And we may add to this that all these professional organizations are not in the least interested in Ukrainians. And the sad conclusion would be, that our men and women of various professions, who are not taking any part in Ukrainian organized life, are not interested in Ukrainians.

We may arrive at further conclusions, that the men of various professions, who keep aloof and have no relationship with Ukrainians, are mutually obnoxious among the Ukrainians in their profession, that they find nothing in common to draw them together, that they are unsocial, uncongential, and unable to get along together. That would be a cruel indictment, but what else could be the reason for their inability to organize?

Perhaps the men and women who have gone through the war's tragedy and the horrors of concentration camps, who have suffered because of their nationality, may be able to show our native brethren the way that leads toward a greater service to their people.

Impressions...

By WILLIAM SHUST

What more mystifying, more amusing, more pleasing—than the exuberance of youth.

Youth that wants immediate satisfaction and will not wait for tomorrow. Youth that will not listen to counsel but plunges headlong into the new, and the radical; often succeeding but more often injured in the attempt.

Youth that craves distinction and wants to be "different." Restless youth, inexperienced youth, impressionable youth.

Eternity looks down and smiles. The ageless stars and the ever-present sun look on—heedless of youth's struggle to overcome what it deems reactionary, conservative barriers.

It is noteworthy that most of the radical doctrines that have been advanced—doctrines contrary to the natural—have been set forth in the younger life of the radicals. At a later age, when time had its effect, those who held the tenets saw their unfeasibility and themselves regretted and oft times renounced them.

The doctrines of Nietzsche, Luther, De Maupassant, and Marx were all formulated with the impudence that does not examine things too closely. The youth that assumes everything from its confined existence and quickly generalizes on the basis of limited experience.

Basically, the reason is that youth feels vigor and strength and is therefore willing to "take a chance." With age come restraint and caution.

Everyone in youth has had the desire for the impractical or impossible—immediately.

Patience, is the watchword of age. Patience. Time will tell. Wait!

Silver-haired age points out that there are certain things which cannot be rushed and other things that will never be possessed.

But youth—the flower of idealism—refuses to listen. It was Shaw who said: "Youth is wasted on youth." Perhaps. But his objection was of youth's physical vigor as opposed to the

infirmities of age. Yet the sharply radical G.B.S. himself has been worn smoother with time.

Therefore we muse... To what avail has human existence been so constructed? Is Shaw right in his contention that all is confused and topsy-turvy? Should we be born aged, and mellow into youth as black night fades into pristine dawn?

The answer is obviously negative. This becomes more than evident on reflection.

Each human is an individual and as such must live through his own life. Everyone must experience pain and joy, surprise and setbacks—by himself.

No matter what wise counsel will be given by the voice of experience, youth will often not heed it. Youth, of necessity, is erratic and non-conformist. Otherwise it is not youth, but pre-mature age.

What a dull life it would be if there were no time of youth and if everyone were born old and wise! How terrible if there were no spontaneity of ideas, laughter and gayety, or the vivaciousness of youth.

Youth is the time to live and experience. Age is a recollection and application of these experiences.

Age can do little but point out the right direction: Youth must be taught right from wrong. But even after this youth will still choose its own course.

Age is sometimes annoyed, but youth will be youth and must be served.

"SVOBODA"

(UKRAINIAN DAILY)

FOUNDED 1893

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On Record - by Ted Victor

A FRIEND

When one becomes active in organizational and social life, there are many people who question the possible benefits to be derived from all the work done in these two fields. Often it costs a good deal of money, time and effort with little or no visible returns. To these people it all seems like so much wasted effort. They seem to think that it is much better to make entire world revolve about their individual persons. For them the most important thing in life is their own satisfaction. As I write I cannot but feel a great deal of pity for these people. Little do they know what they are missing by not taking an active part in many activities beyond their immediate circle of every day life.

A short time ago I walked into a Manhattan cafe where I met an old grey haired gentleman. He was sitting alone, so it was only a matter of minutes before the two of us were in a discussion concerning the weather and the other usual topics of conversation. Soon, however, our discussion got around to other things. He asked me what I did for a living and what sort of things I was really interested in. Little by little the conversation turned to matters concerning the reasons people have for taking an active part in organizations and social life. I asked him if he had ever really been interested in these very activities, and why. He told me the following tale:

Years ago, before he had become a financial success, he had been very active in a number of organizations all over the country. Other fellows and older people used to enjoy pointing out to him that he was wasting a lot of valuable time, for he would never get anything in return for all his work. As he spoke of this I could see a smile lighting its way through the creases of time that lined his features. A hint of a twinkle even appeared in his eyes. He said: "You know those people never realized that I was making millions all that time. Yes, every one of my friends to me, was what a million dollars meant to some people. Why without friends there would be very little joy in living on this earth. People were meant to be friends, to help each other, to care for each other. Why even today when I'm all alone in the world, when I haven't a family, I'm really not unhappy. You see, I still have many friends all over the country and they are everything a person could ask for. Those other people I knew, well, I think today they realize just how wrong they were. Why, there's even one I see once in a while who used to laugh at me; for all my running around and working for what he thought was nothing. Well just the other day he told me that now he realizes

just how important a true friend is. He has a house full of dogs now, I guess he figures he can get some real friendship that way. As for myself, well I still have a houseful of friends every once in a while. If not my old ones then their children come down and see their parents' old friend" that lives in New York."

