



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

PIK LX.

Ч. 76.

SECTION II

JERSEY CITY and NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1953

SECTION II

No. 76

VOL. LX.

Weekly Commentator

"A CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"

During the past year among the many articles written about cancer one included the statement, "Cancer is not an important cause of death in the younger age brackets."

But, according to American Cancer Society statistics, today kills more children from 3 to 15 years of age than does any other disease. Last year some 3,200 children died of cancer.

How can we measure "important?" Cancer must seem a tragically important cause of death to 3,200 families who last year lost a youngster to leukemia, or cancer of the bone, or some other form of malignant growth.

It is true that in actual numbers, children's deaths are only a fraction of the 216,800 adults who perished from cancer last year. But in heartaches, statistics are unreal. The terrible knowledge that cancer has cut short the days of a laughing, carefree child can never be translated into numerical terms.

This one thought certainly should be enough to arouse any of us to do whatever we can to wipe out cancer from our land. The time to do it is now while the American Cancer Society is conducting its annual crusade to raise \$18,000,000 for research and other cancer control efforts.

It is our sincere hope that all our Weekly readers will give generously to the 1953 crusade. Strike back at this terrifying spectre and give to conquer cancer.

CAPITALISM NEEDS NO APOLOGIES

Certain words are used so often that their true meaning and significance becomes confused and even lost. Capitalism is one of those words. Communism is another. Socialism is still another.

In a long editorial, The Freeman magazine said: "It is because of its freedoms and securities that Capitalism is incomparably the most productive system in the world. It does not have to 'prove' its superiority to Socialism or Communism. It has already proved that a thousand times over, whether the standard of comparison is productivity or personal freedom... Under it the status, wages, and welfare of the worker have improved historically at rate and to an extent that before the Industrial Revolution would have been considered incredible. They are still improving, at, if anything, an accelerative rate."

Capitalism means freedom. It means the dignity of the individual. It means opportunity for all. Communism means oppressions, slavery, the complete subjugation of the individual to the state. And Socialism is simply a way station on the road that ends with Communism.

SOVIET DESERTER REPORTS UNREST

An Associated Press dispatch from Bonn, Germany reported on March 21st last that a Soviet Army lieutenant who deserted in East Germany and came over to the Americans told reporters on Bonn that he believed 40 per cent of Red Army officers were opposed to the Moscow regime.

The deserter, First Lieutenant Victor Mayev, 33, a chemical technician, is reported by the AP to be a Ukrainian. "I did not flee Russia," he said. "I fled the regime."

IT'S YOUTH'S TURN NOW

Several years have now elapsed since the first displaced persons from Europe came to these shores. Our everyday life has been somewhat affected by this migration while our organizational activities have undergone a complete change.

In many instances it is possible to observe the various elements in our organizational life working together, building and furthering their endeavors. However, in too many instances there is more disharmony than there is unity.

Of course, we could write volumes and talk for days, making accusations, claiming that one group does that and another does this, which all adds up to trouble. Actually, we have a problem which can be solved and one which must be solved if any progress is to be made.

Naturally the younger generation Americans of Ukrainian descent feel that the newly arrived should accept their ways and conform with their organizational activities. The former displaced people, on the other hand, feel that they should hold on to their own ways and that others should make the advances and change.

Actually a cooperative effort is sorely needed today to unify these two groups for the welfare of both. We will add, however, that it should be up to our young people to make the initial move. Sad to say, we have too few young Ukrainian Americans who know how to get along with these people. They need to be understood and we, not they, are in a better position to understand and help. Unfortunately, too many of us do not know how to speak Ukrainian, are not familiar with the newly arrived immigrant's problems and too often take an extremely short sighted view of their attitude and behavior.

Frankly, we don't believe that a majority of these people actually want a lot of sympathy from our representatives. A good deal more understanding and pointed aid would do much more good. We need more young people who will be willing to sit down and talk things over with these people. We need those who will give as well as take, so that all might benefit. We need leaders who will truly be representative of all Ukrainian Americans here in the United States and know what is best for all. The younger generation born here in this country should make the first move, for it is their duty.

Capitalism means freedom. It means the dignity of the individual. It means opportunity for all. Communism means oppressions, slavery, the complete subjugation of the individual to the state. And Socialism is simply a way station on the road that ends with Communism.

TROUBLE IN USSR

In an editorial, the Evening Star of Washington, D. C., March 16 last, noted that "internal restiveness and dissent (in USSR) has become a major headache for the Kremlin."

Commenting on the fact that the Soviet Union has one of the world's most varied national populations, with the Russians, the Ukrainians and the White Russians (Byelorusians) constituting the bulk of these people, the Post points out that of the three "the Ukrainians have no affection for the Communist dictatorship."

The Ukrainian Community In Vienna

Vienna, once unique among Europe's cities as the hub of cultural, political and social life, no longer is gay, but silent and fearfully conscious of its nearness to the satellite fringe of the Soviet Union upon which it borders, reports Andrew Diakun of Buffalo, N. Y.

(Mr. Diakun, a younger generation Ukrainian American, spent several weeks in Vienna this past Autumn. Our readers will remember Mr. Diakun for his commentary on these pages a while ago on conditions in Yugoslavia which he visited last summer. — Ed.)

The capital of Austria was once an important Ukrainian emigre and student center. Today, the all but empty St. Barbara Ukrainian Catholic Church, a gift of the Empress Maria Theresa to her "Ruthenian" subjects, stands as a monument to the Ukrainian activity which once flourished here.

Several hundred Ukrainians, remnants of a community once numbering thousands, live in a self-imposed obscurity and dread of the Soviets, with whom they must rub elbows daily in the city streets. The aged Ukrainian pastor still says, Mass every Sunday for the few faithful, courageous enough to gather in a body.

St. Barbara's Church is in the American district, but no barricade separates it from the Soviet Sector and Red kidnapping forays are still vividly remembered by the Ukrainian colony.

With the exception of a fifteen voice Church choir which meets regularly for practice, there is no organized Ukrainian political, social or cultural activity. The Ukrainian community has adopted a policy of abstaining from any act which might be construed by the Soviets as a provocation and give them cause to renew the terror of 1945-1946.

Ukrainian literature from abroad cannot enter the city legally as all foreign mail destined for Vienna must pass through Soviet censors. Ukrainian parents, fearful of who may be listening, speak to their children in German and seek the added protection of being naturalized Austrian citizens. The new generation that is growing up is beginning to forget its origin, is more Viennese than Ukrainian, and will be a "lost" generation unless the Twentieth Century "siege" of Vienna is lifted by decisive Western action on a world-wide anti-Communist front.

STUDENTS ORGANIZE

An organization which has long been lacking among Ukrainian Americans is about to be created on a national scale. The many clubs and local students' organizations throughout the United States, whose members are of Ukrainian background or birth, are meeting in New York City on April 10th, 11th and 12th to confer and establish a National Students Conference on the basis of social, academic and cultural activities, and with the aim of obtaining material aid for young people studying or planning to study at American Universities and Colleges.

The host club will be the Columbia University Ukrainian Students' Club, and the Conference sessions will take place at Columbia University in the Casa Italiana. The program, planned by the temporary working committee which was appointed at the Cleveland conference of Ukrainian students in November, 1952, will include working sessions, guest speakers of note, a concert and

dance Saturday evening, April 11th as well as the adoption of a Constitution and the election of a national Board.

All Ukrainian American students are invited to participate, regardless of their affiliation with any students' organization. Students' clubs are urged to send representatives and delegates. Each club is permitted to send two voting delegates regardless of the number of active members. Thus, an organization with 50 members will be entitled to send seven delegates to the Conference who will be granted a vote in all sessions of the Conference.

All clubs who wish to be represented are urged to contact Mr. Z. L. Melnyk, 315 N. State St., Amerton, Mich., and submit the names of the delegates they have elected, at their earliest opportunity.

For additional information please contact Miss Eleanor Kulchucky, 50 Church St., R. 252, New York 7, N. Y.

Soviet Ex-Aids Here Detail War

Economy

Soviet Russian and Ukrainian emigres, including scholars and former Soviet Government experts in economics and engineering, agreed last Sunday that the Russian war economy was geared completely to war preparations at the expense of domestic comforts.

At a conference on "From Stalin to Malenkov," arranged by the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the U.S.S.R., at Freedom House, New York City, L. M. Vasiliev asserted that Soviet armaments had passed World War II peaks largely because of high excise taxes on consumers' goods. Mr. Vasiliev, formerly an official of the Soviet Ministry of Finance, was a consultant until 1950 to the

Soviet trade mission. J. Gudim-Levkovich, former chief agronomist of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, described the conversion of Soviet collective farms into virtual "agricultural factories" with complete state and Communist party control replacing nominal group ownership.

George A. Taskin, former Professor of Economic Geography at Kharkiv University, noted the Soviet concentration on strategic dams in the Volga region, with the aim of creating a deep-water route through central Soviet Union from the Baltic to the Black and Caspian Seas.

The institute was founded in Munich in 1950.

March of Time to Correct Inaccuracies In Film About Ukrainians

Immediately upon the heels of a formal protest sent by Executive Vice President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, as well as letters of protest by private individuals, against the showing of March of Time TV film "Kremlin's Problem—the Ukrainians", the March of Time officials arranged a private showing of the film at their New York studios for representatives of the UCC and the Ukrainian press, last Saturday, March 21st.

Upon its conclusion a March of Time representative promised that the mistakes and Russian tendentiousness in the film would be corrected.

