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To Present Thesis at International Congress of Mathematics

The commencement exercises at the University of Minnesota which were held recently proved to be an occasion not soon to be forgotten by Miss Margaret Owchar nor by her Ukrainian friends of the Cities. On that memorable day, Margaret received her Doctorate Degree in Mathematics, reports the "Ukadet" monthly bulletin.

Here are some of the highlights in the life of Miss Owchar who succeeded in attaining success in the educational field. She was born in Shorncliffe, Manitoba, approximately 100 miles north of Winnipeg, in October, 1925. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Owchar, had emigrated to Canada from Galicia, her father arriving in 1907 and her mother in 1922. They are farmers. Margaret has one sister, Mary, who is now married.

After completing Shorncliffe grade school, Margaret received her first two years of High School by correspondence and then matriculated in the Teulon Collegiate Institute, Teulon, Manitoba. From this institution she graduated in 1942 and was the recipient of the First Libster Scholarship for general proficiency in her studies. This scholarship enabled Margaret to matriculate at the University of Manitoba for the next two years. In her senior year, she won a Richardson scholarship and received the University Gold Medal for Arts and Sciences upon graduation in April 1945. The A. B. degree was bestowed upon her and she was appointed to the staff of the University of Manitoba as a part time teaching assistant.

September of 1945 found Margaret arriving in Minneapolis to enter the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota with a special field of mathematics as her major work. She received her M.A. degree in Mathematics in March 1947, and completed her course work for a Ph.D. degree by July of 1948. At this time, she accepted an instructorship (Math.) at Rock-

ford Women's College, Rockford, Illinois, for the school year of 1948-1949. The University of Minnesota beckoned again to Margaret and she accepted an appointment to the staff as an instructor. Margaret completed her thesis and successfully passed her final examination for the Doctorate Degree. This was rewarded her on the 10th of June. The thesis that she presented was "Wiener Integrals of Multiple Variations."

Miss Owchar is to present her thesis at the meeting of the International Congress of Mathematicians at Harvard University during the week beginning the 30th of August. This, in itself, is a singular honor.

She has been a member of the American Mathematical Society since 1945 and a member of the Mathematical Association of America since 1949. In addition, she holds a membership in the Sigma Delta Epsilon, a graduate honorary scientific fraternity. While attending the University, Margaret was also active in the Ukrainian Club and served as its treasurer this past year.

Margaret has been appointed to the staff of the Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo., as an Associate Professor of Mathematics. She will assume this duty on the 13th of June. Among the distinctions that Margaret has earned for herself, it is believed by the writer that this is the first Canadian woman to attain a Doctorate Degree (Ph.D) and also the first Ukrainian woman mathematician. Her dad arrived in Canada to pioneer in the steppes of Manitoba and his daughter has carried that spirit into the educational field. Further laurels await this Ukrainian girl. Her Twin City friends congratulate and wish her continued success. It is hoped that she will look upon Minneapolis as her American home and that to it, she will return often.

Young Pianist to Play in International Contest

The 21-year-old pianist, Roman Stecura, who came to Canada two years ago from Europe as a displaced person, is returning to the continent in September to take part in the Swiss International Competition for Musical Performers, which is to be held in Geneva September 25 to October 8, the "Edmonton Journal" reports.

Mr. Stecura (whose older brother is the well known baritone in this country) who studied piano in his native Ukraine and in other European centres during and after the war, is the only competitor so far known to be going to the international competition from western Canada. The young pianist said he definitely plans to return to Canada after the event.

The competition, which was first staged in 1939 and then resumed after the war, drew 250 artists from 29 countries last year. Already this year, officials in Geneva have received more than 1,400 inquiries.

Open to performers between the ages of 15 and 30, it includes classes for singers, pianists, violinists, organists, clarinet players and trumpeters. Those placing first and second in each division are awarded each prizes, but the recognition gained is considered of more value than the prizes.

A pianist, such as Mr. Stecura, is required to play a set Bach composition, the Toccata from Partita No. 6 in E. minor; one of several approved Beethoven Sonatas; one of selected Chopin etudes; a choice of certain works by the Romantic composers (Mr. Stecura has selected the Liszt Funerailles); a choice of listed modern works and also of listed concertos (here the Edmonton pianist has selected Debussy's Toccata and Liszt's E. flat Concerto).

The judges of piano performance will include Alfred Cortot, the world-famous French pianist, who is one of the leading modern masters of Chopin's piano music. The violin jury will include Geza de Krezs, of the Royal Toronto Conservatory of Music, who is to play in Edmonton next winter in the Celebrity Concert Series.

The sudden recall to Moscow of Lt. General Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Chief Soviet officer to the Allied Control Council for Japan at Tokyo, is a move which may signify signed on behalf of the Soviet policy toward the United States. General Derevyanko, former division commander in the army of Marshal Malinovsky (he command-

UKRAINIAN COLLEGE HEAD ADDRESSED THE "U" CLUB

Dr. Victor Dómanykyj, former president of the Ukrainian Polytechnic Institute of Regensburg, Germany, presented a lecture at the University of Minnesota under the auspices of the Ukrainian Club. His topic dealt with the "History of Education From the Earliest Times to the Present Day." The theme was excellently presented and an interesting question and answer period followed the lecture. Elko Perchyshyn, president of the club, was chairman of the event.

"Zaporozhians" Return to the Fold

With the announcement by Olya Dmytriv of the acceptance by Mrs. Mary Polynack-Lesawyer and Miss Mary Bonar of the roles they played in last Year's Carnegie Hall presentation of the "Zaporozhians Beyond the Danube," which was sponsored by the Metropolitan Area Committee of New York, it begins to appear that most, if not all of the original cast will take part again in the UYL-NA's showing this coming Labor Day Weekend, reports Stephen Kuriak.

Mrs. Lesawyer will portray the part of Odarka, sharp-tongued wife of the comical Ivan Karaab, and Miss Bonar will repeat her role of Oksana, sweetheart of the handsome, silver-voiced Andrei. Both singers gave splendid performances in last year's presentation and the Youth's League conventioners have a treat in store for them when they hit the "big town" in September.

In spite of the hot and humid weather New York has been having lately, Monday night rehearsals at the McBurney YMCA have been well-attended, with more and more of the "old-timers" getting in on the "round-up." Some "strays," however, are still unaccounted for and if they happen to be reading this, they are urged to put in an appearance while there is still time. After a count of noses last Monday, Miss Dmytriv found that most of the absentees were among the dancers. It is quite possible that

Recruiting of Aliens

One of the most meaningful steps forward towards the defense of our country in the event of war is almost a reality. Passed by the Senate last year and awaiting House approval, a bill sponsored by Senator Lodge would recruit a specified number of aliens abroad, and offer them eligibility for citizenship in return for their military service.

The number of aliens is restricted to 10,000 in the Senate bill, to 2,500 in the House version. (The

Lodge proposal of 1946, which called for the recruiting of 50,000 men abroad, elicited the criticism that we were proposing a "foreign legion.") The candidates for military service and eventual citizenship would have to be between 18 and 35 years of age and of "officer caliber." The bill has the approval of the army.

Under the pending bill, the recruits would not form separate units, but would be assigned individually to the various army branches.

In our opinion the importance of this bill is incalculable. Although though the severe limitation placed upon the total number to be recruited is essentially illogical, there is small doubt that the recruits, wisely distributed, will render such invaluable service as speedily to make additional recruitment a necessity.

From a quantitative standpoint, our armed forces can draw from an almost limitless human reservoir. Of the countless numbers affected directly or indirectly by the ruthless aggression of the USSR, thousands upon thousands would avail themselves of this opportunity to strike back most effectively at the modern slave empire. As a matter of fact, when the mere news that that we were considering such legislation brought headlines in European newspapers, long lines of would-be recruits instantly formed under the misapprehension that the bill had already become law.

But it is from the qualitative standpoint that the value of these recruits stands supreme. To draw but from one nation alone, the Ukrainian, at once would prove this step a success. The Ukrainians do not furnish officer caliber theoretically—they have fought with signal success against the forces of both the totalitarian states of our time, Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. Reports which continue to come in of the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army indicate that it is, in fact, more than a military organization. It comprises in the last analysis, an idea: the destruction of those oppressive forces which deprive the Ukrainian nation of its freedom and self-determination.

Such men can impart to the entire U.S. Army a comprehension of the Soviets which only years of fighting against overwhelming odds can provide. There is the intimate knowledge of the terrain, a terrain which embraces the whole of Ukraine and the ethnic Ukrainian territories to the West. There is the knowledge of Soviet strategy, tactics, materiel, morale and personnel gained from innumerable skirmishes and pitched battles. But above all is the understanding of the innate strong points and weaknesses of the enemy, factors which can decide entire campaigns at the outset.