When he had finished telling his story I could not resist the temptation of asking him why he had never married and had a family of his own. After all he was a man. I asked him outright in order to solve the thing that most puzzled me about him. He replied:

"Years ago, son, I did want all those things you mentioned. I guess in a way I still want them, but now it's too late. I tried all my life to find those things that some people take for granted. But I suppose it just wasn't in the books for me. Once I met a girl. Well I wasn't always so old looking you know. Yes I met her, and I fell for her with all my heart and soul. Of course I didn't know it and neither did she for it was three years until I actually saw her. You see I met her through the organization to which I belonged and for which I was doing a good deal of correspondence. I suppose it was another one of those jobs that some people think are just a waste of time. Little do they realize, that finding just one girl as I did, is payment enough for a lifetime of writing. Anyway, to make a long story short, I did meet her after three years of writing, of learning about each other, of confiding in each other, of being closer to one another than two people actually living in the same house. If ever a man had a friend that girl was it. So... when we finally came together I thought it was all going to be for me as for all other people. At first it seemed only natural that I should settle down for good. That was at first. Later, despite the fact that I refused to face reality, she didn't. For some unexplainable reason both of us felt that we could never have the things we really wanted. I suppose if we had not been such good friends she should have never hurt herself so, and told me that she was not for me. That I had greater things to do. I did have things to do and I did them. Today I'm what people call a 'success.' Still to this day I cannot help but wonder whether it was worth it... Yes, I often wonder whether it was worth it. Friendship costs a great deal sometimes. She gave a life; I had a friend." With these words the old silver haired haired gentleman bid me good night and walked away. As he passed the mirror I could see him brusquely brush away a tear that had managed to slip out of his moist eyes. Truly, I thought, friendship, a friend is a priceless thing.

The Bukovinian Ukraine

(Concluded from page 2)

experiences were rather bitter. I came away from these discussions convinced that forced Rumanization of the Ukrainians in Rumania was the paramount aim of Rumanian policy.

(6) During World War II, after the collapse of Rumania's brutal, corrupt, and reactionary regime, the Soviet Union, speaking in behalf of its puppet, Soviet Ukraine, as well, by an ultimatum attained what the Ukrainian population of Bukovina had wanted since 1918: freedom from Rumania and incorporation into the Ukraine. The problem of the Ukraine's present regime will be set aside for the time being as of secondary importance.

Analyzing what has happened, let us consider Mr. Ciotori's thesis. Is he right in saying that the Soviet Union committed an "act of unprovoked aggression" against Rumania, that the Soviet Union, that is, the Soviet Ukraine, accomplished an annexation of Rumanian territory? Did the United States, Great Britain and the other Allies really commit a "crime" when in the Paris Peace Treaty they recognized Bukovinian Ukraine as part of the Ukraine? Is there really no frontier between the Bukovinian Ukraine and Rumania, and must Bukovinian Ukrainians still be treated as part of Rumania?

The Rumanian Robber Merely Crossed Swords with Soviet Robber

Rumania came into possession of the Bukovinian Ukraine after 1918 by means of an international crime: the violation of a people's right to self-determination. Rumania, then, has no right to the territory. Therefore, the Soviet Union, or more particularly, the Soviet Ukraine, has committed neither an "act of unprovoked aggression" against Rumania nor "an annexation of Rumanian territory." The Rumanian robber merely crossed swords with the stronger Soviet robber and was deprived of her unlawful booty. Has Rumania, then, the moral right to call the Soviet an aggressor and a thief and to picture herself to the rest of the world as a defender of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the Statutes of the U.N.?

Soviet Moscow in the Bukovinian Ukraine committed "unprovoked aggression" not against Rumania, but against a part of the Ukrainian nation, violating its right to self-determination as it has violated the right of the whole Soviet Ukraine, Western Ukraine and Carpathian Ukraine!

We, the Bukovinian Ukrainians, are grateful to the United States and Great Britain for having fixed the frontier of Bukovinian Uk-

ORTHODOX YOUTH LEAGUE VIEW

I have been reading and rereading "Ted Victor's" recent writings about religious leagues. It is not very clear to me just what Mr. Victor is trying to say. However, in my understanding, his argument runs as follows:

"Ted Victor" has chosen to analyze the justification for existence of the "two religious leagues" and has come to the conclusion that these leagues are not fulfilling their "first" purpose, but are merely duplicating the work and program of an already existing organization.