The gist of the UCCA letter of protest (erroneously reported here as having been sent by UCCA head Dr. Lev Dobriansky) is that the film "does a great disservice and harm not only to the Ukrainian nation in its struggle against the imperialistic yoke of Moscow, but also, and perhaps more so, to the security of our country in its endeavor to win the minds of men for the common victory over Russian Communist imperialism." Further details criticizing the film appeared on these pages last week.

Following the showing of

the film, Mr. A. Murphy of the March of Time, who had arranged the special showing, told the UCCA and press representatives that:

"We are on your side. We, too, want to see Ukraine a free, independent and democratic nation. We desire naught more than to show and tell the truth about the Ukrainian people."

Mr. Murphy was present with other March of Time officials. His statement was received by the UCCA representatives, Dmytro Halychyn, Joseph Lesawyer, Stephen Jarema, Michael Piznak, and Miss Eleanor Kulchucky, and also by Dr. Luke Myshuha and Antin Dragan of Svoboda.

The preparation of the film, it was disclosed, had been done with the best of intentions. The trouble was, however, that the wrong people had been contacted. Instead of the UCCA or some other well known Ukrainian American institution, those who advised and helped to prepare the film were from the Tolstol Foundation in New York, well known for its advocacy of a "one and indivisible Russia," an imperialistic Russia, no matter be it Tsarist or Soviet, with Ukraine a nice, well-behaved, and ethnic "Little Russia" province of it.

Schools in Ukraine Deplored

In a recent report from Kiev to Pravda of Moscow, the Soviet correspondent A. Ryaboklisha takes to task the Ministry of Education of Ukraine:

"In the work of the Ministry of Education of the Ukrainian SSR and of other organs of education of the republic there are many failures. In the past year, due to the low level of educational work a substantial part of pupils had to be left in the same class for another year... In many schools teaching of such subjects as history, constitution, Ukrainian and Russian languages and mathematics does not measure

up to requirements... Low efficiency of pupils is especially noted in the oblasts of Odessa, Stanislaviv, Rivne and Ismail. In the Ministry of Education of the Ukrainian SSR and in the oblast departments of the Ministry nobody cares about the cadres of teaching personnel... In the Kherson oblast some 2,000 persons were transferred last year, and in the Kalachan rayon half of the teaching personnel. Many textbooks of Ukrainian literature and primers there are not only ill-selected, but are such that distort the Soviet reality. Textbooks of Ukrainian literature are lacking..."

Annual Fiddler's Concert in Detroit

The Detroit Fiddler's Band, under the direction of Taras Hubicki, Ukrainian, will again hold their annual concert on April 23 and 24.

This year the concert will be given at the W.W.J. Auditorium of Lafayette, between Second and Third.

During the concert, the winning contestant for this year's scholarship awards will be presented to the audience, and will play the "Adelaide Concerto" by Mozart, which all contestants are required to play for the auditions scheduled for March 21.

The "Adelaide Concerto" by Mozart is a very melodious, delightful and intriguing work. In fact, it is an amazing masterpiece when one learns that the Concerto was written by Mozart when he was only 10 years of age. The Concerto was completely unknown until one time someone discovered a portrait of Princess Adelaide, daughter of Louise XIV, King of France. It was noticed that in the painting the Princess was holding a musical score by Mozart, called the "Adelaide Concerto" to locate the music, and just 50 years ago the music was located.

This year's Fiddler's Concert promises to be a fine culmination to a successful year for the youthful members and their Director, Mr. Taras Hubicki.

METROPOLITAN SLIPY IMPRISONMENT EXTENDED SEVENTEEN YEARS BY REDS

Galician Metropolitan and Lviv Archbishop Joseph Slipy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, who back in 1946 was sentenced in Kiev by the Reds to serve eight years in a Siberian prison camp, has recently had his sentence increased by 17 years.

The charge against this Ukrainian Catholic prelate was that during his imprisonment

in Siberia he dispatched from time to time pastoral letters to the faithful. When this was uncovered, he was sentenced. News of this was first publicly revealed in Rome by a Vatican priest at the close of a period of three days of prayers for the Red persecuted Catholics of Ukraine and Ruthenia.

At one time, before coming to this country, the Metropolitan, too, was a prisoner of the Russians. He recalled during the interview that Ukraine has been the target of Russian suppression for generations. He added his conviction that Russian ideology is a front or camouflage for "Moscow imperialism," which has flourished for years.

He said that to be successful in crushing communism, the free world must realize that it has to cope with not only an ideology but with an and out imperialism. The conflict between Russia and the rest of the world he maintains, cannot be solved in any other way "but by force of arms." He said that an all out war may not break out in the near future, but "armed conflict will come sooner or later."

R. I. Governor Dedicates March to Memory of Taras Shevchenko

On the occasion of the observance of the memory of Taras Shevchenko in Woonsocket, R. I. on March 15 and in other communities throughout the state, Governor Roberts of Rhode Island issued a proclamation dedicating "for commemoration this month of March to the memory of Taras Shevchenko."

Text of R. I. Governor's Message

"We of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, the smallest state, founded 'To hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concerns,' have understanding and admiration for champions of the cause of truth and liberty.

"Such a champion has been Taras Shevchenko, who to the Ukrainians is as Abraham Lincoln is to the American people. A tireless fighter for the expulsion of slavery and serfdom of the people of the Ukraine, spirit of freedom loving oppressed by the Russian Tsar-

ist Imperialists, (alive during the years 1814 to 1861 in the Ukraine), he taught that 'love truth and freedom are the basis of both individual and collective national life. They are those moral forces which permit us to reach the highest level of perfection and culture and which will bring peace and happiness to men on earth.'

"In our times, there are 40,000,000 Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain under the yoke of hated and despised tyrants. The oppressed find help and inspiration in the stirring words of their beloved national poet and prophet—Shevchenko—whose brilliant phrases are repeated over and over in clarion call to the defense of injured and subjected humanity.

"We dedicate for commemoration this month of March, 1953, to the memory of Taras Shevchenko. He is a symbol of truth in the unceasing struggle for freedom and liberation of all peoples oppressed by despots, who are trying to conquer not only the body but also the spirit of freedom loving people."

Bishop Sees Malenkov Greater Menace Than Stalin

Georgi M. Malenkov, new ruler of the Soviets, is seen as more of a menace to world peace than was Stalin.

That is the opinion of Bishop Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, John Theodorovich of Philadelphia, who recently was in Woonsocket, R. I. at a Lenten mission in St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

As reported by David J. B. Dwyer of The Providence Sunday Journal in its March 15 number, the Metropolitan—who has been in this country since 1924, and is the last of the 34 Ukrainian Orthodox Church bishops, the others, he said, having "been liquidated in one way or another by the Russians"—believes that Malenkov, who was raised under the Communist doctrines and knows of the western world lacks many of the patient qualities of Stalin.

At one time, before coming to this country, the Metropolitan, too, was a prisoner of the Russians. He recalled during the interview that Ukraine has been the target of Russian suppression for generations. He added his conviction that Russian ideology is a front or camouflage for "Moscow imperialism," which has flourished for years.

He said that to be successful in crushing communism, the free world must realize that it has to cope with not only an ideology but with an and out imperialism.

The conflict between Russia and the rest of the world he maintains, cannot be solved in any other way "but by force of arms." He said that an all out war may not break out in the near future, but "armed conflict will come sooner or later."

Atrocities Not New

Russian atrocities are nothing new to people of Ukraine, the Metropolitan said. He said that after the revolution, which eventually brought Stalin to power, the Soviets did everything possible "to grasp the life of our people."

First they destroyed the elite class, then attacked the church, and about 20 years ago liquidated the farming class by creating a famine. During the famine, he said, about six million people died.

The present apparent persecution of the Jews in Russia, he said, is an example of the Soviet method of playing one group against another to further its own ends.

He recalled that during the early persecution in Ukraine, the majority of the commissars appointed by the Russians were Jews. He said that now Russia is trying to influence the Germans that the Jews are the ones to be persecuted.

Shevchenko Concert

At the close of the mission, which ended March 15, the Metropolitan was the guest of honor commemorating the memory of Taras Shevchenko, the beloved Ukrainian poet and champion of the cause of truth and liberty, who died in 1861.

The well attended observance was held in the parish hall. It featured singing by the Bandura Male Chorus and selections by the children of the parish. The Metropolitan was the guest speaker at the affair. Another speaker was Trochym Pasichnyk, director of the choral group.

A feature of the program was the reading of Rhode Island Governor Roberts message issued on the occasion of the Shevchenko observance. Its text appears elsewhere on this page.

Join the Ukrainian National Association now and read The Ukrainian Weekly.

Shevchenko's Mind and Thought

By STEPAN SMAL-STOCKYJ

This popular sketch of Shevchenko's philosophy by the late Academician, Stepan Smal-Stocky, was written in 1914 and published in his T. Shevchenko: Interpretatsiyi (Warsaw, 1934). It appears here as a tribute to the greatest Ukrainian poet on the ninety-second anniversary of his death.

(It is reprinted from the Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S.).

Has anyone among us the self-confidence to define the significance Shevchenko had for us in the past, still has in the present and will have in the future? Or has Shevchenko's bequest to the Ukrainian people perhaps been exhausted?

The answer is that it is inexhaustible since Shevchenko's works glow with eternal truth, everlasting beauty, and most profound goodness. They are constantly reinvigorated by their own power, generating fresh thoughts, awakening new life.

This power is indeed magical, for it moves the souls and consciences of Shevchenko's countrymen so deeply that their hearts are fired in spite of their stony indifference, so that a never ceasing revolution is created in their thinking, their understanding, and their conduct.

