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Weekly Commentator

EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION

The Eisenhower Administration has been in power for four months—a sufficient period of time to give Congress, the commentators, and the public at large a good idea of its objectives and methods. Much discussion is going the rounds as to how it has done thus far.

The consensus is that the President's popular standing is as high as it was at the time of his election—perhaps even higher. He has improved materially as a speaker, and he presents his thoughts with greater clarity and precision. He has a happy and rare combination of friendliness and dignity. His continued stress on traditional, old-fashioned ideals and principles has evoked the warmest kind of response in the hearts and minds of millions of people.

He has enjoyed a genuine "honeymoon" with a Congress which is narrowly divided between the parties and this happy relationship is continuing. All the basic elements in his legislative program seem almost certain of approval, though there will be delays—the President and his team are learning that in government, results can't be attained nearly as quickly as in military and business life. There has been little really better Congressional criticism of his administration of himself. For the most part, debate over controversial issues has been conducted on a high plane.

Where and when the Administration has shown weakness, it generally has been due to political inexperience—no one in the top groups ever held a top federal position before. To take one example, the early furor over the stock holdings of certain Cabinet appointees, and the period of confusion that followed, seemed largely due to ignorance or misunderstanding of an old law. Take another, some of the Cabinet members obviously left that reorganization of their departments could be accomplished in jug time, whereas, due to Civil Service, patronage, and other such forces it is a long- term job. To take a third, administration members on occasion have wounded Congressional sensibilities, because of lack of knowledge of the unwritten laws of protocol and custom that are jealously upheld by both House and Senate.

In helping the Eisenhower Administration make its unavoidable adjustments to the realities of political life, the man who was his foremost opponent for the nomination has done yeoman service—the able and complex senior Senator from Ohio, Robert A. Taft. Not many living, in all probability, know as much about how the government operates, or is as adroit at getting things done. Almost everyone once predicted an early Taft-Eisenhower split. Now it looks as if the two men have reached a firm working and personal relationship. Dissimilar as they are in many ways, their basic principles are much the same. Senator Taft has said that he will not attempt to get the presidential nomination again, and that he expects President Eisenhower to be the victorious 1956 candidate. He is devoting himself to making this Republican Administration a success. In prestige and influence he is second only to the President hemself.

To sum up the general view, the Administration is doing excellently—and all the future auguries are favorable.

RETAILING IN MOSCOW

A group of American editors was recently allowed to spend a week in Moscow. One of them, Mrs. Jane McIlvaine of the Downington, Pa., Archive, gave a long interview to U.S. News and World Report on her return home.

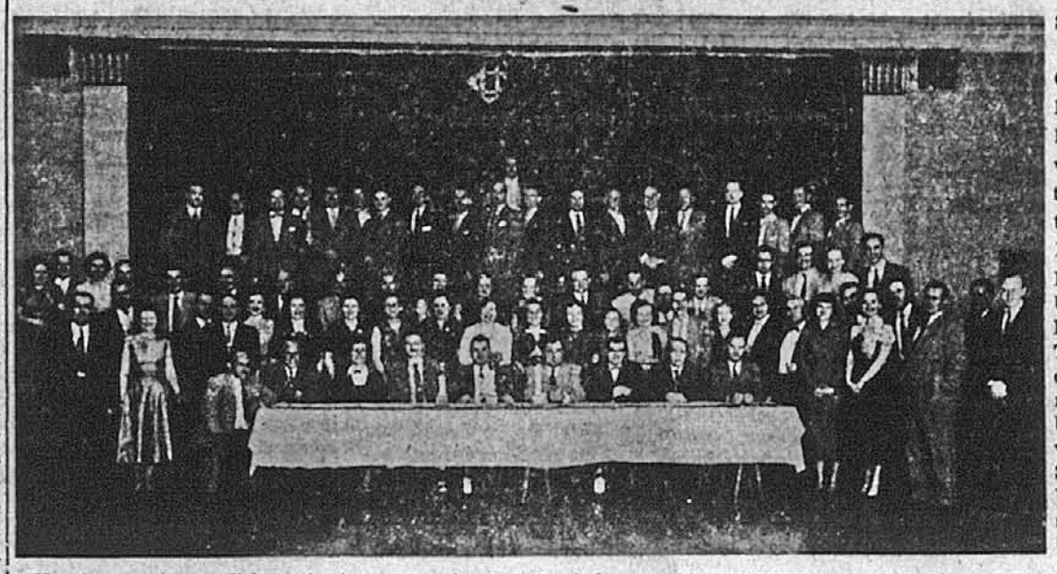
Much of the interview dealt with her impressions of Russian living standards. She was asked what was in a department store she visited, and answered, "practically nothing. . . They had just gotten a load of the first spring print dresses. It was something you wouldn't believe, and the cheapest one was $125 . . ."

Another question was, "What about shoes," To this Mrs. McIlvaine said, "Shoes are the hardest thing to get. They have a kind of cardboard shoe-store comparison, costs $125."

Russian retail stores, like Russian farms and factories, are government ventures. The government decides what the people shall and shall not have, and what they must pay.

Contrast this situation with what you find in that show window of free enterprise—American retailing.

U.N.A. Bowling League Holds Sixth Annual Banquet



Seated at the table (from left to right): George Tizio, Vice-President of U.N.A. Bowling League, Edwin Kenney, Secretary of Hudson County Bowling Ass'n, Mrs. Kenney, William Korytko, Sec'y of U. N. A. Bowling League, S. Kurlak, Treas., Paul Wowchuk, Pres., J. Romanition, member of U.N.A. Board of Advisors, G. Herman, Supreme Sec'y of U.N.A., and S. Shumeyko, Editor of Ukrainian Weekly.

Keeping up its tradition of closing the bowling season with a gala banquet, the U.N.A Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area celebrated its sixth year of existence at the Ukrainian Center on Fleet Street in Jersey City, New Jersey, Saturday evening, May 23rd, reports **Stephen Kurlak.** About one hundred hundred and twenty persons, among them the member bowlers, their wives or lady friends, and officers of the Ukrainian Ukrainian National Association were present at this festive occasion.

In the absence of Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, who was unable to attend due to press of other business, Supreme Secretary Gregory Herman represented the Association and made the presentation of the U.N.A. trophies to the top three teams in the league. Present also were Mr. John Romanition, member of the Board of Advisors and one of the founders of the league, and Mr. Shephen Shumeyko, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly. As a token of its cooperation with the local Hudson County Bowling Association, the banquet committee had invited Mr. Edwin Kenney, its secretary, and Mrs. Kenney, who were also present.

The dinner, which was the first item on the evening program, was followed by a short period of speech-making by the invited guests, and then the always-important presentation of the U.N.A. trophies and the league cash prizes took up the attention of the celebrants for the balance of the evening. Dancing into the early morning hours made up the final part of the program.

In his address that evening, Mr. Herman called attention to the important part that fraternalism plays in so many people's lives, and that if it had not been for the interest among Ukrainians, both foreign and American-born, in fraternal life, there would not have been a U.N.A. league, nor would his listeners be gathered there to celebrate such an occasion. Closing with the sentiment that just as we get out of life what we put into it, Mr. Herman added that members of a fraternal organization such as the U. N. A. will benefit by it only to the extent of the efforts they put into it.

Both Mr. Shumeyko and Mr. Kenney, who were also called upon to speak by tostmaster John Romanition, added their brief remarks on the value of bowling as an organized sport in programs of fraternal organizations, and Mr. Kenney presented a trophy from the Hudson County league to the most outstanding bowler—John Chutko of the St. Johns' C.W.V. team of Newark.

The first-place U.N.A. trophy was presented by Mr. Herman to the "A" Team of the New York St. George C.W.V. Post No. 401, second-place to U.N.A. Branch 435, also of New York, and the third-place prize went to the U.N.A. Br. 272 team of Maplewood, New Jersey. Cash prizes for teams and individual bowlers totalling over $1,000.00 were announced by Paul Wowchuk, president of the league, and distributed by the treasurer, Stephen Kurlak. In addition to the U.N.A. trophy, the first-place St. Georgemen received individual trophies which were furnished by and presented to the six players by Mr. Sam Tarlowe, owner of the Bergen Square Recreation Center where the whole series of thirty-four weekly matches had been held.

SOVIET SAYS IT SHOT FOUR U. S. TRAINED SPIES

ALL FOUR UKRAINIANS, TIMES REPORTS

The Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs announced last Wednesday, May 27 morning, that four spies were parachuted by an American four-motored plane unto Ukrainian territory the night of April 26, reports Harrison E. Salisbury, Moscow correspondend of The New York Times.

The Ministry said the four had been apprehended by Soviet border authorities and after confessing their participation in the plot had been shot.

