

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.  
Informative, instructive.  
Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda  
Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

**СВОБОДА**  
Український щоденник



**SVOBODA**  
UKRAINIAN DAILY

PIK LX. Ч. 224.

VOL. LX. No. 224.

## The Ukrainian Weekly

Supplement

Address  
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY  
81-83 Grand Street  
Jersey City 3, N. J.  
Tel. BErgen 4-0237  
4-0807  
Ukrainian National Ass'n  
Tel. BErgen 4-1016

VOLUME XX

JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1952

WEEKLY: No. 34.

### Weekly Commentator

#### THE CLOISTERS

How would you like to make a journey to 800 years ago?

If you are in New York you can do so easily. It's not far. A Fifth Avenue bus (marked Fort Tryon) or the subway (8th Avenue, A, train), will get you there quickly; by car a nice drive up the Henry Hudson Parkway (running along the Hudson river, with the Palisades on the other side), will do the trick.

The 800-years-old place is on the northern tip of Manhattan. It is known as the Cloisters. It is the gift of Henry D. Rockefeller to New York, undoubtedly his finest.

If you arrive by car you drive through a lifted portcullis into a cobbled stone courtyard, and then you enter the thick walls of the Cloisters.

There are four of them, and to see them all requires plenty of leisure time. You can settle on one, the Cuxa Cloister, built nearly as possible to resemble its original. It was constructed in the last half of the 12th century at the abbey of Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa in southern France. Much of the stonework is from the original Cuxa. It is mainly pink Languedoc marble, so graceful and airy that it seems to float. In the center of the lovely garden court a fountain plays, and another wall fountain contributes to its obligato.

Worth looking at are the capitals of the columns, ornamented with human heads and figures, lions, apes, birds, bunches of grapes and acanthus leaves. There are thirty six of these capitals. Each is different not only in ornamentation but also in height.

Walking about one can easily imagine himself being in the original cloister 800 years ago. Then it was the place of education for the younger members, and of study for the elders, of the religious house to which the cloisters were attached. A canon of the Roman council of 826 enjoins the erection of a cloister as an essential portion of an ecclesiastical establishment for the better discipline and instruction of the clerks. The cloisters were used also for recreation.

As you walk about the Cloisters you cannot help but get that sense of tranquility and peace of mind which is so difficult to capture today but

which was one of the saving graces of medieval times. In these days when "shots" for anything that ails you are the mode, a "shot" of this tranquility will keep your mind and temper at ease in the subway rush or traffic jam. Well...at least for awhile.

#### CAFE SOCIETY

With the arrest of this Jelke fellow on charges of being a common procurer, the so-called Cafe Society has finally got what we hope to be the knockout blow it deserves. Perhaps this, more than anything else, will strip Cafe Society of all the glamour woven around it by gossip columnists, who well knew that many of the characters they played up were not what some starry-eyed readers imagined them to be, but in reality were and are just ordinary simpletons, with tramps and bums thrown in for a good measure, characters undeserving of even the smallest mite of type.

That such glamorization and glorification of them was had for young people is undoubted. Reading about their "cute" misbehaviors, about their going around from one cafe to another until the early hours of the morning, always dressed impeccably and always so blasé in manner, the young reader sort of looked up to them and hoped to someday be able to join the Cafe Society. Little did he see of their hidden decadency and their small-bore, amoral outlook on life which, as could be expected, finally led to pandering—a field of effort previously shunned even by child-beaters, animal torturers, and poor-box poachers.

The better-class elements which were part of Cafe Society in earlier times dropped out quite rapidly, leaving not much left other than the dregs now being brought to the surface by the DA's disclosures.

Perhaps now as a result of this sordid scandal, some of the gossip columnists responsible for the glorification of Cafe Society will be more careful in the future. And perhaps the newspapers will print less of columns-wide pictures of these alleged celebrities. Such a deglamorization will serve as a good influence on young readers.

### Chicago Mayor Proclaims Ukrainian Day

Yesterday, Sunday, August 24, 1952, was proclaimed Ukrainian Day in Chicago by Martin H. Kennelly, mayor of the city.

The feature of the Day was a great manifestation held in Riverview Park in protest against communist Russian imperialism.

Among the speakers were U. S. Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Congressman Timothy Seehan, Dmytro Halychyn, executive vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Michael Piznak, its legal adviser, both of New York, and others. The rally also featured a musical program, Scout exercises, and sport events. Details will appear here next week.

The Mayor's proclamation, dated August 15 last, reads as follows:

"Whereas, more than 60,000 Chicagoans are of Ukrainian birth and ancestry, and whereas for nearly a century our citizens of Ukrainian origin have contributed substantially to the civic, cultural, social and economic life of our community, and

"Whereas, thousands of our citizens of Ukrainian ancestry will assemble on Sunday, August 24th to pay respect to the millions of their kinsfolk who have given their lives in the struggle against communism, now

"Therefore, I, Martin H. Kennelly, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby designate Sunday, August 24, 1952 as Ukrainian Day in Chicago, and in so doing request fullest possible participation of our citizenry in the observance of this significant occasion."

### Three Ukrainians Operate Engineering Plant

Three younger generation Ukrainian Americans are the major stockholders and opera-



Daniel B. Kusiv

tors of the Kenwood Engineering Company, 265 Colfax avenue, Kenilworth, N. J., manufacturer of television equipment and fabricators for the Government of sheet metal and makers of screw machine products.

They are James J. Kusiv, President, Daniel B. Kusiv, Vice-President, and Andrew Kowalchuk, Secretary of the company.

Father of the Kusiv brothers is Rev. Basil Kusiv, pastor of the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J.

Daniel B. Kusiv, of 108 Thomas street, Cranford, was a guest of honor recently of employees of the Buchanan Electric Products Company, Inc., Hillside, where he had been a tool engineer and experimental shop foreman for seven years. The employees presented him with an engraved desk set.

One of the first aircraft mechanics licensed in his area, Mr. Kusiv formerly worked at Newark Airport, the "Cranford, Roselle Park News" reports. He has been engaged for many years as an automobile, airplane, marine mechanic. During the war, he worked for aircraft motor firms in Paterson and Linden.

### Soviet Factory Controls Tightened

In an effort to curb widespread violations of its regulations by its industrial executives, the Soviet Government has ordered a significant tightening of control over the day-to-day operations of its economy, Soviet publications indicate, according to Harry Schwartz of The New York Times.

One major abuse now being fought, he notes, is the frequent practice of hiring excessive numbers of workers, particularly administrative and clerical workers. To pay these illegally employed personnel, Soviet factory directors often falsify their books to divert funds from permitted objectives.

The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union recently ordered all administrators of the Soviet economy to look carefully for those indulging in this practice and make sure

that the guilty were strictly punished. The Soviet banking system, which normally has the assignment of checking such violations, has been warned it is doing an unsatisfactory job and must improve its scrutiny.

#### Control Bodies Curbed

In a related field, the Soviet Government has moved against economic control bodies that loot the finances of their profitable subordinate enterprises for funds for their own work for the work of other, unprofitable, subordinate enterprises.

Moscow reports that three executives of a Moscow shoe manufacturing factory have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for falsifying production figures and permitting shoddy goods to go on the market.

