

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY UKRAINIAN DAILY

PIK LX. Ч. 320. VOL. LX. No. 320.

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, DECEMBER 1, 1952 WEEKLY: No. 48

Weekly Commentator

INTERESTED IN A FOREIGN TRADE CAREER?

Undoubtedly many of our younger generation Ukrainian Americans spend a good deal of their time trying to figure out what career they should pursue. So many professions are crowded that they are at a loss as to what to do.

There is, however, one field where there is plenty of room. Recent career surveys show that American industry is looking for young men willing to work in far-off places—Brazil, Iraq, West Africa, the Philippines and other distant lands.

Jobs in foreign trade are begging, industry executives say. The AP reports that an indication of this was seen at the recently concluded national foreign trade convention in New York—a meeting of manufacturers, financiers, exporters and importers.

Two hundred college students attended the three-day convention as guests of the sponsoring organization, the National Foreign Trade Council. This was the biggest student delegation ever invited to the annual event.

Here is a sample of the advice they got. An old hand at foreign trade, Vice President W. R. Stebbins of W. R. Grace & Co., told the students.

"We've found that men who have been in business for themselves or men who have acquired some experience in the business world make our best traders. The kind of business they've been in isn't important. The man who has collected and sold waste paper and made a little money out of it may have an easier job marketing his talents for us."

Basically, Stebbins said, success in foreign trade is "still founded on the age-old copy book rules of business, which do not vary in substance with either place or time."

He emphasized that a college-trained job hunter must be willing to start from the bottom.

"The men in our personnel department have told us that far too many young men with good and thorough academic training approach us with the idea that they are prepared to assume administrative positions in our foreign trade set-up."

"This is unfortunate because we don't consider them ready. Many young graduates are unduly anxious to acquire a title immediately upon starting to work. We would have no difficulty dreaming up 'assistant to assistant' titles, but that would be the wrong approach. Whatever the title, the job would be the same—learning the ropes while holding down a subordinate position."

Now, the reader is bound to ask—what kinds of business offer careers in foreign trade?

Practically any kind one can mention. Manufacturers of automobiles, locomotives, agricultural chemicals, chocolate bars and corn plaster, to mention a few, ship a certain percentage of their output overseas. The larger manufacturers in particular are seeking to hold and expand their foreign markets.

Some build plants in foreign countries. General Motors is making automobiles in Australia; American Cyanamid is producing dyestuffs, sulfid drugs and other chemicals in a brand new plant at Bulsar

IS THE UN NECESSARY?

Is the United Nations necessary? That is a question that has been troubling many people since the establishment of the UN in San Francisco in 1945.

At that time everyone, it seemed, was quite thrilled over this new world organization. High hopes attended its birth and a bright future was envisioned for it.

To be sure, those bright hopes for the future of the UN began to flicker already in San Francisco, when the Soviet delegation, headed by Molotov and including the Ukrainian Manullsky, proceeded to demonstrate that for the Kremlin the UN is just a convenient sounding board for Soviet propaganda, designed to cloak Russian totalitarianism, expansionism and imperialism.

It was then that the notorious "nyet" to all fair proposals by other delegations made its first appearance, later to appear with monotonous regularity at the Paris, Lake Success, and now New York sessions of the UN. This "nyet" alone is greatly responsible for the loss of much confidence in the UN.

Many now ask, "Of what use the UN when due to Soviet intransigence little or no progress has been made leading to the securing of world peace and security? Of what use the UN if it cannot compel the Communists and their Moscow masters to bring to a speedy end the Korean war which they themselves provoked and now keep it going? Of what use the UN, if it cannot prevail upon the Soviets to halt their inhuman genocidal practices in Ukraine and other Soviet enslaved lands, whose toll runs into tens of millions of human lives?"

Such are some of the bitter questions being asked by many, friends of the UN and supporters of its ideals. And yet, even in blackest moments of their despair over the efficacy and future of the UN there still remains the thought that the UN must be preserved at all costs. They still think that it is better to have a UN even in its present weakened state than to have no UN at all.

We have discussed this matter on numerous occasions, privately and otherwise, with friends and acquaintances, with important people and humble folk, in the UN and outside the UN. They, too, though discouraged feel it is better to have a UN than not.

Just the other day we asked some of them this specific question: "How important do you think it is that every possible effort be made to make UN a success?" The overwhelming majority of them replied: "It

is highly important to make the UN a success."

Some of them volunteered reasons for this opinion. They say, for example, that if the UN is a convenient sounding board for Soviet propaganda, it should also serve the democracies in a similar fashion. Moreover, they add, only the most naive take Soviet propaganda seriously nowadays. It has long been revealed in its true, gory colors.

Hitler used to say that if you repeat a lie enough times the people will begin to believe it. Stalin adopted this "big lie" method. He had it repeated over and over again, so that in time many credulous souls began to look upon Stalin as "good, old Uncle Joe," and to think that the USSR is a democracy, and that there is no enslavement of the Ukrainians and other oppressed people there, no slave labor camps, no mass murders.

U.N.A. JUBILEE COMMITTEE ELECTS OFFICERS

The special committee composed of representatives of UNA branches in the New York Metropolitan Area formed to prepare a suitable celebration in May, 1954 of the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, met Sunday afternoon, November 23 at the Dniester UNA Society clubrooms in New York, and elected the following officers and sub-committees:

Dmytro Halychyn, chairman; Peter Kuchma and Mrs. Maria Demydchuk, vice-chairmen; Julian Baraniuk, secretary; Julian Pawchak, treasurer.

Program-Publicity Committee—Michael Piznak, chairman; Martin Maletich, vice-chairman; Dr. Volodimir Kalyna, secretary; Mrs. Ludmilla Ivchenko, Dr. Luke Myshuha, Wasyl Hasyl, Alexander Lytwyenko, and Stephen Shumeyko, publicity chairman;

Organization Committee—Joseph Lesawyer, chairman; Wasyl Brodsky, vice-chairman; Gregory Herman, secretary and Roman Slobodian, Michael Levitsky, Stephen Kurlak, Michael Lykete, John Bakum, and Gregory Luchanko.

Auditing Committee—Paul Zabolotaky, chairman; and Josephine Gibbons and Mary Procak.

It is highly important to make the UN a success."

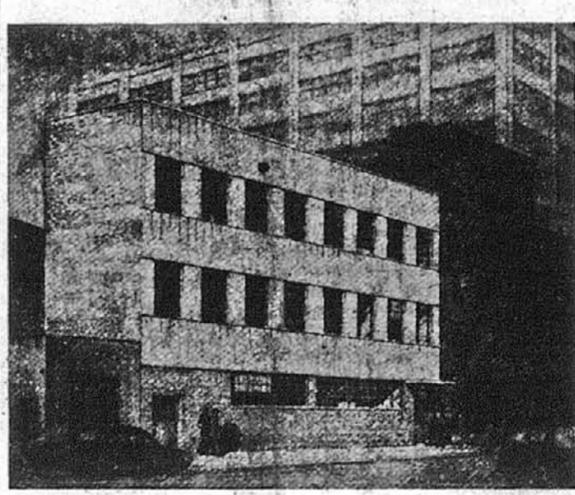
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But then Stalin made a mistake. He overplayed his hand. He allowed this "big lie" to be repeated beyond all bounds of reason. Disbelief naturally set in. That disbelief in Soviet lies grew stronger when reports of unrest and discontent in Ukraine and elsewhere in the Soviet Union began to filter through the Iron Curtain. And this disbelief became even more marked when Soviet leaders and their UN stooges, including those who misrepresented the Ukrainian people, began to brazenly show their hand, their naked intentions to keep on destroying peoples and countries, all to the end of Soviet Russian domination of the world. Today, anyone who doubts this, has but merely to look at the world map to see the extent of Soviet rule and penetration.