A 700-word communique gave the names of the four as Alexander Vasilevich Lakhno, Alexander Nikolaevich Makov, Sergei Isosivich Gorbunov and Dmitri Nikolaevich Remigi, all former Ukrainians.

The announcement named three Americans it charged were linked with the efforts to parachute spies into the Soviet Union. They were a Captain Holliday, in charge of a special spy school said to be operated at Bad Wiesse, West Germany; Maj. Ronald Otto Bollenbach, an Assistant Air and Naval attache of the United States in Moscow in 1946 and 1947, said to be in charge of a "spy school" at Kaufbeuren; and Maj. Harold Irving Fidler, who was said to have entered the Soviet Union three times in 1950 as a State Department courier and who was said to have met the four men in Athens and given them their final orders before they were parachuted into the Soviet Union.

Captured a Day After Entry

The communique said that two parachutists were arrested a day after the drop and admitted they were parachuted into Soviet territory by an American plane which carried no identification marks.

The Internal Affairs Ministry said that the two—Lakhno and Makov — disclosed under questioning that two other parachutists with the spy names of "John" and "Dick" had been dropped with them. Later the same day these individuals were arrested and turned out to be Gurbunov and Remigi.

The announcement said the four were equipped with firearms, cyanide poison, four shortwave radio transmitters, the means for preparing false Soviet documents, a large sum of Soviet currency, foreign gold coins and mimeographing equipment for making leaflets of an anti-Soviet character.

The investigation was said to have disclosed that the four men had, during the war, collaborated with the Germans in the Ukraine and took part in German punitive expeditions against Soviet partisans. With the defeat of Germany, the four fled to Western Germany, the announcement said, where they were employed by American intelligence.

Were flown to Athens

The announcement said the four parachutists said that after completing their training they were provided with false Soviet passports, forged military tickets, weapons, poison, radio equipment papers, code and other equipment and on April 23 were flown from Munich to Greece, landing at Athens. At Athens they were met, it was alleged, by Major Harold Irving Fidler, who had entered the Soviet Union three times during 1950 as a diplomatic courier for the State Department.

Huge Protest Parade and Meeting Raises Question of Gnyp, Lytwyn And Cypera

At the mass meeting held in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar St., Saturday, May 23, 1953, under chairmanship of Dr. Walter Gallan, the following resolutions were adopted:

We, Americans of Ukrainian descent, assembled at a mass meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar Sts., Saturday, May 23, 1953, commemorating the memory of approximately 7,000,000 Ukrainians ruthlessly murdered by the Kremlin in 1932 and 1933, appeal to all our fellow Americans to remain constantly vigilant and aware of the most terrible threat humanity has ever known; to guard against succumbing to false Russian "peace" overtures delivered with the aim of weakening the defenses of the free world, hereby resolve:

★

1. To appeal to the freedom-loving people of America to support the Ukrainians and other captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain in their resistance to the Communist regime and in their struggle to throw off the alien barbaric rule of Communist Russia,

2. To appeal to the United States Congress to establish a special commission to investigate the genocidal practices of the Kremlin perpetrated upon Ukrainians and other nationalities throughout their long and horrible enslavement in the Soviet Union,

3. To appeal to the U.S. Congress to pass the special Immigration Act proposed by Senator Watkins (S. 1917) whereby 240,000 victims of Soviet cruelty would be allowed to enter the United States,

4. To appeal to the U. S. Congress to expand the United States Escapee Program, as one of the best means to further the freedom loving, humanitarian foreign policy of the United States,

5. To appeal to the U. S. Clemency Board in Bonn to review the heavy sentences imposed upon three Ukrainian youths, Lytwyn, Gnyp and Cipera and show them leniency as benefits of a great freedom loving nation,

6. To reaffirm that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is the only body authorized to speak for and on behalf of Americans of Ukrainian descent,

7. To express full confidence in President Eisenhower's Administration and assure him of our support for his foreign and domestic policies.

★

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee will request the United States authorities in Germany for clemency for Ukrainian boys, Gnyp, Lytwyn and Cipera, who were sentenced to seven years imprisonment for their assault on the Ukrainian traitor Hulay.

During his recent trip to Europe, Dr. Walter Gallan, Executive Director of the U.U.A.R.C., visited these boys in Straubing prison, Germany.

It is important that every Ukrainian American community pass a similar resolution, as then the work of U.U.A.R.C. for clemency will be facilitated. Copy of such resolution should be sent for evaluation to the U.U.A.R.C. P. O. Box 1661, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Paragraph 6 of the resolution relative to the Ukrainian Congress Committee is very commendable and the Philadelphia Ukrainian Community should be congratulated on the splendid work.

The above resolutions will be sent to the President, and to Senators and Congressmen.

Congressman Charles J. Kersten sent the folliwing telegram:

"Regret that official business prevents my joining with you in commemorating of one of the greatest atrocities in history—the forced famine in the Ukraine at the hands of Communist Terror—but I wish to assure you of my support for your activity in exposing this crime against humanity."

70 YEARS OF NIGHT BASEBALL

On June 2, 1883 a baseball game was played at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The occasion was a landmark in the history of the national sport for it was the first game ever played under electric light. The score was amazingly high, 19-11, and this was attributed to the poor lighting the old arc lamps provided.

On June 2 of this year the 70th anniversary of the advent of night baseball will be celebrated in ball parks all over the country, with the approval of Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick. In many areas, professional baseball is now played exclusively at night, save for Sunday and holiday games. without giving "sick grandmother" excuses to the boss. And the quality of lighting in modern parks today comes about as close to perfection as anyone could ask.

UNA PROGRESS REFLECTED IN REPORTS OF SUPREME ASSEMBLY 1953 ANNUAL MEETING

1.

A picture of general progress during the past year in membership, financial standing and cultural endeavors of the Ukrainian National Association, was presented in the form of the reports of the members of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, at its annual meeting held last week, beginning on Monday, May 25, at Hotel Statler, in New York City.

The picture had its "lighter and darker sides," in the words of Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, who as President of the Ukrainian National Association and as Manager of the Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly, formally opened the annual meeting.

In general, his report and that of the other officers of the Association revealed that in membership the UNA did not during the past year attain its quota, that of 75,000 members. It did reach, however, the unprecedented 69,000 figure.

Mr. Joseph Lesauyer, Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association, brought out the fact that the 75,000 quota was not attained during the past year, due to the fact that, lately, comparatively few new immigrants have been arriving here to swell the ranks of the organizationfi as had been the case in previous post-World War II years.

Increase in the financial status of the UNA was high lighted in the report of the Treasurer of the UNA, Mr. Roman Slobodian. As of the end of 1952, the total assets of the UNA were $14,110,917.37, representing an increase over the past 1951 year of $1,155,795.11.

New UNA branches are being formed in various portions of the USA, Mr. Gregory Herman, Vice President of the UNA, reported. Among the latest were those in Lincoln, Nebraska, Denver, Colorado, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Carnegie, Pa., Utica, N. Y., St. Paul, Wisc., and New York City.

2.

The cultural - educational program of the UNA, encompassing the sponsoring of the publication of works on Ukraine and Ukrainians, has produced now a new book, — "Ukraine under the Soviets," by Prof. Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University, with editorial assistance of Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief of "Svoboda."

The Ukrainian American youth, Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, Vice Presidentess of the UNA reported, are becoming more aware of the advantages the UNA offers to them and are becoming more active members of it.

The ideqlogical phase of the UNA, as expressed on the pages of the "Svoboda" and "The Ukrainian Weekly", was dealt with in the reports of Dr. Luke Myshuha, and of Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, Editor of "The Ukrainian Weekly." Highlights of the "Svoboda" report was that "Svoboda" does not advocate "peace at any price" for America, and that in matters pertaining to American politics, presidential races, the "Svoboda" remains neutral. In reference to Ukrainian political issues, the "Svoboda" traditionally follows the "national-democratic line."

The report on the "Weekly" brought out its salient features, and credit in it was given to the prominent American and Canadian scholars of Ukrainian origin who have been contributing articles to it. The report will appear on these pages next week.

In the course of the discussions on "The Ukrainian Weekly," Mr. Stephen Kuropas, a member of the UNA Auditors, declared that during the past year, "The Ukrainian Weekly", has been the best ever during the past 20 years of its existence.

The UNA Supreme Assembly meeting, the last before next year's UNA Convention, to be held in New York in a year from now, was one of the best held in year's. Complete details on it cannot be reported in this issue because of the Weekly deadline time. They will be reported here next week.

Those who took part in it were: President Dmytro Halychyn, Vicepresident Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-Presidentess Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, Secretary Gregory Herman, Treasurer Roman Slobodian. Board of Auditors: Dmyto Kapitula, Stephen Kuropas, Walter Hirniak, Volodymir Kossar. Dr. Ambrosius Kibzey. Board of Advisors: Dmytro Shmagala, John Kokolsky, Peter Kuchma, Walter Didyk, Nicholas Dawyskyba, Taras Shpikula, Mrs. Helen Shtogryn, Mrs. Anne Wasylowski, and William Hussar.