### ONE BILLION DOLLARS LOANED TO NEW JERSEY VETERANS BY VA

Over one billion dollars in home, farm and business loans have been made to New Jersey veterans, VA announced last week.

Joseph F. O'Hern VA Re-

gional Office Manager, said that in hitting the billion dollar mark, New Jersey veterans now challenge comparison with only two states in the country (Concluded on page 2)

### Cleveland Convention Committee Announces Pledge

On the eve of the Long anticipated Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America to be held over Labor Day Week-end in Cleveland, Ohio, the Convention Committee announces with extreme pleasure the following donation:

"The Cleveland Convention Committee, in recognition of the important work being performed, pledges one half of its profit to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America."

It was at the first meeting of the Convention Committee held in January of this year that the enthusiastic group who banded together to accept the honor of playing host to the UYL-NA conclave decided that the profit earned through the hard work of the gathering should be used only for a worthy cause.

"Worthy cause" and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America go hand-in-hand; it took only a few minutes of deliberation before the motion

was made and passed unanimously to contribute generously to the UCCA.

After considerable discussion at this first meeting, it was decided that the balance of the profit should remain in Cleveland to be used again only for a "worthy" purpose. It was finally agreed that the money remaining would be used to straighten organization of Ukrainian youth in Cleveland, with the objective of forming a strong Cleveland District Council whose aim would be perpetuating the Ukrainian heritage through culture, sports and good fellowship.

The Cleveland Convention Committee's decision was in keeping with the past policy of previous Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Convention Committees who have donated to the Ukrainian Congress Committee and to other worthy enterprises.

HELEN MURAL,  
Publicity Director  
UYL-NA

### Soviet Slave Labor Children Suffer Most

Not only is the lot of children in Soviet slave labor camps as bad as that of adults, but it is even worse, if only because they are children.

Even when released, according to information given the United Nations committee investigating forced labor, their fate is miserable.

What happens to children under Red concentration camp rule was detailed recently for the United Nations, N. Y. by Ludwig Holubowitsch, Soviet MVD (secret police) official who himself served a five-year sentence in a Siberian camp before his escape.

Holubowitsch testified: "The youngsters now in Soviet labor camps (some as young as 12 years) for the most part live out their entire life in or around the camps."

"Cut off from normal contacts with Soviet society and reared in an environment of brutality, moral degradation and near starvation, the new

prison generation of Russians has become a world in which the camp commander is god and the Soviet penal code the Bible."

"The prison camp children, if released, are forbidden to revisit their homes or to enter some 200 specified towns and cities of Russia. Their marked identity papers deprive them of normal work."

Thus placed in the position of being homeless and virtually stateless, according to Holubowitsch, the "child graduates" of the slave camps actually exist at "the whim of the police."

This is so, the witness told the UN, because just about the only avenue left open to the children is to "become police spies—usually in the vicinity of camps."

"By agreeing to denounce others," Holubowitsch stated, "the present generation of prison children is perpetuating its own species and the system that established it."

### Stevens Succeeds Kirk

Vice Admiral Leslie C. Stevens, USN (Ret.), has been elected Chairman of the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, Inc., it was announced last week at the offices of the Committee in New York. He will succeed Admiral Alan G. Kirk, who has been appointed Director of the Psychological Strategy Board in Washington, D. C.

Admiral Stevens will take over his duties with the American Committee as soon as Admiral Kirk's recall to government service becomes effective, probably in late September. The Committee also announced that Otis Peabody Swift, former correspondent and relief agencies administrator, has been named Deputy Chairman and European representative.

Admiral Stevens, who was Naval Attaché in Moscow from 1947-49, has long been a student of Soviet affairs as well as of Russian literature and language. He will continue the

work undertaken by Admiral Kirk of unifying the emigration from Soviet territories in a political center and establishing a radio broadcasting station in Europe which will give refugees from Soviet tyranny their first major opportunity to talk to their oppressed compatriots over the air waves. This station, known as "Radio Liberation", is scheduled to go into operation in the near future.

During his chairmanship, Admiral Kirk succeeded in getting a number of Russian and non-Russian emigre organizations to create provisional preparatory political and radio commissions to sponsor the radio broadcasts.

He did not succeed, however, in gaining cooperation of Ukrainian emigre organizations because they feel that the American Committee for the Liberation of Russia is essentially against Ukrainian national independence.

### A FINE BEQUEST

The late Mr. Simon Uhorchak, prominent Ukrainian American furrier of Brooklyn, N. Y. bequeathed \$5,000 to the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

That is indeed a fine bequest, well in keeping with the philanthropic nature of the deceased. Several years ago, for example, he contributed a lump sum of \$1,000 to this fine society. In addition, throughout his lifetime he regularly contributed to various other worthy Ukrainian causes.

Ruminating upon his donations and this bequest (which may appear modest in comparison with the bequests made by millionaires, to which class the deceased definitely did not belong, as he was a man of moderate means) one cannot help but recall the role businessmen of bygone centuries (merchants they were called then) played in the development of art, sciences, education, and in the advancement of their national interests. Having made their fortunes, they saw in these fortunes a means of aiding progress, and so they became patrons of individuals, institutions and causes devoted to this progress. The Renaissance in European history, for instance, is a good illustration of what the patronage, the philanthropy, of men in business and trade accomplished.

The same remains true today. The various endowments to colleges and universities, to research, to various projects of an educational and scientific nature, have made progress possible.

Our Ukrainian American

businessmen can well emulate this.

Unfortunately, not too many of them do. To be sure, there are a few stalwarts in each community on whose conscience there always rests their sense of duty to their kinsfolk and the ideals for which they stand. This and their innate idealism, prompts them to contribute to various worthy causes which daily confront them.

The majority of them, however, do not do this. We have in mind here, of course, those who can more than afford to do so, those whose income and resources are usually quite high, some very high. And yet, despite their avowed interest in matters Ukrainian, and especially in the Ukrainian cause, they do not "come across."

Personally, we feel that we should have very little truck with such penurious persons. We should stop making allowances for their derelictions in this respect. We should no longer deal seriously with them, in the vain hope that at long last they will "come across."

Our hope is that our business and professional persons of moderate means will continue to give what they can, and may God and good fortune reward them for it.

In the meantime, and as always has been the case, support of the Ukrainian cause and of the Ukrainian cultural development will continue to rest on the bedrock of hard-working Ukrainian American wage earners.

### Leap Year a Failure

Leap year is a failure from an old maid's viewpoint.

It discourages matrimony, instead of promoting it.

Fewer people are getting married this year than last leap year. Came the working girl's big opportunity to retire to a vine-covered cottage—and the number of "I do's" dropped sharply.

Already the number of marriage licenses issued this year is running more than 50,000 behind last year's figure. And that includes the marrying month of June, which just appeared in the government totals.

Statistics, as revealed to an AP reporter by an unmarried girl in the Department of Commerce library in Washington, reflect on woman's initiative as follows:

Marriage licenses issued the first six months of 1952, 736,505.

Marriage licenses issued for the 12 months of last leap year, 1,833,870.

Marriage licenses issued the

year before, in 1947, 1,991,878.

"I'm single myself, and I'm sorry you had me look all this up," said the girl at the Commerce Department library when she finished. "It's discouraging."