This understanding of the enemy, lastly, is an understanding entirely within the American frame of mind. The development of the Ukrainian nation has been linked throughout centuries with that of the West—in marked contrast to the Muscovite empire character-

the weather may have had something to do with this.

Chicago Chorus Will Participate

The musical program, which will be a vital part of the UYL-NA convention, is rapidly being rounded out, for in addition to the production of the third act of the "Zaporozhians" by the New Yorkers, the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Chicago has signified its intention to present a program of Ukrainian songs. This group has made quite a name for itself within the last few years, having performed before non-Ukrainian audiences as well as Ukrainian. Besides being a guest chorus with the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra, it has appeared on musical programs sponsored by the Michigan Boulevard Association, and at a Musical Festival held by the University of Chicago. Among its many Ukrainian appearances was that made in Akron, Ohio, during the 1948 Labor Day Convention of the UYL-NA.

Melvin Zelechiwsky, who formerly was director of the Boston Cossack Chorus, is and has been the director of the Chicago Male Chorus. He informs us that, "the members are all recognized singers in their respective churches," and that "the fact that their religious beliefs are slightly different and they are members of different churches in the Chicago area may be the reason for being asked to appear at practically all Ukrainian affairs excepting those that are pro-Communist!"

UKRAINIAN COURSE

The University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Canada, is to be congratulated for opening the Department of Slavic Studies one year ago. Besides Russian and Polish there was introduced also the Ukrainian language under Prof. J. B. Rudnykyj, Ph.D., former Professor of the Ukrainian University in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The enrollment in the day-classes in 1949-1950 session was 18, that in the Evening University school—78 persons. Many people were interested in learning the language, which, after Russian, is spoken by the largest number of Slavic population. Others wished to brush up knowledge which is being either faulty or has been largely forgotten.

The University of Manitoba gave an academic credit for Ukrainian

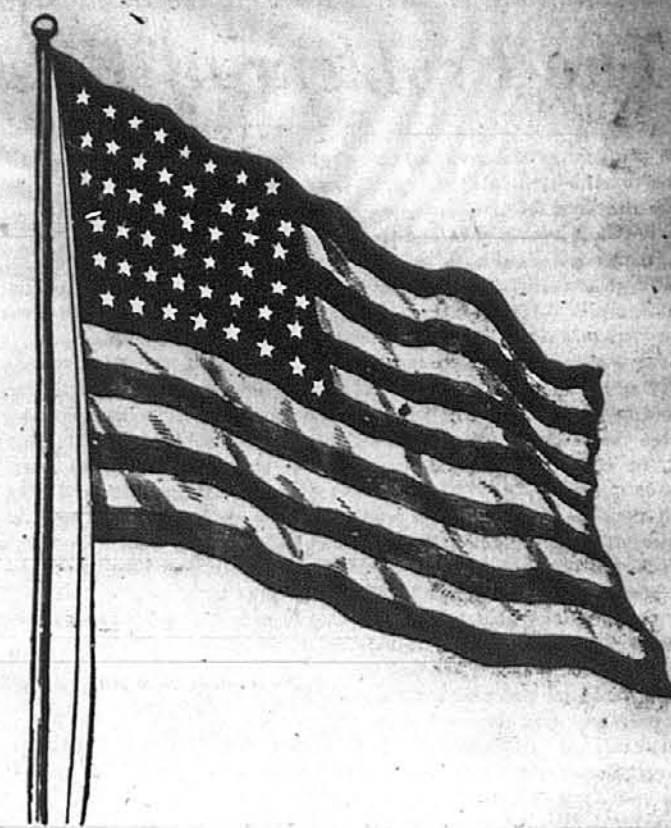
in the form of 4 units, like for other language courses. The Winnipeg Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen Club founded a Ukrainian scholarship (\$100 a year) to be awarded to the student with the highest marks in Ukrainian. This scholarship was granted to Mr. G. Ratuškyj for the session 1949-50. Several Ukrainian organizations and private persons donated Ukrainian books, pamphlets, periodicals etc for the Library of the new Department. For the next academic year the courses in Ukrainian I (Elementary course), Ukrainian IA (Introductory course) and Ukrainian II (Advanced class). All courses will be credited.

In the summer 1950 Ukrainian was introduced as one of the subjects at the University of Manitoba Summer School. The course will be also credited with 4 academic units. U. of M. is the first University in the American continent which credits Ukrainian language at the Summer School. The whole course will last from July 4th till August 16th. Tuition fee is 25 Canadian Dollars (22.50 American Dollars). The additional enrollment expires on July 8th, 1950.

This is a beginning course in Ukrainian for those who want to learn

to speak, to read and understand correct, classical Ukrainian use. Only a minimum amount of grammar necessary as a basis for an oral approach will be taught.

For particulars concerning Ukrainian Summer Course write to: The Registrar of The University of Manitoba, Summer School, Winnipeg, Canada.



Editorial

FOURTH OF JULY

Tomorrow we Americans will observe the 174th anniversary of the birth of our country, the United States of America.

Our first thought of it will be that of a day when we will not have to go to work, be it in the office, the factory, the business, or the mines. But that will not be for all of, for the transportation and communications lines, the public utilities, plus a good portion of the press, will keep many busy tomorrow. In any case, Fourth of July is generally accepted as just another holiday, a sort of a respite from our daily routine and worries.

The true nature and significance of this holiday will generally escape us. Few of us will give it much thought, if any at all. Our minds will not be stirred and our hearts will not be moved by it.

That is one of our human failings. It is particularly present when peace and general contentment reign throughout the land. It is less prevalent during periods of national stress or danger to the country. It is least prevalent during times of war, when the hand of the enemy is at our throats, when our inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as defined in the Declaration of Independence, are threatened.

That is when, at the time when we or those dear or close to us are engaged in a bloody struggle with the enemy who would deprive us of those rights, that is when we feel the full impact of the true meaning of Fourth of July.

That is when we suddenly see the raw courage, the indomitable spirit, the idealism of the American Colonials who to gain their national inalienable national and individual rights challenged the might of the greatest world power at that time. That is when we take inspiration from their deed, a heroic deed which transformed the original Thirteen Colonies into what today is the world's greatest democracy, the citadel for all human hopes for enduring peace, liberty, opportunity and justice for all mankind.

We believe that on the morrow all of us will look upon Independence Day more soberly than we have had since the last war. For the so-called cold war between our country and Soviet Russia, with the latter always being the aggressor, has turned out in one portion of the globe, Korea, into what is actually a hot war. Our planes, warships, and perhaps our infantrymen are now fighting the

ized by a totally alien culture.

Called by one American the most determined enemies of communism, the Ukrainians have constantly rebelled against the moody psychology of the Russians, that perpetual drama of guilt and atonement, exaltation and despair, conflict and reconciliation. Today we in turn are forced to combat tyranny it made possible.

Whether ten thousand or ten, let us welcome these Frontier Fighters For Freedom into our camp now. We cannot afford the self-indulgence of being a little late.

North Korean puppets of the Kremlin tyrants. American lives have already been lost. If the Soviets decide to send their own armed forces into action in support of their puppets, World War III is inevitable, with horrible results beyond all previous comprehension, what with the atom bomb and possibly the hydrogen bomb.

One cannot help but pause here to compare the destructive power of modern weapons with those used during the American revolution, the sword, bayonet, pistol, musket, the flintlock rifle, and the cannon.

Yet as ever it is the human spirit that counts, no matter what machine of destruction is used against it, be it the sword or the atom bomb. It is the spirit of the small but tough Continentals (regulars) who survived Valley Forge, who suffered one military reverse after another, due to the strength of their foes, the military blunders of some of their commanders, and also to their inexperience in bayonet fighting, and who like all Americans were unmilitaristic—still at the last moment the Continentals were capable of rising to heights that can make a strong man weep, heights which have been the tradition of American armed forces in each of the wars into which our country was forced into since then, and each of which ended victoriously and gloriously. The hardy souls who fought at Trenton, Princeton and Saratoga made our country the U.S.A. a proud nation, and very rough to provoke.

Those of us Americans who are of Ukrainian descent take special pride in this American trait. For this trait is also that of our Ukrainian ancestors and our kinsmen today. Thought the Ukrainians have not thus far been able to retain their national independence, which several times in their history they won at dear cost, still like the Americans they have won for themselves world renown for their fighting qualities. Their fighting men of the Ukrainian Kingdom of Kiev, of the Ukrainian Kozak State, and of the Ukrainian National Republic brought into life Ukrainian Days of Independence which today are an inspiration to the famed UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

As during the American Revolution, so during the everlasting Ukrainian Revolution, underground though it may be now, there come moments of retreat, of despair. The torments that Washington suffered because of reverses has been the lot of Ukrainian leaders as well.

But the fight goes on. Today the UPA is like the Continentals, although fighting under vastly different conditions. Like the old Continentals it is small but tough. Backed by the Ukrainian people and their friends everywhere it will win. Whatever happens to the world in the ensuing years, we have every reason to believe that the 45 million Ukrainian people will within our lifetime cast off the yoke of Soviet Russian enslavement and proclaim to the world their Ukrainian Day of Independence.