Such is the power of a great and true art, to penetrate to the very core of man's being, that he is forced to think, to understand, to suffer, to rejoice, to weep, to love, to hate, and finally to act.

All readers of Shevchenko's works must have been under the spell of this power, often feeling unable to express in words what they had learned with their hearts.

The fact that Shevchenko, a peasant serf, was a prophet and martyr for the cause of truth and liberty as well as a poet shows what great moral and cultural forces and treasures lie hidden in the undifferentiated masses of the Ukrainian people. These treasures must be the more valued if we consider that even serfdom was that "hell on earth," that deep sea of lawlessness, depravity, immorality, bestiality, and cruel exploitation of the weak by the strong, revealed to us in image by Shevchenko.

Most Terrible Scourge
Serfdom was the most terrible scourge brought by the Muscovite protectorate to the Ukraine. The people were literally transformed into slaves, and the moral degradation it brought about was indeed terrible for both enslaved and the slave owners. Serf and master were equally enslaved under the curse of bondage which consisted always of a hierarchy of bondsmen some of whom in their despotic tyranny over others had no desire or urge to work themselves, regarding all labor with contempt and looking upon

their neighbors as machines.

The Ukraine, once free and, during the times of the Hems and the Sich, led by her freedom loving Kozaks and possessing many free state institutions as late as the eighteenth century, fell into such bondage that Ukrainian noblemen and landowners became inhuman slaveholders, themselves tied to the system so faithfully portrayed by Shevchenko in his Epistle and A Dream.

—Where there is serfdom and injustice, where a "people are harnessed to a heavy yoke and plow up and sow evil," where "people are sold or lost as stakes in cardplaying," where "trade is carried on in truth and human blood," where "henchmen tyrannize the people," and the people full of hate are raging against the masters," there nothing good can spring.

Where springs no sacred liberty
No goodness shall there ever be.

The Times of Shevchenko's Birth

The times into which Taras Shevchenko was born, the son of a peasant serf, were full of terror like the time of his childhood and his youth. Even during the reign of Alexander I, Russian absolutism was considerably strengthened as a result of Napoleon's unsuccessful campaign. After the suppression of the Decembrist rising in 1825, extreme reaction, and, as Herzen described it, brutality, imbecility, cynicism, and inhumanity beyond the scope of ordinary language to express held complete sway in Russia. Suffice it to say that Belinsky, the most enlightened Russian of that time, compared the reign of Nicholas I to the rule of a gang of thieves and robbers.

In such a time Taras Shevchenko had courage to demand economic, social, and political liberties for the people. For this he paid dearly at the hands of the tsarist police, but set against that cold bestiality all the brighter shone his genius which in its glory equals such great names as those of Gogol and Turgenev, the pride of Russian literature of that time.

A poet's task, according to Shevchenko, is not to entertain nor to assuage either his own or his reader's cravings, nor to feed the whims of a sensitive soul enveloped in spleen. It is an obligation so deep and serious, so noble and highminded that few of the world's great writers could match it. Shevchenko places the poet together with the prophet, sent to earth by "God

out of love for his children," in order that men might learn God's love and wisdom, and who then teaches people "how to live," and "instills the message of love, truth, goodness—and the highest value of all; bratolyubiye, (love of one's neighbor)." A poet similarly strives to guide his people.

Struggle For Truth and Liberty

All his life Shevchenko dedicated himself to a ceaseless struggle for truth and liberty. These he vigilantly defended and for these he suffered. Against the torturer and tyrant who crucified the people, against lord and lordling he let fly his barbed words, in defense of injured humanity and of subjugated Ukraine. Yet this was done not out of hatred for the tyrants, but out of a most profound love for mankind and from a desire that the tyrants, too, should recognize their inhumanity.

To walk along good paths,
To love the holy God,
To care for a brother,
And to do good to everyone.

He commands us to "defend the truth," "to die in its defence," while his testament calls on us to "break the chains of slavery."

Love, truth, and freedom formed for Shevchenko the basis of both individual and collective national life. They are those moral forces which permit us to reach the highest level of perfection and culture, and which will bring "peace and happiness to men on earth."

Shevchenko's poetry is permeated by the keenest moral sense which not only wakens our conscience and steels our hearts, but lifts our souls ever higher, towards the ultimate truth, to God. Amid the rottenness and moral depravity of the Russia of his day, amid the obscurantism of obsessed bureaucrats, when

Ukraine, in deep sleep
Lay covered with weeds, abloom
with mildew,
In puddles, in mud hid her heart,
And into the cold hollow let in
the snakes

Taras Shevchenko becomes the prophet of a new life, proclaiming it in the language of unprecedented courage which like a "double-edged knife slits apart the rotten heart and drains away the infected blood." The hearts of his countrymen he enlivens with "pure and holy Kozak blood," tearing off "the chains of evil night," which "shackle the free intelligence," and wakening everyone to new life.

(To be continued)

BE AMERICAN

The March 23rd issue of Life magazine contains an article by Isaac Don Levine entitled "A Weapon for the West." ... an article that undoubtedly pleases Russians throughout the world, be they communist, imperialist, Kerenskyist or Malenkovist. It seems that Mr. Levine does not care whether the millions of enslaved Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, and others ever regain their liberty, for he only wishes to impress the American people with the fact that the Russian empire must be preserved.

On the whole, the article tends to condemn the very thought of breaking up of the Soviet Union into many independent states, despite the fact that during the past few decades millions of people have sacrificed their lives for the liberation of their enslaved nations.

Mr. Levine! Thank God that you are in the United States of America where you have the right to express your opinion.

ALEX J. ZABROSKY
Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY:
One year ----- \$ 3.00
Six months ----- \$ 2.00

"Baba"—a rough term denoting an old woman.

Written in the Book of Life

By MICHAEL KOTSUYBYNSKY

Translated by Stephen Shumeyko

(2)

One day granny got an idea. She thought and thought over it, days and nights, secretly, alone. Her lips smacked meditatively, her eyes gazed into strange depths. At times she would attempt to say something but would not. Sometimes she would whisper "Sonny!" and then look around in a frightened manner to see if he heard. It was then that her nerveless arms and legs would become covered with sweat, that made her shirt to stick to her, but she would lie still like one dead.

Finally she ventured: "Sonny!"

He was repairing something and probably didn't hear.

"Paul!"

"What do you want?"

"Come here."

"Why there?"

"Come sit by me"

He got up unwillingly and sat down on a bench near her.

His great, big boot was planted squarely in front of her eyes and cast a shadow on her face.

"It's time for me to die, my son."

"Humph! Do I have to call the priest again? You've said that many times before—I'm dying, I'm dying—and I went and wasted my money on the priest for nothing."

Paul was scowling and did not look at her.

"Eh, 'babo'!... mother,—he corrected himself.

An unpleasant line appeared and froze between his nose and chin, and something hard settled within him.

"I won't need a priest... God will forgive the sins. And yet I can't die."

"I heard that many times before."

"Death has forgotten me... Unless you help me out."

Granny stirred restlessly. He heard, how her bones cracked against bones, how she seemed to choke with some deep emotion. Something hard and ruthless welled up within him and burst out through his throat:

"Well?"

But granny had now quieted down. She was saying something to herself, as if in her sleep:

"...and the son took the wagon, put his father in it, and carted him off into the forest..."

Paul raised his brows.

"What did you say?"

But granny was once more herself.

"I'm so unnecessary here... I take up a whole corner... oh, oh... I eat the bread, that the children need so much... I'm a bother to all and a bother to myself... take me away into the forest, Paul... that I may..."

He still did not understand but glanced sharply at his mother.

"Help me, my son... cart me into the forest... It's winter now, and it won't take long for me to die there... After all, it doesn't take much to kill an old woman! A few breaths and then..."

Something seemed to stir within him upon hearing these strange words, a memory of some long-forgotten dream, that just brushed the brain with its wingtip and swiftly flew away.

He did not want to listen, but he did.

"Don't be afraid, there won't be any sin... In the forest it is all clean and white... the trees are like candles in church... I shall quickly fall asleep... and when I wake up I shall say: 'Virgin Mary, please do not judge my son harshly, but rather judge harshly human misfortune...' Don't pay attention to what the people will say. When misfortune comes, where are those people? Nowhere... you have to

perish all by yourself..."

His mother's words fell upon him like seeds into plowed ground. He realized it, and because of it felt a strange, unreasonable anger rise within him.

He got up from the bench and shouted angrily, more to himself than to her:

"Stop talking such nonsense... God gave life—and He will send death... Go to sleep."

Yet when the light was out and all went to bed, there was no sleep for him. His thoughts tormented him, weary, fettered thoughts, that drifted like black clouds through his brain, letting through an occasional shaft of light.

"God?"

"You are looking down from heaven? Then look."

These thoughts of his were angry and cold.

Sin?

All earth is in sin. After all, isn't his hunger the sin of those satiated with food?

He tried to drive away these thoughts, especially those that wanted to dwell upon what his mother had said. But despite all his efforts there kept rising in him the memory of something his grandmother had told him many, many years ago: In the olden times children killed their parents when the latter grew too old to be of any use to anyone. They carted them out into the steppe or forest and left them there to die. After all, why should old people live? Age must die, youth must live. Such is the inexorable rule. Old leaves flutter down and new leaves grow in their place. Winter dies with the coming Spring. Seeds rot in the earth and sprout shoots. That has been so from the very very beginning.