Ukrainians Tell Price of Soviet "Friendship"

Warning against the Soviet Union's peace offensive, Detroit's Americans of Ukrainians descent pointed to the murder of 30 million persons in Ukraine as the measure of Communist "friendship," John J. Najduch of the "Detroit News" reports.

Nearly 10,000 Ukrainian Americans, marching downtown Woodward in a pro-free Ukraine and anti-Communist demonstration, on Sunday, May 24, told the story in their banners and signs.

Orphans March

They told of 26 million Ukrainians still in concentration camps, and of the 30 millions killed since 1920, of whom 7

(Concluded on page 4)

The Golgotha of Ukraine

Eye-witness account of the Famine in Ukraine instigated and fosteredby the Kremlin in an attempt to quellUkrainian Resistance to Soviet Russian National and Social Enslavement of the Ukrainian People

Compiled by Dmytro Soloviy, Foreword by **Dr. Luke Myshuha.** **fostered by the Kremlin in an attempt to quell Ukrainian**

Published by **Ukrainian Congress Committee of America**

FOREWORD

"To the memory of my murdered father and those ill-fated Ukrainians who lie in countless obscure graves in Siberia," is the dedicatory epistle to the book, "One of the Fifteen Million—About One Man's Experiences in a Soviet Labor Camp," by its author Nicholas Prychodko.

The dedication to this booklet could well be: "To the Millions of Ukrainians who died in 1932 and 1933 of hunger, of a famine arranged purposely by the Kremlin regime to suppress the opposition of the liberty-loving Ukrainian peasants to collectivisation."

Nowadays no one here in America or elsewhere questions the existence of the politically inspired terrible famine which swept through Ukraine in 1932 and 1933. Such was not the case then, however, when millions of people there perished as a result of the famine. In retrospect, it is hard to understand how in such a freedom loving and warm hearted nation as ours, which stands for right and justice, how was it possible for it then to ignore the terrible tragedy that was taking place in Soviet enslaved Ukraine, to pay no heed to the sufferings and the pleas for help made by their kinsmen and friends here, and, what was most dismaying, to either doubt the very existence of the famine or to completely ignore it. For once, the human conscience was lacking in this great country of ours; and we hope never again.

For how could one interpret this in any other fashion when even a Resolution introduced in Congress (73rd Congress, 2nd Session: H. Res. 399) was generally ignored, although that Resolution did not call for any material aid for the starving Ukrainians but merely contented itself with asking for an expression of sympathy for the million hapless victims of the Kremlin-Communist reign of terror in Ukraine.

The Resolution began as follows:

"Whereas several millions of the population of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the constituent part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, died of starvation during the years of 1932 and 1933, and Whereas the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although being fully aware of the famine in Ukraine and although having full and complete control of the entire food supplies within its borders, nevertheless failed to take relief measures designed to check the famine or alleviate the terrible conditions arising from it, but on the contrary used the famine as means of reducing the Ukrainian population, and destroying the Ukrainian political, cultural, and national rights, and Whereas, it has been the traditional policy of the United States to take cognizance of such invasion of human rights and liberties; therefore be it:

"Resolved, that the House of Representatives express its sympathies for all those who suffered from the great famine in Ukraine which has brought misery, afflictions, and death to millions of peaceful and law-abiding Ukrainians."

At about that time, too, the Department of State received a Memorandum from the United Ukrainian Organizations of U. S. of America which dealt in detail with the Kremlin conducted terror in Ukraine, presented documentary evidence of the existence of the famine in Ukraine, and was appended with an appeal to the civilized world made in this matter in August, 1933 by the Vienna Cardinal, Dr. Theodore Innitzer, as well as with reprint of press articles dealing with the famine written in August, 1933 by Dr. E. Amende, Secretary Gen. of the Congress of European Minorities. Noteworthy in this connection is that when that Congress met September 16-19, 1933, in Bern, Switzerland, the question of saving Ukraine under Soviet rule from starvation was the principal issue at its sessions.

Moreover, on September 29 of that year, the Premier of Norway, Mr. Morvinkle, raised the question of the hunger in Ukraine at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva.

The Memorandum to the State Department contained eye-witness accounts of the famine as reported in the press, such as the **Manchester Guardian** (September 13, 1933), the New York Jewish Daily **Forward** (December 27, 1933), the Parisian **Le Matin** (August 30, 1933), **The New York Times** (August 29, 1933).

Another intervention in this matter was made by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. This organization tried to arouse country wide opinion among the American women against this Soviet attempt to bring the Ukrainians into submission by using famine as a weapon. The organization also sent a letter to Congressman Herman P. Kopleman of Connecticut, calling his attention to what was happening in Ukraine. The Congressman responded by forwarding a Memorandum of the Ukrainian women's organization to the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Litvinov. He received the following reply from Mr. Litvinov, in form of a letter dated January 3, 1934:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and thank you for drawing my attention to the Ukrainian pamphlet. There is any amount of such pamphlets full of lies circulated by counter-revolutionary organizations abroad, which specialize in the work of this kind. There is nothing left them to do but spread false information or to forge documents... Yours truly, M. Litvinov."

This was the time when Litvinov succeeded in persuading our American Government that it was possible to do business with Stalin. Our press in those days, one recalls, was full of glowing anticipations on how many billions of dollars of profits America could make in trading with Russia. Naturally these anticipations were based upon empty promises being made by the Soviets in order to gain American recognition of the Soviet Union.

This was the time, too, when such a well known American newspaperman as Walter Duranty of the **New York Times** reported from Moscow, upon his return from a trip through famine-ravaged Ukraine, that he saw no cases of starvation in Ukraine, "only some case of malnutrition"!

There were, however, a few conscientious American newspapermen, notably William Henry Chamberlin, who had spent ten years in Moscow as a staff correspondent of the **Christian Science Monitor.** In its May 29, 1934 number he told a ghastly story of what he saw when he traveled through Ukraine during the famine. He declared that "more than 4,000,000 peasants are found to have perished in 1933 when State forced collective farming on them." Despite him and a few other conscientious newspapermen, the general apathy in this country toward the famine in Ukraine remained.

Thereupon Americans of Ukrainian descent began to arrange mass demonstrations in various cities throughout the country, in protest of this famine which the Kremlin created and kept going "as an instrument of national policy, dooming millions to death to break down resistance to government edicts" (editorial, **Boston Post,** May 31, 1934). In New York the demonstration on November 18, 1933 took the form of a huge parade, with tens of thousands participating in it, and was followed by a mass rally. Chicago, Detroit and other cities had similar anti-Soviet demonstrations. They were widely reported, but even then the press failed to take the matter seriously, and referred to the existence of the famine with some skepticism.

The fault for this deplorable situation lies squarely on the shoulers of those liberal "liberals" of those "experts" who then had considerable influence on public opinion concerning "Russia." Even today, some of them still consider themselves as "experts" and do everything in their power to prevent the American people from knowing the truth about the Soviet Russian reality, about the traditional Russian imperialism, clad currently in the Soviet garb.

Concerning these journalists, who wrote as "experts" on Soviet, Dagobert D. Runes notes in his recently published book, "The Soviet Impact on Society" (Philosophical Library, New York), p. 66:

"But that American newspapermen like Louis Fisher and Walter Duranty, with full knowledge of the daily executions of Russian citizens who are charged with no other crime than being in opposition to Stalin... that these two American newspapermen as well as a group of other scribes, should carry on their distasteful publicity on behalf of Stalin's bloody dictatorship, gives us material for thought concerning these motives of these 'correspondents.'"

Worth noting here is that in another section of the book (p. 103) Mr. Runes wrote: "I admired the Ukrainian energy and endurance."

James Burnham, a true authority on the Soviet reality, in his review of Peter Vierick's book **"Shame and Glory of the Intellectuals,"** notes that,

"...this was the glory of the intellectuals: that in spirit and body they stood firm against Nazi assault. It is the shame of the intellectuals that they stood not firm but servile, deceived and seduced before the equally vicious approach of Nazism's twin, communism. They refused to recognize concentration camps, aggression and terror when, instead of the swastika, there flew the flag of 'the revolution' and spoke in the name of 'radical slogans'." **(The New York Times Book Review,** March 15, 1953).

Still another reason why the American people in general remained unaware of the fact that millions had perished from this artificially created by the Reds famine, is set forth by Eugene Lyons (a member of the Board of Directors of the American Jewish League Against Communism, Inc.) in his article on the "American Jews and the Kremlin Purges" in the **New Leader,** March 2, 1953:

"In the last thirty years, a number of Jews, especially among the educated and the well-to-do, came to defend the Soviet Union and its works. Influenced by Communist propaganda about racial equality and the proscription of anti-Semitism, they found it possible to gloss over assorted Soviet obscenities. In a glow of liberal righteousness, they tended to accept Sovietism 'despite everything'...