The Problem of Russian Guilt

The problem of determining the degree to which the Russian people are responsible for the aggressive growth of communism and the consequent enslavement and misery of millions of people has been under discussion for some time. As in the time of Hitler's power, when the free world debated the responsibility of the German people for the outrages of the Nazis, it now debates the same question with respect to the Russian people and the Communists.

Yet now we note a strange and unbelievable difference. While in the case of Germany nazism was adjudged almost unanimously the outgrowth of traditional Prussian militarism and German nationalism, today there is a tendency to separate communism and the Russian people and to absolve the latter entirely of responsibility for the crimes attributed to communism and Soviet Russia.

A typical illustration of this unreal and unjustified distinction is to be seen in the views of George F. Kennan, Counselor of the State Department and reputed authority on Soviet Russia's ideology and policies. Addressing a group of Columbia students in New York (The New York Times, May 28, 1950), Mr. Kennan criticized our indiscriminate "witchhunting" of Communists, which might dim "our understanding of the Russian people, saturated with liberal and moral concepts," and a people who some day must assert themselves and lead to the collapse of the present Soviet regime.

No one will deny, of course, that the great mass of the Russian people, value such qualities as decency, honesty and kindness. But there are other Russians, apparently millions of them, who have lost, or perhaps never possessed, these inestimable characteristics. Brutalized beyond redemption are the criminal overseers of the Russian slave camps, the appallingly heartless hordes of the far-flung MVD and the countless fanatical Russians who make up the gigantic state apparatus. It would be less

than futile to wait until the fine traits of Russian "spirituality" assert themselves. As a matter of record, the forces of "goodness" Mr. Kennan cites have never expressed themselves in Russian history—except in the minds of some Western admirers of Russia.

This myth of the complete innocence of the Russian people has been propagated in this country and elsewhere by the White Russians, Monarchists, Social-Democrats, ultranationalists and Fascists—all determined to keep intact their "holy Russia." The myth, unfortunately, has been uncritically accepted by some of our experts, and is bound to hurt our national interests sooner or later.

"Russia—The Sick Man of the World"

Since World War II Russia has emerged as a great and dynamic power, poised for the conquest of the world. She has risen to such unprecedented heights principally because of the utter ignorance of Russian affairs on the part of our policymakers, our Russian "experts," of ten years ago. The fact is that Russia is a sick nation, not unlike the psychopath who must kill someone for the sake of killing. Historically, it is to be compared to the Ottoman Empire, once the "sick man of Europe." The rule of this earlier "sick man" was marked by the massacres of such people as the Bulgarians, Serbians, and Armenians; it extended over the lands of Libya, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Kurdistan and the Balkans. Yet today by comparison with the Soviet Empire, Turkey, the once "sick man of Europe," appears thoroughly normal and harmless.

The Soviet Union, the bastion of communism, is an unparalleled heterogeneous slave empire, ruled by a power-drunk elite of the Russian people. Its rule extends over such non-Russian countries as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Kozakia, the Northern Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkistan, Si-

beria, Id-El-Ural, Finno-Karelia and Moldavia. It exerts its power in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Eastern Germany and Austria in Europe; in Sinkiang, Mongolia, Manchuria, Northern Korea and vast portions of China in Asia.

The chief and most fearful characteristic of the Soviet rule in these non-Russian lands is the policy of genocide, the calculated murder or extermination. The goal of this killing of as many non-Russians as possible is patently the attainment of literally a Soviet-Russian world. Even if our policy of "containment," advocated by Mr. Kennan, succeeds, by the time the Communists in Russia are deposed by the "good" Russians, there will be but few non-Russians left alive. From Berlin to Vladivostok only Russians will be seen, and "holy Russia" will have expanded beyond the dreams of all Russians, good and bad.

Mr. Kennan either does not know of or ignores a very important facet of the development of the Russian state, namely, the perpetual aspiration toward world hegemony, a drive which has been in motion since the times of Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great. In addition to her territorial expansion, Russia has continually attempted to impose and enforce an ideological expansion which, contrary to Mr. Kennan's views, has not been "saturated with liberal and moral concepts." On any and every occasion it has always been Russian imperialism—an expansion political and spiritual, as well as territorial. By proclaiming herself an "Orthodox Third Rome," Russia had made herself the protector of all Orthodox people, and proposed to "liberate" them from the hands of the Turks (at the Dardanelles). By incessant propaganda Russia had aroused the Slavic peoples in the Austro-Hungarian empire, so that she could subjugate them in the name of the "Slavic brotherhood." The

(Continued on page 3)

On Record - by Ted Victor

SHOPPING

Not many people consider it seriously and yet more time is spent in this unusual activity by women than is spent in the beauty parlor or talking to each other. Men of the whole are not part of this wholesale material treasure hunt unless roped into it by brute force or feminine wiles. Women leave home day after day on account of it and those that return more often than not worse for wear. The only consolation being that they had managed to buy something for twenty five cents less in one store than in another. For the women the rewards are rich. For the men they are tiresome. Yet even during this unusual "Operation Shopping" a great deal of amusement may be found providing, of course, one goes about it in the proper manner.

A well un-planned shopping tour is a cross between a modern television show and an old fashioned revival. At times it takes on the proportions of a mass football game or what is even worse, it tends to develop one into that curious specimen of the modern world, the bargain hunter. The bargain hunter actually may be one of your best friends. Quiet, noisy, large and small, average and above average people. For these people half the fun of shopping is the challenge imposed upon them by the stores. Just as an avid stamp collector seeks a rare stamp for his collection so a bargain hunter seeks a dress in "Altman's" for the price one would expect to pay in "Kline's" or for those in the know "Madam Kay's."

A true bargain shopper spares neither himself (usually herself) or the surrounding mass of humanity. The real thrill that comes but once in a blue moon is found when a table laden with thousands of assorted garments is espied. Like victims upon an operating table the bits of apparel are tossed about

and pulled for hours on end. No matter how good a piece of merchandise may be lying on top of the table, the bargain hunter will dig, steadily, with determination to the very bottom of the pile. One single selection, like a rare jewel is chosen from the debacle. Holding it on high, the victorious shopper marches up to the wrapping desk and has that symbol of victory thoroughly wrapped for transportation home.

An even more intriguing shopper is the one who goes out for the fun of it and nine times out of ten ends up in buying more than the one who set out to buy an entire new trousseau. From table to table, rack to rack she makes her way. Eyes sparkling and fingers reaching, ever touching, ever comparing. Finally at long last a bargain worthy of a queen is found. A coat made to sell for ninety marked down to twenty. A priceless gem, worth more to the shopper than riches and gold. An object of art, found only after seeking for days, hours and breathless minutes in hundreds of stores. A complete victory made even greater by the fact that the garment was actually needed by the hunter.

And so it goes day after day and year after year. Seeking ever seeking for the "El Dorado" of all shopper's dreams. A milk coat for the price of a mouton. Why do they do it? Well, look at all the money they gave? Some of them even consider giving up going to work due to the huge amounts of money saved by bargain shopping. If on one mark down the shopper is able to save twenty five to thirty five dollars then why bother with working for a living? Crazy yes but you would be surprised as to how many sane people do it. If you doubt me then prove it for yourself. Join your wife or sister when next she goes shopping.

The Fate of Minorities Under Soviet Russian Rule

(Continued)

Even before the Revolution, Stalin, Lenin, and other leaders had hinted that the right of secession was to be misunderstood: it did not really mean that just any group was to be allowed to go free. The right of a nation to separate did not mean that separation was wise, they said, and if any group stated a desire to go free their credentials should be examined to make sure that they were not representing the "exploiters" rather than the "people." These qualifications blossomed forth in full vigor after the Revolution so as to obscure sight of the idea of the "right to go free." Independence was then said to be a mere figment of the imagination: either stay with Russia, or walk with Russia's enemies. Thus Stalin, in October 1920 said:

"When a life-and-death struggle is being waged, and is spreading, between proletarian Russia and the imperialist Entente, only two alternatives confront the border regions: either they join forces with Russia, and then the tolling masses of the border regions will be emancipated from imperialist oppression; or they join forces with the Entente, and then the yoke of imperialism is inevitable. There is no third solution. So-called independence of a so-called independent Georgia, Armenia, Poland, Finland, and so forth, is only an illusion..."

Stalin on Right of Secession

What did the right of separation mean under these conditions? Stalin was clear on this point, too. It meant the right to disintegrate any power constellation except the Russian power constellation.