And thus the "big lie," like Frankenstein's monster, is turning upon its master, Stalin. In this the UN has been of fine service, and will, we are confident, continue to be of service in this and other respects.

Ukrainian Cultural Center



When alterations are completed, the building will look as shown in the above picture.

A dream has at last become a reality. Several months ago a three-story building was purchased at 302-304 West 13th street, New York City, which after some alterations and renovation will be opened as the Ukrainian Cultural Center in America. It will house such cultural and scientific institutions as the Library of Ukrainian Sciences and the Ukrainian National Archives. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America urges Ukrainian Americans to give their moral and material support to the Ukrainian Cultural Center in America.

RUSSIA OR U.S.S.R.?

Which is correct—Russia or USSR? The most authoritative answer to this question can be obtained only from the source itself.

Article 13 of the Constitution of the USSR defines the "Russian" state as follows: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the united state, established on the principle of voluntary union of legally equal Soviet Socialist Republics:

Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic, (organized November 7, 1917). Ukrainian SSR, (annexed December 26, 1922). Byelorussian SSR, (as above). Uzbek SSR, (December 27, 1924). Kazakhstan SSR, (Dec. 5, 1936). Georgian SSR, (Dec. 1936). Azerbaijan SSR, (Dec. 5, 1936). Lithuanian SSR, (annexed Aug. 3, 1940). Kirgiz SSR, (Dec. 5, 1936). Tajikistan SSR, (Dec. 5, 1936). Armenian SSR, (Dec. 5, 1936). Turkistan SSR, (annexed October 27, 1924). Estonian SSR, (annexed Aug. 6, 1940). Karelian SSR, (annexed March 31, 1940). Latvian SSR, (August 5, 1940).

THE SOVIET 'EXPERIENCE'

The acting supervisor of Kiev's county national education department, I. Mischenko, in a recent number of the newspaper "Radianska Ukraina" encourages the teachers of Ukraine to "learn by experience of the Russian Federated Republic" by means of organized visits to Moscow and Leningrad in order to get acquainted with their educational methods as well as with "the historical memorials and places where the unforgettable Ilich (Lenin) lived and worked."

The acquired experience has to be "spread in all schools in Soviet Ukraine."

In other words a new approach to the russification of Ukraine through educational channels.

POLES GET "DIPLOMAS"

The Polish Ministry of Education made an announcement recently in reference to a new program of accelerated correspondence courses for professional people.

A candidate who fulfills the requirement of having attended an elementary school can now become a lawyer within eight months (not years!), and an engineer within six months only.

It thus appears to be quite easy to become a "lawyer" or an "engineer" in liberated

Roman Rudnytsky Fascinates Audience

"An enthusiastic audience was simply fascinated by the profound musicianship and technical skill of Roman Rudnytsky at this piano-violin recital, the second in the concert series of the Music and Concert Guild in Toms River, (held at the Toms River School Auditorium in Toms River, N. J. November 7.)"

reports the Ocean County Sun. The ten-year-old lad, a fifth grade student, son of Mr. and Mrs. Antin Rudnytsky, displayed to the best advantage in a difficult program of piano compositions by Scarlatti, Beethoven, Mendelson, Debussy, Kabalewsky, Prokofieff, and Rachmaninoff and in the Concerto by Vivaldi for violin, as well as in four encore he was obliged to play.

The Sun music critic noted all of young Rudnytsky's offerings "were marks of a truly phenomenal musical talent. A highly developed agility of fingers combined with an unerring memory, a remarkable sense of rhythm and natural musical instinct, poise and self discipline was evident during the entire performance."

"When depths of emotions, feeling and expression become part of his musical interpretations, all being characteristics of maturity. Master Roman might well achieve the very

heights of musical artistry. His recitals and unusual achievements in music to date prove that he is on a sure road to the top."

Congratulated by Governor Driscoll

While introducing Roman Rudnytsky the Ocean County Publicity Director and Vice President of the Music and Concert Guild, Paul Lampert, read a congratulatory letter from Governor E. Driscoll to Roman, and before the intermission Sheriff Lewis E. Menninger appointed Roman Honorary Deputy Sheriff of Ocean County, decorating him with an official badge. He was also presented by his classmates with a bouquet of flowers.

A day before the recital the Sun noted in an editorial that, "One of the county's most famous citizens is a ten-year-old school lad. His name is Roman Rudnytsky, the son of Antin Rudnytsky, talented composer, performer and conductor."

The New Jersey Courier music critic wrote that Roman's "whole program was executed in a highly artistic manner... The audience seemed to admire the assured, easy way which Roman swept through his programs, his wonderful powers of memory, and his all-around musical talent."

Detroit's Book On Learning Aids Popular

"L. R. Learning Aids," a book written by a Ukrainian American teacher and photographer of Detroit, Peter Golej, is being increasingly used in special classes, elementary schools and classes for foreign born adults. Schools and colleges in 26 states in the United States and some Canadian schools are using it.

This book of teaching material

consists of Instruction Cards in Common Signs, including 3 sets: Street and Highway Signs, Industrial Safety Signs and Signs in Public Buildings and Vehicles. There is a Recipe Guide for Home Economics and Arithmetic classes. These materials may be used in reading, arithmetic, vocational education, safety educa-

tion, language arts and home economics.

In April, 1952 two more items were introduced and already are receiving favorable recognition. They are two exercise pads called Doorways to Employment, containing application employment blanks, lessons on letters of application, personal and telephone interviews and a vocabulary study of terms used on applications for employment. There are help wanted and situation-wanted exercises which include the use of city maps and street guides. These new exercise pads are suitable for use in vocational education classes and the job-upgrading program in the secondary schools.

UKRAINIANS TO TAKE PART IN MILWAUKEE FAIR

Books of many nations will come to life at the 1952 Holiday Folk Fair, to be presented in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, auditorium on Saturday and Sunday, December 6th and 7th.

Among the participating groups will be the Ukrainians. They will appear in the Sunday evening performance.

Moscow Theater Features Anti-American Plays

Among the latest mediums fanning hate of America and Americans in the USSR are plays. Some of them are described by Frank Rounds, Jr., who served on the American Embassy staff in Moscow for 18 months, and upon his recent return to this country reported some of his observations there in a featured article of the U.S. News & World Report (Nov. 21, 28).

Rounds purposely attended theater performances in Moscow to see the anti-American plays. When asked by the interviewer how the Russians regarded these plays he said it was half and half, but that he got the main reaction from the people who fall for it, because they hiss and boo and sob and cry. He described it like going to an old thriller of the late Victorian era, when the audience warned the heroine about the villain. When the American GI—the villain—enters, women shudder. But, on the other hand, you can look down the aisle and see some people sleeping in the midst of all the noise. It's like everything else in Russian, Rounds observed, "it is awfully hard and often misleading to generalize."