Granny has lived long enough, and now she cannot die. She begs for death, and death does not answer. Is it a sin to help her out?

Some strange, shadowy feeling rose within him, like vapor over rotting mud, deadening his thoughts, torturing his

body, until cold sweat broke out on his forehead. Tchfu! Tchfu! Oh My God! To drag one's own mother out of the house!

The deep night lay heavily upon his chest and made breathing very difficult. His thoughts constantly burrowed through his brain and gave him no rest.

Die! Perish!.. so shall it be... What will people say? People! When you and your children are dying of hunger, when misfortune causes you to howl like a dog, do these people come to your aid? Like... People! Ha-ha!

He could not fall asleep, but tossed restlessly from side to side.

Suddenly it seemed to him that it was all over. Mother was already in the forest glade, there was more room in the house, no more of that groaning and complaining, no more of that tormenting thought—where will he get money for the funeral. Already he was beginning to feel better.

A mouse scampered by, rattled something in the cupboard, while from beneath it a querulous, thin voice was heard.

"Oh, my death... where are you?"

He rose later than usual.

The day was still, oppressive. A gray overcast sky pressed down heavily upon the snow-covered earth. A fog billowed about restlessly, like some lost soul.

He busied himself with carting manure into the fields, stepping heavily beside the sled, himself covered with hoar, constantly peering within himself, where something had settled during the night and froze.

For some reason he threw up his work even before darkness had settled. He entered the house, stamped around without saying anything and walked out. Then he returned, paused near the doorway, but did not look down at his mother. It was apparent he wanted to say something but could not find the words.

Mother remained silent.

Then it came from him heavily, irritably.

"Have you come to your senses?"

"What did you say? Huh?"

"Have you forgotten yesterday's foolishness?"

(Continued on Page 3)

"The Voice of America" and Ukrainian Propaganda Broadcasts In Europe

In connection with the investigation of the "Voice of America" by the Senate Investigating Committee headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, it seems fitting to compare the functioning of the Ukrainian-language broadcasts in Europe with the Ukrainian-language broadcasting of the "Voice of America."

The readers of The Ukrainian Weekly have been well aware of the dire shortcomings and mistakes of the Ukrainian section of the VOA, specifically the overwhelmingly pro-Russian tone of the Ukrainian-language broadcasts. The Ukrainian community the world over, in fact, has been aroused by this state of affairs in the Ukrainian section of the VOA making many protests to the State Department and other U.S. agencies. No marked improvement has resulted. Needless to say, if the Ukrainian-language broadcasting keeps at its present level, it will continue to fall far short of its intended effectiveness.

Ukrainian Broadcasts of the Vatican, Rome and Madrid

In sharp contrast to what we have in the Ukrainian section of the "Voice of America" are the Ukrainian-language broadcasts in a few European governmental radio programs. At the present time there are three Ukrainian-language broadcasts emanating from official European sources: the Vatican, the Italian governmental radio programming in Rome and the Spanish off-

icial radio system, Radio Nacional de Espana, in Madrid, all of which conduct wholly efficient and unrestricted Ukrainian-language propaganda beamed to Ukraine behind the iron curtain.

The Vatican's Ukrainian radio section is part of the multilingual Vatican daily broadcasting to the peoples behind the iron curtain, as well as to the free world at large. Most of its programming, of course, has a religious and spiritual background, but cultural and other material pertaining to the national life of countries behind the iron curtain is abundantly utilized in the Vatican radio broadcasting. The Ukrainian section is manned by Ukrainian Catholic priests under the direction of the Very Rev. Mykola Kohut, OSBM, an American-born Ukrainian Basilian priest, who has been managing this vital voice of freedom with particular skill and ability. One of the most important features of these broadcasts is the confidence of the Vatican authorities in the ability and competence of the managers and directors of the Ukrainian section, particularly in their knowledge of and psychological approach to the Ukrainian problem. Having left the implementation of these broadcasts to them has tended to a maximum effect and success among the Ukrainian people in Ukraine.

A similar approach to the Ukrainian-language broadcasts on the official Italian governmental radio system has been adopted by the Italian Foreign

Ministry in Rome. Significantly, the establishment of the Ukrainian-language section has found considerable support not only in the Italian government, but among an impressive number of members of the Italian parliament and of men of science and the arts. The Italian broadcasting is also multilingual, and the Italian officials believe that the Ukrainian-language broadcasts to Ukraine behind the iron curtain are extremely important.

Here, too, the Ukrainian section of the Italian radio system, under the able direction of Dr. Vasy! Fedorovichuk, has proved to be extremely efficient and effective in its penetration of and reception by the Ukrainian people both in Ukraine and in the free world. The direction of the Ukrainian section is left entirely in the hands of the Ukrainian director as one who is best qualified to judge to what kind of broadcasts the Ukrainian people are most likely to respond. Significantly, the Italian officials, who are keenly cognizant of the importance of Ukraine in the complex of the USSR, are in full accord with the Ukrainian position in the field of psychological warfare that the Ukrainian-language broadcasts to Ukraine should be as unrestricted as possible. It is particularly gratifying to listen to the Ukrainian-language broadcasts over the Rome radio, inasmuch as they are encouraging and constructive in the sense that they bring fresh hope to the Ukrainian people in an hour of untold suffering and ignominious slavery. As one of the officials of the Italian government put it: "We would not engage in any psychological warfare except that which would convince the Ukrainian people that we are

giving them a helping hand in their fight against the tyranny of Moscow."

The Ukrainian broadcasting over the Radio Nacional de Espana is likewise a very successful outpost in the field of psychological warfare against the Soviet Union with respect to the Ukrainian-language propaganda. Established only a year ago, it is rated by impartial and qualified observers and specialists as one of the most effective anti-communist propaganda instrumentalities in the free world. The Ukrainian section is only one of many foreign-language sections in Madrid which beam anti-communist propaganda to the countries behind the iron curtain. Headed by Rev. Santiago Murillo, a Spanish priest who was in Ukraine as a missionary between the two world wars and who speaks Ukrainian fluently, the section has operated very successfully for the past two years. A number of Ukrainian students are employed in the section, preparing scripts as well as the artistic and musical features of the broadcasts. Recently, an official directive of the Spanish government to the Ukrainian section instructed the section to propagate openly the program of political and national independence of Ukraine, as such broadcasts, the directive stated, are in the interest of the free world.

As elsewhere, the Russian emigres have, being trying very hard to undermine these Ukrainian broadcasts, but to no avail. It is about time that their influence be brought to an end in the field of psychological warfare, especially in such a potentially important medium of freedom as the "Voice of America."

Yes, indeed, it is a hallmark of distinction to be a member of the UNA.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

is to be a member of the Ukrainian National Association.

Did you ever stop to realize it?

How often we take granted, be it those dear and close to us, be it our Church or be it things and institutions which have more than proved their value to us, and how often have lost our appreciation of such, and forgotten what a distinction it is for us to be associated with it all.

And thus it is with our UNA membership.

To belong to the UNA is to belong to an organization which truly is emblematic of all the pioneering spirit, the idealism, and the courage which the Ukrainian American people have demonstrated since the beginning of Ukrainian emigration to our country at the close of the last century. It represents the spirit of our American born youth. It exemplifies also the spirit of our recent arrivals.

In what way?

Consider then by way of example, that the founding of the UNA was undertaken under the most adverse circumstances. Its founders and first members had come to these shores, strange for them, with but a few dollars in their pockets, very little personal belongings, unfamiliar with American customs and language, and with no one here to give them any advice or give them any help; in some sections, for that matter, they were discriminated and even mistreated by ignorant elements as "those greenhorns". Still they managed to improve their economic and social lot, and they established the UNA.

Consider, too, how difficult it was for the UNA to grow. And yet by virtue of devotion to the task of making it grow, it did grow.

The road to UNA progress was not a smooth and even one. It was strewn with obstacles and sometimes it meandered. There were plenty of discouraging moments, as when certain misguided elements tried to undermine it and establish their own organizations. At one time, some forty years, the

UNA lost several thousand members. The shock of this blow did not last long. The UNA recovered and kept on going, thanks to the loyalty of its members and the common sense of the Ukrainian Americans. Still another difficult time it experienced was during the so-called "Reform" beginning in 1925, when it had to modernize its policies in order to keep up with the times. There was much grumbling among some members then, but they stuck, for they knew the UNA for what it was, the best of its kind. And so its membership and assets kept on growing, and with them its reputation for integrity and progress.

Then consider what the U. N. A. has done in the field of Americanism, in helping to make good Americans of Ukrainian immigrants. Add to it the great moral and material help it has given to the Ukrainians and to their liberation movement directly, or indirectly through organizations set up for that purpose, such as the Obyednanye (United Ukrainian Organizations of America) of the present Ukrainian Congress Committee and the Ukrainian American Relief Committee. And don't overlook one of UNA's prime achievements, the sponsoring of publications in English on Ukraine and Ukrainians, which have done such fine job in disseminating knowledge on Ukraine and Ukrainians, an achievement no other organizations, individually or collectively can match in the least.

One can go on and on like this, could mention the Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly, their services as disseminators of news and as torchbearers, the services the UNA has performed for our younger generation Ukrainian Americans, the excellent life insurance protection it has always provided, and other such services which have made the UNA what it is today—a grand organization.

Yes, indeed, it is a hallmark of distinction to be a member of the UNA.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

Ministry in Rome. Significantly, the establishment of the Ukrainian-language section has found considerable support not only in the Italian government, but among an impressive number of members of the Italian parliament and of men of science and the arts. The Italian broadcasting is also multilingual, and the Italian officials believe that the Ukrainian-language broadcasts to Ukraine behind the iron curtain are extremely important.