This problem is local as well as national. The city clerk's office had to look all the way back to 1940 to find a leap year when the marriage rate went up. This June alone the number of local newlyweds was 9 per cent less than the same romantic month a year ago. Nationally the June figure dropped to 6 per cent.

So far nobody has started a movement to abolish the old world custom of declaring leap year open season on bachelors. But an alert association of single girls should look into it.

Obviously the men are alert—every four years to be on the lookout for feminine wiles. Girls who would rather put the proposal word in a man's mouth than come right out and pop the question themselves, are dealing with forewarned opponents.

### UKRAINE'S FARMLANDS TAKE A BEATING

Ukraine's farmlands are suffering this year from nature's caprices.

Cold weather delayed spring sowing and forced farmers to hurry the job when temperatures finally rose. Then rains failed to come, keeping central Soviet Union dry through June. When it finally rained in early July, it poured torrents—creating widespread damage in the Soviet's Ukraine breadbasket.

Soviet authorities now fear their 1952 grain harvest will

not be much better than last year's, which suffered from extreme draughts in the Volga region and Siberia. The Soviets claim their 1951 grain harvest was 4.8 billion bushels, more than 160 million bushels shy of their 1949 and 1950 figures. The Soviet Five-Year Plan called for production of more than five billion bushels by 1950.

Farm production is lagging in Russia's satellite neighbors, too. Opposition to collectivization is as big a brake as the weather.

### Program of the Business and Forum Sessions at Youth Convention

SATURDAY at 12:00 Noon

#### Business Session

Opening of the Convention; Singing of the National Anthem; Invocation; Greetings—Michael Zaderecky, Chairman of the Cleveland Convention Committee, and Greeting and Formal Opening of Convention—William Polewachuk, President UYL-NA; Roll Call of Clubs and Delegates, Justine Fedan, Financial Secretary; Election of Convention Chairman; Election of Convention Co-Chairman; Election of Convention Secretaries; Appointment of Convention Committees; Reading of Previous Convention Minutes; Irene Trembly, Recording Secretary; Report of President—William Polewachuk; Report of Executive

Secretary—Michael Wichorek; Report of Cultural Directors—Olya Dmytriw, Gloria Surmach; Report of Sport Director—Walter Hubchik.

#### OPEN FORUM:

"United We Stand"

Panel Speakers—Dr. Paul Yuzyk, William Omelchenko, Genevieve Zerebniak.

Discussion Period open to Delegates and Guests.

MONDAY at 11:00 A.M.

Continuation of Convention Sessions, Unfinished Business, Election of Officers, New Business, Amendment to Constitution, Report of the Convention Committee, Resolution, Adjournment of Convention, Singing of National Anthem of Ukraine, Canada and United States.

## Taras Shevchenko in the Light of Soviet Russian Propaganda

THE CELEBRATED BARD OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE SCANDALOUSLY MISREPRESENTED IN KREMLIN FILM

For some weeks now the Stanley Theatre on 7th Avenue and 41st Street in New York City has been featuring a Soviet-produced film, entitled, "Taras Shevchenko." To judge by the title, the film deals with the life and times of Taras Shevchenko, the greatest poet of Ukraine, a symbol of Ukrainian national rebirth and a prophet and ardent advocate of a free and independent state of Ukraine.

Those Ukrainian and foreign admirers of Taras Shevchenko who have viewed this film, however, know otherwise. The work and the spirit of the man have been shockingly misrepresented in this typical U.S.-S.R. product. Produced by the Kiev Film Studio under the direction of Igor Savchenko, the film was made by an alleged Ukrainian film company in Kiev. Its language, however, is Russian; only some of the poetry and songs of Shevchenko, who is portrayed by Serhey Bondarchuk, are rendered in Ukrainian.

In the viewer's mind one question arises immediately: What was the aim of the Politburo in producing this pseudo-historical film about Taras Shevchenko? What is its function, inasmuch as it does not begin to give a true picture of the life and struggle of this great and immortal Ukrainian?

For some decades biographical films in the Soviet Union have been powerful weapons of Soviet propaganda and aggression. Such patently chauvinistic films as "Ivan the Terrible," "Peter the Great," "Alexander Nevsky" and "Minin and Pozharsky" have shamelessly glorified Russian military might and greatness, in order to imbue the new Soviet generation with ideas of grandeur, political superiority of the Soviet Russian system of government, and military invincibility of Russian arms.

But Taras Shevchenko was

not a military man nor was he a conqueror. All his life he fought against the tyranny of Moscow—now being glorified by the Politburo and the Stalinist clique—and, because of his intransigent opposition to Moscow's rule over Ukraine, was sent into exile. Broken both in flesh and spirit, he died a premature death.

Yet the Russian totalitarians were not to be denied. Spurred by their perennial fear with regard to the loyalty of the Ukrainian people to the Soviet regime which was imposed by force of arms, they have managed to capitalize upon the magic of the name of Taras Shevchenko. The film, "Taras Shevchenko," is but another step in the long-range political plan to re-write the history of the Ukrainian people. For with this cinematic piece of propaganda the Ukrainians of the present are shown that in the past all great Ukrainians, including Taras Shevchenko, were deeply devoted to the "great Russian people" and that they never wanted to be separated from Russia.

Such—inescapably—is the basic motivation of the Kremlin movie-makers who produced "Taras Shevchenko." With this film the Russian totalitarians are creating the myth that Taras Shevchenko, too, was a "glorifier of Russian culture, language and the Russian people themselves," and that he, too, was an ardent supporter of Russian "protection" over the Ukrainian people. That this is totally untrue historically is irrelevant and less than unimportant to the Soviet mentality.

### The Real Shevchenko

Here, however, the Russians have bitten off more than they can chew, for every Ukrainian knows the real Taras Shevchenko. Born in 1814 of a family of serfs, he gained his freedom through friends who procured enough money to buy it

for him. With the publication of his *Kobzar*, a collection of Ukrainian patriotic poems, Shevchenko became known overnight throughout the whole of Ukraine. He was hailed as a prophet and an awakener of the Ukrainian people, and a symbol of the struggle of the Ukrainian people against Moscow.

In 1847, the Russian uprooted the Brotherhood of St. Cyril and Methodius in Kiev, a patriotic organization of Ukrainian intellectuals which aimed at the overthrow of the Czar and which, in addition to Shevchenko, numbered such prominent Ukrainian leaders as Mikola Kostomarov and Panteleimon Kulish. Shevchenko was arrested and sentenced to 10 years of compulsory service in the Russian army in Asia. Czar Nicholas I in his own hand prohibited Shevchenko from writing or painting, so as to render him important spiritually and thus negate this tremendous revolutionary threat. Despite this interdiction, Shevchenko succeeded in writing some of his most fiery anti-Russian poetry, denouncing the Czar and his corrupt, tyrannical and barbaric government. When Shevchenko was released from exile in 1857, he was acclaimed by the entire Ukrainian people as a national hero. He made a triumphal return to Ukraine, where he found many friends among the Ukrainian intelligentsia and nobility, as well as among liberal-minded Russian intellectuals. Four years later this great and moving spirit was no more.