"The Hitler-Stalin Pact cured many of these people; the outbreak of undisguised state anti-Semitism will cure most of the others. But their revulsian against the latest expression of the Kremlin's nature will be considered hypocritical by many people unless they acknowledge their moral dereliction in failing to denounce the liquidation of kulaks, the man-made famine, forced labor, and the continuous system of purges."

Today, of course, the existence of that Soviet-engineered famine in Ukraine in the early 1930s is generally acknowledged. Yet many of those who in the Ukraine famine days refused to admit or report its existence, who refused to tell the truth about that Russian imperialism which has always menaced the Free World and our national existence as well, today those Moscow sycophants are still in circulation as "experts" in matters pertaining to East European affairs, "Russia," and even Ukraine. They have not changed their colors a bit. The will of Moscow seems to be more compelling for them than that of Washington.

Perhaps a perusal in the following pages of the eyewitness accounts of the horrible incidents which took place in famine ridden Ukraine will shock the readers into an awareness of the Soviet reality. Perhaps this brochure will be of aid to Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent in their endeavors to make their fellow Americans and the American Government itself truly realize the menace of Russian imperialism, in whatever garb it may appear, not only to Ukraine and other Soviet Russian enslaved nations, but to the free world and America as well.

(To be continued)

THREE VIRTUES

By WILLIAM PALUK

(2)

"To dance on the steppes" was a popular expression in the songs of the Kozaks. They meant it figuratively as well as literally. For here were the things that delighted the mind, that put life like the reins into a man's own hands, making it exciting, pleasant, desirable. Back there, on the manor, was the squire, who gave no man his rights as a fellow human being, who treated you as a slave, who in return for a garden patch, demanded payment in labor, livestock or grain. On the steppe, there were only the blue of the heavens and the flower-studded, wide steppes, where one could live in freedom and joy.

The sixteenth century saw the appearance of these people to whom the name "Kozaks" was applied, saw the exodus of the peasants from the safety of the squire's manor to the new, but dangerous freedom.

In that century, and in that part of Europe, to love freedom meant to oppose autocracy on the one hand, and to defend your life against a marauding enemy on the other. The Kozaks soon realized the necessity of coping with this double danger, and formed the "Zaporozhian Sitch," ("The Camp Beyond the Steppes"). This military body, lasting two hundred years was too loselyknit an organization. But as a body of people, moved by a common ideal, the Kozaks gave the Ukrainians their first and most important heritage—their love of freedom. Even though the Kozaks were destroyed as a military force, no Catherine the Great could so much as disturb this foundation on which the people continued to build.

Even while a love of freedom dwelt in the happy heart of the Kozak as he viewed the steppe, his senses were on the alert for signs of an enemy. Here in Ukraine, which means on the borderland of Christendom, freedom was purchased at a high price. Out of nowhere, making very little noise, would come the slant-eyed Tatar, and your little holiday from the oppression and cruelty at home would come to a sudden end. If you were the kind that liked safety, however stifling it was, you returned to the manor and begged your squire's pardon for having acted like a fool. If you didn't keep your eyes open, you didn't stand a chance of surviving in this dangerous paradise. Or if you did not think very highly of this freedom, especially considering the risk involved, you made your way hastily and shamefacedly back.

Only the brave remained in Ukraine.

The history of Ukraine is the history of men of courage: Vishnevetsky, nicknamed "Baida", meaning indifferent to danger as well as to riches; Khmelnitsky, who led the Kozaks to the greatest succession of victories in their history; Mazeppa, who opposed the will of mighty Muscovy, of whom Charles XII of Sweden said in Byron's poem:

"Of all our band,
Though firm of heart and strong of hand,
In skirmish, march, or forage, none
Can less have said and more have done
Than thee, Mazeppa!"

They were men of brave action, for they were chosen leaders of a people who judged men on the basis of seen acts, not on the nature of a man's talk or escutcheon, or rank. Readiness to face danger was the popular measure of esteeb.

Throughout the two hundred and fifty years of the Kozak era, this measure never fell from popular use. Ukrainians continued to be pioneers on the outskirts of Christendom when Western Europe was reclining easily, though reflectively, enjoying the spiritual and aesthetic benefits of the Renaissance and the Reformation. At a moment when Western Europe was concerned with a glorious intellectual awakening, Eastern Europe was a wilderness which a hardy people were transforming, at the very risk of their lives, into a place to live. At a moment when the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican saw the birth of a new art and a new life, when Gutenberg laboriously set the type for man's first book, Gogol's Otaman, Taras Bulba, by means of a disguise, ventured into the very center of the enemy's camp to visit his imprisoned son, and only arrived in time to sse him tortured before a jeering public. In his agony the tortured man cried "Father, where are you? Do you hear?" And the Otaman answered in a loud, hoarse voice, "I hear!"

(To be continued)

Where Do We Go from Here?

By MILDRED MILANOWICZ

Talk given at Youth Forum of Convention of Ukrainian Women's League of America, May 30, 1953, at Detroit, Mich.

(1)

Like the efficient American Club Woman that she is, the Ukrainian Junior Leaguer realizes that part of her efficiency lies in her ability to take stock or inventory periodically, to evaluate her assets, to acknowledge her debts and to provide its repayment, to recognize her capabilities and her potentialities. From this, she can pinpoint her position as a Ukrainian Junior Leaguer in the progress of her organization, her community and her country.

These Youth Forum sessions at each Convention of the Ukrainian Women's League of America constitute such inventory time.

THE CHANGING SCENE

One of the first forcible facts that enter into our periodic stock-taking is the change that has developed in the relations between Ukrainians and the Americans public in particular and the peoples of the world in general. This changing scene is apparent even to the youngest Junior League member. For since the last Youth Forum, she has had an opportunity to make this observation on her own from reading the press. Naturally, being of Ukrainian descent, she is curious about her own people and like the majority of the Junior League members today, reads the English section of the Ukrainian Press.

Naturally, too, being an American, she reads her daily American press, listens to news commentators on the radio, and on television sees and hears world questions discussed.

At last, from the two fields, a clear and very inspiring picture of the present Ukrainian situation emerges for the Junior Leaguer.

She has realized from the American press, that today, from Pres. Eisenhower at the top, to State Department officials, to Senators, Congressmen, "down" to newspaper editors and the radio and television reporters and analysts, —all are very much aware of the existence of the Ukrainian nation and of its just fight for independence. All are now aware that with their common ideals of freedom and democracy, Ukrainians are a potential and powerful ally as a free nation, against Soviet Communistic totalitarianism, and that a free Ukraine is necessary to the future peace of the World.

From reading the Ukrainian press on the other hand, the Junior Leaguer must realize, after some study, that this picture of the Ukrainian Cause, as a depicted in the American and World press, is the concrete and direct result of years and years of painstaking, stubborn, but confident work of our parents, following a wise and well-laid plan. The Junior Leaguer could, if she wants, trace the whole romantic and inspiring story:

Out of the first years of slowly building up their economic independence, their community life, establishing churches, schools, newspapers, Community Centers, fraternal orders and their civic, cultural and welfare organizations,—one fact becomes increasingly clear to our parents; that religious, political, or other dividing beliefs to the contrary, they all had a common heritage and a common goal; and that is to help Ukraine become free. From this fact, despite tremendous obstacles, where ignorance among Americans of the very name, let alone history of Ukrainians, aroused suspicion and with it distrust; despite lack of authoritative books and references in English libraries on Ukraine to help diseminate proper information; despite serious and shattering disputes among their own Ukrainian groups, when undesirable or purely partisan elements were jockeying for control; and despite the battle against the very apathy of some Ukrainian Americans, our parents slowly but finally vindicated their belief in the worthiness of preserving their cultural heritage, their belief in a free Ukraine in a free world. From this common belief there evolved the movement to establish a concerted effort to achieve their common goal with one plan, and one organization, flexible enough to cope with the variables in a changing world, wise and effective enough to be acceptible to all Ukrainian factions.

(To be concluded)

Poet's Corner

RETREAT

Now as we fall back from below the ridge,
Abandoning our hotly held positions,
We can lay aside the anguish of our fear
And assume the duller burden of ourselves.
For though our dead are carefully interred,
Their honor well established, and although
The military manuals positively state
That such assaults as ours can never win,
And though we knew the odds against success
Were infinite, still we must explain —
Explain the failure of the bayonet,
The fury of the enfilading fire,
Explain the lack of mortars and air cover.
We must explain, and once again explain,
That no defect of ours, no lack of courage,
No failure of the nerve or of the will
Repulsed our thrusts. We must relight this field
Forever on the ridges of our minds
And lose it always as we lost it here.