Here, too, the Ukrainian section of the Italian radio system, under the able direction of Dr. Vasy! Fedorovichuk, has proved to be extremely efficient and effective in its penetration of and reception by the Ukrainian people both in Ukraine and in the free world. The direction of the Ukrainian section is left entirely in the hands of the Ukrainian director as one who is best qualified to judge to what kind of broadcasts the Ukrainian people are most likely to respond. Significantly, the Italian officials, who are keenly cognizant of the importance of Ukraine in the complex of the USSR, are in full accord with the Ukrainian position in the field of psychological warfare that the Ukrainian-language broadcasts to Ukraine should be as unrestricted as possible. It is particularly gratifying to listen to the Ukrainian-language broadcasts over the Rome radio, inasmuch as they are encouraging and constructive in the sense that they bring fresh hope to the Ukrainian people in an hour of untold suffering and ignominious slavery. As one of the officials of the Italian government put it: "We would not engage in any psychological warfare except that which would convince the Ukrainian people that we are

giving them a helping hand in their fight against the tyranny of Moscow."

The Ukrainian broadcasting over the Radio Nacional de Espana is likewise a very successful outpost in the field of psychological warfare against the Soviet Union with respect to the Ukrainian-language propaganda. Established only a year ago, it is rated by impartial and qualified observers and specialists as one of the most effective anti-communist propaganda instrumentalities in the free world. The Ukrainian section is only one of many foreign-language sections in Madrid which beam anti-communist propaganda to the countries behind the iron curtain. Headed by Rev. Santiago Murillo, a Spanish priest who was in Ukraine as a missionary between the two world wars and who speaks Ukrainian fluently, the section has operated very successfully for the past two years. A number of Ukrainian students are employed in the section, preparing scripts as well as the artistic and musical features of the broadcasts. Recently, an official directive of the Spanish government to the Ukrainian section instructed the section to propagate openly the program of political and national independence of Ukraine, as such broadcasts, the directive stated, are in the interest of the free world.

As elsewhere, the Russian emigres have, being trying very hard to undermine these Ukrainian broadcasts, but to no avail. It is about time that their influence be brought to an end in the field of psychological warfare, especially in such a potentially important medium of freedom as the "Voice of America."

Yes, indeed, it is a hallmark of distinction to be a member of the UNA.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

is to be a member of the Ukrainian National Association.

Did you ever stop to realize it?

How often we take granted, be it those dear and close to us, be it our Church or be it things and institutions which have more than proved their value to us, and how often have lost our appreciation of such, and forgotten what a distinction it is for us to be associated with it all.

And thus it is with our UNA membership.

To belong to the UNA is to belong to an organization which truly is emblematic of all the pioneering spirit, the idealism, and the courage which the Ukrainian American people have demonstrated since the beginning of Ukrainian emigration to our country at the close of the last century. It represents the spirit of our American born youth. It exemplifies also the spirit of our recent arrivals.

In what way?

Consider then by way of example, that the founding of the UNA was undertaken under the most adverse circumstances. Its founders and first members had come to these shores, strange for them, with but a few dollars in their pockets, very little personal belongings, unfamiliar with American customs and language, and with no one here to give them any advice or give them any help; in some sections, for that matter, they were discriminated and even mistreated by ignorant elements as "those greenhorns". Still they managed to improve their economic and social lot, and they established the UNA.

Consider, too, how difficult it was for the UNA to grow. And yet by virtue of devotion to the task of making it grow, it did grow.

The road to UNA progress was not a smooth and even one. It was strewn with obstacles and sometimes it meandered. There were plenty of discouraging moments, as when certain misguided elements tried to undermine it and establish their own organizations. At one time, some forty years, the

UNA lost several thousand members. The shock of this blow did not last long. The UNA recovered and kept on going, thanks to the loyalty of its members and the common sense of the Ukrainian Americans. Still another difficult time it experienced was during the so-called "Reform" beginning in 1925, when it had to modernize its policies in order to keep up with the times. There was much grumbling among some members then, but they stuck, for they knew the UNA for what it was, the best of its kind. And so its membership and assets kept on growing, and with them its reputation for integrity and progress.

Then consider what the U. N. A. has done in the field of Americanism, in helping to make good Americans of Ukrainian immigrants. Add to it the great moral and material help it has given to the Ukrainians and to their liberation movement directly, or indirectly through organizations set up for that purpose, such as the Obyednanye (United Ukrainian Organizations of America) of the present Ukrainian Congress Committee and the Ukrainian American Relief Committee. And don't overlook one of UNA's prime achievements, the sponsoring of publications in English on Ukraine and Ukrainians, which have done such fine job in disseminating knowledge on Ukraine and Ukrainians, an achievement no other organizations, individually or collectively can match in the least.

One can go on and on like this, could mention the Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly, their services as disseminators of news and as torchbearers, the services the UNA has performed for our younger generation Ukrainian Americans, the excellent life insurance protection it has always provided, and other such services which have made the UNA what it is today—a grand organization.

Yes, indeed, it is a hallmark of distinction to be a member of the UNA.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

is to be a member of the Ukrainian National Association.

Did you ever stop to realize it?

How often we take granted, be it those dear and close to us, be it our Church or be it things and institutions which have more than proved their value to us, and how often have lost our appreciation of such, and forgotten what a distinction it is for us to be associated with it all.

And thus it is with our UNA membership.

To belong to the UNA is to belong to an organization which truly is emblematic of all the pioneering spirit, the idealism, and the courage which the Ukrainian American people have demonstrated since the beginning of Ukrainian emigration to our country at the close of the last century. It represents the spirit of our American born youth

The Deluge

By YURI KLEN

Translated from Ukrainian by W. Shayan

When filled to brim and burning was the jar
Of wrath of God repenting,—seething over
And Angel of the Doom was sent to pour
It out, the Lord bade Noah: "Build the ark!"

Abyss grew strong, the disk of sun turned dark,
That cruel storms tore shore after shore,
Insatiate depth washed out the rocks and roared,
Devouring mountains, shapeless and bizarre.

The vessel then, whilst hail and thunder blew,
Was floating stately, salving from the vial
Of wrath, in holds besmeared with pitch her crew

Of animals and birds, who after trial,
When sun will bless renaissance after strife,
Will procreate on earth the bliss of life.

II

Thus we do float through lifeless space of years,
Above the towns submerged, the towers deep on ground,
The churches ghastly dead, the cities drowned;
Their purple evening died in waters cold and clear,

And over empty seas our ark we steer,
And under empty skies we find no ground
To save immortal cargo,—future bound,
The heritage of ages,—treasures dear.

To save them for the future is our duty:
The miracles of all ages we have seen,
In soul preserved, engraved on magic screen.

And of this boon of indestructible beauty,
When dawn will break, and skies turn blue,
We will create the human thought anew.

A PAN-RUSSIAN SMEARER IN THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY

The Freeman of March 9, 1953 published the following letter attacking Prof. J. Burnham's latest book from which a chapter was published in The Freeman:

Text of "Freeman" Letter

Burnham's Proponent:
"I was distressed to read in Dr. Burnham's otherwise excellent article 'Critique of Containment,' that he considers the Ukraine's culture separate from that of Russia.

"From Kiev, Russian culture nascent; was carried north to Novgorod, for safety from the Mongol hordes, and thence to Moscow. The cultures are intrinsically interwoven, and the disparagement of this truism, evolved from Austrian and later German wartime expediencies, viz., to split their enemy's rank. To profane separate cultures without granting close interrelationships is akin to propounding the separation of the United States along the Mason-Dixon Line because of the variance in culture between New England and Virginia.

Nicolas Mihailoff-Shelly
Bloomington, Ind.

That is the wisdom with which the American youth is indoctrinated! Red Moscow inside the Soviet Union fights with all means the Ukrainian demand for freedom—White Moscow in American Universities keeps faithfully the "second front" by fighting Ukrainian "separatism". Excellent teamwork of the United Russian Imperialists!

The Freeman got the following answer:

Reply to Letter

March 10, 1953.

To the Editor of The Freeman:
I, your old subscriber, was distressed indeed to read in your letter column of March 9, 1953, the statement of Mr. N. Mihailoff-Shelly, which I consider an expression of intolerant and rapacious Pan-Russianism, the elder brother of Pan-Germanism, negating the existence of a separate Ukrainian culture from the Russian one.

In order to give his attack on Professor Burnham a scientific "background", he repeats the old historical scheme of Tsarist official Russian history in a rather simplified revision, which is now re-established as a dogma in the official Soviet history by the Russian Communist Party which continues the old Russian imperialism.

The objective historic truth is different. The Ukrainian historian, M. Hrushevsky did prove to all unbiased scholars that from the very beginning

of East Slavic history there existed not a "single Russian" stream in history, invented later by Pan-Russian imperialists, but there existed originally three centers: the Ukrainian, the Byelo-Ruthenian and the Muscovite.

The old culture of Rus-Ukraine, with the capital in Kiev, retreated after the storming of Kiev (1240) by the Mongols above all to Western Ukraine. The Ukrainians and Byelo-Ruthenians later formed with the Lithuanians, the common Lithuanian State which later was enlarged and transformed into a Commonwealth of the Poles, Lithuanians, Byelo-Ruthenians and Ukrainians. These peoples formed for centuries a part of European culture as border lands of Western Civilizations (cf. the book of Prof. O. Halecki, Fordham, Borderlands of Western Civilization, Ronald Press.) Moscow (which since the 18th century has called itself Russia) was then for nearly 300 years under Tatar yoke and was Tatarized and Asiaticized.