"We are for the separation of India, Arabia, Egypt, Morocco and other colonies from the Entente, for the separation in this case means the freeing of these oppressed countries from imperialism, the weakening of imperialist positions, the strengthening of revolutionary positions. We are against the separation of the border territories from Russia, because separation in this case means imperialist slavery for the border territory, the weakening of the revolutionary capabilities of Russia, the strengthening of imperialist

positions... the question of separation is to be decided in dependence on concrete international conditions, in dependence on the interests of the revolution (Stalin's italics.)

It is true that the "right to leave" the Soviet system was preserved in the constitution, as in a museum piece, a venerable and unread scroll whose covering of dust should not be disturbed. But in real life there was no more talk of the right to secede; the Russian state was described increasingly often as "indivisible," and a fact not to be forgotten—there were some severe penalties under the harsh criminal law for persons advocating the territorial dismemberment of the Russian state.

Diversity Limited to Language and Costume

There is no doubt that the treatment of the formerly oppressed nationalities changed considerably when the Bolsheviks came to power. Not all these changes were for the better, of course, though the more obvious forms of Russian favoritism were abolished. Thus, the minority peoples could use their own languages in the conduct of government and in the schools. Propaganda inciting racial or national animosities was forbidden, though the animosities were not eradicated from Soviet life. But a high price was paid for these gains because the minor nationalities—as well as the Russians—lost the chance promised by the overthrow of autocratic rule of working out their destinies through peaceful change... Cultural diversity under the Soviet Russian form of rule there was to be, but it was limited largely to language and costume. There was to be no diversity among things of the spirit, among the deeper manifestations of the inner life. The "way" was marked out in Moscow by the Soviet Russians, and only the decorations were left to the people of the provinces. Many tongues, but all to praise Lenin and Stalin.

(To be continued)

The greatest genius is never so great as when it is chastised and subdued by the highest reason.

Impressions - by Wm. Shust

"Yeah—write something patriotic! You know, about firecrackers, red, white, and blue, and all of that."

"What do you mean?"
"You know, about Americana. Use the right words, give it a big build-up."

"Like about young kids playing sand lot ball. About the comics and popcorn. A kid in camp lying under a tree with a book."

"Paint up some nice word picture and drive home the story of America."

"I don't follow you. What story of America?"

"Well try to get across your idea of patriotism by hitting at the point of what America means to the reader."

"Like a couple dancing under the stars. Or the next door neighbor and the grocery man. Or an old man feeding pigeons in the park. Or..."

"But that's all about people."

"Well that's what it is, boy."

That's America—people. It's the story of the people who have made the country what it is. It is. It's the people that always make any country great or bad. And don't forget that.

"You can write a lot about Amer-

ica's forests and her natural resources but the only reason they're there is that people can use them or admire them. That won't tell the story so leave it for the geography books.

"Remember, this world is made for people and that's what the old pioneers and pilgrims fought for—a chance to settle down peacefully on a piece of land."

"We're still fightin' for that."

"But, about America..."

"There's no buts about it, boy. America is as obvious as the tie you're wearing."

"A lot of people miss that and try to dig down deep for a hidden meaning. Capitalist, imperialist and a whole lot of other fancy words. There is no hidden meaning to America except sincerity and simplicity."

"Sure, a lot of guys walkin' around today will give you the talk about them not liking the ideals of America. What gets me is that they're still hanging around here."

"Anyway, when you write it, bring in these points about people and you'll tell America's story."

"Is there anything else that I could put in?"

"Say, what do you want me to do, write the thing for you?"

"Thundering Herds"

The cities of the Atlantic seaboard, including New York, with its great stone towers standing in eloquent tribute to the enterprising genius of America, and Washington, D. C., the focal point of our Nation's Government; are safer today because of the performance of one of the United States Air Force's outstanding planes. So too, are San Diego, berthing place of the Pacific fleet; San Francisco, Los Angeles; and southern California industry and commerce. These sentinel planes are the F-84 Thunderjets, one of the fastest operational planes in the USAF today, which hurtle through the air at speed approaching that of sound.

The vital coastal areas are patrolled by the Air Defense Command of the USAF, which is calling upon Thunderjets in ever-increasing numbers to assist in carrying out the air defense mission. Their tremendous striking power is day by day proving to be a necessary defense factor in the mission of preserving the peace.

Everyone familiar with football knows the vital importance of an effective defense against the forward pass, the play that eats up the yardage and scored quick touchdowns. Now, picture extremely mobile backs who could outrun and outmaneuver any man on the opposition's team. It would be very difficult to score against them wouldn't it?

It would be equally difficult for any aggressor nation's bombers to pierce the protective screen thrown up by the Thunderjets, and other swift interceptor planes of the USAF. But, while the F-84 is an extremely capable performer, it is but one member of the team; the

Air Force has never held that any one type of plane is the solution to our aerial security problems.

Flawless teamwork makes the operations of the Thunderjets an object of admiration to all those who understand the difficulties of maintaining these great mechanical hawks in the air. They fly smoothly and on time because they fly according to a definite plan—the same thorough plan that precedes all their operations. It is painstaking attention to details that enables Thunderjets to make thousands of flights without accident, and in conformity with rigid schedules.

But remarkable as is the performance of the F-84's, the men who fly and maintain them are the most important: the pilot executes the flight plan, which spells success for the particular type of aerial mission. But the over-all planning behind the flight is the responsibility of the entire organization. Meteorologists, flight dispatchers, maintenance crews, control tower personnel, and many other experts do their bit to ensure the success of the flight. In addition, engine, instrument, and fuel check-ups all come into the highly technical operation. Mechanics must keep stepping on flight days to meet their schedules. Along with the pilots, the crew chiefs and maintenance crews are the important members of the great Thunderjet team.

The vast improvements in armament, power plants, and maneuverability incorporated in the F-84's make them an integral part of our total air power, and an invaluable part of the arsenal that is helping us to realize our full aerial capabilities.

Air planners understand that relative security is to be found only a policy of continual preparedness, and the certain knowledge on the part of a potential aggressor that any assault upon the United States would be speedily smashed, and followed by a violent, blasting counterattack.

Planes like the Thunderjets, in company with our majestic, far-reaching intercontinental bombers and the splendid young men who fly and maintain them, are ably fulfilling their high responsibilities in helping to make secure the defenses of the Nation.

"SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY) FOUNDED 1893

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JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. DO IT NOW!

Ukrainian Culture Change

(Continued)

(The Natural Process and Rational Techniques in Culture Change among Ukrainians in America)

By STEPHEN W. MAMCHUR, M. A.

Our immigrant's property is of a very different kind than his old world property; instead of land it is in terms of bank deposits, real estate and the like, but he may have absolutely no property in the particular concern where his employment is the basis of his existence. The class consciousness and national discrimination of the old world are not so evident here; rather, he feels more his dignity with other human beings. The family changes; the very immigration itself severs certain bonds; here he may have a much smaller family than he would abroad; the roles of the husband, wife and children change under the pressure of a different economic and social organization, etc. etc. His political life is usually to some degree still waged in the realm of old world politics but the substance of this is very different from what it would have been abroad; in any case, American political life cannot entirely escape him; there is some acquaintance with legal and social agencies built on a pattern differing basically from their old world counterparts. War has a very different meaning to him; for the most part he becomes inured to peace. His eating, sleeping, bathing, etc. routine changes, as also his habits of hospitality, salutations and etiquette. His recreational values, too, shift; different games, movies, music, dancing, drama, literature and folk lore become to some degree part of him. The culture traits surrounding childhood, including education change most fundamentally, as well as the generally accepted practices in courtship and to some degree in marriage. So too with adult life; here different paths of social advancement are possible from those abroad; the status of women certainly is altered, as is also the treatment of the aged. The changes in religion, too, are

far-reaching; these involve not only the individual's reinterpretation of old attitudes, but often organized movements which eventually in new religious institutions.

The point we have tried to emphasize is simply that Ukrainian culture in America does not escape the elemental social process—change. This change means that the specifically Ukrainian culture becomes, to a degree, Americanized. To put it in one way, the Ukrainian who has lived in America for a score of years, for example, is a very different individual from what he was at the time of landing in America.

III. DEGREE OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE RETAINED, AND AMERICAN CULTURE ABSORBED

The relevant question to ask is what degree of Ukrainianism, i.e. Ukrainian culture, is maintained, despite the changes; and, the complementary fact, what degree of Americanism i.e. American culture, has the Ukrainian absorbed, as a result of the changes? The answer to this question must necessarily, in view of the space assigned to this article, be given in terms of certain general processes rather than in terms of details of degree, etc. of change in specific culture traits.

1. Degree of American culture absorbed, indicated by processes of change of typical categories of culture

Firstly certain culture traits, or folkways and mores, will be "lost" almost immediately by virtues of simple fact that the individual has been removed from one geographic area, culture base, state, etc. to different counterparts of these. Thus, the Ukrainian in America, as far as the specifically American cul-

ture is concerned, comes into a ready-made cultural organization,—the state, the political parties, the courts, the social agencies, the economic structure of the country, etc., etc.—which he accepts for the indispensable functions which these have to perform for him. In accepting these, his behavior pattern changes.