Villains All Americans

The first anti-American play Rounds saw, in February, 1951, was called "People of Good Will." Concerning it he wrote in his diary: "Tonight I was the worst play I have ever seen in the most beautiful theater I have ever seen." The theater is the Maly (Russian for "little") on Sverdlov Square. Theme of the play is the effort of the United States to force an unnamed puppet government to make an aggressive attack northward across a carefully defined geographical parallel—obviously Korea. The leader of the armed forces of this unprovoked attack is an American general named John Arthur. The villains are Americans, a senator, a newspaper correspondent, an American pilot, courier, and several U.S. officers and men. Arrayed against this team of conspirators are the kind, simple people across the border—a peasant and his wife, a woodcutter and his son, a school teacher and his daughter, and a host of fiery partisans. All the Americans were portrayed as slimy, bloodthirsty plotters, determined to conquer the world. In one scene, the U.S. soldiers machine-gunned everyone in sight, even though all their innocent victims were unarmed.

Those in the audience reaction, language arts and home economics.

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as if they truly believed the Kremlin's explanation of the Korean war—the only explanation they have heard or read—that the U. S. shoved South Korea into aggressive attack and that U.S. troops, joining in the attack, have committed terrible atrocities against the North Korean people. Throughout the play, Rounds relates, the Russian audience applauded and cheered every heroic deed by the partisans of "people's democracy," and gasped in real shock and horror at every brutal act by the American imperialists.

A Sickening Experience

About a month later, Rounds went to the Moscow Theater of Drama and Comedy to see another anti-American play. It was such a sickening experience for him that in his diary he tried to record in full a summary of it "as another example of the way the Russians are 'lapping up' hate against us." The full summary is worth reading in its entirety in the U.S. World News and Report.

The play was written by Yaroslav Galan. The only afternoon paper, "Evening Moscow," described Galan as "the remarkable Ukrainian writer and publicist, who perished in 1949 at the hands of anti-American murderers, the hirelings of the American-British imperialists." All Ukrainian patriots are dubbed in this fashion by Red propagandists.

The papers said that Galan was a Soviet correspondent at the Nuremberg war-crime trials and that later he visited a number of displaced-persons camps in the U.S. zone in Germany. What he saw in the camps formed the perverted background of his play, which he wrote in 1947.

The play takes place shortly after the end of the war in an unidentified town in Western Germany. The American officer tries to prevent a group of Soviet prisoners of war, previously liberated by the Americans, from returning to their homeland. The hero is a Makarov, who tries to frustrate the "American game." He fails and is marched off to his execution, shouting, "It is better to die in honor than to live in disgrace."

One scene takes place in Major Peterson's quarters at Christmas time. Between the blue and silver Christmas decorations there are pictures of pin-ups girls and large photographs of lynchings and men hanging from gallows. Humming the Christmas hymn, "Silent Night, Holy Night," American and German characters are shown murdering, blackmailing and making love.

In attitude and attire, the U.S. officers are reminiscent of the worst Hitlerite police and guards. Major Peterson wears a dark blue, SS-type uniform, with a broad, brown leather belt and black leather boots. He also wears a brace of revolvers.

Many evidences of brutality are pinned on the Americans. Sergeant Fober looks and moves like a gorilla. Tom, the second M.P., always enters a scene with his submachine on his hip, ready to fire. "The most maddening scene," Rounds writes, "shows the American sergeant kicking a little blind boy to the floor."

Russian Menshevik Imperialism

By R. SMALL-STOCKY
Marquette University

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Bookreview

DAVID J. DALLIN. The New Soviet Empire. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1951.

In true Barnum and Bailey fashion, the publisher's blurb proclaims this book to be the work of a "leading world authority" and "one of the most farsighted historians" in the United States. Continuing, the blurb states that he previously "predicted" everything that has come to pass and now has discovered the "Soviet Empire"—a phenomenon about which even the sparrows have chirped on Europe's rooftops since the twenties.

As early as 1921-22, Dallin's non-Russian Marxist comrades, W. Vinnichenko and Noe Jordania, wrote that Russian Communism was Russian imperialism. Thus, despite some well-written pages, the chapters "The Growth of the Soviet Empire," "Power and Prestige," "How Cold Wars End," "The Six Wars of the Soviet Union" do not bring anything new into the current discussion about the Soviet Union. The chapters about the nationality problem in the Soviet Union—"The Hundred Nations of the USSR" and "Nationalism Old and New"—are new; is it possible that America's "leading world authority" on the Soviet Union has just discovered this problem? As we see, this distinguished Russian politician—who represents Russian Menshevism, another Marxist brand Russian imperialism—was forced to change his previous tactics regarding the nationality problem in the USSR. In his book "The Real Soviet Russia," he gave this problem the "silent treatment" to avoid popularizing the Achilles' heel of his "new Russia." In the present work, circumstances have forced Dallin to reserve two special chapters for the nationality problem; and even now he gives it, to put it diplomatically, the "misinformation treatment." He dislikes this problem so much that he systematically silenced in all previous writings the hundreds of Titos among the non-Russian nationalities of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1939. Truly he did "predict" everything—except the rise of Titism as the most dangerous movement against Russian Communist Imperialism behind the Iron Curtain today.

Menshevik Upside Down Language
As a matter of principle we cannot agree with Dallin's journalistic methods. He uses Menshevik upside down language, necessitating translation into honest American mean-

ings. This sparkling double-talk is designed to create confusion on American public opinion about the nationality problems in the Soviet Union. Thus, the chapter headed "The Hundred Nations of the USSR" informs the reader that "two hundred languages are spoken in the Soviet Union." These may be reduced to "sixty ethnic groups," to "fifty-one nationalities with their own statehood," and finally to "seventeen larger minorities." Apparently Dallin has heard nothing about Russian Communist dividing—according to the old principle, divide and conquer—nationalities by artificially forming new languages and nations from literary dialects. By semantical tricks Dallin miraculously manages to transform the national majorities of the non-Russian Territories into "national minorities." He surely knows that in the old Empire, the Russians were—despite all their falsifications of the census—a minority of 43% until World War I. Dallin's attempt to recast into a "minority" problem the fundamental problem of the self determination of the oppressed non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union, and his attempt to link it in American public opinion with the "minority problems" existing before World War I in some European states is scientific dishonesty and arrogance. This is evidenced by the re-establishment of free Israel, India, and Pakistan, and by the liberation of the people of the Dutch Empire.

Dallin's Basic Mistakes
The whole presentation of the nationality problem in this chapter compels the reviewer to the decision that either Dallin is a poor historian who doesn't know the facts; or that he, as a Russian imperialist and champion of Russian colonialism, consciously falsifies them; for there are far too many mistakes, distortions, and misrepresentations on every page. But let us limit ourselves to basic mistakes which reveal Dallin's "scientific" methods.