### Soviet Shevchenko—Un-Ukrainian Shevchenko

The Ukrainian in the USSR does not recognize this Shevchenko in the Soviet-made film. He sees instead a fantastic Soviet Shevchenko who is perturbed about the fate of the Russian empire. He is of-

(Concluded on Page 3)

## Why Not a U.N.A. Youth Convention

No one can doubt the fact that the youth league conventions have been one of the greatest unifying forces in the life of our younger generation Ukrainian Americans. Year by year since 1933 they have been held in various parts of this country, between Chicago and New York; their only interruption being during the war years.

Year after year those who attended the conventions departed homewards, with the knowledge gained at them that they are young Americans of Ukrainian descent, whom duty and circumstances call upon to strengthen their organizational bonds for their common welfare and for the achievement of common aims.

And year after year, the pleasure returns to them of meeting others of their kind from various parts of the country, likeable persons, whom they would probably have never met if it were not for the conventions.

And, as a result of all this, the sponsor of the conventions, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is today a going organization. This despite the fact that it started on the proverbial shoe string, with funds hardly hardly worth the name, but with good will, idealism, and the desire to advance Ukrainian American group life.

With this example before us, we of the Ukrainian National Association have made little effort to have U.N.A. youth conventions and rallies. We are satisfied to participate only in the conventions of the league, to which we belong.

In looking back, one finds that there were three U.N.A. youth rallies. One was held in Newark in 1938, the second in Detroit, in 1939 and the third in New York, in 1949.

They were fine successes, very well attended, had fine programs, featured interesting discussions on U.N.A. topics, provided an enjoyable social time, and concluded with an

aroused interest in the U.N.A. Everyone who attended these rallies, judging by the reports which appeared in this Weekly then, was quite enthusiastic about them, and asked for their repetition. From time to time since then, editorials and letters to the editors have appeared in the Weekly on the same subject. It has even been raised at the U.N.A. conventions, as well as annual meetings of the U.N.A. Supreme Assembly.

Still, since those three Newark, Detroit, New York U.N.A. rallies, none have been held at all. The U.N.A. young people, that is all of us, have simply failed to exercise the necessary initiative and exert effort to start the ball rolling again.

Probably many of us say that it is sufficient if we attend the league conventions. But surely there must be others who do not think so, who believe that they should attend the youth league conventions, support them—just as the Weekly has been doing every year—and at the same time, organize their own U.N.A. youth rallies and conventions.

The U.N.A. would greatly gain by it, in better understanding of the organization, and in better realization of the fact that the U.N.A. is the bulwark of Ukrainian American life, an organization which the young people are now inheriting from their parents.

It is not too late. In the coming months, preparations should be started to return to the trail of U.N.A. progress which the Newark, Detroit and New York City young generation members so well blazed.

This matter can be discussed at a U.N.A. meeting which is to take place in Cleveland over the Labor Day week-end.

All officers, especially secretaries of U. N. A. youth branches, who will attend the Youth League Convention, are invited to participate.

Josephine Gibaylo Gibbons

## The American Universities and The Russian Problem

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(2)

This was not a special characteristic of the Slavs. It was true of all of the groups of recent immigrants into the United States and it represented the last efforts of the older leaders who had done great service to their people in their younger days to maintain that spirit of unity among them which had built up their great fraternal organizations and to fit the immigrants, if only provisionally, for a life in the New World. It was in its way a counterpart to the spirit of isolationism which was then dominant in American public opinion.

### Poor Start of Slavic Studies

It had its effect on the student body as a whole. Language and cultural courses in any foreign language drew a surprisingly small number of students. The number of students of Russia could almost be counted on one hand but they did represent a fair cross section of the university population. In the case of the other languages the courses were at best only attended by the more progressive members of the group who desired further knowledge of their ancestral language and years went by when there was not at Columbia in Polish or Czech courses a single student not of that national origin. History courses were little better attended and any attempt to treat in detail Slavic problems as a whole ran up against this tremendous barrier of indifference.

That indifference far surpassed the indifference of the university faculties and trustees. Again and again these sought ways and means for arranging for distinguished scholars to come to America for longer or shorter terms but usually in vain, and if they came, the experience was hardly profitable. To cite but one example, when in 1931 Presi-

dent Butler endeavored to secure a professor from the Charles University, the entire enterprise, owing to the lack of knowledge (so it was said) bogged down in a conflict between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education in Prague. This was no unusual situation and appeals for intelligent support from the foreign governments, from the groups in the United States and from all sources proved equally futile.

Yet this was the period when a considerable part of the college and university students were being attracted to Bolshevik influences which they neither understood nor cared to understand. Vague platitudes as to the ideals of Bolshevism and the successes of socialist construction retailed by facile, if not vernal, journalists in Moscow, seemed to be the last word in international relations and no Ukrainian can forget that William Henry Chamberlain was the only journalist on the staff of a great paper that endeavored to report the truth of the Ukrainian famine. It was the bright young men reared on this nebulous misinformation that were later to cover themselves with infamy as conscious and unconscious servants of Communism for the betrayal of their own countries, while some of the older and supposedly more serious students scrapped their own views which they had expounded for more than a decade, as they saw the re-emergence of Muscovite imperialism from behind the mask of international communism.

It is not too much to say that if there had been built up in the twenties and thirties even a small group of distinguished European scholars who could speak with authority on cultural questions, many of the later difficulties would have been avoided. There would not have arisen the storm of questioning as to the sincerity, honesty and ability of each new arrival in this country.

Establishment of Slavic Group in the MSLL

The fault went still deeper into the entire field of organization. Some of the smaller enthusiasts had attempted after World War I to establish the American Society for the Advancement of Slavonic Study. Their publications would not have been approved by any gymnasium student in the Slav world and their pronouncements only tended to bring Slavic scholarship into ridicule. It was not long before they found themselves unable to meet at any prominent university and it was at the end of that period that the Slavic group was founded in the

minimize the rate of growth. But it is hard to believe that he intentionally meant to reveal that the Soviet birth rate had sharply declined in recent years.

Furthermore, official statements are highly inconsistent. In 1935 Stalin announced at a conference of advanced operators of combines that the increase of population amounted to 3 million a year.<sup>5</sup> This is about the same numerical increase which Beria claimed 16 years later for a population some 44 million larger.<sup>6</sup> This would indicate that the rate of natural increase has declined since 1935. (Population Reference Bureau)

<sup>5</sup> Kuzminov, I. "Malthusianism Which Serves Imperialism, in reference to the book written by Robert Cook: *Human Fertility, the Modern Dilemma*," *Pravda*, October 2, 1951.

<sup>6</sup> Lorimer, F. 1935 estimate of 160,049,000 when deducted from the 1951 estimate of 204,000,000 gives a 16-year increase of approximately 44 million.

Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Bucharest, Nov. 9, 1951.

Modern Language Association of America and that sections on Slavic subjects appeared in the American Historical Association. The results were often discouraging. The centers of Slavic scholarship were widely separated and there were far too many personal clashes between the members. Still these differences were being ironed out and for some years all went more and more smoothly.

The recognition of the Soviets by the United States had less effect than might be thought. It did not result in any marked increase of students. The Communists were already adopting a more and more rigid policy of non-intercourse with the outside world and their supporters in the student body had no desire to study seriously.