Since Ted Victor has specifically concerned himself with the Ukrainian Orthodox League and has made several definite statements in evaluating it, I feel that it is only fair that the readers of the Ukrainian Weekly learn more about this particular organization before forming judgment.

1. The U.O.L. came into being because youth delegates attending the seventh Sobor or Church Council in 1946 resolved that greater participation by youth in Church life was needed. Not "one priest and a group of handpicked workers" (as Ted Victor states), but representative young people who attended the Sobor launched the project of organizing the League. The work in preparation for first convention in 1948 was done by a committee of delegates elected by each youth organization in the East; the First Convention Committee was made up of more than fifty members.

In view of the above facts, it is my firm belief that no "order from above" or the visionary ideas of "one priest" called the U.O.L. to life, but, rather, the demand of young people to find a way to insure the future of an institution founded and developed by their parents.

2. What are justifiable purposes for an organization? With all due deference to Ted Victor's opinions, I think that an organization has the exclusive right to determine the direction and scope of its activities so long as these activities are not destructive. The U.O.L. is not merely a "religious" league. It has not restricted itself to the development of spiritual qualities in its members. It is an organization of young people who have common organizational problems and a common background. Two of these problems are: (1) the need for greater knowledge of the Church to which they belong and the faith that they profess, and (2) the need for preserving the Church-organization by active participation of coming generations. These, to us, are "first things" and, I hasten to assure Ted Victor, they are "first" in all our deliberations and activities. It was the young people who demanded more infor-

ration (though according to the Paris Peace Treaty a small Ukrainian minority remains in Rumanian Bukovina), because we consider it important to the future reorganization of Eastern Europe after the downfall of Communism. (But we are not particularly grateful that the United States and Great Britain had not sufficient foresight to insist upon real self-determination for the whole Ukraine and all the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union.) We declare categorically that this frontier exists and that it will be defended by all means as an expression of our right to self-determination after the downfall of Communism. And—may I assure Mr. Ciotori—we mean business!

Objective Facts

(7) These are the objective facts about Bukovina—and the Ukrainians are indeed sorry that Intermarium published this expression of "unprovoked aggression" by Rumanian chauvinism. Herself in chains, Rumania seeks to put Bukovinian Ukraine in chains again! But we do not wish to make the Rumanian nation as a whole responsible for these plans. We remember too well the Rumanian liberals and socialists of Bukovina—Oncliu, Grigorovici, Pushkariu, etc.—and to their children and good will we make our appeal. After the downfall of Communism let us uphold the principles of Wilson, of the

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Orthodox Youth League. It was they who suggested and are now beginning to realize a program of Sunday School instruction in English. Those who attended either or both conventions of the U.O.L. heard young people discuss at length the question "how to secure American-born candidates for priesthood."

The two conventions of the U. O. L. were not mere audience-gatherings. The young people did not attend to listen to "competent church dignitaries" expound upon what the youth ought or ought not to do. Weeks before each convention the topics to be dealt with were publicized, and meetings of local clubs instructed the delegates upon each specific matter. Other leagues would benefit from this democratic procedure.

Is it just talk? Hardly. In the one year of the League's existence, it has, among other things, financed and published an informative booklet about the Orthodox faith, an English-Ukrainian Catechism, and a modest, but aspiring, paper, the "Bulletin." This is work that no other organization could or should do for a particular religious group. This is work that only they have to a given Church do for themselves. Wherein is the duplication of activities? Even if a sports program were to be activated, would there be something destructive in that? No one organization has the monopoly on cultural events or sports. Cultural expression and sports have an inherent power that defies confinement. Through cultural events and sports the several national organizational groups will not be further divided, but, on the contrary, will be brought into "communion."

3. Ted Victor used one measure (that of quantity) when he stated that "the recent convention of the Orthodox League in Cleveland was very poorly supported..." This statement when considered together with his assertion that there is no real demand among youth for so-called religious leagues, gives rise to the impression that the U.O.L. is willing for lack of interest. More than that, the alleged poor support implies that there is little justification for such an organization. Is he prepared to say the same thing about the Ukrainian American Veterans' League? Or, would he have passed such judgment upon the future of, or the justification for, the UYL-NA after one of its struggling pioneer conventions?

The Cleveland convention of the U.O.L. was highly successful and was by no means "very poorly supported." Our parishes and clubs were represented by serious young people who spent hours in discussing and planning the future of the Church and League. In my sincere opinion, the U.O.L. may, and no doubt will, hold conventions with a greater numerical attendance, but I think that future conventions will find it an assignment to match the result of the Second Convention.

As a final reaction to Ted Victor's views, may I emphasize one thing: The Ukrainian Orthodox League was not organized to compete with, or to detract from, other already existing national youth organizations. As a group having one kind or religious belief and certain special problems, we have the right to organize to try to develop that belief and to solve those problems. Membership of a club in the U.O.L. does not preclude its belonging to other national organizations. We have our specific program; another organization may have a more general program.