The comparison of the differences between the Ukrainian and the Russian culture with the "variance in culture between New England and Virginia," is a unique Pan-Russian invention of the author of the letter.

If the Ukrainian culture was so "intrinsically interwoven" with the Russian, why did Russia forbid the Ukrainian language in public use, print, church, schools from 1876 to 1905?

The Russian persecutions of the Ukrainians, which are unique in the history of cruelty, forced the Ukrainians in the Russian Empire to print their books in Western Ukraine, then under liberal Austria (also in Switzerland), and since 1880 in America.) Germany in Brest Litovsk recognized the independence of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic which the Ukrainians proclaimed according to President Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points. These facts Mr. Mihailoff-Shelly uses for such a smear of the Ukrainians and their culture as that "the disparagement of this truism (unity of "Russian" culture) evolved from Austrian and later German wartime expediencies, viz., to split their enemy's rank."

How the Muscovites did "intrinsically interweave" their culture with the Novgorodian readers can learn from Harold Lamb's The March of Muscovy, (Doubleday Co.) The same is done presently in all captive countries by the Russian Communist dictatorship and thus are created new "Russian truisms" for future use of Pan-Russian propaganda and Russian imperialism.

WESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY TOWARD THE USSR

By DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

(3)

Trained Capacity to Capitalize

It is one thing to satisfy the requirement of knowledge; it is another thing to use with trained capacity. The Germans in their advance into the Soviet non-Russian area during the last war possessed the former, but lacked the latter, and paid dearly for it. A trained capacity to capitalize on the weaknesses of the enemy demands conviction and understanding of the aspirations of the peoples concerned and not mere knowledge. It is not possible here to recount the countless events that have taken place to the present day as valiant expressions of the continuous non-Russian revolution for national independence. Despite the terror, genocide, parasitical economic colonialism, and Russification of Soviet imperialism, it has continued to powerfully assert itself through nationalist peasant uprisings, planned rebellion, mass wartime desertions, and extensive underground resistance. These assertions of the will to be free abound in the histories of the non-Russian nations these past thirty years, and deserve the understanding of the Western World to which many of them are culturally bound.

In Ukraine alone, which is the largest non-Russian nation behind the European iron curtain, its record of turbulence, resistance and unrest is long and replete. The voluntary mass surrender in 1941-42 of over 2 million Soviet Ukrainians and other non-Russian soldiers about Kiev to fight against Moscow for the independence of their countries demonstrates the power of this revolution. Among others, the German correspondent, Erich Kern, depicts it well: "The steady flow of Ukrainians, who by themselves could have turned the scales in the east, were

not only being left unused, but were actually being repulsed and disillusioned... Police methods were replacing the great and splendid idea of the liberation of the east. In place of national independence and freedom the bit was being drawn tighter". This blunder of the century led in 1943 to the formation of the underground Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which throughout the war fought both the Nazi and Soviet imperialism and has built an inimitable record to this very day. Although its operations have become increasingly difficult, it, nevertheless, along with the known Slovak, Lithuanian, Polish and Caucasian underground systems, symbolizes the non-Russian defiance to the supposed monolithic Soviet state. With the courageous implementation of the Kersten Amendment to the Mutual Security Act, these cracks in the Kremlin wall may well become chasms.

Vision of Peace Beyond Victory

Regardless of the possible ways by which the vast Soviet Russian Empire will eventually collapse, to insure peace beyond victory Western psychological strategy must adapt its efficient means to this positive end. Within the framework of analysis provided here it must recognize that the outstanding problems of the non-Russian peoples, from the Danube to the Pacific, are essentially international in character, involving the overthrow of the imperialist yoke of foreign Moscow: those of the Russian people are basically national in character, involving the overthrow of the despotic Bolshevik government in native Moscow. For the 110 million non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union and the less than 100 million in the so-called

satellite countries of Central Europe, as well as for the Chinese, the prime aspiration is to realize national freedom and independence, self-government and sovereignty: for the unvested Russian masses, the prime aspiration is to attain civil freedom and democracy, economic independence and final surcease from the costly burdens of imperialist ventures. With the recognition of these grounded distinctions such strategy becomes firmly anchored to the basic principles underlying the unity of Western Society, and paves the way for peace beyond victory.

There are those who because of ignorance or wilful desire would restrict this program of liberation and independence to the satellite countries, and thus deprive us of a greater fighting power in the cold or a hot war by denying the same to the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. Let us examine briefly the foremost arguments advanced by the more intelligent and perhaps more dangerous individuals of this school of thought. One argument holds that support of these peoples in their struggle for independence plays into Stalin's hands because it would antagonize the Russian people who would rally about Stalin. The implication of this argument that the entire Russian people is imperialistically bent is questionable, to say the least. For centuries without any voice in the typical Russian autocratic government, the Russian masses somehow now make themselves audible to the exponents of this argument. One can also visualize millions of unfavored and tolling Russian workers and peasants becoming feverishly concerned over certain foreign real estate than over the oppressive circumstances in which they individually find themselves. Lastly, when evaluation is made on the basis of moral principles, this argument can scarcely be taken seriously.

Hypothetically, if it were true that all Russians are imperialists, would it be rational to sacrifice our natural alliance with the majority non-Russian peoples whose record of resistance far surpasses that of the Russians?

No Balkanization of East Europe

Another favorite argument is that by supporting the independence of these non-Russian nations, we would balkanize East Europe and Central Asia with severe economic and political results. To give credence to this argument, as well as to petrify the reader, the terrifying fact that there are 179 nationalities in the Soviet Union is thrown in for good measure. What a jungle! Now, the complete facts are that of the 110 million non-Russian population, the remainder being scattered among numerous tribal units classified as nationalities. In size, Ukraine, for example, in square miles is as large as Germany, and Turkestan is three times the combined areas of Great Britain, France and Germany. Concerning any economic arguments, none is tenable where we know any one of multiple economic arrangements can be selected for necessary exchanges of goods. Moreover, the tendency for federation or confederation has always been present in this area. Logically, of course, such political processes are not by nature unilateral, and thus presuppose, if they are to be genuine, the existence of sovereign and equal partners. This is answer also to the argument maintained by Russian emigres that a "federation-of-Russia" should be the objective. Not only is this illogical in the primary sense that it is consistently advanced, it is also groundless

WRITTEN IN THE BOOK OF LIFE

(Concluded from page 2)

"Oh... help me, my son..."
"Again the same?"
"Take me into the forest..."
Suddenly he dropped down to his knees, leaned so close to her that his hot, frantic breath beat upon her face and whispered tensely, swiftly:
"You really want to go?"
"Yes."
"Think well."
"I have."

He got up abruptly and sat down behind the table. He wanted to cut a slice of bread, but instead placed the loaf back on the table.
His eyes were unseeing. Yet he knew that everyone knew already.

He was not a bit surprised, when his wife quietly remarked:
"I'd better heat some water."

That meant that granny would be prepared for the "funeral" immediately.
He gazed around dumbly, indifferently.

He saw how his wife was pushing straw into the oven, how his children were whispering in the corner by themselves, as if they were glad that "daddy" would cart granny away into the forest," how granny was stretching out her hand.
"Get me a clean shirt."
"I don't think we have any candles," his wife's sharp voice broke in. But he climbed under the holy picture and got a piece that was hidden there. He could not bear seeing his

mother being prepared as she were already dead, so he went outside.
When he returned, she was lying, all ready, on the bench; tin, tin, like a dressed chicken, with a cross on her breast, and her washed feet protruding from beneath the black woolen apron, like that of a corpse.
"Have all waiting for him. He approached the bench.
"Maybe you would change your mind..."
She shook her head wanly. New shadows had overcast her face.
Impulsively he reached down to her, kissed her hand and lips, while she blessed him with her thin hands.
The others now approached, her daughter-in-law and grandchildren.
A happy look lighted up granny's face, as she felt their warm lips on her face.
Even the daughter-in-law let out a sob, but quickly ceased when Paul asked her where the blanket was.
"What do you want it for?"
"To cover her up."
"Well, be sure to bring it back."
Paul picked his mother up in his arms and carried her outside.
There was some hay in the sled. Paul arranged it better under granny and then covered her up with the blanket. Taking up the reins, he asked:
"Do you feel comfortable, — 'babo'?"
Again "babo" he thought to himself but did not have the nerve to correct himself.
"Don't forget to bring the blanket back," his wife reminded him from the doorway, as he was climbing into the sled.
The mare started and granny was on her way.