Secondly, it is an important law of social science that material culture changes the fastest, and this applies, of course, the Ukrainian in America. In housing and furnishings, in clothing, in food, in the tools which go with the economic life, we have the clearest examples of the rapidity of this change in the material culture of the Ukrainian.

Thirdly, all the culture traits which are bound up with the economic life—the sheer struggle for maintenance—will, together with the two categories above mentioned—change quite speedily. There can be no sentimentalizing about wishing, for example, to stick to old world garden agriculture when in the great American metropolis, this will not earn one a living.

In terms of the above three main categories of changes, then, the Ukrainian becomes "Americanized"; so much Americanism at a rather rapid rate is simply the resultant of certain impersonal factors working in a specific situation; so much "Americanism," then, is inevitable. Further, we may note the fact, that changes in any one aspect of culture effect changes in other aspects of culture, so that the proceeding basic processes lay a sort of a general base for changes in those aspects of culture which do not change as rapidly because they do not relate as directly to the maintenance activities.

2. Degree of Ukrainian culture preserved, expressed in terms of mores and social organization

We come, then, to that cultural "equipment" of the Ukrainian which is most resistant to change. (Continued on page 3)

Youth and the U.N.A.

CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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, 1949. 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 1950. The chronicle is offered simply to illustrate what 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 1950: Two new U.N.A. branches were organized last month; they were Branch 114 in Chicago and Branch 418 in Toronto. The U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan New Jersey and New York Area completed the first half of the season with St. John's Catholic War Veterans of Newark in the lead. This column revealed that 1,251 persons were admitted to membership in the U.N.A. during December, thus surpassing its campaign goal of 55,000 before the end of 1949 by more than 1,000 members; the total membership as of December 31st was 56,009. Branch 221 of Chicago admitted 106 members during December to lead the field. The United Ukrainian Organizations of Jersey City, which includes several local branches, donated \$100 to the Ukrainian Congress Committee. Youth of the U.N.A. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., donated \$175 to various causes. Branch 399 of Wilkes-Barre, a youth group, elected officers for 1950. Youth of the U.N.A. of Wilkes-Barre sponsored its third annual Malanka; over 100 persons attended the affair. Branch 161 of Ambridge, Pa., won the first half title in the Fraternal Duck-pan League by a 5-game margin. Branch 183 of Detroit elected officers for 1950. Branch 161 of Ambridge also elected new officers.

February 1950: Probate Judge John S. Gonia of South Bend, Ind., a member of Branch 176, is mentioned as a candidate for United States Senate. Daniel Slobodian, a U.N.A. member and employee and son of the U.N.A. treasurer, was elected president of the Municipal Insurance Fund Commission of Elizabeth, N. J. The girls' bowling team of Branch 180 of Akron, Ohio, is retaining its third annual dance. Youth of the U.N.A. of Wilkes-Barre sponsored a Valentine Party. The U.N.A. admitted 814 new members in January and boosted the total membership to 56,515. A new branch, number 88, was formed in Kinaton, North Carolina. Branch 171 of Jersey City elected its 1950 officers and delegate to the U.N.A. convention. Jersey City Ukrainians mourned the loss of young William Chelak of Branch 286, who succumbed to illness. Miss Rosalia Cenko of Branch 287 of Jersey City completed her training in nursing at the local Medical Center. Alexander Stogryn of Branch 397 of Philadelphia was the highest ranking graduate in a class of 260 at the local Northwest High School; he won a 4-year scholarship to Pennsylvania University. U.N.A. observes its 56th birthday.

March 1950: It was reported that on January 29th Branches 75, 175, 183 and 292 of Detroit had an installation of officers. The U.N.A. admitted 768 new members during February to send the total membership figure up to 56,972. This column announced that over 90 delegates to the May convention of

the U.N.A. were of the American-born generation. St. John's CWV of Newark maintains its lead in the New Jersey and York Bowling League.

April 1950: During March the U.N.A. admitted 886 persons to membership; the total membership of the organization stands at 57,840. A new branch, number 307, was organized in Boston, Mass. Another new branch, number 285, was formed in York, Pa. Complete returns of elections of delegates from the U.N.A. branches revealed that exactly 100 of the more than 400 delegates are of the American-born generation; this is the biggest youth representation in the history of the fraternal benefit society. Cleveland youth, led by U. N. A. advisor Mrs. Genevieve Zepko-Zerebniak of Akron, have organized for the purpose of assisting the forthcoming U.N.A. convention. Youth of the U.N.A. of Wilkes-Barre sponsored an affair featuring the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus.

May 1950: William B. Kurlak, a Navy flier during the war, and later a Berlin Airlift pilot, was recently awarded an oak leaf cluster. During April the U.N.A. admitted 670 new members, elevating the total membership to 58,058. A new branch, number 27, was organized in Richmond, Virginia. Branch 161 of Ambridge topped off a successful season with a Tenpin League banquet in its club rooms; over 80 persons attended. Branch 393 of New York City sponsored its first annual Spring Dance. U.N.A. holds its 22nd quadrennial convention in Cleveland; Governor Lausche of Ohio lauds Ukrainian liberation movement; Dmytro Halychyn elected U.N.A. president; Roman Slobodian re-elected treasurer; Joseph Lesawyer elected vice-president; Mrs. Genevieve Zepko-Zerebniak elected vice-president; convention resolutions endorsing President and Secretary of State Acheson; Gregory Herman was elected U.N.A. secretary; Cleveland newspapers covered entire convalesce during the week. Vincent S. Rospond of Newark, a member of Branch 25 of Jersey City, was recently awarded a \$400 college scholarship by the Isaac Roth Newboy Fund.

June 1950: St. John's CWV of Newark wins the championship of the New Jersey and New York U.N.A. Bowling League; Branch 272 of Maplewood, N. J., was runner-up; the bowlers were feted at an annual banquet. Miss Alice Zaharchuk of Branch 442 of Northampton, Pa., graduated from Moravian College for Women in Bethlehem, Pa., with a Bachelor of Arts degree; her sister, Diana, graduated from high school and plans to enter nursing school. Basil Demychuk of Branch 361 of New York City graduated from New York University with a Bachelor of Arts degree; his father, Simon, is an associate editor of "Svoboda." "The Fraternal Monitor," leading magazine in its field, published a report of the U.N.A. convention.

Such are some of the highlights concerning the Ukrainian National Association, its branches and members for the first 6 months of 1950. 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.

The Growth of Canadian Nationhood

Although the Dominion of Canada came into existence on July 1, 1867, this new nation by no means had complete control of her own affairs. Many years were to pass before Canada won for herself full nationhood in which she had control of her own destiny.

At the time of Confederation, Canada in many ways had a colonial status. She had no diplomatic representatives abroad; the laws that her Parliament passed could be repudiated by the British Government if they were felt to be contrary to British law; the Governor-General had the right to interfere with Canadian legislation and was more of an official of the Colonial Office than a personal representative of the Crown; treaties made between Canada and foreign powers were signed by British Ambassadors; and Canadian residents, although British subjects, had no citizenship of their own. These were some of the marks of a colonial status that had to be removed before full nationhood was reached.

The Washington Treaty of 1871 with the United States, was one of the first steps by which Canada gained control of her foreign relations. Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald was one of the five commissioners appointed by the British Government to negotiate the treaty. What was of even greater significance, was the fact that the treaty was placed before the Canadian Parliament, where it was debated and passed. In 1877 Britain agreed that commercial treaties made by her were not binding on Canada unless she so desired. This was further recognition by Britain of Canada's increasing maturity. In 1909, Canada established a Department of External Affairs, but any treaties agreed upon still had to be ratified by the British as well as the Canadian Parliament and moreover, the treaty had to be signed by the British ambassador, although by this time most of the negotiating was done by Canadians. The Great War, in which Canada played an important role, won for Canada recognition from other powers, that she was now a mature nation with the ability to conduct her own foreign relations. Because of their attitude, Canadian delegates were welcomed

at the Peace Conference and Canada was a signatory to the various peace treaties in her own right. When the League of Nations was established, Canada was granted membership as an independent power and was made eligible for a seat on the League Council.

As evidence of this growing maturity, in the period following the Great War, Canada established her own diplomatic machinery and no longer had her treaties ratified by the British Government.

In the years following Confederation, the powers of the Governor-General were used less and less, until today he is considered as the personal representative of the King and exercises the same power over the Canadian Parliament as the King exercises over the British Parliament. He no longer is an official of the British Government reporting directly to the Colonial Office in London.