I do not agree with Ted Victor's definition that "Faith is understanding"; that definition is a simplification of doubtful value. However, I support wholeheartedly the idea that all of us, Orthodox, Catholic, and Protestant should try to live amicably, without prejudice or intolerance. That is a

United States of Europe, in which the chauvinists and imperialists of all nations will be subordinated to the higher interests of mankind, to truth, justice and peace. Bukovinian Ukraine and Bukovinian Rumania are entrusted to promote cooperation and friendship between Ukraine and Rumania—not hate and ill will.

Youth and the U.N.A.

U.N.A. CHRONICLE

On several occasions in the past we presented in chronological order the more important events which took place from March 19, 1938 (at which date the first "Youth and the U.N.A." column appeared) to December, 1948. In today's column we continue this chronicle concerning the Ukrainian National Association and its branches and members by listing the important developments for the first six months of 1949. The chronicle is offered simply to illustrate what the U.N.A. and its members have accomplished.

The incidents reported below are listed according to the time they were reported in The Ukrainian Weekly:

January, 1949:

The January 8th issue of Collier's" (weekly magazine) contained a remarkable story of the heroic role played by Lt.-Col. Theodore Kalakuka in the surrender of Corregidor to the Japanese; Kalakuka, a U.N.A. member, died in Japanese captivity. U.N.A. branches in Connecticut have a total of more than 2,000 members. An annual dance was sponsored by Branch 393 of New York City. The U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan New York and New Jersey area resumes tournaments after a lay-off of one month due to the Christmas and New Year holidays. Branch 161 of Ambridge, Pa., reports results of annual meeting; keen interest was shown in social and athletic functions. Branch 180 of Akron, Ohio, sponsors a basketball and dancing affair. The Youth of U.N.A., a club in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., holds election of officers. Lt. Cmdr. Matthew E. Darchuk graduated from the General Line Naval School, Monterey, Cal.; his father is a former officer in U.N.A. Br. 150 of Pittsfield, Mass. The U. N. A. launches a new membership campaign with the objective of reaching a total membership of 55,000 during 1949, its 55th anniversary year. The Bowling League starts its third round; Br. 14 of Newark, N. J., leads the 7 other teams in the league.

February, 1949:

Mrs. Anne Lutwiniak-Minissale, treasurer of Branch 287 of Jersey City, N. J., was valedictorian of the January 27th graduating class of the Accredited evening High School. The Bowling League sponsors its second annual dance in Newark, N. J.

March, 1949:

Branch 234 of Elizabeth, N. J., sponsors 40th anniversary dance. A new U.N.A. branch (number 431) was organized in St. Johnsville, N. Y. Young U.N.A. members in the New York area make plans to observe the 55th anniversary of the parent organization. The auditors and advisors of the U.N.A. meet in Jersey City for the annual session of the U.N.A. Supreme Assembly. Word reached the U.N.A. that steps are being taken for the formation of a new branch in Miami, Fla.

April 1949:

The Supreme Assembly of the U.N.A., before adjourning its annual session, went on record as endorsing President Truman's foreign policy. Three teams are tied for first place in the U.N.A. Bowling League tournament. Youth of the U.N.A. was the name the young members in the New York area decided to call their group, organized for the purpose of celebrating the 55th anniversary of the U.N.A.

May, 1949:

The Irvington, N. J., Ukrainian good resolution for any and all our leagues, and it does not preclude discussion of differences among the several groups.

(Rev) WALTER BUKATA
U.O.L. Advisor

UYL-NA Softball Program Takes Shape

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT SITE SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED

Although in its initial year of softball organizational work—the Sports Department of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has succeeded in setting up five full time softball leagues plus promoting various activities in areas that have never been heard from before.

In the Metropolitan New York City League, sports director Steve Chunn, handsome Business Administration student at City College of New York, has succeeded in doing a very fine job with his loop. This league which has commenced playing this week boasts of 5 entries. They are: Bronx St. Mary's Cavaliers, Manhattan Danister Youth Association, Brooklyn Ukrainian Nationalists, Manhattan American Ukrainian Social and Athletic Club.

Moving across the Hunson River—the New Jersey State League, under the fine guidance of UYL District Organizer Mike Tizio, has indeed prospered. Sports Director Walter Malk, a scientific agricultural student at Rutgers University, reports that 6 teams are in this league. They are: Passaic St. Nicks, Jersey City Ukrainian S. and A., Bayonne Ukrainian Sporting Club, Perth Amboy Uke-Vets, Carteret Ukrainian Social Club and the Elizabeth Ukes.

Then moving way up north—to the Ontario League Sports Director Jean Harasym reports that her loop is all set with the Buffalo Uke-Vets, the Hamilton Ukrainians and the Toronto St. Vladimir Ukes

all primed for action. And a communique from the Western Pa. League's Andrew Solian, of Monessen, Pa., who also is a student at Duquesne University, has it that his league has already commenced with the following teams taking part: Monessen Ukrainian L.E.A., North Side Pittsburgh Ukes, Carnegie Locust Club Ukrainians and Ukrainian American Citizen's Club of Carnegie.