It is not true that "old Russia ignored the nationality problem." Russia had for many decades a program of complete Russification of all non-Russian nationalities, employing a systematic attack against their languages and literatures. It is not true that "before the Soviet revolution only Finland and Poland had tried to separate themselves from Russia." As a matter of fact, the Ukraine has since the outbreak of World War I vigorously supported the "Union for the Liberation of the Ukraine" which consists of Socialists and Socialist Revolutionaries of the Ukraine, and has subsequently conducted a systematic fight for the separation of the Ukraine from Russia. Ukrainian legions once fought with the armies of the Central Powers. The same is true of the Lithuanians, Georgians, and some Muslims of old Russia. The statement that the Ukrainian National Council "did not declare definite separation of the Ukraine from Russia until after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed, in March 1918" is a falsehood.¹ The independence of the Ukraine was proclaimed by the Fourth Universal on January 22, 1918; the treaty at Brest-Litovsk was signed on February 9, 1918. It is not true that "the Soviet system of government in effect since the early twenties was a system of political oppression but not the oppression of national minorities. Russian Communism immediately began to Russify the Ukraine and developed toward

that end a special "Lyebedev-theory of two cultures." Only unanimous national opposition to Russification gained the non-Russian nationalities a breathing-spell between 1924 and 1928. It is not true that "the discontent among national groups... was directed against Communism... not 'Russian occupation'." We call attention to the trial of the Union for the Liberation of the Ukraine at Kharkiv in March and April, 1930, and to similar movements in the other national republics. Nor is it true that the non-Russian nationalities "Have the right to use their own languages in their schools, newspapers, theatres and literatures."² None of the nationalities, as national entities, can use their own mother languages. Only the Russian Communist Party uses these tongues either in the attempt to liquidate non-Russian national spirit or to indoctrinate these subject peoples with Russian Communist Messianism. Dallin is apparently incognizant of the fact that the non-Russian languages were systematically Russified by the Soviet Moscow from 1928 to 1939—indeed, practically to the present day. The role of the Soviet linguistic theory of Marx, the program of the Russian Communist Party regarding the aim of the creation of "one Soviet nation, with one common culture and one common language," is also apparently unknown to Dallin. Again, he claims that "intense Russian nationalism" started only as a "result of the second world war,"³ but it is a fact that Russian Jingoism has conducted a program against all non-Russian nationalities since 1928. It is not true that "before the war, at least, preference did not seem to be granted to Russian educators." Actually, the Russian master-race has had preference everywhere since 1928.

The Grand Coup
Now let us deal with Dallin's Russian grand coup in the chapter entitled "The German Solution to the Problem." The solution of the nationality problem according to the right of self determination (a principle of the American Declaration of Independence) is, for smear purposes, branded as "German." And Dallin tries to convince the reader that this solution is not only German, but also "Hitlerite." Poor Taras Shevchenko who, in the dark ages of Tsar Nicholas I, asked the enslaved Ukraine, "When will we get, at last, our Washington with the new and just law?"—he did not anticipate that a Russian "Democrat" on the soil of Washington would indirectly slander him as a partisan of "German" and "Hitlerite" ideas. It seems that peoples, nationalities, and their will and aspirations do not exist for Dallin, but only "powers"—states. In the "German solution" there follows one bit of false information after another, showing Dallin's lack of historical background in the nationality problem. It is false to call Galicia "Austrian Poland," because half the country is inhabited by the Ukrainians. Nor is it historically correct that "the separation of Poland and the whole of Ukraine from Russia" during World War I was an "Austrian plan," or that what "Germany contributed to these plans was the desire to separate the Baltic nations and Finland." Thus, the separation of Poland from Russia and her subsequent independence was not a plan of the Polish nation expressed in three great uprisings and innumerable victims, but an "Austrian plan!" Not an Aus-

¹ Page 86.
² Ibid.
³ Page 87.

⁴ Page 88.
⁵ *ibid.*
⁶ Page 89.

The Work of the Ukrainian Red Cross in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)

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Winter

The snow increased the problems and difficulties of transport, footprints and marks left by the sleighs would show only too clearly where the hospital was. The enemy had to be misled and no traces left anywhere near the ambulance station. Long, long marches were therefore necessary, the wounded and their escort suffering badly from frost, as winter equipment was not always available.

Suffering Population

The Ukrainian Red Cross did not confine itself to the ambulance centres and units of the U.P.A. Wherever and whenever they could they assisted the Ukrainian population which was being tortured by the Russian and Polish imperialists. The Ukrainian lived in constant terror of banishment or annihilation, and very seldom received any medical help from the occupying power. In that ethnographically Ukrainian territory which through the Moscow-Warsaw treaty had come within the Red Polish state, the Ukrainians did not get even the most elementary medical aid. That was one of the Polish methods to force the population to leave their native country, but the Ukrainians resisted stubbornly, the struggle costing heavy losses on both sides. In the district of Lemkivshchyna, in which I was, 82 persons, men and women and children of the civil population of Zawadka Morochawska were killed. In Karlykiw—sixteen, a mong whom was the whole family of a clergyman; in Beresko Nyshnya—nineteen persons, and in Terko thirty-one.

On the east side of the river Sian, thirty-five Ukrainian houses were destroyed completely, twelve houses almost entirely, while forty-six were partly damaged. 609 persons were murdered, 1998 arrested (443 of whom never returned).

trian, but Bismarck was the first statesman who, through his collaborator, Hartmann, called attention to the feasibility of the idea of the reconstruction of the old Kievian Rus-Ukraine state for tactical purposes through the German press. Turkey (through Talaat Pasha), not Austria, was the first state which, at the beginning of World War I declared that the freedom of the Ukraine was an aim of the war. During World War I, the nationalities took up arms and expressed their will; the Powers could do nothing but follow their ideas and attempt to use them for "power politics." Thus, Germany did not "desire" to separate Finland from Russia; Finnish battalions fought with Germany for Finnish liberty. The same is true of the Ukrainians who fought in the Sitch-Legions, together with the Lithuanians, Caucasians, and Polish Legions under the command of the Socialist Pilsudski. These nationalities had a common program regarding old Russia: destruction of the prison of nationalities and self-determination. How can such a program be called "German"—even after it received moral recognition in the principles of Wilson?

Dallin's speculations about what could have happened had the Germany—Austria—Hungary—Bulgaria—Turkey combine won the war (p. 90) are purely propagandistic, their purpose being to frighten the world with the "German imperial bloc." Had his German and Austrian Socialist comrades together with the socialists and democrats of the non-German nationalities nothing to say? Why such a Menshevik disbelief in the constructive forces of Central European Socialism?

(To be continued)

5,437 were robbed. All that happened before December 31, 1956.

In the neighborhood of Pemyshl there were massacres in Bachiw, Beresko and Siwchyna 208 Ukrainians were murdered. These acts were committed in the neighborhood of Bircha, by bands of Poles. A special detachment of the Polish militia raided Pawlukoma and murdered 380 Ukrainians there, then 870 in Pyatkowa, Iskary and Shogytyn. In Bereak a band of Poles attacked the Church during service and beheaded Bilyk, the priest, on the threshold of the building.

The U.P.A. detachments, when they reached the scenes of these catastrophes, had their hands full, succouring their suffering countrymen, while their hearts were filled with rage and thoughts of revenge. Many precious medicines had to be used to save our wounded and crippled peasants, but we did not count the cost, for in this way we could, at least in part, repay them for the support they had given us in times of stress.