J. K. CLARK.

Are You an Admirer of Dickinson's Poems?

(Impressions)

By YAR SLAVUTYCH

When I began to read modern American poetry, I took poems of Walt Whitman who was very well known to me before in Ukrainian, German or Russian translations. The mighty style of this great American bard, which appeared before my eyes for the first time in English, was pleasant and clearly understandable. But in reading the small and mysterious poems of Emily Dickinson, I could not catch that delightful charm, of which Louis Untermeyer wrote in his mid-century anthology. The solution came to me a little later when I spent my vacation outside of Philadelphia.

It was a nice day in July. Sitting in the car of my friend on the road to Niagara, I observed the approaching hills covered with perpetually green forests. The car ran fast; the hills approached slowly and grew imperceptible. Just at that moment I remembered one verse of Emily Dickinson's:

The mountains grow unnoticed.

My remembering was so sudden that I started to think of this verse as my own. I stirred my unfailing memory and recalled the entire quatrain:

The mountains grow unnoticed,
Their purple figures rise
Without attempt, exhaustion,
Assistance or applause.

An unusual pleasure came to me. At once I fully understood all that had been previously not distinguished.

The fine and original imagination of Emily Dickinson drew me like a magnet. I continued to observe the horizon and the last rays of the sun that looked over the faces of the mountains. Without my intending, the second quatrain of the beautiful poem was soon recollected:

In their eternal faces
The sun with broad delight
Looks long — and last — and golden
For fellowship at night.

I repeated in my mind eight verses and found this poem on a level not lower than the best poems of R. M. Rilke. The phrase "their eternal faces" captured me as wholly as the phrase "the mountains grow unnoticed". Indeed it is a very high degree of poetry!

When our car entered Buffalo I ran into the next bookstore and bought a small Emily Dickinson booklet. All my time during the vacation I gave to my new author whom I had discovered myself.

Almost every verse of E. Dickinson has a deep philosophical sense. Her brilliant imagination, so alive in her choice words and so permeated with exquisit charm, gives a fine enjoyment for everybody who is seeking food for his soul. It is a food in small portion but with great art:

Lightly stepped a yellow star
To its lofty place,
Loosed the moon her silver hat
From her lustral face.

Impressions

By WILLIAM SHUST

Sometimes a person's soul can be worn out.

For some that might be a little difficult to believe. All we know of is tired hands and feet and eyes, bruises, battered bones, and blood.

But a soul that is tattered and ragged and worn at the edges is a little hard for the mind to grasp.

And yet it's so. There are so many of us who possess such souls.

We've had our chests x-rayed, found our blood pressure normal, and have paid the final visit to the dentist. — Physically we look normal and healthy, but the soul! Ah, the soul!

When we're afflicted by physical illness our body automatically reaches for the first stage in its cure — rest. So stage in its cure — rest. So does the tired, worn out soul seek its rest and security and peace in God.

But where in the physical realm we allow the healing process to go on — and even seek the means to further it — we ignore the cries of a soul in pain.

What of that?

A partial answer lies in the many cures the modern world offers.

But the immutable, unchanging, eternal remains — no matter how modern the cures become.

As rest will always be natural to the tired body, so God will always be the compliment to the soul.

VET NEWS ROUNDUP

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What points does VA check on, in approving a "wheelchair housing" grant for a paralyzed veteran who meets all basic requirements of the law?

A. VA has to determine (1) whether it's medically feasible for the veteran to live in the proposed house and in the proposed locality; (2) whether he can afford the particular house, and (3) whether the home is suitable to his needs for dwelling purposes.

Q. Through an oversight, I paid by GI insurance premium right at the end of the grace period. What does VA consider as the date the payment is made—the date I mail my check or the date it's received by the VA?

A. The postmark date on the envelop containing your

(Concluded on page 4)

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK
(Special to the Ukr. Weekly)

(4)

The people of every nation could be designated as Northmen, depending on the geographical location of the nation to which the writer belongs, That this might have been the case in the statements of the above-mentioned authors is indicated by a quotation from the writings of Ibrahim Ibn Jakub (second half of the 10th century) given by. Hrushevsky (1904): "The lands of Slavs spread from the Syrian Sea to the North... The nations of the North conquered some of them and live among them... The main nations of the North speak Slavic, because they intermixed with the Slavs and explains: "as for instance the people of Al Trshkin, Ankli and Badganakia (Patzenaks) and Rus and the Khazars"—all of them were nations of the North from the Arab viewpoint. Thus in the statement of Liutprand, "To the North of Constantinople live the Hungarian, Patzenaks, Kazars and Rus, whom by another name we call Nordmans", the last sentence may be interpreted as being applied to all four nations living to the North and not to the Rus only.

At any rate, it is not absolutely certain even to the adherents of the Normanistic theory that those authors were using the term Northmen in reference to Scandinavians only.

The comment of Symeon Logothete that the Ruš belonged to the race of Franks was interpreted that they were of Germanic origin. This is a a rather loose explanation since, as Hrushevsky pointed out, the name Franks was used with a very wide meaning including both the Latins and the Teutons. Shelukhin (1929) came still closer to the solution of this question, when he suggested that during the time of Logothete's writings (941) the Franks lived on the territory of the present France and it is quite possible that the mention in Logothete's writings refers to the fact that the Ruš originally left the territory of contemporary France.

From the foregoing one can conclude that ancient sources, although referring to the Ruš as "Northern people", did not explicitly consider them to be of the Scandinavian origin.

4. Local and personal names mentioned in the foreign sources of the 10th century.

The Slavic names of the cataracts on the Dnieper river wihch we find in the writings of the Greek Emperor Constantine Prophyrogenitus did not arise any controversy but the "Rus" names became the subject of a great battle of words. "Apart from purely etymological aspects, the nomenclature of the falls reveals a spirit of daring and adventure which well fits into the Varing picture", writes Ravndal. Kendrick (1930) also writes about the fighting spirit of Vikings. It is difficult to agree that the spirit of daring and adventure was monopolized by the Scandinavians only and that the possession of such a spirit is enough to support the interpretation of the geographical names.

"Beginning from Bayer," writes Hrushevsky (1904): "Normanists tried to explain the names of the cataracts from the North Germanic roots. Some of those names quite well can be explained in this way, some not so easily and some entirely cannot be explained by using the Scandinavian roots." It should be added, however, that there have been many attempts to explain the origin of the names of the cataracts from many different languages, including even Khazar-Jewish and Arabic, without complete success. "It is worth remarking that apart from these there are no Norse place names in the Dnieper basin of South Russia" comments Kendrick.

So far as the personal names are concerned, there was about the same controversy as with the names of the cataracts. Of course, some names given in the treaties can be interpreted as belonging to the Scandinavian people. This is not surprising, however, because there were so many foreigners—Variahs—in the contemporary Kievan Ruš, among whom there certainly were some Scandinavians. As long as they knew the language, they might have been included, with certain instructions, as ambassadors in treaty making for the Ruš. As a metter of fact, those names were interpreted from many different languages to the satisfaction of the interpreters. However, the multitude of such interpretations shows in itself that this question should be considered very carefully before attempting to draw the final conclusion.

5. The Testimony of the Contemporaries

It is an interesting fact that more is mentioned about the Ruš in the southern contemporary writings than in the North, where it had its supposed origin. This in itself should warn every investigator of the Rus-Variah question to be very careful in his deductions and to approach the study of the question with an unbiased mind without trying to fit all the facts into the one and only Normanistic interpretation. It is especially important to remember, because nowhere in the contemporary Arab writings is there mention of the Ruš in connection with the Scandinavian peoples, and the only deduction which can be made is by inference.

Ibn Hauqual, for instance, writes that in 969 the Ruš appeared on the Volga and the Caspian Sea, and devastated the littoral settlements, destroyed Itil, the main city of Khazars, and after plundering the whole countryside, departed to Rome and Andaluse (Spain) to sell the loot. Ibn Hauqual, who spoke with the refugees, understood that the latter planned to return to their native land after the Ruš came back and to become citizens of the Ruš.

In the Kievan Chronicle there is no mention of this invasion. There is a war described there, namely that of Sviatoslav who in 965 destroyed the Khazarian fortress of Sarkel and instead of going to the capital of the Khazars, proceeded to the Azov Sea, then to the Caucasus and returned to Kiev. His task force must have consisted of infantry and cavalry, while the invasion of Itil and Caspian was made with ships. This fact signifies that the latter undertaking was made by some different Ruš organization.