Also the Ohio State League is also set to begin playing with Michael Myzolausk of Cleveland acting as district sports director. The teams entered in this loop are Cleveland St. Vladimir's Roseford Ukrainian American Citizen's Club and Cleveland Sts. Peter and Paul Athletic Club. Then again Andrew Wichorek of the Michigan State League may also come through as he has two teams entered from Detroit and Hamtramck. If he can get a representative team Dearborn and Windsor—then he will be in business.

As the set-up is now, the national UYL-NA softball tourney will be held in mid-August with all the district-league champions participating. And a good guess on the location of this playoff would be around the Binghamton, N. Y. area. But wherever it will finally be held—the UYL-NA will endeavor to see that all participants enjoy a "rip-roaring" weekend of sports and socials.

WALTER W. DANKO
Nat'l Sports Director
UYL-NA.

Calling All Duffers!

The Syracuse Convention committee last weekend announced the site of the first UYL-NA golf Tournament. The group was fortunate in securing the "Green Lakes" golf course, which is one of the finest 18 hole courses in and around the city.

The tourney will take place Monday morning of the convention weekend; this is one of the many convention weekend features for your pleasure. Transportation will be provided by the committee to take the "hackers" out to the scene of battle. The tentative departure time has been listed as 8:30 A.M.

The competition is open to all convention registered Ukrainians. A scorecard with the scores of all the 18 holes must be given to the convention Sports Chairman, Joe Morezak, to make one eligible for the various trophies to be awarded.

We would like to put across this one very important point. You do not have to be a top-notch golfer to win a trophy and enjoy the company of all your fellow Ukrainians. The UYL-NA is sponsoring four trophies which will be awarded in the following manner. A large figure-trophy will be given to the medalist, the lowest score tallied in the event. Three other trophies

will be awarded to the "Blind bogey" winners. Here is the procedure to be used in determining these winners. Before the contest starts out, he makes a prediction of his final score, this will be recorded by the golf chairman. His prediction will place him in a certain category of which there will be three, namely: 80-90 91-100 and 101-120. In order to be eligible for the trophy of his category, his final score must be within the group his prediction had placed him. At the end of the shot-making or "sod-removing," three numbers will be drawn, one out of each of the above categories. The golfer who can match his final score with the number pulled will take home a trophy. Thus a "hacker" who shoots a card of 118 is just as eligible as the "pro" who shoots an 82.

Since this is our initial effort in bringing golf to the UYL-NA members, the reception of this tourney will govern our Sports division's future efforts in this field. So one and all "duffers," "champs" and "sod-removers" lets pack those irons and woods to Syracuse.

GENE WOLOSHTYN
143 SeTh Boydex Terrace
Newark, N. J.

Social Club finished first in the U.N.A. Bowling League tournament; the champions were closely followed by Branch 14 of Newark, and the St. John's CWV of Newark. Prizes were awarded to the bowlers at a banquet held in Newark; U.N.A. officers and editors attended. A new U.N.A. branch was formed in Miami, Fla.; the first Florida branch in the history of the organization was designated number 368. A new U.N.A. branch was formed in Morrisville, Pa.; the new branch, number 285, is composed of Ukrainian Displaced Persons. Statistics compiled by this column showed that Massachusetts branches have well over 1,000 members. Youth of the U.N.A. of New York sponsored a social.

John Antonik of Branch 288 of Bethlehem, Pa., was awarded the William Emlen Cresson Memorial traveling scholarship for the furthering of his art study by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Branch 152 of Newark sponsors June Dance. This column reported that 675 new members were organized by the U.N.A. during May. Youth of the U.N.A. of New York plan to sponsor a banquet and ball at New York's Hotel Edison on October 15; the affair is in honor of the 55th anniversary

of the U.N.A. Stephen J. Shymon of Branch 286 of Jersey City received his Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Such are some of the highlights concerning the Ukrainian National Association, its branches and members, for the first six months of 1949. All the material presented here was extracted from The Ukrainian Weekly.

Non-members desiring information as to the benefits and privileges of U.N.A. membership should write directly to the Main Office, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J. As illustrated by the chronicle, the U.N.A. is an organization worthy of the support of all serious-minded Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians.

T. L.

A HISTORY OF UKRAINE
by MICHAEL HRUSHEVSKY
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ВАГА ТРАДИЦІЇ

Традиція — це передання. Передання — все те, що добуло, гарного, ясного передали дітям батьки, батькам діди, а дідам прадіди і т. ін. Зрештою традиція не мусить аж так далеко сягати в давнину, вона може повставати в кожнім поколінні, може творитися на наших очах і за нашим починком. Коли тільки переймуть її наші нащадки і передадуть її даліше — вона стане для них тим, чим стала для нас традиція минулих поколінь.