At the Imperial Conference of 1926 Canada's position and that of the other self-governing dominions, in the British Empire, was defined in a resolution which stated that the dominions should be recognized as "autonomous nations of an imperial commonwealth." This resolution was incorporated in the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Parliament in 1931. In recognizing the right of Canada and her sister dominions to govern their own affairs, this famous Statute declared that no law passed by the British Parliament could be binding on the dominions without their consent, nor could any law passed by a dominion be declared void on the grounds that it was contrary to British law. Canada still does not have the power to amend the British North America Act, her constitution, but this is because the federal and provincial governments have been unable to agree on a means of amending it, and not because of any desire of the British to control this power. This arrangement in no way implies any limitation of Canadian sovereignty.

On January 1, 1947—the day that the Canadian Citizenship Act came into force, another milestone in Canadian history was passed, for on that day for the first time, people born or naturalized in this country became Canadian citizens.

TALKING BACK...

By M/S. FRANK W. PENNIMAN

This is the story of how men and women in the U.S. Air Force, while working on the ground, help pilots and aircrews to safely fly their missions. It's the story of the Airways and Air Communications Service. And it all began high in the clouds aboard an airplane being flown to Alaska by five-star General of the Air Force (then a lieutenant colonel) Henry H. Arnold in July 1934.

How It All Started

While leading a bevy of 10 Martin B-10, twin-engine bombers, General Arnold had Maj. Gen Harold M. McClelland (then a captain) as his communications and meteorological officer on the flight. Since American aviation was adding stronger wings in the middle thirties, there officers felt the need of an efficient air-to-ground communications system which would keep an airplane in constant touch with military radio centers so that up-to-the-minute data on flight and weather conditions could be made instantly available to pilots in the air. The flight to Alaska lacked such a system.

From the nucleus plans made by these two flyers came the birth of the AACS four year later in 1938 when the Army Airways Communications Service was organized. Today, General McClelland is Director of Communications and Electronics for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Office Secretary of Defense.

Looking like a massive hairnet draped over much of the globe, the AACS system serves to never sever to radio links between pilots and the ground wherever American military airplanes are flying. It is as if imaginary route signs were hanging from the clouds, for the AACS airmen can determine airplane positions in the skies and from them give pilots directions in a blinding storm for getting home safely.

It's like wireless magic when a Ground-Controlled - Approach unit of the AACS goes into operation in bringing an airplane to a gentle landing on a runway which the pilot couldn't see. To watch a GCA airman direct an airplane in on a blind landing is an unforgettable experience. It becomes real when after tracking a plane down as a "blip" on the radar scope with the help of vocal instructions, the operator looks out of the runway and through a low-hung fog sees a large four-engine bomber or transport serenely taxiing toward its parking space.

Safer and Better Flight

While ground-controlled approach looms as one of the dramatic phases of the AACS, there

are other parts of the global program that are equally important. In dovetail fashion, all the services of this USAF organization spell but one thing—a safer, better flight for U. S. airmen.

Radio instructions on flight plans and landings are beamed out from all major Air Force bases as AACS airmen and WAF's carry on "tower-to-pilot-to-tower" conversations with pilots in the air or on the ground. When a squadron of planes comes in for a landing activity buzzes in the control towers. Each airplane is cataloged, assigned to its proper lane in a circling formation, and brought in singly to the runway.

The AACS was organized primarily to lessen the risk of Air Force flying by providing an integrated airways system under a single jurisdiction that answers directly to the top level of the Air Force command.

Technically, the AACS operates airways communications, including electronic navigational aids through a number of different means. AACS units include fixed point-to-point radio stations, ground-to-air units, fixed and mobile control centers, radio ranges, marker beacons, direction finder units, homing beacons, instrument landing systems, longrange aid to navigation (LORAN) units, teletype systems, and air traffic control centers.

An emergency communications network has been set up by AACS to function in the United States when normal services are disrupted. This extra network is ready to aid governmental and civil agencies for the general public.

Wins Plaudits

During its peacetime function, the AACS won plaudits for its epic work in the Berlin Airlift. On a round-the-clock schedule, the communications teams followed the "Vittles" pilots from taxi points at take-off bases, into the air, along the route, and stayed with them until the cargo planes were safe at their destinations. Heavy fog, blinding rains, or solid-sheet snows may have caused undue anguish to many not familiar with AACS achievements.

Precision trained, the airmen and WAF's of the AACS are doing a great job in helping the flying crews of the Air Force to complete their aerial missions successfully. The wartime role of the communications service has been heralded and praised throughout the signal world. In the postwar era, with new navigation routes opening in global and polar concept, the officers and personnel of the AACS are truly among the "unseen copilots" of the U. S. Air Force today.

Ukrainian Culture Change

(Continued from Page 2)

(We may, by way of digression, re-emphasize the fact that the processes here sketched are not, in their general aspects, peculiar to Ukrainians, but are true, in varying degrees dependent on the difference between the immigrant and American culture, of every nationality in the situation of the immigrant.) And at this point it is well to refresh our minds about some qualities of culture. Culture is, as we said, a group affair, but it is carried by individuals in terms of their habits let us get a vivid picture of this. How easy is it for one born into the Catholic church, reared in its teaching, in its ritual to join, for example, a Buddhist order? How easy is it for one with a primary school education to change from talking the English language, to let us say, Hebrew, and express himself as lucidly and as he feels, if he has never even heard the latter till he has reached the age of twenty-five? How easy is it for one born to wealth to assume the life of a mendicant? These things are not easy; established habits become the very core of one's existence; they will change, superficially or slowly, but not in a revolutionary manner without practically killing the individual. Life, if it is to be lived at all tolerably, must be largely automatic; if we had to reflect before every act we perform every day, existence would be unendurable. And it is out of individual habits which

have become accepted by the group that we have culture; hence its beneficence though also its tenacity, its resistance to change. It is, then, these culture traits to which we "cling" passionately—either because of their general function and nature or because in our historical experience they have become values or super-values to us,—which, in this case, in Ukrainians, change but slowly, very slowly. It is only through the "practice of these," through living through them, that one can satisfy his elemental, organic, and social impulses. Language, the usages and manners within the arena of the family, the practices surrounding the crises of life—as in birth, marriage, death, religion—these are a few examples of items around which culture changes very, very slowly. Then there is a stock of ceremonial and etiquette, vivid memories of childhood days, of later-life struggles against common foreign oppressors, of Ukrainian heroes. There is the Ukrainian song, the dance woven on the roof of common living, common joys and sorrows—arts which express the deepest strivings and emotions. These, as typical examples, together with a body of memories and traditions of living in a common setting—these culture traits, perhaps more aptly "mores," live on long after the immigrant has landed in America. Their expression, or, in other words the cultural expression of the immigrant,

RUSSIAN GUILT

(Concluded from page 2)

Russia of Lenin and Stalin found a new expression for Russian imperialism:—"liberation of all working people the world over," and today in its service Russian imperialism has gained millions of supporters and fifth columns, not only in the Slavic and Orthodox countries but the world over.

It is impossible to conceive that this gigantic expansion could be undertaken by Moscow without the participation of the best brains to be found in Russia and a host of helping hands. Moreover, such distinguished Americans as General Walter Bedell Smith and Professor Burnham in their widely-read books on Russia and communism have unequivocally pointed out the identicalness of communist expansion and the imperialistic nationalism of the Russian people.

The Source of the Evil

As the leading nation of the West the United States cannot afford a blundering game in which the stakes are our national survival and, in fact, the survival of the entire world. Its opponent is not communism, but the Soviet Union without whose millions of Russians communism could not gain an inch of headway.

It is an opponent which applies a genocide policy towards such peoples as the Ukrainians and the Balts, but never to the Russians. Millions of Ukrainians, Balts, White Ruthenians, Volga Germans, and Crimean Tartars. There are of course many Russian inmates in Stalin's slave labor camps today, but they were sent there as "deviationists" or "kulaks," for lack of loyalty and efficiency to the regime, not for being Russians. To them, *sovietskaya vlast* is always *russkaya vlast*, that is the Soviet government is always a Russian government.

Perhaps in the distant future Russia will be honored as a member of the free and civilized nations; the "good and moral" forces may assert themselves at last, as Mr. Kennan fondly hopes. But the precondition for such an eventuality is the disappearance of Russia as a slave, Czarist or "democratic" empire once and for all. By its very imperialistic and aggressive nature, Russia does not permit us to exercise patience and tolerance in the interim.

America's True Allies

Hence in this crucial moment of history, the United States must look for its allies everywhere. It would be both ludicrous and tragic if it would look for them among the Russian imperialists, they who lament not the misery the Soviets have brought to millions of people, but the possibility of the dismemberment of the Russian empire.

America's true allies are the non-Russian peoples of the USSR, because their total liberation would bring an immediate and utter end to the danger of Russian aggression, either under communism or any other form of Russian totalitarianism.

("Ukrainian Bulletin," published by the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference)

largely on the basis of this modicum of culture which is so deeply rooted in his being, demands some form of organization. And here we have the germ of the immigrant social organization which is the epitome of the degree of Ukrainian which is inevitable.