Very truly yours,
Roman Smal-Stocki

mother being prepared as she were already dead, so he went outside.
When he returned, she was lying, all ready, on the bench; tin, tin, like a dressed chicken, with a cross on her breast, and her washed feet protruding from beneath the black woolen apron, like that of a corpse.
"Have all waiting for him. He approached the bench.
"Maybe you would change your mind..."
She shook her head wanly. New shadows had overcast her face.
Impulsively he reached down to her, kissed her hand and lips, while she blessed him with her thin hands.
The others now approached, her daughter-in-law and grandchildren.
A happy look lighted up granny's face, as she felt their warm lips on her face.
Even the daughter-in-law let out a sob, but quickly ceased when Paul asked her where the blanket was.
"What do you want it for?"
"To cover her up."
"Well, be sure to bring it back."
Paul picked his mother up in his arms and carried her outside.
There was some hay in the sled. Paul arranged it better under granny and then covered her up with the blanket. Taking up the reins, he asked:
"Do you feel comfortable, — 'babo'?"
Again "babo" he thought to himself but did not have the nerve to correct himself.
"Don't forget to bring the blanket back," his wife reminded him from the doorway, as he was climbing into the sled.
The mare started and granny was on her way.

in an area marked by tendencies toward integration with Western Europe or the Moslem world.
As somewhat of an insult to your intelligence, you may hear, too, that the non-Russian peoples do not desire their independence or separation from Russia. Aside from the open historical record, it seems strange, indeed, that peoples in Africa, barely emerging from barbaric conditions, should clamor for their independence, while nations with civilized backgrounds even older than Russia's would be content to be ruled by a power which has dispensed only tyranny. The living expression in the free world of this profound desire for national independence is the greatly organized non-Russian emigres themselves. What he was unable to learn from untaxed scholarship, many a student on the Harvard Russian Research Center team to Europe learned from this living expression. In the formulation of psychological strategy against the deadliest enemy yet encountered we can scarcely afford such luxury of time and misdirected effort.

ACTIVE OR INACTIVE?

Once in a week the Main Office of the Ukrainian National Association would receive a letter written somewhat as follows:

The secretary of the branch of which I am a member has informed me that he will accept my dues only at the regular meetings; otherwise I will be suspended. Now I'm not interested in going to meetings. They never start on time; only the old people attend and speak in Ukrainian, and I don't understand much of what goes on. As far as I'm concerned, going to the meetings is a waste of time. I'm prepared to offer my insurance certificate for cash surrender if I am going to be compelled to attend meetings.

Since the By-Laws of the organization stipulate that dues are collectable during branch meetings, branch secretaries are in the right when requesting members to attend meetings. Very few secretaries insist on it, however, because they do not want to lose members. The writer of the letter eventually transferred her membership to another branch which did not require her to attend meetings.

The U.N.A., being a fraternal benefit society, does not have agents to make door-to-door collections. The members of a local branch elect their own officers, including the secretary, and dues are payable during regular monthly meetings. The secretary is not required to make door-to-door collections; he's not a salaried agent. Practically all branch secretaries render the extra service of accepting dues by mail or by calling at homes, but they do not have to do this. They do it only so that branch will not lose members.

The U.N.A. has thousands of members who do not attend branch meetings. This is a fact and there's no use denying it. These thousands either pay by mail or pay their secretaries when convenient. Even some of the largest branches of the U.N.A. have only a small percentage of the membership attending meetings. Only when it is time to elect new branch officers or delegates to the U.N.A. convention do the attendance percentages go up. Even then, however, some of the small groups do not have the required quorum.

Poor attendance at meetings makes things difficult for the branch officers, particularly the secretary. The collection of dues becomes a real chore; certain receipts and documents remain unsigned; dividend and benefit checks are undelivered; branch social activity is suspended. Aften officers whose terms have expired are forced to continue until a successful meeting takes place; some-

times they get tired of waiting and resign, forcing the remaining officers to absorb additional duties.

Occasionally a secretary resigns and causes a problem at the Main Office, since no branch can function without a secretary. The Main Office contacts the branch president and instructs him to take steps to call a meeting to elect a new secretary. If the meeting is unsuccessful the president usually becomes the secretary, at least temporarily, leaving the branch without a president. Some branches have officers who are from single families, which is one way to keep a branch going. On the other hand more than one branch was forced to disband because of lack of officers.

Sometimes a problem is solved by transferring an active member from a "healthy" branch to a "sick" one. This member promptly goes to work. The previous secretary having resigned, this member takes over and whips the records into shape, brings the mailing list up to date organizes new members, and does everything he can to build up the branch. This is largely a thankless job, appreciated more by the Main Office executives than anyone else. After four or five years the branch is quite large and has a nice sum in the treasury. All of a sudden several members decide that they want to be officers, including persons who had previously refused responsibility. The secretary who had built up the branch finds himself discarded. Perhaps he is grateful to have been of service, but it hurts to be brushed aside.

The point of all this is to show that members can do a great deal of harm simply by not attending the regular meetings of their branches. The branch suffers, its officers suffer, the Main Office suffers, and individual volunteer workers suffer. Healthy branches are that way because they have good attendance at meetings; they have active members. Sick branches became that way because of too many inactive members.

It does not take many active members to make a sick branch well. It is much better for a group to put its branch on its feet than to "borrow" a troubleshooter from another branch to do the job for them. Are you an active or an inactive U.N.A. branch member? There are times when the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful meeting depends on a single member—times when you can walk in and complete the quorum. Your attendance is important, and your vote is even more important.

By attending meetings and exercising your privilege to vote on all important matters you are being an active member; at the same time you're helping your officers in their efforts to have an active branch; also you get to know the officers and the other active members and when the time comes for election of officers, or delegates to the U. N. A. convention, you know who is qualified. Furthermore, the members get to know you and you may find yourself being nominated for office. Do not let this thought scare you from meetings; your nomination shows that the members appreciate you and believe you would make a good officer. It is a compliment, and you should not hesitate to accept the nomination. If you should be elected then you will be in an even better position to help your branch and the U.N.A.

If you are an active member do everything you can to convince the inactive members to attend the branch meetings. If you are an inactive member it is hoped that this article has brought home the point that branch meetings are important to the branch, to the U.N.O., and to you. Remember, your branch and its fraternalism in action.

The Detroit Red Wings look like a very good bet to capture the Stanley Cup this year. Riding high after a terrific stretch drive in regular season play, the Motor City pucksters are at their peak—physically and mentally. Taking the ice for the four contending sextets in Stanley Cup play will be the following sons of Ukraine:—Detroit Red Wings—Terry Sawchuk, Metro Prystaj, Bennis Wolt, Tony Leswick, Steve Hrymniak and Vic Stasiuk; Montreal Canadiens:—Paul Masnick; Chicago Blackhawks—Bill Mosienko, Gus Bodnar and Fred Huel; and the Boston Bruins—Joe Klukay.

Walter Plekan, outstanding Ukrainian handball star from Buffalo, N.Y., is currently participating in the United States Handball Association's national tourney in Houston, Tex. Walter has advanced to the quarter-finals by defeating Eugene Southern of Chicago, 21-7 and 21-7.

Mike Homa of Rye, N. Y. came in the money in the Jacksonville, Florida Open Golf Tourney by shooting a creditable 287 for 72 holes.

Mike Gazella Jr., son of the former New York Yankees infielder, posted a 9 wins and 12 loss record with Ablers in the west Texas-New Mexico (Class C) League last season. The youthful Uke is back this season giving Organized Baseball another try.

Bill Kayluk of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia is a new Ukrainian performer in the squared circle. He is a heavyweight and is rated as a fine prospect by Canadian fight experts.

The St. Lois Cardinals have signed Joseph Ostopchuk, 18-year old righthanded pitcher from Haverhill, Mass. for their Albany farm club in the Georgia-Florida (D) League. Next week's column will deal with the records of all the known Ukrainian lads that performed in Organized Baseball last season. Starting with the majors right down to Class D. All info about Ukrainians in Sports should be sent to the writer, 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Ukrainian Sport Notes

BRIEFS:—

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's convention to be held this Labor Day Weekend (September 5, 6 and 7th) at the Hotel Essex House in Newark, N. J. will be loaded with happy times for all attending. Planned for the Welcome Dance to be held at the spacious Ukrainian Center, Saturday evening, is a "Miss Ukraine" contest which will certainly be a must on everyone's itinerary. Sam Herlija of Elizabeth, N.J.—the Sol Hurok of the UYL-NA—is handling all arrangements and the lucky gal copping this blue and gold honor will be awarded an outstanding prize at the formal banquet at the Essex House, Sunday evening. So far Sammy is having one heck of a time keeping the wolves from his door applying for a seat on the selection board, but word has it that every town and city represented in the UYL-NA is searching its ranks for a fair maiden to represent their city.

Jack Palance, nominee for an Oscar for his fine acting in "Sudden Fear" lost out to Anthony Quinn, who was awarded "best supporting actor" on the basis of his performance in "Viva Zapata". Reports emanating from Hollywood have it that Jack will be a repeat nominee for 1953 when "Shane" is released.

Once again, the Detroit Tigers are planning heavily on versatile Steve Souchock to fill in at every infield and outfield position during the coming remaining regular season. A potent slugger at bat, Steve is an ace-in-the hole for manager Freddie Hutchinson.

The Detroit Red Wings look like a very good bet to capture the Stanley Cup this year. Riding high after a terrific stretch drive in regular season play, the Motor City pucksters are at their peak—physically and mentally. Taking the ice for the four contending sextets in Stanley Cup play will be the following sons of Ukraine:—Detroit Red Wings—Terry Sawchuk, Metro Prystaj, Bennis Wolt, Tony Leswick, Steve Hrymniak and Vic Stasiuk; Montreal Canadiens:—Paul Masnick; Chicago Blackhawks—Bill Mosienko, Gus Bodnar and Fred Huel; and the Boston Bruins—Joe Klukay.

Walter Plekan, outstanding Ukrainian handball star from Buffalo, N.Y., is currently participating in the United States Handball Association's national tourney in Houston, Tex. Walter has advanced to the quarter-finals by defeating Eugene Southern of Chicago, 21-7 and 21-7.

Mike Homa of Rye, N. Y. came in the money in the Jacksonville, Florida Open Golf Tourney by shooting a creditable 287 for 72 holes.