Epidemics Spread

It was not only the bullets and bayonets which decimated the Ukrainian population. Typhus and other diseases broke out among the people and soldiers of the U.P.A. The Ukrainian Red Cross began an organized action to combat epidemic, and our doctors and nurses risked their own lives to check the dangerous spread of infection.

The enemy state, as already said, did nothing against these diseases; on the contrary, in some parts of Ukraine they began to wage a bacteriological war against the U.P.A. and the population which supported it.

It goes without saying that such methods were contrary to all international agreement, as well as the most elementary sense of humanity. From 1946 on the M.V.D. sent agents into the villages frequented by U. P. A. men, to introduce bugs infected with typhus.

The Ukrainian Red Cross organized inoculation. The vaccine exhausted and it was imperative to get more. There was nothing for it but to buy on the "black market" at high prices. Here, too, the enemy resorted to inhuman measures, for the vaccine sold on the black market with the usual labels, in reality contained poison. No one, at first, could understand why the patient lied after treatment. Experiments were made on dogs and cats, till at last the truth came out, that the enemy was systematically selling poison on the black market as remedies.

Organization

In conclusion I should like to say a few words about the general organization of the Ukrainian Red Cross and its founders.

The Ukrainian Red Cross consists of two divisions:
1. The military division which works with the U.P.A. troops.
2. The civilian which works for the population and supports the military units.

Duties

The Red Cross has the following duties:
1. To acquire qualified doctors for service in the U.P.A., and to train the ambulance staffs;
2. To organize medical assistance in the army;
3. Procure the necessary instruments and medicines;
4. Organize the transport of the sick and wounded.

The Ukrainian Red Cross carries out its work according to international agreements and usage regarding the methods of fighting, and the treatment of the wounded. The families of deceased enemy soldiers are informed by special letter, bearing the stamps of the Ukrainian Red Cross. In these letters it is stated that the deceased was killed fighting against the U.P.A., not for a just cause, that he was not defending his country, its people or its church, but that he was serving Moscow and the Soviet-regime. The documents of the dead map are enclosed in the letter as proof of the correctness of the news.

Such information induces fear of the U.P.A. on the one hand, and on the other admiration for the excellent organization of the fight for freedom.

Organizers

Of the organizers of the Ukrainian Red Cross whom we know, the following names must be mentioned:

Surgeon—Yurko, Shuwar, Arpad, Nechrup.
Physicians—Dr. Martha Tarawska.

Nurses—Miss Maryyka, Bohdanna, Lesya.

There are many others whom I do not mention because I do not know them; names which speak not of self-sacrifice, but also of heroic deaths for their idealism and their great love of their country. Of course, the broad masses know little of their daily work, which perhaps would not even impress them as anything extraordinary or heroic. But their activity and work have helped the U.P.A. army to become what it is today, the heroic army of the Ukrainian people, known all over the world. And for that very reason the Ukrainian Red Cross is waiting for its historian.

The End

Vet News Roundup

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I hold a National Service Life Insurance policy, and I'm also drawing monthly disability compensation payments from the VA. Would it be possible for VA to deduct the monthly insurance premiums from my compensation checks, so I wouldn't have to bother with the payments myself?

A. Yes you may authorize VA to deduct premium payments from your monthly compensation, provided your compensation is large enough for this purpose. VA Form 9-887, available at any VA office, should be used in authorizing the deduction.

Q. Assume that a veteran meets all the requirements for Korean GI Bill training. May he enroll under this Act even though he has gone back on active duty and is now in uniform?

A. No. Veterans on active duty are not eligible for Ko-

rean GI Bill training, even though they meet all the law's basic requirements.

Q. A veteran in my family is eligible for extra pension payments because he is so helpless that he needs the constant aid and attention of another person. Is he supposed to hire an outsider to attend him, or would it be all right for member of his immediate family to help him?

A. A veteran is entitled to the extra pay, so long as he is otherwise eligible.

Q. I've just been discharged from service, and I plan to apply for Korean term insurance sometime within 120 days of my discharge. Is an application sufficient, or must I also pay a monthly premium?

A. An application alone would not be sufficient. You also must pay the required first premium before the 120-day deadline.

Q. Are there any types of

Delving Into The Past

This week's column will be of the "did you know that" type.

We all know that the Ukrainian National Association was founded on February 22, 1894. We write and speak about that event in general yet with a minimum of detailed knowledge of it.

Here are a couple of details I ran across while UNA fact hunting.

In 1893 there existed in Shamokin a society called the Sta. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood, composed of early Ukrainian immigrants. At that time they called themselves "Rusini" which is not to be confused with Russians. They had named their society after the two Slavic apostles of Greek origin of the 9th century. The society then belonged to an Uhro-Rus fraternal benefit order. The predominant magyazized (Hungarian) elements in the order were too much for the members of its Ukrainian branch to bear. So in the latter half of 1893 the Sta. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood quit the order, and founded a fraternal benefit of its own—Rusky Narodny Soyuz.

For a brief period the Soyuz existed as an independent local organization. Then the idea occurred to its members to make it a national organization. So on Feb. 22, 1894 a meeting took place in Shamokin for that purpose. There were not too many persons, there, but those who were there were of the more intellectual and Ukrainian conscious class. They decided to have branches of the Soyuz in all Ukrainian communities throughout the country. And thus the present day Ukrainian National Association came into being.

The first convention of the Ukrainian National Association took place in Shamokin some three months after its founding, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1894. There were 17 delegates attending it in all. Its chairman was Rev. T. Obushkevich. Secretaries were Dr. Volodimir Simenovich and Denis Perch.

Reasons for Living By MYROSLAVA

The other day a "Florida" booklet was presented to us inviting tourists to that warm sunny state and stressing the fact that it is an all year "vacation land". Page after page was dedicated to play, fun and thrill, such as swimming, lolling on its beautiful beaches, golfing on velvet-green lawns, sailboating, water-skiing, cycling, hunting, sand-sailing and thrill-a-minute fishing. Statement after statement emphasized these thrills; claiming, that living in this fashion is truly "living!"

Then, glancing through a leading magazine "The Ladies Home Journal," we noticed an article entitled "A Reason to Live" by Dorothy Thompson. "My reason to live," said one, "is because I love being alive, or better still, because I love. I don't mean 'love' in the limited sense it seems to have—sexual love, mother love or love of humanity. I mean the love which sings hymns in praise of things. We can see, hear, taste, smell and touch, and these senses are not only the primary means of self-protection but the source of greatest delight such as discriminations between beauty and ugliness, bitter and sweet, smoothness and roughness, music and noise. The senses are cultivated by use as the painter trains himself better to see, the musician to hear, the chef to

courses not permitted under the Korean GI Bill education and training program?
A. Yes. Courses in bartending, dancing and personality development are prohibited by law, and cannot be approved under any conditions.

This first UNA convention passed a resolution providing \$400 death benefits for male members and \$200 death benefits for female members. The dues set up were 50 cents per month.

Obviously, this was a very risky thing to do, for such elementary things as a mortality table, actuarial advice and calculation were totally ignored. Moreover, no allowance of interest earnings of the assets was made either. The total assets of the UNA then were \$220.35, quite a far cry from the present UNA assets which now run into the 14 million dollar mark. Nonetheless the resolution was passed, guided more by sentiment than by business sense. With the passage of time and growth of the organization, its weaknesses naturally cropped up, which led to the necessary reforms.