(To be continued)

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CANADIAN MINING—ASBESTOS

The earliest record of asbestos dates from approximately 450 B.C. when a sculptor of ancient Greece is said to have made a lamp from this mineral to burn at the feet of Athena. In the Middle Ages a king paid a large sum of money for a single asbestos napkin and Marko Polo noted the use of the mineral in Siberia during his travels in the 13th century.

All knowledge of the mineral was lost for many years, and it was not until 1808, when it was re-discovered in the Italian Alps, that it became known to the mod-

ern world. Ten years later asbestos was discovered in large quantities in Canada in the Thetford and Coleraine hills of Quebec. Since this discovery the exploitation and development of this mineral has been rapid and today asbestos, in one form or other, is indispensable in industry.

While the best-known property of asbestos is that of heat resistance, it has a very wide range of uses. It is used in modern interior decorating, fireplaces, cement work, in ceilings and panels, in air-conditioning and insulation, in roofing

materials and siding, in electrical apparatus, sewage systems, and acoustical arrangements. Asbestos floats in water and because of this property is used in the manufacture of certain soaps, plastic cement and paints.

Canada leads the world in production of asbestos. It has been mined in Quebec since 1876 and its annual production has risen from 380 tons in 1880 to an all-time record of 708,000 tons in 1948. Last year this production was estimated at 873,600 tons.

WEEKLY BANTER

Here is a story of the Scotsman who went outside on Christmas Eve and fired off both barrels of a shotgun. He rushed back into the house and told his two children that Santa Claus had just committed suicide.

Here is one for you to figure out, we haven't an answer, maybe you have:

A gentleman who loved his drink ran up quite a bill at the local pub, and was informed that unless he paid up he went dry. The fundless imbibor promptly wrote a check for a hundred dollars. The proprietor endorsed it, and paid the rent. The landlord endorsed the check and paid his fuel bill. The coalman endorsed the check and paid his salesman a bonus. The salesman got into a crap game and lost the check to the drunk who originally wrote it. Who lost out?

At a revival meeting an evangelist was whipping up his audience into religious fervor. "My friends, on that last dread day there will be weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth." An elderly woman in a back pew stood up and said, "But I have no teeth."

materials and siding, in electrical apparatus, sewage systems, and acoustical arrangements. Asbestos floats in water and because of this property is used in the manufacture of certain soaps, plastic cement and paints.

Canada leads the world in production of asbestos. It has been mined in Quebec since 1876 and its annual production has risen from 380 tons in 1880 to an all-time record of 708,000 tons in 1948. Last year this production was estimated at 873,600 tons.

"Madam," he shouted back. "teeth will be provided."

There seems to be competition to see who can design the briefest lady's swim-suit. If the designers don't slow down, they'll soon be out of a job.

Women are wonderful creatures. It is too bad we cannot fall into their arms without falling into their hands.

The Britisher's remarkable will to survive in the face of overwhelming odds is best described by a recent newspaper story. When this fellow was born, he was baptized in the hospital, for it was felt he would not live to reach a church. At the age of 20, a company refused his application for insurance because of his poor health. This same chap died recently at the age of 88. (Mind and bitters no doubt.)

Bill came home with worry lining his face.

"Mary," he says, "the way bills keep piling up we're spending more than I earn. If we expect to make ends meet we've got to cut expenses. We must make personal sacrifices. What would you suggest?"

"Well," says Mary, "hereafter, you can shave yourself and I'll cut your hair."

A foreign pianist was engaged to accompany a local amateur singer. The singer had lots of ambition but little talent. She continued to sing flat at the first rehearsal, until the pianist banged the piano and stood up.

"Madame," he said, "it's no use. I play the white keys, I play the black keys, but you always sing in the cracks."

День бойового життя

(Записано зі слів підстаршини УПА, п. Л.)

Ясна червенева ніч кінчалася. Легкий вітерець шумів, заплутавшись у верхів'ї густого лісу, в затишку якого розташувалася стрілецький відділком. Б. Перемучені цілонічним маршем, стрільці мирно спочивали. Лише виставлені стійки беззмінно несли свою варту.

Тихо й непомітно підійшов стійковий до командира:

— З боку села N. чути рух моторизованих частин, — доклав він.

Короткий наказ, і бійці починають підноситися, одягатися, беруть зброю.

З села N. повертаються розвідники:

— До села прибуло велике військово з'єднання ворога, — доповів одинок. — З них 500 вояків вирушило в бік лісу. У північно-західному відтинку воно розтягнуло лінію від села в нашому напрямі, також з п'ятьсот вояків...

Командир зберігає цілковитий спокій. Згідно з його розпорядженням, стежі вирушують в різні сторони. Стрільці напружено чекають вияснення ситуації, міцно тримаючи в руках зброю.

Вислані стежі швидко повертаються:

— Ворог на віддалі півтора кілометра. Його дозорці вилізли на дерева і оглядають навколо...

Ще раз, на наказ командира, стежі вирушують в ті самі напрямки. На північ крокує загін молодих стрільців. Завзяті хлопці, в одчайдушному бажанні якнайшвидше виконати бойове завдання, швидко продираються вперед, не хтуючи приписами обережності.

Раптом рущиничі постріли переривають ранішню тишу. Стрільці P., скопившись за серце, захитався і апа. Решта розбіглася і залягла. Кілька хвилин тривала перестрілка з ворожою заставою, а далі стрільці непомітно відсуваються назад і загубившись у лісі, повертаються назад до свого відділу.

Там помітно велике поквавлення. Щойно прибіг сільський хлопець, що пас корів недалеко від розташування відділу. За його оповіданням, ворог, розтягнувшись у лінію, йде в цьому напрямі й перебуває на віддалі лише п'ятьсот метрів...

— Постягати стежі! Відходити в ліс, що знаходиться на віддалі 15 км. в напрямі на північний схід, — лунає голос командира.

Бойовим порядком вирушають з лісу стрільці. Навколо простяглося чисте поле. Все видко, як на долоні. Густе жито може служити місцем схову в разі потреби.

— Вступайте в борозни роями, посувайте поволі до шляху, що веде з села Ч. до міста Яворова, і тоді сильним вогнем вдарте на розташовану там ворожу заставу, — дає новий наказ командир.

Тихо й непомітно, повзучи й перебігаючи, про суюються

стрілці все ближче й ближче до ворожої застави.

Ніщо не зраджує бійців, непомітно наближаються вони майже до самого ворога і просто в лице наводять на нього цівки кулеметів і автоматів.

Сильний вогонь виводить з ладу противника. Зненацька заскочений, він намагається розбігтися, лягти, але меткі кулі стрільців косять одного за одним ворожих вояків. Користуючись з замішання у ворожих лавах, стрільці швидко перебігають широкий шлях і розпоршуються у чистому полі.

Та з правого крила ворога заговорили тяжкі „максими“. Смертоносні кулі рясним дощем січуть поле. Кілька стрільців поранено.

— Еге, які завзяті! — загрозливо промовляв старший стрілець Л. на адресу ворожих кулеметчиків. — Чекайте, ось я вас!..

Він непомітно підповзав вперед, наводив свій кулемет у напрямі ворожого і густим кулеметним вогнем нищить цілу обслугу смертоносного „максима“. Це ще більше підносило бойовий дух бійців.

Стрільщина не стихає. Стрільці відходять далі в тому ж напрямі. Далі як за 500 метрів знов натикаються на ворога. Це його друга лінія.

Розгортається рукопашний бій. Рішені будьщо вирватися з оточення, виконати бойовий наказ, стрільці не зважаючи на втому і виснаженість, атакують ворога, наносять йому великі втрати в людях. Але і з нашого боку є вбиті та поранені.

Та ворожу лінію вже розірвано... Підбивавши своїх ранених, стрільці швидко рушають далі через поле, до найбільшого села В. Старанно замаскована кришка ховає поранених. Але стрільці, як не переставали рушитися вперед, бо ворога погнав вже близько.

Все далі й далі від села віддаляється бойовий відділ, маскуючись серед густого жита і намагаючись, скільки це в його силах, вийти з поля зору ворожих спостережень.

Вороги вже в селі. Вони певні, що стрільці сховалися по хатах, і починають розшуки. Відраються в хати шукають за коминами, в скринях, коморах і повітках.

Використовуючи сприятливу ситуацію, що увагу ворога відтягнуто на трус у селі, змучені бійці уповільнюють свій марш. Вле ворог швидко переконується, що стрільців нема в селі, і організує дальшу погоню. Ситуація знова ускладнюється. Виснажені довгим походом і боями, стрільці не в силах далі відступати.

Наступає гарячий полудень. Сонце пече не мило середню. Спрагнені, перемучені стрільці ледве можуть йти далі. А ворог все ближче й ближче. Ось вже настає. Починає атакувати.