Традиція може бути родинна, плеємна, краєва, національна, традиція різних рас, а зрешті і загальнолюдська.

Ми займаємося традицією родиною і національною українського народу, бо це з темою сьогоденної статті.

Живемо, як нація, вже довгі тисячі років, тому й маємо велику й гарну традицію в кожній ділянці родинного і національного життя. Коли кажуть: масо, то це зовсім не значить, що ми її плекасмо, продовжуємо! Ми тільки багато про традицію балакаємо у всяких випадках і при всяких нагодах, чи це будуть святки, роковини, виставки, чи покази. Балакаємо так багато, що зрешті повірили в те, що ми народ, який любить і шанує традицію.

Тим часом — це великий самообман, який трапляється в різних народів на різних ланках життя. Народи, що мають мало лідарського духа — залюбки ним хваляться, народи, яким бракує культури, дуже часто приписують її собі. Ми любимо говорити про традицію...

Пригляньмося, як виглядає в нас справа традиції...

Родинних традицій майже не заховуємо. Нераз читасмо, чи чуємо про людей з інших націй, що вони так, чи інакше поведились, таке чи інше чинили, бо це вже у них така родина традиція. Наприклад у якійсь родині батько перший засвічує свічку на ялинці, в іншій всі чоловічки мостять зелений камінь на перстені, ще в іншій жінки беруть шлюб у четвер. Коли брати розумово — це дрібничка зовсім маловажна, але коли вона в якійсь родині переходить з роду в рід — це традиція, що лучить окремих членів родини, що надає цій родині особливого характеру.

Чому не заховуємо ми родинних традицій? В першу чергу тому, що не прив'язуємо великої ваги до цього. Це ж не поступ (на нашу думку!), а крок назад. Що десь там хтось у нашій родині завів якийсь там звичай і що той звичай держався два, а навіть три покоління — це для нас неважна справа. Так пропадали і пропадають традиції родини.

Традиції рідного села, околиці і краю підтагнено під назву загальнонаціональних традицій, бо вони являються традиціями більшої збірноти. Український народ — це народ селянський. Інтелігенція, ремісники, чи робітники, як не в першому, то в другому, або третьому поколінні діти села. Тому й наша національна тра-

диція, традиція звичаїв, обичаїв, нош і т. п. — це традиція українського села, пристосована до нього, бо з нього вийшла. Людина, яка покинула село і перейшла до міста, не стринула в місті ніякої, або майже ніякої української міської традиції. Ще в першому поколінні, подекуди, заховував хтось хоч деякі частинки сільської традиції: святкові, весільні чи інші. Але згодом, з одного боку через змінені обставини життя, з другого з легковаження закинув традицію сільських предків — не ставляючи на те місце нічого, бо... нічого такого в місті не було.

Стосується це і хатньої обстанови. Саморозуміле, що міського мешканця не можна було так устаткувати, як сільську хату. Дехто робив у цьому напрямі спроби, і робив одну кімнату в гудульському, бойківському, чи полтавському стилі, але воно не видержало іспиту ні щодо краси, ні щодо практичності. На жаль не було в нас в цьому напрямі спроб перенести щось із традиції українського хатнього стилю на міський ґрунт, очевидно відповідно переробивши його. Інші, багатіші і щасливіші народи давно ці справи розв'язали.

Традиційна ноша нашого села, в різних її видах і відмінах пішла в місто, як ноша показова (до речі: дуже часто в страшенно нестильовому виді). По селах з року на рік вона замирала, відходячи перед загально-європейською ношею. Це саморозуміле, зоглядя на дешевість міського матеріалу. Народну ношу можна було б і треба зберегти тільки, як ношу святкову, подібно, як це давно сталося в чехів, мадярів, німців та інших.

Наші щедрічки, мотузки, талісмани, купальські, обжигкові, весільні та інші обрядові пісні мають за собою тисячлітню традицію. Чи справді мають вони бути вже тільки як віджиті пам'ятки? Адже ж в них стільки великої краси, високої поезії і музичного мистецтва, а одночасно чудовий зміст, що пов'язує нас із сизою давниною нашого народу.

Українці розкидані по цілому світі повинні і мусять заховати хоч якусь частину національної традиції, коли не хочуть якнайшвидше розплутатися в чужих морях. Нехай це буде одна традиційна святкова страва, нехай це буде маленький сніп соломи, нехай це буде накритий вишнвою скатертю стіл, чи рушник над образом — все це в'язатиме нас із світом предків. Одна, або обов'язкова коладка, щедрівка, чи гагілка пригадає старшим, а не дасть забути молодшим місць, у яких це співалося і — вірмо буде це співатися. Багато на світі народів знатиших і більш цивілізованих від нас, а вони твердо тримаються своїх і родинних, і національних традицій. Знають добре, що традиція чинить виразним народне обличчя.

Крім того знають, що традиція — це одна з підвалин культури нації, а тим самим і його самостійного життя **Р. К.** (Життя).