The sentiment guiding the UNA pioneers was well expressed by Rev. Gregory Hrushka when in greeting the delegates to this first UNA convention, he said: "By sheer willpower this great deed (forming of the UNA) has been accomplished by our first patriots here. It is a historical event. The Soyuz is solidly founded on national love and patriotism, and as such it shall grow and flourish until it shall embrace all American Ukrainians."

Some seven months after the first UNA Convention—on January 15, 1895, to be exact—the first semi-annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly took place. There it was revealed that the UNA had grown to 505 members. Today UNA membership is over 68,000.

Such are of the bare facts relative to the founding of the Ukrainian National Association. Bare though they may appear to be, yet when regarded as a whole they are inspiring. They show what dogged resolution, idealism, and hard work can accomplish.

Josephine Gibaylo Gibbons

taste and the craftsman to touch. The extent to which we develop the artist in ourselves measures the extent to which we appreciate not only art but life."

Next, looking in our newspapers, we once more noticed still a different "reason for living." We observed that intellectual men the world over work with the same indefatigable zeal in their field of endeavors to the end of their lives as from the beginning, and generally express themselves as our diplomat Mr. Kennan recently did. "I would be happy to serve wherever I can be useful," he said. Belonging to this class, the Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko so eloquently expressed himself in his poem entitled—

WORK
As iron which possesses magic power
To draw another piece unto itself
Will lose its strength when left upon a shelf,
But grows when it is utilized each hour;
As inactivity will bring on rust,
And "neath the rust its strength wanes unexpressed,
So is the heart, by secret grief oppressed—
If it doth feed thereon, it turns to dust.
Tis only work that can destroy the rust
Which eats the heart, which can preserve a trust
In better things to come, enable man to strive.
In work alone can man's strength be unfurled;
Naught else bath worth, for work keeps man alive.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Canadian Example

By GEORGE PECK

The banking system of the Dominion of Canada differs greatly from that of the United States in one respect. Canadian laws permit, in fact, encourage branch banking. The result is that most of the banking business in Canada is handled by ten large chartered banks, each with several hundred branches located across the Dominion.

But though the banking systems of the two countries may differ, they have one thing very much in common. Both are under fire by socialist propagandists who demand that the banks be nationalized. In Canada, they would put the Canadian government into the banking business and are making much capital out of the fact that the mother country, England, has nationalized her banks.

A few years ago, Canada's ten chartered banks replied to the "crackpots" by making a joint announcement in publications throughout the Dominion. A part of this declaration aptly describes the advantage to the general public of private banking over that of government, that it is well worth repeating again and again. It reads:

"Ten competing chartered banks are the very opposite of a State Monopoly such as would come about if all the banks were rolled into one by nationalization. Under State Monopoly, if you failed to get accommodation at one bank, you could not go to any of the nine others to seek it. YOU CAN TODAY."

One of the Canadian banks, the Royal Bank of Canada, on its own behalf, also inserted an announcement in Canadian magazines and newspapers, carrying a message which should be read and heeded by every American. So I pass it along:

"Every business started as an ideal in the mind of some individual. Every shop, every farm, every factory, every worthwhile enterprise from banks to movie theaters, came into being because some individual had faith in an idea and the courage to back it. Every Canadian has this right—the right to build his future in his own way—to go into business for himself if he chooses—and to reap the reward of his enterprise. So it has always been. That is the very essence of our free way of life, the solid foundation of our greatness as a nation."

In this same announcement, the Royal Bank of Canada gave just about as good an answer to the question, "What is Private Enterprise?" as I have ever read or heard. It defined Private Enterprise as follows:

It is the natural desire to make your own way, as far as your ability will take you; an instinct that has brought to this continent the highest standard of life enjoyed by any people on earth. "It is the spirit of democracy on the march."

Naturally, these Canadian banks, in their own self-interest, have steadfastly combated any and all individuals or groups who have sought to destroy them by relegating private banking to the scrapheap.

and having government take over the banking business. But, at the same time, they have rendered a further service to all the Canadian people by pointing out in simple, easily-understood language, the advantages enjoyed by all under Enterprise and the drawbacks inherent in government ownership.

Were the Canadian government to take over the banks it would only be a question of time until it took over businesses of all kinds, both large and small. Right here is a lesson that workers in Canada and in every other country should learn—the sad fate that befalls labor unions when there is only one boss—the State. All they have to do is to contemplate the unhappy experiences of workers in many European countries where one State Boss has replaced the many employer bosses. The sad plight of labor in England is the most recent of these.

What applies to Canada, to England and other countries is equally true here in the United States. During war emergencies we were given a close-up picture of the futility and ineptness of government in business. True, we grumbled at the bunglings of the bureaucrats, but accepted their invasion into our privacy and freedom as just another of the inevitable horrors of war.

Now, we have a "Police Action" in Korea and we are faced with the constant threat of another world-wide war. These emergencies provide the bureaucrats with a pretext to keep bureaucratizing, and the socialists to scream for nationalization of our basic industries and businesses.

Our friends above the Great Lakes, by their determination to keep their economy free, have shown us a splendid example. They continue to pursue a course that we in the United States can very well applaud and travel with them.

Resolutions of the Ukrainian Youth Conference of North America

(Passed at its organizational meeting, November 15-16, 1952, in Buffalo, N. Y.)

Resolution No. 1

WHEREAS the plight of the enslaved peoples of Ukraine and other countries of Eastern and Central Europe is recognized by all free nations the World; and

WHEREAS the Ukrainian Youth Council of North America desires to perpetuate and disseminate the freedoms available in Canada and the United States and recognize the right for all mankind to be free and equal and self-governing.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that this Council obligates and dedicates itself to make every effort and apply all means whatsoever to secure freedom of speech, religion and thought together with the right of self-government for Ukrainians and other subjugated peoples.

Resolution No. 2

RESOLVED that we affirm that the present puppet representatives of the Ukrainian S.S.R. to the United Nations do not truly represent the true spirit and will of the Ukrainian people.

Resolution No. 3

RESOLVED that we explore the possibilities of our participation in the United Nations and its functions.

Resolution No. 4

WHEREAS, moral or ethical considerations are of greatest value in settling the problems of human beings and international races, and

Resolution No. 5

RESOLVED that we fully support and endorse the work

Table Tennis Champion Pawluk Learned Game in U.S. D.P. Camp



Fort Bragg's Ping Pong, Pfc. Roman B. Pawluk, and Post Deputy Chief, Colonel Shelton.

A former young Ukrainian displaced person, now in U.S. Army, is Ft. Bragg's ping-pong king. He is Pfc. Roman B. Pawluk, Hq. and Hq. Co., 81st Chemical Gp. He defeated Pfc. Robert Sandbo in the Table Tennis finals to gain singles championship—and thereby hangs a tale, as told by the Fort Bragg newspaper sports editor:—

PFC Roman Pawluk, clerk to the Adjutant of the 81st Chemical Group, recently won the Fort Bragg Singles Ping Pong Tournament—and thereby hangs a tale.

Unlike the average American boy who learns to play a sport at a neighborhood recreation center or at home, Pawluk picked up his ping pong ability in an American Displaced Persons Camp.