The arrival of various Slavic scholars as the result of the Nazi attacks on neighboring lands served as a new reinforcement to Slavic studies. Conditions were on the whole quite favorable for them. The outbreak of World War II and the Hitler-Stalin Pact which encouraged some university authorities to adopt a "neutral" attitude in the war, still did not hamper progress in the beginning. Many were ultimately absorbed in the university system, even with many grumbles from various sources.

It was the wave of Soviet enthusiasm that followed the attack of Hitler upon Stalin that let loose the storms that were to rage for the next years. As in 1918 the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, it offered a convenient rallying point for the crypto-Communists and the adherents of Russian monolithic Russia. It had been preceded by increasing charges of fascism cooked up by the friends of the Communists and it swept the American people into reading and accepting entirely false notions of Russian Communist virtue. It was the period when the big lie began to take effect. It revived the spirits of the waverers and set in motion the train of events that still seems to dominate the scene.

("Ukrainian Quarterly") (To be concluded)

### UKRAINIAN ARTS BOOK PRESENTATION

The eagerly awaited unveiling of the Ukrainian Arts Book will take place at a Press Party held at the site of the 15th Annual Convention of the UYL-NA in Cleveland, Ohio at the Hotel Carter. The combination of this cultural project is the result of hard work by Gloria Surmach and Olga Dmytriw, Cultural Co-Chairmen, Ann Mitz and members of the Cultural Committee who have strived to do their utmost to fulfill the expression of the freedom of Ukrainian culture.

Invitations are being dispatched to the local book reviewers, book-sellers, and art curators. It will open the Ukrainian Arts Room featuring an exhibit of various Ukrainian handicrafts by Mr. and Mrs. John Kochan of Joliet, Illinois. Everyone is cordially invited.

### JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

### "SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY) FOUNDED 1899

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City 2, N. J.

Entered as Second Class Matter at Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. at March 10, 1911 under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for Section 1103 of the Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 21, 1918

## An Angel's Penance on Earth

(Ukrainian Folk Legend)

An angel sinned in heaven, and was sent by God to the earth to do his penance. He hired himself to a peasant as a servant.

The master and the servant were carting sheaves when they met a funeral. The servant stopped the oxen. The master called to him, "drive on, lad, without stopping: it's the funeral of a mere ragged widow. She was just a so-and-so worthless hussy. It does not pay to stop!" But the servant drove the oxen off the road, stopped the oxen, and prayed, while the procession passed by.

They took the cart of sheaves home, threw them off the cart, and again drove into the fields. As they were coming back, they met another funeral. "Stop! Stop!" the master calls to the servant. "Don't you see—a man died and is being buried?" The servant did not answer, but urged the oxen on, "Gee! Haw!" On the terrace

of the tavern they saw three drunken men. The servant tipped his hat to them and greeted them with God's name. The peasant walked on without looking at them.

On Sunday, the master took his servant to church. As soon as the priest started to preach, the servant left the church and winked at the master to go out with him. The master left the church in great shame.

As soon as they came home, the peasant said to his servant, "Lad, I am going to pay you off and send you away."

"Why, master?" the servant asked.

"You are not a help to me. You are a trouble to my household. You always do things which other people do not do."

"What things, master?" the servant asked.

"Well, when they were burying that hussy, you stopped the oxen as if they were burying God knows what gentry. Then the people merely took you for a fool, but when they were burying a prosperous man, and you wouldn't stop the oxen to give way to the procession, or take off your hat; then you made many enemies for yourself and for me. When you greeted the drunks in the tavern, you let the people make fun of you and me, but when you disturbed the people in their prayers, you aroused their anger. These are the things you cannot easily explain to anybody."

"I can. When the funeral of the widow came, I saw the sky open and I heard the Cherubs sing. When the rich man was being buried, I saw devils sitting on the wagon, rejoicing. When we were passing by the taverns, I heard men saying to each other,

## Welcome To New Generations

Population growth is like the weather—there doesn't seem to be much that anybody can do about it.

The world's human population is soaring. There were fewer than one and three-quarter billion people on earth in 1912. Today there are nearly two and a half billion, and by the end of this century there will be over four billion. The world is currently adding to its population at the rate of 60,000 to 70,000 new human beings each day, and the rate is increasing. No expert is needed to all us that, so far as the foreseeable future is concerned, feeding, clothing, and keeping so many people reasonably happy is going to be a problem. Our own country has shown how it can best be met.

A century or more ago a large percentage of people labored in agriculture. If theoretical planners had stepped in those days and forced the productive processes into a fixed "orderly" pattern we would probably have been

'Now that we have had such a nice crop this season, let us make gift to the church, the poor and the widow.' And when the priest started to preach, I saw a crowd of evil spirits rush towards him carrying all kinds of gossip to his ears."

"How could you say such things?" the master called. "Who could believe you? Who are you to see and hear such things? You would have to be from heaven to know of them. Get out of here, you infidel!"

He had hardly spoken, when the servant rushed up, tore through the roof, and went straight to the sky.

struggling with famine by now. Fortunately we were free to invent, devise and scheme new ways. We were free to leave our farms and get jobs in the cities where some of us figured out unheard of machines to do the work of ten men on the farm. Tractors, trucks, reapers, combines, gangplows, cultivators—implements began to roll off the assembly lines by the tens of thousands. American agriculture took on a new look. For the first time in history farmers could raise their heads above sheer drudgery.

Farming has become a scientific, competitive business. Because of the machines, constantly better farming practices and rising production are inevitable. Upland flood control, contour or strip farming, and soil conservation are routine practices to the modern farmer.

This American agricultural revolution is our welcome to the new people who will be crowding onto this old globe in the years to come. Other nations that fear the way of free markets, open competition and a maximum of individual liberty, will do well to heed our example.

### ONE BILLION DOLLARS (Concluded from page 1)

who have exceeded this amount; California and New York.

About half of this amount is guaranteed by the government. O'Hern said, and over 96 percent of all loans granted were used for the purchase of homes.

The VA Official stressed that the rate of defaults resulting in a loss of the government's guaranty has less than one half of one percent, an outstanding record in the country.

## Soviet Population Policy

(To be continued)

The USSR has experienced a revolutionary change in its pattern of population growth since October 1917.

Czarist Russia was a land of high birth and death rates similar to those which persist in India and China today. In only 35 years, the USSR has made the shift to the low birth and death rates which took almost a century to be established in Western Europe and North America.

The total blackout of information concerning USSR vital statistics would indicate that the Kremlin is not pleased with the population trend. While the population is still growing rapidly, the Russian people appear to be following the same general reproduction pattern characteristic of their neighbors to the West who were the first to enjoy the benefits of modern medicine and technology.

Despite the lack of vital statistics, students of population have pieced together a few straws to determine the population trend in the USSR. The total population is estimated at 207 million (1952).<sup>1</sup> The yearly increase is approximately 3 million. This would mean that the annual rate of natural increase is 15 per thousand.

The Soviet death rate is believed to be within the 1012 range.<sup>2</sup> USSR's last official recording in 1927 placed the

<sup>1</sup> Shabad, T. *Geography of the USSR*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1951. The figure for the total population of the USSR imputed from the 1950 election was 201,300,000. With a yearly increase of 3 million, the 1952 figure is estimated at approximately 207,000,000.