Неймовірна втеча

(Правдива пригода).

Був травень 1942. В малій келії замку Кенігштайн, в Саксонії, на вузькому дерев'яному танчані сидів старий чоловік і дуже уважно розв'язував малі пакуночки. На собі мав він френч, французького офіцера. Врешті вдалось йому розв'язати сильно затягнені вузли мотузки і дрижачою рукою він швидко відкрив віко коробки. Хвилинку нетерпляче шукав у коробці і — віддихнув з полегкістю: знайшов те, що шукав. В руці держав... зелену стяжку, саме таку, як би її щойно відірвав з тирольського капелюха. Решті річей у коробці не присвячував уже великої уваги. Скрутив шмурок в стяжку і старанно скрив її під накривалом свого ліжка.

На коридорі залунали рівномірні кроки. Офіцер знов зійшов над коробкою і вдав, що не бачить, як у дверях тихо відчинилось мале віконце. До келії дивилось гостре око німецького дозорця-воєжа, що пильно приглядався зігненій постаті старця. Лиш кілька хвилин, та в'язень це здолав цілою вічність. Але вже ступав до віконця і правильні кроки дозорця свідчили про те, що він не заперечить нічого підозрілого й пішов далі.

Офіцер швидко сів під накривало, витягнув стяжку і скрутив мотузок і бистро приступив до великого стола в розі келії. І сталося щось дивного. Він всунув руку з стяжкою і мотузкою під пузатий стіл — і витягнув її вже порожню.

Під столом не було видно ніякої шуфляди. Але дошми, що з'єднували ноги стола, торили малу, непомітну на перший погляд комірку. А на тій дошці були прибиті цвяхи і на них висіли скручені мотузки, саме такі, як ними був обв'язаний пакуночок. Були це тоненькі мотузки, але такі сильні, що ніхто того й не сподівався б. Вже два роки одержував цей старий офіцер пакуночки з допомогою Міжнародного Червоного Хреста і всі вони були завжди обв'язані такими мотузками. І всі ці мотузки, гарно скручені, були тепер сховані під цим столом.

Минуло ще два місяці... Надворі дощ, темно, не видно ні однієї зорі на небі. В келії померкні і дозорці кенігштаїнської в'язниці грають в карти в кімнатці на кінці коридору. Сторожа перед замком, закутавшись у плащі, куняла у своїй будці. Не буде ж мотушки на дощі! Хто з в'язнів міг би втекти? В кожному випадку не той старший уже генерал, що за нього вони рудачать своєю головою? Адже вікно його келії — добрих сорок метрів над землею. Хай спробує скочити!

А в'язень нагорі в келії не спить. Сидить потемки і від його віг тягнеться довгий — предовгий вулж. Це тоненька ливна, невмишл сплетена з мотузок, що досі були сховані під столом. Ливна зміцнена ще й електричними проводами, що їх він саме щойно зірвав зі стіни.

Врешті робота закінчена. Ще кілька рухів ножем, звук розпореного простираля — й офіцер вдаряє на себе цивільний одяг і дощовик. На голову бере ще старий зношений тирольський капелюх і підходить до вікна. — Швидко! Швидко! Не можна гаятися! Вилізе за вікна. В темноті не бачить, що є під ним, але відчуває страшну глибину. Смерть розтягає свої рамена,

щоб його обняти, але шалено відважний генерал на те не зважає...

Ливна видержує! Генерал зручно опирається ногами об стіну, шукає виступів, де міг би вигідніше спертись і так облеглишим тягар свого тіла. Ще десять метрів, ще два — і нарешті він на землі...

Коли за годину заснавши дозорці заглянув до келії генерала Жіро, побачив тільки вирвані грати і старий військовий одяг на землі. В тій хвилині сидів вже старий генерал у поїзді, що мчався до швейцарського кордону. В страшний люті німці пустили в рух цілий апарат гештапа. Замкнули всі випадові дороги і наказали суворий контроль. Ясно, що не забули про поїзди, ні ні про той, що ним їдав генерал Жіро...

„Документи!“ — почулось в дверях переповненого залізничного ваза й кілька електричних ліхтариків намагалося роз'яснити ранній сумерек. Всі заворушилися: з гештаном — це не жарти! Це знали й німці. Незамітно для інших здригнулася неспокійно і старша згорблена людина, що сиділа досі у кути переділу й увесь час прегарною німецькою мовою вигодушував знані нацистські фрази про певну черемого великонімецького райху. Тепер його голос став навіть ще дещо певніший і трошки змінився.