Командир бачить безвиглядність ситуації, і наказує бійцям скидати з себе все, крім зброї та амуніції. Мовчки здійснюють стрільці шинелі, сорочки і чоботи, та, зі зброяю в руках, вирушають далі.

Ось вже село Наконечне. Але там метушня. З-за парканів, хат і повіток вискакує ворог. Це його третя лінія. Ворог попереду. Ворог позадю... Стрільці розуміють, що вони оточені. Але не втрачають духу. Знову бойові друзі, — кулемети й автомати, — сіплять у бік ворога смертоносний вогонь.

Вигуки „Слава“ прорізують повітря. Стрільці не стримно кидаються вперед. В сутічці падає вбитий один кулеметчик. Тяжко поранений стрілець Ч., не маючи змоги боронитися і не бажуючи потрапити в руки ворога, поповняє самогубство.

Стрільщина не вгаває. Під градусом куль бійці відступають до села Д., але там простяглися четверта лінія ворога, яка зустрічає стрільців сальвами.

Зденовраний, розлючений бійці, не зважаючи на сильний вогонь противника, йдуть в атаку. В першій же сутічці важко поранено стрільця З.; вояки забирають його зі собою. Швидко рушають в бік, до лісу, що тягнеться від села З. Ідуть лісом, швидко перебігають відкритий шлях з села Наконечного до міста Яворова.

Ліс все рідшає і починається поле. Змучені, переставши бійці не в силі йти далі. Але погоня близько.

Командир наказує зайняти становища. Стрільці залягають, рішені прийняти бій, і вибивають останні набой. Але й вороги, що віддалилися далеко від своїх осідків, не наважуються наступати і починають відхід. О 4-тій годині дня стрільці остаточно від них від'язуються, входять у глибину лісу і розкативуються там на відпочинок.

Ворог тим часом триофанує

В. Дубина

ЛИСТ

(Е т ю д.)

Листоноша вручив листа... конверт зачорнильний, сині пасмуги, немов райдуга розійшлися по ньому, а материнні слози-перлини доповнили ефективності його.

Поцілувала, обдвинулася кожну букву, з радістю найдорожчого скарбу пригорнула до свого серця; біль і радість опанували нею.

Гарбузниця, коли вона піднялася на перелазі, зашаруділо і жалісне шарудіння невчасно засохлої рослини здавало горло матері.

Горобці пурхнули з пороку — примостившись на солодких черешнях. За ворітьми в кропиви конав ожалений індук, конвульсійно зжимався то випростовувався... гній і матерія... Дійсність сміється над будучністю!

Противоположність!

Марія потонула в сміхові... Да-да-да... Простісенький чорт...

Тоді пам'ятасте, центер города... Міські бульвари, парк. А він рижий, рижий немовби з вогню втік, да здравствє каже... Фантазує...

— Вчора оце виходжу за місто, стала над прірвою „Новє життя“ та й стою. Вітер північний дме. А на небі чорні хмари. Пахне грозою...

Ох, як люблю я блискавку, не тиху, ні — грому блискавку, що роздзвонює по всьому простору, а особливо вночі, коли тихо, тихо... Смертельна тиша а вона осяє мільйонами електричних ламп і покотяться гул над землею... Ох, як люблю я...

Бачу хмари, п'янію з радості, до смерті впиваюсь ними. Виходжу в поле, сідаю на ски-

свою перемогу. На два вантажні авта стягнуто тіла вбитих ворожих вояків, складено разом зброї та амуніції. Мовчки здійснюють стрільці шинелі, сорочки і чоботи, та, зі зброяю в руках, вирушають до Наконечного:

— Це трупи вбитих повстанців, — заявили вони селянам.

Населення села пізнавши в пр і в зених „трофейх“ одяг своїх рідних і близьких, обливалось гіркими сльозами, оплакуючи їх загиблі. Словнилося село риданнями батьків, матерів, сестер. Сум оповив усіх мешканців. Серед плачу і зітхань догоряв день. Перед вечером, не наважуючись почувати в такому небезпечному селі, де все населення симпатизує повстанцям, вороже з'єднання швидко відійшло.

А коло смерлосья, увійшов у село повстанський відділ! Населення, побачивши живими і здоровими тих, яких весь день так гірко оплакувало, відрадою не могло прийти до себе. Старі діди й жінки плакали, як малі діти.

Групу стрільців на сільському майдані оточили селяни, розпитували про їх переходи й бої. Другі групи стрільців оповідали, як поведився в їх селі окупант, і що про повстанців розповідав. Особливо сердешно, з усміхненими обличчями, вітали вояків дівчата, радіючи, що вони живі та здорові. Цілу ніч не вгавала гостинна радість. Вояків закликали до хат, частували всім, що мали, запрошували відпочити.

Як донесла пізніше розвідка, в боях того дня ворог втратив 250 вояків. Стрільців було 60. Вони склали військові з'єднання, що від 1943 року діяло в краю і за шість років втратило вбитими лише 11 хлопців.

Ранком, ледве сонце з'явилося над обрієм, підвідділ, спокійно відпочивши і окрилений теплим пр і й няттям в селі, впевнено крокував далі, виконуючи своє бойове завдання.

Це було 14 червня 1945 року.

Г. О. (Українець-Час)

Володимир Запороженко.

Один із небагатьох

Сніжиста зима була на Україні в 1932 р. Село Нова Махнівка глибоко зарилося в сніг, ніби хотіло від когось заховатися. Сьогодні Кость Григоренко встав раніше, ніж звичайно. Працьовитий був, як увесь його рід. Недарма залишився одноосібником, не пішов у колгосп. Тяжко було йому, бо сов. влада зруйнувала все його господарство. Хвилево огорнула його сьогодні знову туга й спокуса — колгосп — ні, нізачо! Чого він піде туди? Працювати на військову службу? Пописатися в дурні й самому по власному бажанні зробитися кріпаком, як це вже багато зробило наших селян? Щоб обдурити народ, чого тільки не обіцяли ті обманці! А що ми бачимо в дійсності — злидні і кріпацтво колгоспного люду. — Кость задумався: правда, мені ще тяжче, бо влада чіпляється до тих, хто не в колгоспі; ну, але принаймні хоч не добровільний кріпак. — Григоренко розчищає сніг коло хати, — ретельно замело! Він з серцем кидав сніг лопатою і думав: — „нехай буде... нехай хоч що буде, а не піддамся!“

Хе! Он ті, що пішли, швидко дістали облизня: ні молоді, ні істи вже не дають, а обіцяли ж, як люди записувалися! — Григоренко швидко кидав лопатою сніг, але стежкою знову замало. Аж ось зірвався вихор, закрутив снігом, жбурляв в обличчя, накладав то тут, то там нові кучугури. Григоренко глянув на село: — „немов чорт з відьмами весілля справляють“, — промайнуло в голові. А буря ніби завзялася знищити село, геть змести з землі. Світу Божого не видно: вітер реве, мете сніг, рве солому зі стріх і хижо несе в безвість. Раптом Григоренко здригнувся: почувся страшений тріскіт — це буря звалила стару грушу, що росла перед хатою. Григоренко похитав головою й подався до хати: „школа! дід же сядив... Ось на тобі, ще й стріху знес“, пробурмотів сам собі.

Буря з новою силою рванула й шматок стріхи Григоренкової хати вже безпомічно кружляв у повітрі. Григоренко швидко ввійшов у хату. Жінка саме прокинулася: „Ну й хуга! Не дай, Боже, що робити“, геть чисто все позамігало!.. А тобі що, чи не хора? — „Ох, Костю, щось мені так тяжко на серці, ніби каменем хтось придавив: чи не трапиться, часом, якесь лихо?“ — „Ет, бабські забобони! то може з негоди: ач, що робиться!“

— „Комісія! Забирає останні харчі!“ крикнула раптово, вскочивши в двері, сусідка Горпина й побігла далі попередити інших.

— „А, що б їх чорт забрав, Лають пси. Ранок... Час до праці... сторожа... сніданок, пригадається пароплав на Чорному Морі, а за вікнами літає „чорний ворон“, мабуть зустрінувся зі своїми...“

Мамо, адресуйте куде хочете, шукайте по-всіх райкомах, на всіх вулицях, зайдіть у відділ здоров охорони. Не буде — подайте розшук в „Червоний Кордон“. І якщо там не буде, клопотно ранком першому зустрічному „вождєві“ в вічі. Ми з вами зустрінемося на „Зеленому Кліні“

Ваша дочурка, яка любила блискавку і всім серцем жде грому. А в низу розкішним почерком вивела — „Оля“!

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легко, ніби рідна мати дивиться на нього з любов'ю. А тепер?... У церкві громадський шпіхлір. Дзвони — мовчать... Бог карає український народ за прогріс; за те, що тоді не всі пішли... Григоренко зітхнув: „може ще прийде час? (Кінець буде).“

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