<sup>2</sup> Birth rates, death rates and rates of natural increase are in terms of 1000 of the population per year.

death rate at 26.0. It was estimated to be at 18.6 in 1937; 17.8 in 1938.<sup>3</sup> There is every reason to believe that since the end of the war it has followed the downward course which has been observed throughout the world.

The rate of natural increase represents the balance between births and deaths. If the Soviet death rate is near 12, a rate of natural increase of 15 means that the birth rate must be about 27. If the death rate is closer to 10, the birth rate must be 25. Should the death rate be as high as 15, the birth rate would be 30. Any of these birth and death rate combinations yield a 3 million yearly increase in a population of 200 million.

The birth rate was estimated at 39.6 in 1937, at 38.3 in 1938.<sup>4</sup> Since then it has dropped, possibly as much as 12 points. For a country as vast as the Soviet Union this is an unprecedented rate of change.

L. P. Beria, head of the Russian Secret Police made this statement at a meeting celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Moscow Soviet on November 6, 1951:

"Improved standards of life of the people and success of the Soviet health service have caused the mortality to drop to half of what it was in 1940, while the infant mortality has decreased even more appreciably. The annual increase in population in the USSR has for several years past been greater than in 1940 and exceeds 3 million."<sup>5</sup>

It isn't likely that Beria would

<sup>3</sup> Lorimer, F. *The Population of the Soviet Union*, League of Nations, Geneva, 1946, p. 134.

<sup>4</sup> *Idem*, p. 134.

<sup>5</sup> For a Lasting Peace, for a people's Democracy; Organ of the

## Poet's Corner

### DISCRETION

You charms I admire a little,  
Not, true, as much  
As you do you,  
But a little;  
Will that do?

Your mind I respect a little,  
Not as much as you  
Would want me to,  
But a little;  
Will that do?

Your heart I love a little,  
Not, it is true,  
Enough to rue,  
But a little—  
And that will do.

Megan O'Connell

## Impressions - by William Shust

"Well, we were talking about how nothing ever happens to some people, while everything just happens to fall in place for others."

"Don't you believe that," said the other. "That's just the failure's alibi."

"What do you mean?"

"Why that stuff about 'nothing ever happens to me.' That's just talk by those who are afraid to go out and make things happen."

"Well that all may be very true about some things, but certain things you can't change."

"Nonsense, any person can do anything, other person has done, barring certain natural phenomenon. Even there he can do a lot."

"Oh, yeah? Well how about a person who has been unfortunate to be born physically handicapped? Can he do anything a normal person can?"

"Perhaps not everything but enough—sometimes much more in different ways. Even though he is handicapped, that's no

reason to quit. It's just the same as when a hungry man is handed a spoiled apple. The sensitive person will throw it away but the prudent will find the good part in it."

"That's all very nice, but the plain fact remains, that to some people nothing happens. You must admit that."

"By all means. Of course I admit it. I'll even go so far as to say that there will always be people in the world to whom nothing will ever happen. Because you see, my friend, they are childlike enough to believe that something should happen—and as a result nothing ever does."

"I don't follow you."

"Well it's like this, when we are children almost all we need is provided by our parents. It is then that we get the idea of things happening for us. Some people never outgrow this idea of something good happening to them. They forget that this is a world of action instituted by humans. In a word: you've got to make things happen yourself."

## THE AMERICAN WAY

### Investors Important People

By GEORGE PECK

In my last column I quoted the first half of an essay submitted by Miss Laura Coburn of Truth Or Consequences, New Mexico. This essay was awarded the First Grand Prize in an annual contest inaugurated this year by the Investors League, Inc.—Subject: "The Importance Of The Investor In Our National Economy."

At the conclusion of the first half of her prize-winning essay, Miss Coburn stated that there were three rocks upon which the ship of capitalism will surely founder unless there is a rapid change of course: (1) The influence of taxes on the investors. (2) Government interference in industry operations. (3) The creeping encroachment of socialism. The final half of Miss Coburn's essay follows:

#### Three Dangerous Rocks

The jagged edges of the first rock are doing, perhaps the most immediate and violent damage to our free enterprise ship. Investors are not only being taxed on the dividends they receive from their investments; they are also being taxed through the businesses whose stock-holders they are, in the form of corporation taxes really affect investors just as much as direct income taxes. People pay every penny.

General Motors paid \$1,141,000,000 in taxes in 1951, which amounts to \$13.04 in taxes in taxes paid per common share of stock compared with \$4.00 per share of dividends to the stock-holders. In other words, the government is getting three times as much out of that of that business as the owners! This enormous taxation takes away all incentive for investors and makes them unwilling to venture their savings.

The next two rocks are harder to lay your finger on; they are what sailors call "uncharted", which may pop up at any time. The increasing government regulation of business and its seizure of industries have caused grave concern to every thinking American. If the government can order a seizure of an industry with no real legal right, the question arises, where do its powers cease? What is there to pre-

vent the seizure of any industry at any time? This unwarranted course of action is a danger to the property interests of every investor.

This third rock is a combination, more or less of the first two. Our drift toward socialism is the result of a vicious cycle: rising taxes (over 25% of the national income now goes for taxes) help to cause inflation, danger of inflation causes more government "controls" and "restrictions", increased size of government creates a need for higher taxes. It has happened in Britain and can and is happening here. What can be done to halt it?

The American people do not want Socialism. When it is called by its true name and presented squarely to them, they reject it every time. The greatest number of votes the Socialist party ever received (955,302) was less than the number of shareholders in A. T. & T. It is when Socialism comes in the form of greater taxes, and ever increasing government power and regulation, that we do not realize it and don't fight against it.

The basic Socialist tenets utterly deny all our ideas of personal independence and individual initiative. If the investor wants to protect himself and his freedoms as well as his invested capital, he must recognize the danger of this creeping evil and fight it.

The investor is important in our American economy and it is about time he started to make his influence felt. He can do it individually by writing to his congressional representatives, and by voting for those men and women for office holders who have a realization of the investor's problems, and collectively by organizing into groups to make his opinions known in state legislatures and Congress.

As the building blocks of capitalism, the investors are important as bricks in the wall of a house—without them the whole structure crumbles. The investor must speak out and say, "I'm helping to support this house—I want some say in how it's built!"

BUY U. S. SAVING BONDS!

## VetNewsRoundup

Veterans with service anywhere in the world since the start of the Korean conflict, June 27, 1950, now may apply for education and training under the new Korean GI Bill. Veterans Administration announced. A limited number of application forms are available at all V-A Regional Offices and bulk shipment of the forms are being made this week. Although Post-Korean veterans may submit completed application forms now, V-A cannot pay educational allowances for training for any period that begins prior to August, 1952. The four-page "Application for a Program of Education and Training" have five sections which must be completed by the veteran:

- (1) Identification of the veteran
- (2) Program of education and training applied for
- (3) Education and training received while on active duty
- (4) Civilian education
- (5) Employment experience.