Moshin (1933) is inclined to believe that this Ruš was the so-called Azov Ruš, which lived in Tmutorokan. The fact that the refugees expected the Ruš to return suggests that it was an aboriginal Ruš. An expedition from Scandinavia scarcely would go home through Rome and Spain while they had a safer way by means of Volga. Besides that not a single source of the 10th century mentions the name Ruš in connection with Scandinavians, while Massudi and many other sources, the chronicle included, speaks of the Pontic sea as the Ruš sea. Kendrick also speaks of "The southern and non-Scandinavian "Russians" who are first heard of in the Caucasus neighborhood as early as sixth century. This is only an illustration of how various students of the Ruš-Variah question are interpreting the facts. The contemporaries themselves speak of the Ruš as of a distinct people without identifying them with any other nation, Scandinavian included. It is the intepretation of the historians that made the Ruš of Scandinavian extraction.

6. Lively connection existing in the 9th-11th centuries between the Ruš and the Scandinavians land—is given by Moshin in support of the Normanestic theory. However, connections which the Rus had with Byzantinum were much older and more lasting. Moshin contradicts himself a few pages later, stating: "Culturally Normans were not stronger in comparison with the aboriginal Slav population, who sooner than Scandinavians got in touch with the center of civilization—Constantinople, the Pontic Greek cities, and, possibly, with the Persians and the Arabs". Nevertheless, a few sentences later he remarks: "By their military and trade activities the Normans drew the Eastern Slavs closer to Byzantium," which is again a contradiction to the statement above.

Kendrick considers also that the Vikings "undoubtedly played an importan and beneficial role in the foundation of the Russian state and subsequent orientation of this upon Constantinople."

The Greeks lived and traveled in Scythia, they had their colonies on its southern borders, had economic interests and consequently lively connections with the people of the land of Scythia. It is not surprising that we find the first mention of the "Ruš" in Byzantine writings.

Accepting the logic of Moshin one can with greater assurance deduce that the "Ruš" came from the Grecian Empire and not from Scandinavia.

7. Archeological remnants and signs of the Scandinavian influence on the culture of Slavs.

"The enormous number of archeological finds from the 9th and 10 centuries," writes Mirsky (1931) "cannot all be put to their (Norsemen) credit. This is especially true of the hoards of arabic coins that are numerous in the central Russian Mesopotamia while South of Smolensk the style of the finds is generally free from Scandinavian affinities."

One has to remember, however, that the name Ruš was used only in connection with Kiev and the northeastern shores of the Pontic Sea. The whole activity of Rus centered there. It is strange indeed that there are no archeological findings of Scandinavian origin in the terrain of the Rus activity.

According to Shelukhin, findings of some archeological material in places where certain peoples are known to have lived may elucidate the various aspects of the life of a given people. However, findings of scarce archeological material in places where it is not firmly established that a certain nation lived for a long period of time may or may not support the view that such a nation had its permanent dwellings there. Scandinavians were traders, and it is entirely possible that the native population used the articles which were bought from those merchants. Finding such archeological material may signify only the extent to which the selling abilities of the Scandinavian traders were executed.

In his summary Moshin maintains that the signs of Scandinavian influence on the Russian culture, language, law, pagan religion, ornamentation, etc., support the Normanistic theory, while several sentences later he himself states: "The influence of the Scandinavian culture on the Slavs was not great. The causes of that were: 1. As colonizers Scandinavians were very weak because there were no women in their bands. The children which were born from the intermarriages of the Normans with the Slavic women, were very quickly assimilated in the Slavic surroundings, and 2. That the contemporary Scandinavian culture was not developed more than the culture of the Eastern Slavs."

One could expect that if the Scandinavians played such an important role in the organization of the Rus, they would have left at least some influence on the aboriginal surroundings. Nevertheless, as Mirsky (1931) states, "The Norsemen have left no trace in place names and those commercial centers that grew up in the 9th and 10th centuries are all Slavonic. Nor was Norse cultural influence deep or lasting. Very few Norse words were introduced into the language and soon after 1000 all traces of Norse influence disappear entirely."

(To be continued)

That Side of Agony

By OSYP TURIANSKY

A Condensed Version—Translated from the Ukrainian
By ADAM and PAMELA HNIDJ

(8)

Szabo answered for Dobrowsky:

"Bah, every philosophy ends as soon as the stomach states its demands. I'll never understand, why so many words? I don't know the difference between a dead man and, for instance, a dead horse or bear. I admit, I would rather eat a dead hear than a dead man, but not from my sensitiveness, only because of the better taste; I am sorry that I can't serve you something better, but, in difficulties, even the devil eats flies. But alas! We don't even have flies here."

Dobrowsky concluded his thought with these words:

"Our present terrible situation—is fron, implacable logic, and a consequence of the crime our souls have committed. And there is no sensitiveness nor beauty in this logic... And if you, Nikolič, want to die a sentimentally aesthetic death, we can't do anything about it."

"Oh, no. I don't want to die. My parents, my..."

"You see! So, let's go and help carry the body to the fire", Szabo called him.

"God, I'll never do that."

Szabo said sarcastically: "So you want to eat frozen meat... it isn't bad. According to modern hygienic directives..."

"You talk like the devil", trembled Nikolič.

Dobrowsky answered: "Well, if you don't want to go for the body, I won't go either."

Szabo went alone.

It was frightening to look at what Szabo was going to do. They turned their eyes away from the body of their friend...

— — — — — — — —

I look through the fire into the grim distance.

About 100 feet away looms a bush, alil white, covered with snow, whose strange appearance deeply impresses my imagination. That bush, with two round tops, of which the upper and larger leans over the lower, resembles a female figure hugging a child to her breast. I cannot tear my eyes away from the picture, and imagine the position of the mother with the child in this icy desert...

How carefully she has wrapped up her child...

How gently she is hugging it to her warm maternal breast.

How sadly she has lowered her head...

And perhaps...it is not a bush?

Perhaps it is indeed a mother with a child?

No, it is a bush...

But how can a bush resemble a mother and child so closely?

All at once, a red mist surrounds me, and all vanishes...

I open my eyes and see before me the calm, frozen black sky. Nothing else. I hear voices: "Get up..." My friends lift me up and support me. Their hands move away from me, and I again sit on my own, and look ahead.

No,...it isn't a bush... no bush...

Yes, yes... it's a mother and child...

Heaven and earth have forgotten her, like us...

And she is perishing here, dying even more terrible a death than ours, for she must look on helplessly while her child expires without aid, and no way out...

It seems to me that she has noticed us...

Why, then, is she standing there immobile?

No, apparently she wants to move, but has no strength

She is freezing with her child...

Perhaps, in a feeble, dying voice, she is asking us for help. ....hush... listen...

I seem to hear quiet weeping and sobbing...

— — — — — — — —

A cry of horror dispelled my thoughts. Szabo came back and brought a hunk of flesh from the body of our friend. He put it by the fire and wiped the blood off his hands, with the skirts of his torn coat.

He sat down and glared at the fire, sitting as though petrified.

Suddenly something shook him, as the earthquake shakes a granite rock. With his right arm he covered his eyes, and began to wipe them with the dirty sleeve.

Dobrowsky grated his teeth, began to laugh sarcastically, and shouted out with some terrible irony, that froze the marrow of their bones: "Don't worry, friends! Now we'll fry ourselves some human flesh and eat it, we'll gain strength and go to meet the golden sun. Ha, ha."

— — — — — — — —

Nikolič stuck his stick into the hunk of flesh, threw it away from the fire, and babbled in a trembling voice:

"Even if I have to die, I won't eat human flesh, and neither will you!"

With ghostly eyes they watched how the terrible food disappeared.

Eventually they began to feel that Nikolič's action was liberation from an unspeakably heavy burden. Into their profound silence entered a strange solemn, as though a ray of sunshine had penetrated the dark nether regions of their souls, as it always happens when the spirit conquers the flesh.

It was unimportant whether this victory was the fruit of prejudice and superstition, or no. Perhaps it was aimless, perhaps it was needless. Yet they felt that it was holy, divine, because the spirit of the men who were dying from starvation had the power to sacrifice even life itself, in order to conquer, suppress and kill the mad craving of the body.

But it was at a high price that the victory of the spirit had been won. Their physical strength, exhausted to the bottom by great suffering, was now dealt the last blow. Only with extreme effort, requiring the use of all their energy, they still managed to sit up. No matter how the white snow enticed them to lie down, the last embers of vitality prevented them from succumbing, for that would have meant death.

And the fire does not hiss any longer.

It smoulders quietly.

It does not wish to break the great silence of deaf Nature. Their eyes turned away from life, they listen to endless silence of existence. And it seems that the most gentle whisper, the slightest moyement, will awaken someone who is as great as human suffering, strong as life, mighty as death.

And something will happen which no one in this bright land of fables has ever heard of, nor seen in the springtime sun, nor, measured in a dark gorge.

— — — — — — — —

All at once, somebody sighed very quietly.

Who was it?

The blind friend.

They had not heard his sighing for a long time. A strange moaning, like a quiet cry of despair of some bright spirit, shackled and thrown into eternal darkness, weeping helplessly over the past and fresh graves of humanity, forced itself out of his breast.