He grew up in Lwiv, a city of the Western Ukraine, living under the Polish government. He lived the life of a normal Polish boy his parents and sister until the year 1944, when suddenly his whole future was changed.

The Russian army was advancing rapidly upon Lwiv, and rather than being taken by Stalin's troop, the Pawluk family, along with many others, fled westward. They traveled by horse-cart and on foot under the protective cover of darkness, resisting during daytime.

The band of refugees slipped through Czechoslovakia to Germany and then were seized by the nazis. They were then

forced into a concentration camp for foreigners near Strausshof, Austria. Over 20 thousand people from many European countries were placed in the camp to await the end of the war.

Work Or Starve

Every day large groups of the prisoners were taken out of the camp to perform heavy-duty labor in nearby towns. Some were pressed into cleaning up the rubble of bombed-out cities, others to farm and many put to work in factories. The Nazis wielded a heavy hand, beating the workers and driving them long hours into exhaustion. Hundreds died from disease and many were literally worked or beaten to death. Men who were able and old enough were forced into the Germany army.

Early in 1945, the Russians were forging ahead closer to the prison camp. The Germans closed the camp and in one long column began marching the prisoners in the opposite direction. A few days later the Germans vanished and to the wild joy of enslaved people the American Army appeared, meeting the column near Munich.

The Americans established living quarters for the people in former German army camps. They were given fresh clothes and put on a substantial menu of food. Things were looking very bright for Pawluk and his comrades.

Under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association Displaced Persons camps were established. The Pawluk family was placed in a camp at Berchtesgaden, Germany. Organized recreation was set up and Pfc. Pawluk took interest in basketball, soccer and ping pong.

DP Camp

Young Pawluk soon became the leading ping pong player in the Berchtesgaden camp. He then played for the championship of the Western Germany D.P. League and won in the junior division over scores of contenders.

Athletics did not take up Pawluk's time altogether. Schools were set up by the UNRRA and he took advantage of that. He secured his high school diploma and went on to college in Munich, studying electrical engineering.

His college career was interrupted when he and his family were brought to America. They made their home in Brooklyn, New York, where the family still resides. In April, 1951, Pawluk was drafted and sent to basic training at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

At that time he could understand very little English. By studying an English dictionary and various grammar books he learned amazingly fast. And when sent to the clerk-typist school at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, he finished third from the top of the class.

Resolution No. 6

RESOLVED that we urge our member organizations to cherish and perpetuate our Ukrainian cultural heritage and in every way possible to introduce the finest aspects of Ukrainian culture to the American and Canadian people; and

FURTHER RESOLVED

that all member organizations be urged to sell or donate books on Ukrainian history, literature and culture to the general public and to public and educational institutions.

Resolution No. 7

RESOLVED that we recommend the friendly cooperation and mutual support of the cul-

tural, social, sports and recreational activities of our member organizations.

Resolution No. 8

RESOLVED that we invite all Ukrainian National Youth Organizations who are in sympathy with our objectives to join the Ukrainian Youth Council of North America.

Ukrainian Sport Notes

By WALTER WM. DANKO

A news release emanating from Hollywood gives us some informative background material on Jack (Palahniuk) Palance... newest Ukrainian contribution to the acting profession. Jack Palance, a lanky, granite-jawed young newcomer to the screen, jumped to the theater from the prize ring, and he said today actors and fighters have a lot in common. Palance got into the swat and sweat trade while he was in college and developed into a fairly good heavyweight before the war halted his ring career. After three years in the Army, he decided to stop getting his back busted and drifted into acting. But he doesn't think he's traveled very far off course professionally. "You become a fighter for the same reasons some people become actors," he explained. "Good actors are frustrated people, and so are good fighters."

Professional boxing can give an actor a good background both in facing the public and in depicting emotions, Palance said. What's more you really learn about suffering when some muscular gent bounces a left hook off your jaw. "I think fighting is the greatest emotional experience of all—even greater than acting" the 6-foot, 4-inch, 200-pounder said thoughtfully. "You run the gamut of emotions when you're fighting. Many actors are, well, sort of stable persons, but it's impossible to find an unemotional fighter. Most fighters I think. Fighting for me, as for many people, was just a sort of searching—a form of artistic expression." Palance, who still follows ring doings very closely, said the greatest emotional experience of his life was when Marciano knocked out the great Joe Louis. "And I remember when they thought I was a comer. I was fighting a guy I should have beaten with one hand. I had him almost knocked out when he hit me on the Adams apple and I folded up. What a feeling of despair after the fight. I wanted to hide. I didn't see anyone for three days—just walked around the streets." Palance said most of the fighters he's known acted in the ring. "I watched Rocky Graziano train

for his fight with Chuck Davely," he said. "In the gym he'd spar with guys he could lick and he'd act. Some guy would miss him a mile with a round-house swing and Rocky would fall down. Then he'd get up and say, 'what hit he?' "Or take Billy Graham," said Palance, who's currently being seen in "Sudden Fear" with Joan Crawford. "Billy always tries to act cocky, but somehow he fails and always falls back to being a fighter."

BRIEFS:—

Paul Masnick, youthful hockey star has been recalled by the high-flying Montreal Canadiens of the N.H.L.

QB Johnny Mazur of the Quarantio Marines passed his rugged Marines to a 27-18 victory over Holy Cross last week.

The Wilmington Ukrainians have formed a Ukrainian basketball team for youngsters 17 years and younger and are now seeking games with other Uke quintets within a 125 mile radius. Any interested groups should write to Charles Turawski, 1207 Labdel Street, Wilmington, 1, Delaware. Also the Wilmington Ukrainians have a fine senior team and would prefer to play any Ukrainian team in the East. What happened to the fine basketball fives in Philadelphia, Millville, N. J., Camden, N. J., Chester, Pa. which were so active only a couple short years ago? Goalie Terry Sawchuk turned in his second shutout of the season as the Detroit Red Wings defeated the Boston Bruins, 3-0, before 10,173 fans at Olympia, Thursday evening. The victory put the Red Wings in fourth place in the National Hockey League standing. They had trailed the Bruins by a single point. Lindsay, the team captain, figured in all three goals. He assisted on Metro Prystal's first period tally and scored twice in the third period within 4 minutes.

The 18th annual Ukrainian All-American College Football Team will be published in the near future. Readers are invited to write in about any known Ukrainians in the gridiron sport to the writer at: 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

UNA Bowling Teams on "Bumping" Spree

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The second "bumper" or position night which took place on Friday, November 21st, resulted in several changes in the team line-up of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area. The New York U.N.A. Friendly Circle Branch 435 team, which the week previous had been bumped out of a long-held second-place spot by U.N.A. Branch 272 of Maplewood, in turn bumped the latter team by winning three games straight from an undermanned St. John C.W.V. The absence of ace-bowlers John Chutko and Luke Janick had much to do with the St. Johnsmen's defeat. As a result, they have

slipped out of fourth place down to sixth.

The Jersey City Social and Athletic Club won its three games from an undermanned Penn-Jersey Social Club aggregation and thus climbed up a notch from fifth to fourth place, while the Ukrainian Blacksheep "bumped" two of the teams before them to land into the fifth-place spot.