These five sections are contained on the first two pages. Page three is for V-A use only and the last page contains instructions for the veteran to follow in completing the form. Photostatic or certified copies of all discharges from the Armed Forces since June 27, 1950 must accompany the completed application. V-A advises veterans to take great care in planning and outlining the program of education and training in the second section of the form since V-A may not approve more than one change of program under any circumstances. After V-A approves an application, it will issue a "Certificate for Education and Training" to the veteran which he can present to the educational institution or training establishment to show approval of his program. Veterans should make sure that the school or business establishment is approved by the appropriate state agency for training under the Korean GI Bill (Public Law 550, 82nd Congress). The Korean GI Bill prohibits VA from approving a program of education or training leading to an educational, professional or vocational objective. It also prohibits the approval of a vocational and recreational programs. The new Korean GI Bill provides up to 36 months of training to veterans who were on active duty on or after June 27, 1950—the date of the outbreak of fighting in Korea—regardless of where they served. While in training, these veterans may receive an allowance from the government to cover part of their expenses.

### TARAS SHEVCHENKO IN THE LIGHT OF SOVIET RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA

(Concluded from Page 2)

ferred the incredible sight of a Shevchenko who talks like a Russian patriot and supporter of a vast territorial empire. He is asked to reconcile with the legend of Shevchenko handed down to him over the generations the Soviet "facts" that the friends of Shevchenko were all Russians, and that the Ukrainians Shevchenko knew were villainous characters, his personal enemies as well as the enemies of the Ukrainian people. Dobroliubov and Chernishevsky, two Russian intellectuals (who were Shevchenko's friends and who were not supporters of the Russian empire) are shown in the film as being responsible for the release of Shevchenko, although Shevchenko actually served his full ten years of exile. The Ukrainian is shown nothing of Shevchenko's love for the Ukrainian language and for Ukrainian folklore, nothing of the influence of early Ukrainian writers, such as Hrebinka, Soshenko and Kotlyarevsky, of his literary activity.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I am a World War II veteran, and I just received notice from VA that my GI term insurance policy will expire soon. Must I take some action before that date—either to renew or convert—or will I have a grace period afterwards, to do something about it?

A. That expiration date is a final date, and there is no grace period. If you want to continue your insurance, you must send VA your application for renewal or conversion, along with the proper premium for the new policy.

Q. I am a World War I veteran, and I've just passed my 65th birthday. Am I entitled to a VA pension based on my age alone? I've never been sick, and I'm not disabled—but I do need the money.

A. You would not be entitled to a VA pension based on age alone. Pensions are paid to veterans who are permanently and totally disabled for reasons not connected with their service, and whose yearly incomes fall below certain levels. However, age is considered in establishing eligibility in relation to employability and the degree of disability.

Q. I recently was discharged from the WAC and would like to take a full-time course in school under the Korean GI Bill. I am married, and my

husband has a full-time job. We have no children. Would I be entitled to the \$135-a-month allowance paid to a veteran with one dependent?

A. No. Under the law, a woman veteran would be entitled to the \$135-a-month rate only if her husband were "in fact" dependent on her.

Q. Before I reentered service over a year ago after having served in World War II, I bought a home with a GI loan, which was guaranteed for \$7,500, the top amount. Under the Korean GI Bill, will I be entitled to another GI loan, based on my service after Korea?

A. No. Since you have used up all your entitlement under the World War II GI Bill, you will not be eligible for another GI loan under the new law.

For the past several months we in these columns have tried to acquaint the readers of the Weekly with the proposed plans for the coming UYL-NA Convention, and to arouse interest in the Labor Day Week-end affairs.

To those who have never attended one of these functions, we have tried to point out that no formal invitation was necessary to attend. We guarantee you this one thing—though you may arrive in Cleveland next week-end with a limited acquaintanceship among Ukrainian-Americans, you will leave with a feeling that you spent a holiday with old friends.

In those who have at one time taken part but who for some reason have recently lacked interest, we have tried to rekindle that interest. To those who have recently attended a UYL-NA affair we need say no more than to remind them of the convention dates—August 29, 30 31, and September 1.

The Convention Committee has done a very good job under Mike Zaderecky and Bill Mural. Mike "Kap" Kapral has some clever surprises in store for the Friday eve's "Monte Carlo Night." If the Saturday night "Leap-Hop" doesn't furnish all those present with the spirit needed to make a convention outstanding Irene Trembly Chairman, will be very much surprised. Due largely to the efforts of Sophia Humenick, this year's concert should really be a standout. Advance interest in Cleveland has reached a new peak for this kind of a presentation. To the formal banquet and ball will added the prestige of having present a state governor and a city mayor in addition to other notables. Helen Mural, in charge of these preparations, promises no one will be bored by extended speeches. Everyone should find the business sessions stimulating: Mrs. Eva Zepko Boyko promises to give the Monday Farewell party the "Akron Touch."

No matter how hard a convention committee works in the preparations of the program it can only build the skeleton of a good convention. The heart and soul is made up by the people that attend. From all outward indications, these people will be present in Cleveland next week-end. We have every reason to expect better than 700 delegates and guests. The Hotel Carter has promised plenty of accommodations for all and a minimum of interruptions. This certainly will be a convention you'll be hearing about for years to come.

Many arguments have been listed to point out to all Americans of Ukrainian parentage why they should join with others of the same background and similar interests in a week-end of culture, intellectual, political and social activity. We can do no more. We can only give you a final invitation to attend the 15th Annual Convention of the UYL-NA, Labor Day Week-end, at Hotel Carter in Cleveland, Ohio.

Be sure to send your \$12.50, for advance registration to Olga Pavlyshyn, 6103 Delora Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

## CLEVELAND INVITES

Manager Al Monchak's Roswell team in the Longhorn (Class C) League recently enjoyed a winning spurt that lifted it from seventh to fifth place in the loop standings.

Steve Souchock of the Detroit Tigers now has 12 HR's to his credit in AL slugging. In the past series with the St. Louis Browns he hit 3 round-trippers in as many games to lift his batting average to .280.

Mike Lutz of the Reading Club is currently leading the Eastern (Class A) League in hitting. In 71 games, he has obtained 78 hits for 231 AB's for a .338 average. He has also 13 HR's and 59 RBI's to his credit.

Ernie Oravetz, diminutive Chattanooga flyhawk of the Southern (AA) Association, who batted strictly left-handed since entering O.B. last year, turned to switchhitting July 23rd and belted 2 hits in his first attempt at batting right-handed since his amateur days.

A single by Nick Samela in the 3rd inning deprived Bob Danielson of a 7 inning no-hitter in the August 4th opener when the Charlotte right-hander blanked Anderson, 1-0. The Anderson club is now in 4th place in the team standings in the Tri-State (Class B) League.

STEVE ZENCZAK

## Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER W. DANKO

### RAWHIDE BRIEFS:

Manager Al Monchak's Roswell team in the Longhorn (Class C) League recently enjoyed a winning spurt that lifted it from seventh to fifth place in the loop standings.

Steve Souchock of the Detroit Tigers now has 12 HR's to his credit in AL slugging. In the past series with the St. Louis Browns he hit 3 round-trippers in as many games to lift his batting average to .280.

Mike Lutz of the Reading Club is currently leading the Eastern (Class A) League in hitting. In 71 games, he has obtained 78 hits for 231 AB's for a .338 average. He has also 13 HR's and 59 RBI's to his credit.