„Панове“, — говорив найчистішим діалектом Лютрингії до своїх усидів, — „панове, я знаю умовини і знаю як виглядають наші справи. Наці великий фюрер не може всього нам сказати, щоб то не використовували наші вороги. Але наша перемога — зовсім перва! Повторюю вам тільки слова пана міністра Геббельса, що їх сказав тому два тижні: „Наші вигляди, щодо дальшого вислідку війни, кращі, ніж будьколи досі. Всі надії покладають вороги на СССР, але ми знаємо, що доля СССР вже вирішена. Пан Молотов може повертатись до Москви з цілою купою паперових умов, все ж ми переможемо!“

На хвилину замовк і допитливо подивився на своїх слухачів, до котрих належали тепер вже й гештапівці. Вони дивились цікаво на незнайомого й здавалось, що так застудились, що й забули на своє завдання.

„Так, панове“ — продовжував цей зав'язтий прихильник Гітлера, — „з матеріялом, що ми його здобули в Росії, ми можемо тепер маршувати аж до самого Китаю!“ Всі з усміхом вимушено прикизували головами. А гештапівці, отямившись, швидко докінчили контроль документів. Від того „патріота“, їх навіть і не вимагали. Це ж було зовсім зайве! Адже цей син Лютрингії не міг бути французьким генералом!

І ніхто не бачив смертельного поту на чолі цієї людини, коли врешті замкнулись двері за останнім гештапівцем! Шістьдесятитрих французький генерал Жіро, що його німці взяли в полон в 1940 р. в Бельгії, міг сказати, що він врятований.

Таємно перейшов швейцарський кордон, добився до Франції і звідти 6 листопада 1942 на англійському підводному човні прибув до Гібральтару. Точно дві години пізніше почалась інвазія альянтів у Північній Африці.

Люті німців після втечі Жи-

Карел Шульц.

ПАПСЬКА МЕСА

(Докінчення)

— Уникаючи, ми омануємо — говорить Юлій, і тонка усмішка лише на його пергаментовому обличчі більше, ніж промовляють слова. — Не уникаєш їх тим, що втечеш від них угору. Провалля волають. Про це написано в Письмі, ти мав би це знати. А годос їх почуєш і втиски на найвищу гору. Іх крик приглушить удар твого долота, і завжди буде щось, чого ти не врівноважиш. Тужив за верхів'ями? Але не забувай про глибини! І в обох ти знайдеш самотність, є самотність провалля і гір. І та, і та є в людині. Чи завжди ти гордий з того, що уникаєш людей? Ти казав, що змагаєшся. Втечею? Так ти не станеш володарем. Я їду до них убого, щоб вони знали, що я між ними. Тільки так я паную не лише над проваллями, але й над горами. — Заблудили шляхи людини, чие серце горить сотнею полум'їв, вічно роздмухуваних новим несцюком. І вона чує шум орлячих крил у хмарах, падіння лущинки під ногою, пошум крил і зела, горять в надвечір'ї. Глибини горять іншим вогнем, ніж верхів'я гір у заході сонця, серце людини горить між стінами тьми, і ніщо йому падіння міст, вигасання народів, загибля бранців? Провалля волають, сказав папа, що знижується до їхнього крику, щоб оманувати гори. Вихри глибин, стогони терм'їв, докір провалля. Кардинал Іполіто — чи не думав старий тати про нього, коли говорив про самотність і провалля в людині? Кардинал Іполіто д'Есте стояв поруч мене надколішках, і його серце, наляте кров'ю калатало удари, що їх не чув я, але чули ангели аж у найвищих сферах неба. Блуждали по стежках мармурових гір і уникали всього, відхити й пити ту глибоку тишу над камінним світом гір і мріяти про велетні, видні аж до моря. Якщо не омануєш провалля, все западеться до них, провалля поглице гору і твій твір, сказав папа. Опануй їх.

— Я опаную їх, — сказав Микель-Анджелью.

Юлій Другий дав йому знак стати навколішки. Це знаменувало прощання. Але перш, ніж була проголошена свята формула, старий сказав: — Говорімо про це частіше вдвох, Микель-Анджелью, бо тебе я люблю найбільше з усіх. Нині я хочу від тебе працю. Так, поки всі говорять про мої перемоги й зичать мені довгого життя, ти покликаний різьбити мій надгробок. Поки всі жадібно і сподіваючися багатих винагород чекають на мої майбутні дні і довгу

ро була безмежна. Внарештували цілу його родину в окупованій Франції. Їх жертвою впаля й дружина генерала, що послала йому пакуночки з тим знаменитим мотузкою. Це вона так хитро розпорала тирольський капелюх і поодинокі його частини переслала йому. Він зшив собі ці частини цієї тирольської капелюха і прекрасне знання німецької мови врятували генерала в поїзді перед схопленням!

А тоді не мав він біля себе звзгалі ніякого документу!

ха Святого. Амінь. Він говорив про верхів'я і самотність. Ще раз: амінь. — (Хорс). (Марко Антонович та Юрій Шерех).

Бути членом Українського Народного Союзу, значить належати до такої української організації, яка об'єднала в Америці й Канаді найсадовіші українські сили в один ідейний фронт та поставила його на службу нашим країнам та нашому неповнолітньому українському народові.

Let's sing!

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