Mike Gazella Jr., son of the former New York Yankees infielder, posted a 9 wins and 12 loss record with Ablers in the west Texas-New Mexico (Class C) League last season. The youthful Uke is back this season giving Organized Baseball another try.

Bill Kayluk of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia is a new Ukrainian performer in the squared circle. He is a heavyweight and is rated as a fine prospect by Canadian fight experts.

The St. Lois Cardinals have signed Joseph Ostopchuk, 18-year old righthanded pitcher from Haverhill, Mass. for their Albany farm club in the Georgia-Florida (D) League. Next week's column will deal with the records of all the known Ukrainian lads that performed in Organized Baseball last season. Starting with the majors right down to Class D. All info about Ukrainians in Sports should be sent to the writer, 347 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

He that saith he is in the light, and hateth his brother, is in darkness even until now. — I John 2:9

The End

Theodor Lutwiniak

THE AMERICAN WAY



Pruning Needed

The Weekly Paper

By GEORGE PECK

Slightly over 52 per cent of the population of the United States lives in towns of less than 10,000 population.

Serving this large and important segment of our citizenry is the Home Town newspaper. It is the one reliable vehicle on which the seller can carry his message to this vast portion of our population.

Several years ago, the editor of the Dallas (Texas) Morning News, a large metropolitan daily, paid high tribute to the weekly newspapers and to the people living in the communities they serve.

"A heartwarming sign that the civilization we have known for so long is hanging on, is the weekly newspaper. . . A few years ago there were those who forecast the death of the weekly. It could not withstand the radio. The drain to the city, the rush for defense jobs and call to arms would mean its doom.

"It is hard to forget the lie-loc tune of the press on publication day. It's a rare experience to know that she is out again, to remove the forms, redistribute the type and mail her out to appreciative customers. It is a place where the back office is close to the front and the whole is diffused with an atmosphere that is hard to put behind and leave.

"The little towns are still our strongholds. There we find devotion and affection for community life. Folks may be complacent at times, but they feel they are a part of their environment, not little saplings in a dense woodland. It is comforting to know that their institutions are still rooted, that they are weathering one of the great crises of history and will live to carry on a great heritage."

That's what the editor of a large paper, published in a large city, thinks of the small

newspaper and the small-town folks who read it. He could have well added what the editor of the small town weekly is, himself, too modest to say—that all of the miracles of production in peace or war have not been made in plants manufacturing airplanes, tanks, munitions, automobiles, refrigerators, etc.

The editor of the Home Paper, too, has wrought miracles of production. During the war, especially, he performed them with a badly depleted staff worn-out mechanical equipment and a woeful shortage of newsprint. In spite of all these handicaps, he has kept his paper rolling off the press; has continued to render yeoman service to his community; and to let his readers in on the friendly gossip and doings of the community.

The editor of the weekly newspaper doesn't sit in a comfortable swivel chair before an elegant and expensive mahogany desk. He doesn't have a corps of expensive assistants at his beck and command, but in spite of these lacks, he is giving his town folks, a newspaper replete with the news of their community and abounding with wisdom and good, old-fashioned horse-sense on his editorial page.

To you who may be reading this in one of the weekly newspapers, I have suggestion to make. Why not drop in on its hard-working editor, who serves your community so well? Shake his hand or hers, as the case may be, let him or her know that you are not unappreciative of the terrific job he is doing under very trying circumstances.

That gesture on your part will go a long way toward offsetting the squawks and abuse which too often, and in most cases, undeservedly so, come to the small-town editor. If you will follow my suggestion, I predict that he will relish those kind words; that they will warm the cockles of his heart and fire him with a zeal to give you an even better newspaper the following week.

If a man say, I love God, and hate his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? — I John 4:20

Whoever degrades another degrades me, And whatever is done or said returns at last to me. —Walt Whitman.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Some spirited competition was displayed last Friday night in the 28th of the series of bowling tournaments sponsored by the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N. Y.-N. J. Area.

The U.N.A. Branch 272 keglers came up with night's highest series of 2,487 pins, as well as the highest single game with a pinfall of 856. The high games of 202 pins which were registered by both Bill Dudak and Bill Banit had much to do with Branch 272's achievement. The night's highest individual three-game series honors went to Milton Rychalsky for the "umpteenth" when he scored a total of 531.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1953

Table with bowling scores for St. Geo. C.W.V. Team A (2), Jersey City S. & A. Club (1), and U.N.A. Branch 435 (2 1/2).

Table with bowling scores for U.N.A. Branch 272 (3), St. Johns C.W.V. (3), and U.N.A. Branch 435 (2 1/2).

Table with bowling scores for Penn-Jersey S.C. (2), St. Johns C.W.V. (3), and U.N.A. Branch 272 (3).

Table with bowling scores for U.N.A. Branch 272 (3), St. Johns C.W.V. (3), and U.N.A. Branch 435 (2 1/2).

Table with bowling scores for U.N.A. Branch 272 (3), St. Johns C.W.V. (3), and U.N.A. Branch 435 (2 1/2).

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with team standings for 10 teams including St. George C.W.V., U.N.A. Branch 435, Jersey City S. & A. Club, etc.

UYL-NA to Hold Annual Bowling Tourey

By WALTER HUBCHIK

The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America announces that its annual bowling tournament will be held at the Olympia Recreation Club, Toronto, Ontario, in conjunction with their basketball tourney on April 24, 25 and 26, 1953.

The tournament is open to both men and women. This year there will be the open and the handicap events for the men. The John Fedan Memorial Trophy will be awarded to the men's team rolling the highest score (actual, pinfall), trophies and cash prizes will be awarded to doubles, singles and all-event winners; similarly, trophies and cash awards will be given to handicap winners. Any one team or individual is not allowed to enter both events.

The women's tournament will be conducted on a handicap basis only. The William Chelak Memorial Trophy will be awarded to the winners in team events; trophies and cash prizes will be given to doubles, singles and all-event winners.

If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away our freedom is not secure. — Stephen Vincent Benet

But I say unto you which hear, Love your enemies, do good to them which hate you. Luke 6:27

The Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Tournament

The Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Bowling Tournament will be held in Rochester, New York on Sunday May 3rd, 1953 at 1 P.M. at the Mink's Franklin Bowling Hall, 204 North Water Street.

The tournament is open to members of the Ukrainian National Association and members of the American Bowling Congress. Team averages to be computed by adding the averages of the individual bowlers. Highest average in any league must be used. Scratch average being 950 pins maximum for this event.

Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Sport's Rally

APRIL 24, 25 AND 26, 1953

"Now is the time" to make plans to attend the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Sport's Rally in Toronto, Ontario, Canada over the week-end of April 24, 25 and 26, 1953!

The week-end of merriment with fellow Ukrainians commences with a Welcome Party on Friday evening at St. Vladimir's Gym on famous Bathurst Street. For those who take serious the "sporting" aspects of the Rally, bowling will be featured at the Olympia Recreation beginning Saturday morning and will be conducted on open and handicap basis; one team cannot enter both events.

Following the banquet, ample opportunity will be given to exercise those taunt muscles at the dance where music, dancing, singing and laughter will predominate. Church services on Sunday morning and a Farewell Party calculated to complete the week-end with a bang will bring another UYL-NA Sport's Rally to a happy memory!

Helen Mural

Subscribe to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Subscription form for The Ukrainian Weekly, including fields for name, address, and payment information.

THE UKRAINE: A Submerged Nation

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

The story of a courageous people with a fierce desire for freedom, and their political prospects under Soviet domination.

PRICE: \$1.75 Svoboda Bookstore P. O. BOX 346 JERSEY CITY 3, N. J.

Where There's Blood There's Life!

You can be sure... where there's life, there's blood! While you've got your gallon and half of blood circulating through your body, it doesn't always seem too important to share just a small part of it to help save someone else's life.

Most people want it that way too... strongly enough to donate their blood on a regular schedule, several times a year. These are the people who are protecting your life. They expect the same protection from you... from the blood that YOU donate.

The future of American freedom and well-being depends on everyone sharing in the vital job of providing adequate supplies of blood. We must save lives of our wounded fighting men, provide for everyday civilian needs, and build a reserve for civil defense use in case of attack.

To be sure, where there's blood, there's life... perhaps yours! Make sure your blood is there wherever it is needed. Call your local Red Cross, Community or Armed Forces Blood Center today to schedule a donation.

Tolerance is the suspicion that the other fellow might be right after all. We need not concern ourselves much about rights of property if we faithfully observe the rights of persons. Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

Advertisement for KATE SMITH, featuring a portrait and text about cancer awareness and donations.

Advertisement for PETER JAREMA, a funeral home, with contact information and services listed.

Advertisement for SACK'S OMEGA Watches, featuring a watch illustration and details about the brand.

ANSWER THE CALL!



GIVE GENEROUSLY!

Dr. S. CHERNOFF 223-2nd Ave. (cor. 14 St.) NYC Tel. GRamercy 7-7697

Dr. M. MAIZEL 107 E. 17th St., NEW YORK CITY

Dr. DERUTA 3 европейским дипломом 128 EAST 86th STREET

Lytwyn & Lytwyn UKRAINIAN FUNERAL DIRECTORS AIR CONDITIONED

IVAN KOVALCHUK FUNERAL HOME COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED

IVAN БУНЬКО УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК Зараджу погробами

ПЕТРО ЯРЕМА УКР. ПОГРЕБНИК Занимається похоронами в BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK I ОКОЛИЦЯХ

Large graphic advertisement for the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FUND with the text 'Have You donated to the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FUND?' and a question mark.