Much of this activity in team standings will probably be carried over to the third position night and more shifts may be expected because of the closeness of many of the teams. It is obvious that this season holds promise of being a most exciting one as far as team position is concerned.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1952

U.N.A. Branch 272 (2)	St. Geo. C.W.V. Team A (1)
Banit, W. 198 194 147	Baron, W. 162 151 117
Wowchuk, P. 158 157 165	Price, L. 99 — —
Dudak, B. 177 142 155	Husar, E. 163 168 147
Chymly, A. 141 162 177	Nastyn, W. 171 180 195
Sipsky, J. 166 157 143	Kapcio, P. 185 177 155
Totals 840 812 787	Broda, F. — 147 147
	Totals 780 823 761

U.N.A. Branch 435 (3)	St. Johns C.W.V. (0)
Pokorny, V. 139 168 165	Rozeck, W. 122 176 128
Gulka, A. 111 156 158	Kacaper, S. 126 135 118
Kondrasky, M. 111 140 163	Hrycyshyn, S. 101 139 147
Kolba, J. 192 154 148	Blind 125 125 125
Kurlak, S. 156 177 147	Blind 125 125 125
Totals 709 794 781	Totals 599 700 643

Jersey City S. & A Club (3)	Penn-Jersey S.C. (0)
Chelak, S. 180 145 162	Kufta, J. 167 184 144
Tizio, G. 131 — 141	Blind 125 125 125
Tizio, A. 163 142 —	Molinsky, P. 163 140 156
Chelak, St. 145 165 103	Korytko, W. 134 164 132
Krychkowski, R. — 175 143	Magalas, B. 173 151 137
Rychalsky, M. 195 147 223	Totals 762 764 694
Totals 814 774 772	

Ukr. Blacksheep (2)	Switnicki, P. 158 131 133
Zayatz, M. 166 130 —	Chmil, W. 131 127 145
Karyczak, W. 154 147 125	Lakomski, P. 134 140 139
Baranik, S. — 145 157	Poturny, M. 172 138 171
Sluka, J. 138 — 200	Lyba, T. 192 153 157
Zayatz, H. 148 135 128	Totals 787 689 745
Kawaska, W. 174 173 218	
Totals 781 730 828	

Ukr. Orth. Church (2)	Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets (1)
VanKeuren, A. 124 149 132	Bemko, W. 116 169 141
Harmatiuk, S. 148 159 111	Lytwyn, M. 146 157 131
Szeremeta, P. 164 142 116	Zalto, L. 147 121 183
Scheskowsky, N. 181 144 150	Prychoda, A. 144 144 149
Totals 790 750 676	Popaca, M. 111 137 146
	Totals 664 728 750

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Game	High	Pins	Avg.
1. St. George C.W.V., NYC 'A'	28	5	925	2459	25563	775
2. UNA Branch 435 NYC	22 1/2	10 1/2	865	2401	24433	741
3. UNA Br. 272, Maplewood	22	11	850	2451	25434	771
4. Jersey City S. & A. Club	18	15	814	2360	24206	734
5. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J. C.	15 1/2	17 1/2	851	2353	24682	748
6. St. Johns C.W.V. Newark	15	18	850	2418	24359	739
7. Penn-Jersey S.C., Newark	14	19	875	2407	24395	740
8. St. George C.W.V., NYC 'B'	12	12	818	2302	17256	718
9. Newark Ukr.-Amer. Vets	11	22	840	2386	24647	747
10. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	7	26	792	2216	22457	681

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir:

Recently some sociologists visited a Western penitentiary. An official said: "Crime increased rapidly. Government cannot build fast enough." Asked as to underlying causes he answered "Drink, also broken homes." He continued, "An amazing number of new arrivals are under 25." He suggested increase in divorce, possibly partly was due to tremendous increase of suggestions by movies and radio.

Our nation, of course, will take stern measure to reduce Juvenile Delinquency. Is it not long distance planning, however, that is most permanently effective? One remembers herein Chinese folkways as to bulwarking the Family. Ancestor worship has a survival

value. Some Caucasian steamer captains are known to exercise care that no Chinese dying en route is buried at sea. Hong Kong Guilds remembers these. They are given a handsome silk banner testifying to their "Honorable Benevolence so truly Confucian."

In Occidental lands, with increasing divorce such profound respect for family life one may not be appreciated. When recalls, however, it is linked to other folkways, its eugenic value becomes evident. In ancestor-worshipping China, the most intelligent boy receives support of entire village. This, so that (a) his village may be honored by a scholar (b) that he may marry early, have many sons.

C. M. Goethe

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"SVOBODA" (UKRAINIAN DAILY) FOUNDED 1893
 Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. 81-83 Grand St. Jersey City 3, N. J.
 Entered as Second Class Mail 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, 1952

Have Car in Good Shape For Holiday Season

Everybody depends on the family car during the holiday season. Better have it in top shape. Thanksgivings ushers in the season when the car is sorely needed for the unending round of activities—dinners, parties, and those important affairs at church or school for the kids.

BATTERY. Cold weather is tough on it. Failure to hold a charge might mean faulty generator adjustment or trouble in the voltage regulator or starting motor. Or perhaps your battery is old, tired and rates retirement. CARBURATOR. Tinker not if you're inexperienced. However, if you have the know-how, clean, check and adjust the automatic choke and if the carburetor has seen long, hard work, get rid of interior gum and dirt. Don't forget the air cleaner which, if clogged with dirt, can "richen up" the air-fuel mixture and foul plugs quickly. Clean it.

В хвилину життя

Вони зустрілися в потязі. Вона, струнка, синькока чорнявка, милувалася красою природи, першим подихом весни. Потяг мчав з Ліндау повз невеликі німецькі села, що потапали в білому цвіті садів. І мимоволі думки, які передували потягу, летіли в дальню, далеко — далеко за тихий Дунай, там де також цвіла недоступна для неї територія весни... Рідний край! Таня була шістнадцятилітньою дівчиною, як залишила його, чотири роки минуло з тих пір, однак їй здавалося, це було вчора; чітко і живо лишалися в її пам'яті всі картини й події з широких просторів української землі. І вдача Таня була така ж широка, чиста й прерасна, як і ті простори, що назавжди прикували до себе душу молоденької дівчини. І тепер вона милується красою німецької весни, легко зітхнула. „Гарно тут; це здається найкращий куток Німеччини, але все ж і тут відчувається чужина“, — думала Таня. І знову перед нею з'явилися живі образи її батьківщини.

ВСЯЧИНА

КНЯЖНА ЗРЕКЛАСЯ КОРОЛІВСЬКИХ ПОЧЕСТЕЙ ЗАДЛЯ ЛЮБОВИ Струнка чорноока малайська княжна, 21 річна Забара, жертовувала свій титул та княжий дохід і з любови вийшла заміж за лондонського друкаря, пана Артура Колінса, що має 24 роки. Королівський двір у Кедзлі повідомив її, що вона не має вживати королівського титулу і не буде діставати плати, що їй прислужувала. Та ця плати не була така то вже й велика, бо тільки 14 фунтів (\$320) місячно. П чоловік сказав: „Що це нас обходить, що вони роблять там на Малайї!“ А сама бува княжна додала: „Мені це байдуже“.

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