Ernie Oravetz, diminutive Chattanooga flyhawk of the Southern (AA) Association, who batted strictly left-handed since entering O.B. last year, turned to switchhitting July 23rd and belted 2 hits in his first attempt at batting right-handed since his amateur days.

Bert Rechichar has finished

his season in O.B. with Fargo of the Northern (Class C) League. The Bell Vernon, Pa. Ukrainian left to play with the College All-Stars in their annual game against the National Football League Champs in Chicago. The All-Stars lost 10-7 to Uke Joe Stydhar's Los Angeles Rams. George Tarasovich of Bridgeport, Conn., former All-America center at LSU also performed with the All-Stars.

### New Baseball Personalities:

William Shuryin, pitcher for Harlan of the Mountain States (Class D) League, 6'1" tall, 180 lbs. and only 18 years old—this is Bill's first year in Organized Baseball having only signed recently with the Boston Braves after having completed his playing at Allentown (Pa.) High School. His parents are both Ukrainian.

Steve Butchko, pitcher for Hutchinson of the Western (Class C) Association, 6'1" tall, 190 lbs. and only 19 years old—this is Steve's 2nd season in O.B. He hails from Wheatland, Pa. and both his parents are Ukrainian.

### BRIEF REMINDER:

Our current survey of "Ukes in Organized Baseball" is coming along fine but if any of you readers know of any Ukrainian lad in O.B. send his name, and if pos-

sible, team to me. Our survey indicates that many Ukrainians are playing in this great American pastime and it's only right that all are mentioned in the Ukrainian press. My home address is 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N.J.

### BRIEFS:

Bob Zawoluk is now up in the "Borscht Circuit" getting in shape for his pro debut with the Indianapolis Olympians of the National Basketball League. Bob has also received several coaching offers.

The Chicago Cardinals recently announced signing of three new players, including a halfback and two linemen. They were Halfback Norman Roher from Marquette, tackle Bill Ryan of Minnesota and guard Mike Sikora, who started at Indiana and wound up at the University of Oregon after a service hitch.

Veteran End Joe Tereshinski has signed up for his sixth season with Washington Redskins of the National Football League. The Redskins, announcing this information this past week, said the 6-2, 222-pound end will report to training camp at Los Angeles immediately. He is the 45th player signed by the club to date. Since entering pro football with the Redskins, Tereshinski has played both offense and defense.

## How High Is Our Cost of Living?

The cost of living has gone up greatly in the United States since the end of World War II. We do not have to see any statistics to know that. A trip to the butcher or grocery store tells us all we need to know.

Consequently one of America's favorite indoor sports is complaining about the high cost of living. That's natural. It is very irritating to pay four dollars for a roast beef which sold for \$2.50 in 1940, or to pay 25 cents a gallon for gas which not so long ago cost 17 cents. But it is only irritating—let's remember that. It is not a question of life or death. We can always have one less meat meal per week and cut down a little on that long Sunday drive.

The Soviet Union charges that American labor is slave

labor. It is amazingly easy to make these charges look ridiculous. The truth about living conditions in the United States would be welcomed by those abroad, and would be a weapon in the fight against Communism. In your letters to friends and relatives abroad you might outline briefly how much various everyday items cost in the United States. To do this in dollars may be confusing for it would be difficult for us to understand prices in lira, or zloty. Try it by breaking down prices into units of hours worked to buy the various articles.

A worker who makes a dollar and one-half an hour might write something like this: "I rise early in the morning, read my newspaper (which cost 2 minutes work required for this). The bus at the corner goes right to the factory (4 minutes labor pays for this). After working four hours, we stop for lunch, a corned beef sandwich and a soft drink (23 minutes work). After another four hours, I return home and my wife and I eat our main meal. We have pork chops as our main course (30 minutes work for two pork chops). Then we go to the movies (45 minutes work for the two tickets). After the movie my wife discovers a run in her nylon and buys a new pair (50 minutes work). At home we have a cigarette each (8 minutes work per pack), listen to the late news on the radio (2 days work buys the radio), get to bed (7 days work pays for the bed), and then to sleep (free)."

"You might figure out such a day using your own pay as a standard or use this average worker at one dollar and a

half an hour. Prices which seem high to us will in many cases appear extremely low to those abroad.

From the following figures, garnered from the Communist press and economists from behind the Iron Curtain, we can make a comparison by the hour standard between conditions there and here: one newspaper 6 minutes work; pack of cigarettes 1 hour and 25 minutes; 2 pounds of meat 8 hours and 40 minutes; 1 radio 62 days and 7 hours; 1 bed, iron 20 days, 6 hours; 1 pair nylons 6 days. These are just a few costs which the average worker behind the Iron Curtain must pay. Could this be called a workers' paradise?

Telling our relatives and friends abroad the truth about the average worker's living conditions in the United States refutes the falsehoods which the Soviet Union spreads against the United States. Russia calls American workers "slave labor," but the true facts will show that the American worker is the highest paid.



BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS.

To Welcome Delegates & Guests To It's 15th Annual Convention the UYL-NA

— presents the —  
"LEAP-HOP"  
A WELCOME DANCE  
at Hotel Carter's Grand Ballroom  
9:30 P.M. to 1:30 A.M.  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1952  
Music by RUDY SINDEL'S Orchestra.  
Individual tickets available at the door — \$1.50.

## Weekly Banter

In East Berlin they're telling about Premier Stalin's efforts to find out what the man-on-the-street really thinks about him. Carefully disguised, Stalin went into a Moscow saloon and struck up a conversation with a Russian worker. After a few drinks, he casually asked the worker how he really felt about Premier Stalin. The worker looked around the room fearfully, then beckoned his drinking partner to follow him out of the saloon and down the street. When they were out of sight and earshot of eavesdroppers, the worker looked around once more to be sure no one was listening, then whispered softly into Stalin's ear: "I'm in favor of him."

A visitor to Bulgaria's Prime Minister, looking around the office, suddenly asked in astonishment, "What kind of telephone is that on your desk? There's an earpiece, but no mouthpiece."

"If you must know," sighed the Premier, "that's our direct wire to the Kremlin."

Reason  
Two young men saw two pretty girls meet and embrace. Said one: "That's what's wrong with the country."  
"What do you mean?" asked his friend.  
"Women doing men's work."

POST 7, UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERANS

and  
Pvt. NICHOLAS MINUE POST 1260  
American Legion

## Welfare Fund Dance

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1952

WEBSTER HALL  
419 East 11th Street, New York City  
Music by JOSEPH SNIHUR & His Orchestra  
Dancing 9 P.M. Donation \$1.50

In Conjunction With It's 15th Annual Convention

THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA

— presents a —

## CONCERT

at MUSIC HALL of CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM, CLEVELAND, OHIO

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1952 - 2:30 P. M.

PROGRAM:

1. Ukrainian National Mixed Choir of Cleveland
2. Dancing Group of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
3. Chicago Male Choir
4. Marion Machno — Concert Pianist
5. Ukrainian Operatic Trio —  
Natalia Nosenko  
Michael Minsky  
Igor Sayfert
6. Also many other.