And it wept over the graves which were waiting for someone...

Where are those graves?

Are they by the quiet church, hiding inside the crown of old linden trees, in the wide fields?

Or, are they by the blue sea, in a foreign land?

Or perhaps in clouds, snows, ice... here?

My blind brother, dear, unfortunate, what is it?

— — — — — — — —

With his bony fingers, he searched the snow around him. He was looking for his eyes—his violin. He found it, and it seemed that his face cleared. Was it a miracle, or death?

His extinguished soul emerged through the two dark hollows where his eyes had once been and settled on the strings. At first, the hands of the blind man shook, and his ossified fingers would not obey the voice of the soul. And the frozen violin would rather be silent, like its owner.

Its first sounds were interrupted, hoarse, empty, as though it was angry for being disturbed. But, at length, Stranzinger's soul overcame the feebleness of his hands and the resistance of the violin. Into the gloom of their hearts, and into the dead void of beyond, flew the song of the blind man, like a dream that would never be repeated, like warm blood shed in vain, like the wandering from the cradle through the moments of sunshine, through the tempest of life, that human shadows undertake into the unknown dark eternity, like cold death.

(To be continued)

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Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

The pre-convention dance of the **Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey**—the local committee sponsoring this year's national convention of the **Ukrainian Youth's League of North America**—was a tremendous success! Several hundred Ukrainian youth from all over New Jersey and the neighboring states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio attended the big social affair which was held May 16th in the UYL's Garden State stronghold, Elizabeth, and the end result was one big rip-roaring time was had by all. Noteworthy indeed was the fine support accorded the pre-convention dance by the local youth. Carloads of enthusiastic groups poured in from Carteret, Bayonne, Jersey City, Newark, Spring Valley, New York City, Passaic, Perth Amboy, Trenton and Allentown, and undoubtedly, this same terrific spirit will carryover to the UYL-NA's **20th Anniversary Convention** to be held this **Labor Day Weekend, September 5, 6 and 7th** at the **Hotel Essex House** in Newark, N. J. The dance committee, headed by **Sam Herila**, did a bangup job and all in attendance—this column feels certain—are looking forward with anticipation to a great deal of the same thoroughness and hospitality this coming Labor Day Weekend!

Other pre-convention dance news items...

It was great to see all the recently discharged servicemen at the dance. **George Kashicky** of Jersey City and **Danny Stec** and **John Goley** of Elizabeth seemed to be making up for lost time.

A fine group of gals from Allentown, Pa. attended and were cordially welcomed by the Jersey wolves.

Helen Mural, UYL-NA executive board member from Cleveland, Ohio included the Betsytown affair on her itinerary in the East. She was escorted to the dance by insurance and real estate broker **Walter Shipka** of New York City, a similarly active Uke.

Delightful surprise to see **Ted** and **Sue Shumeyko** of N.Y.C. in attendance. A former vice-president of the UYL-NA, Ted was one of the League's most active hustlers a few years back making periodic jaunts East and West propagating new interest in the UYL. This column expresses the hope that before not too long, Ted will be active, as should be, in Ukrainian Youth League endeavors.

Newcomer in Garden State UYL-NA activities is **Jeanette Petrushak**, registered nurse, of Glen Lyon, Pa.—currently assigned to the Medical Center Hospital in Jersey City.

Also present in Elizabeth was **Eleanora Kulchycky**, executive secretary of the dynamic **Ukrainian Congress Committee of America** who is indeed a fine representative of the UCC. Not only is this gal attractive but she is intelligent as well (holds a degree from Pennsylvania University) which undoubtedly is a great asset to this nationally prominent Ukrainian organization. She is currently engaged in cultivating greater interest in things Ukrainian in our American colleges and universities which is certainly a commendable idea. Today's students are the nation's leaders of tomorrow!

Nick Scheskowsky, along with a group of friends from the **Ukrainian Athletic Association Chornomorska Sitch of Newark**, was present at the pre-convention dance. Altho their club is still not a member of the UYL-NA, the UAA has indicated that they will support the national convention solidly! This is truly the Ukrainian spirit which all Ukrainians would do well by publicating.

★

Olga (Kosowsky) Kaye of Wilmington, Deleware is doing a commendable job promoting Ukrainian music. She plays the organ professionally at the fashionable Kent Manor Inn in Wilmington which enjoys the patronage of many distinguished personalities and interesting is the fact that Olga features and receives requests for many Ukrainian numbers. A typical Ukrainian beauty, she can be seen nightly at the Kent Manor which is only 5 minutes from the Deleware Memorial Bridge.

Navy Lieutenant **Andrew Zawoisky**, son of **Attorney and Mrs. Andrew Zawoisky** of Plains, Pa. has reported for duty at Pearl Harbor with the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Olya Dmytriw, cultural chairman for the Newark convention is busily working on another fine cultural production to be held in the spacious Mosque Theatre (seating capacity, 4000) Sunday afternoon, September 6th. Olya has a remarkable talent for staging successful cultural programs and the many hundreds of Ukrainian youth, fortunate enough to attend the Labor Day convention, are really in for a delightful treat.

According to the **"Free Press"** of Winnipeg, Canada there are 41,537 Ukrainians in the city of Winnipeg out of total population of 354,000. Other major centers of Ukrainian population in Canada are:—Toronto, Edmonton, Montreal, Vancouver and Saskatoon.

Ann Stec, the Registrations and Housing Chairman for this year's national conclave has signed up two new registrants to the convention, namely **Olga Kachner** and **Ann Sedorak**, both Detroiters. Ann reports registrations are coming in at a steady rate, hence for the best in accomodations, send your $12.00 registration fee (covers all convention affairs with the exception of the Jersey Jamboree) in immediately to Ann Stec, 138 Rector St., Elizabeth, N. J.

The **Ukrainian Citizens Club of Wilmington, Deleware** will sponsor a picnic Sunday, June 7th. This affair deserves the support of all Ukes in the East for the proceeds will be used to send Wilmington youth to the cultural courses in Winnipeg.

A campaign has been started to revive the **Ukrainian Choral Society of New Jersey** which did such fine work a few years back under the capable direction of **George Kirichenko, Jr.** All persons interested in singing with this group are requested to contact **Rosalie Goley** of 101 Bayway Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

★

Make a Date with the Garden State in 1953!

Plan now to attend the **Ukrainian Youth's League of America's 20th Anniversary Convention** to be held this **Labor Day Weekend (September 5, 6 and 7th)** at the **Hotel Essex House, Newark, N. J.**

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THE AMERICAN WAY

Asleep On The Deep

Inventor Out of Doghouse

By GEORGE PECK

(EDITOR'S NOTE: George Peck is Chairman of the Board of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Executive Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)

April 10th was the 163rd anniversary of a day of great significance in the history of these United States. It was on April 10, 1790, that George Washington signed the first patent law. Thus, the man whom we ordinarily call "The Father of Our Country" can also be properly designated as "The Father of the American Patent System."

Over the years many revisions have been made in the original patent law, as signed by George Washington. These changes were made to further protect the inventor and the general public. However, the intent of the original patent law has been maintained—the right of the inventor to enjoy for a period of 17 years the the right "to exclude others from making, using or selling his invention."

Our mighty industrial system stems from our Patent System—and from our industrial system stems the high degree of prosperity and high standard of living enjoyed by the citizens of this nation.

From 1790 to 1953 American inventors turned out inventions for which more than 2,600,000 patents have been granted. This amazing figure is not only reflected in the broad scope of our industrial production, but also confirms the confidence of our inventors that we have the best patent system in the world.

Thanks to the ingenious, and often laborious, effort of American inventors, we enjoy countless advantages and conveniences undreamed of in Washington's day. Our inventors from the beginning found in our patent system strong incentive to create new and useful devices. Our first lawmakers presumed that 17 years would provide sufficient time within which the inventor may achieve the rewards which are his due for his invention. At the end of 17 years, the invention becomes public property. Incidentally, our Constitution stipulates that patents shall remain in force for a "limited time."

Strange to say, throughout our history, there have been some who would deny an inventor a patent on his invention. They have maintained that in "the public welfare," a patent belongs to the people. During the eras of the New Deal and the Fair Deal, the attacks on our Patent System became especially violent and vicious—the attackers claiming that patents were ruining small businesses. Several bills were introduced at Washington to either shorten or entirely abolish the period of exclusive franchises for an inventor on his patent.

John W. Anderson of Gary, Indiana, set out to prove how ridiculous is the claim that our Patent System hurts small business. Himself, a small manufacturer of automobile parts, he organized several thousand other small manufacturers into the National Patent Council to fight for the Patent System. This organization not only exploded the fallacy that patents harm small manufacturers, but proved conclusively that without patents most of these small manufacturers—could never have started in business.

In a recent statement, the National Patent Council held forth hope that the dog days for inventors are about at an end, that whereas the percentage of Americans who become inventors has been receding for many years, as subversive influences were applied to discredit and disable our Patent System, we have now entered an era in which invention will be encouraged again. In conclusion, here is a quote from its March 18th report:

"The circumstances attending the election of President Eisenhower should provide new hope for the inventor who looks to the Supreme Court to confirm the validity of his patent. The Eisenhover election was considered a vote for business. Practically all controls have been removed to let sanely regulated commerce seek its own level on the tradition al basis of supply and demand Top-ranking businessmen con ter in the President's Cabinet

"Business growth, depend ent upon the constant flow of new and improved products looks to the patented achievements of our inventors. Our inventors are conscious of the ups and downs' influenced by he Supreme Court, and are ncouraged now to develop and atent the inventions that can ead this nation to new industrial strength."

PICNIC - Sunday, June 7th
at ABBONDI'S FARM, Kennett Square, Penna.
1mile south of intra'l famous "Longwood Gardens" on U.S. Rt. 1 or Baltimore Pike
Benefit — Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Courses "Fund."
From Wilm. — Take Rt. 52 to Rt. 1, follow Rt. 1 to Longwood Gardens Rd., follow signs. From Chester — Take Rt. 1 south to Longwood Gdn. Rd. From Coatesville — Take Rt. 82 to Kennett Sq. Country Club Rd., follow signs.
RAIN DATE — SUNDAY, JUNE 14th.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

By TED LUCIW

The last few days brought some sudden changes in our relations with Great Britain. It all resulted from the stalemate of the Korean War, as well as the desire on the part of the British to make another meeting of the Big Four: the United States, France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Just when our Secretary of Foreign Affairs, John Dulles, was trying to ease the British-Egyptian tension over the Suez Canal, the British prime minister poured in a terrific amount of violent criticism of the American government. Both, the present Prime Minister Mr. Churchill, as well as the former Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, participated in the attack, accusing us in the desire to "prolong the Korean War."

One could easily understand the joy of the Malenkov boys in Moscow over such a turn of events. They had been preaching this vile lie that it was the United States and the Korean Nationalists who started the war against the Reds, for a long time. Only Commies had to believe in it and now one of our allies, the British, repeat the old Stalin lie.

Of course it is a good idea to get together and try it again for the Big Four. Churchill, who has luckily survived the leaders of the previous meetings, undoubtedly has a great diesire to meet Stalin's successor, Comrade Malenkov, despite the fact that most of those meetings have resulted in additional problems, rather than in their solution, still the sudden outburst on the part of the British at this time is a very peculiar affair. Maybe the old England is getting nervous over her empire troubles. Could the British be tired already of the American assistance that they have been receiving for such a long time?

One of the poorest prophets of the future of Communism is our former Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Joseph E. Davies. Writing in his book, "Mission to Moscow" on June 1, 1942, he says that countless Americans worried and asked him: "what if Stalin defeats Hitler? Will Communism then sweep over Europe? In aiding Russia are we creating a greater danger than the one we are seeking to destroy?"

Calling those Americans "sixth-columnists" and Hitler stooges (P. 323), Mr. Davies states that those people "have been trying to frighten us with belief that Communism will destroy our form of government if the Soviet Union defeated Hitler. That is just plain bunk! It is bad medicine. It is as unintelligent as it is unpatriotic and un-American."

Wonder what Mr. Davies is saying now? How good is his medicine? Who is unpatriotic, un-American? Shouldn't his face be red?

In another place he says: "How about the so-called menace of Russian Communism to American institutnions? I cannot see it" (p. 327). The Ambassador could not see it then. Does he see it now, today, eight years after the bloody war that saved the Soviet Union from destruction. We are still not through with cleaning up our institutions from the Reds. Even the government agency which he himself represented, our state department, was full of Stalin stooges that sold, gave or otherwise transferred to the Reds some of our greatest secrets, including the secrets of the atomic bomb.

It will take sometime before we are done with traitors in our midst. Only then we could proceed with our planes to completely annihilate the present-day menace which is Russian Communism, no matter in what stage or form it presents itself.

Excerpts from Congressional Record Appendix of May 12, 1953

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 58—ENDORSEMENT BY BYELORUSSIAN CENTRAL COUNCIL

Extension of Remarks of Hon. Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin in the House of Representatives Tuesday, May 5, 1953

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks, I am including the following copy of a resulution approved by the Byelorussian Central Council regarding my Concurrent Resolution 58, which would extend an invitation to Byelorussia and the Ukraine to establish diplomatic missions in this country:

Byelorussian Central Council
New York, N. Y., May 6, 1953

The Honorable Lawrence H. Smith, Congressman of Wisconsin, Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

Dear Sir:

The thirteen assembly of the Byelorussian Central Council congratulates initiative of the Honorable Lawrence H. Smith, Member, House of Representatives of Wisconsin, who introduced in the 1st session of the 83rd Congress of the United States of America, the Concurrent Resolution 58, in which it is proposed to Congress that the Government of the United States in support of a policy of liberation, should proceed to establish direct diplomatic relations with the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and to create posts of representation in the Capitals of Minsk and Kiev, respectively, consistent with diplomatic procedure in such matters.

Acceptance of this resolution by Congress will have much significance.

For the United States of America this will indicate: (a) a continuance of its famous historical tradition of protection and aid for the oppressed and persecuted ; (b) winning of more sympathy of the Byelorussian, Ukrainian and the other nationalities, enslaved now by Soviet Russia.

For Byelorussia the proposed resolution gives: (a) Acknowledgement dejure of the independent Byelorussian state; (b) support to the Byelorussian people for liberation of Byelorussia from Soviet Russian occupation.

The proposed resolution has a significant international importance. Communist Russian aggression is using a perversive propaganda in the national question for support of its general conquest policy. Resolution No. 58 demonstrates an equitable liberation policy of America for nationalities oppressed in the U.S.S.R. In this way that resolution mobilizes the enslaved nationalities for a common defensive-liberation fight of the threatened free world and enslaved countries against communistic Russian tyranny in the approaching inevitable global third world war.

The Byelorussian people in the past had its independent state, which was destroyed by rapacious aggression of its neighbors. However the Byelorussians have always tried to restore their independent national state.

The first Byelorussian National Congress in 1917, in Miensk, the Act of Independence of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic on March 25, 1918, in Miensk, and the second Byelorussian National Congress in 1944 in Miensk,—express the will of Byelorussian people for a life in their own independent state.

But, Soviet Russia in 1944, with military forces, again occupied Byelorussia. Out of fear of the power of Byelorussian national liberation movements, Soviet Russia breated the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and subordinated it to the Russian Central leadership in Moscow. The Byelorussian people are now suffering in the B.S.S.R. the worst national persecution, economic exploitation, sovietization, and russification its history has ever known.

Therefore, the Concurrent Resolution No. 58, has an especially great importance for the national Byelorussian liberation movement, and we should like to bring it to your kind attention and ask your full support of it.

Very respectfully yours,
Jury Sobolewski, Chairman
John Kosiak, Secretary

Vet News Roundup

(Continued from page 2)

remittance is accepted by the VA as the date payment is made.

Q. I am a disabled World War II veteran, and I applied for training under Public Law 16. Shortly after I filed my application, VA notified me that I was being dropped from the compensation rolls, and my disability re-rated at zero percent. This was a result of a physical exam I took. Even though I'm no longer entitled to compensation, would I still be allowed to go ahead with my Public Law 16 training, since I filed for it before my zero rating went in effect?

A. No. Since you were taken off the compansation rolls before you actually started training, you would not be permitten to enroll under Public Law 16.

Professions Subject of Detroit's Ukrainian Graduates' Panel

An interesting Panel was held at the March meeting of the Ukrainian Graduates Club in Detroit, Mich, reports the club's Monthly Review bulletin. Its subject dealt with the various aspects of certain professions.

Miss Olga Lyshak told about the nursing profession and pointed out the dire need for nurses and cited that about 50% of the nursing today is done by auxiliary nurses.

Mr. Tom Trendowski, Engineer, presented some very interesting up to the minute facts and information on the engineering profession. He said that there is an extreme need for engineers and men trained in the basic sciences. At present there is a demand for 30.000 graduates a year. In 1953, 20,000 students are expected to graduate with degrees in engineering and sciences. Mr. Trendowski distributed a very interesting pamphlet published by the National Association of Manufacturers entitled "Your Opportunities in Science and Engineering."

Miss Olga Shuster highlighted the aspects of teaching, pointing out that Detroit is attracting the better teacher because of increased inservice benefits, such as a sound retirement system, accumulative sick days, Sabbatical leave after of 7 years of teaching, for study and travel, at half pay, Exchange teaching, high salary rates in comparison to other states, Detroit ranking 3rd on the salary scale among big city systems of the country. At the same time Detroit has a careful selective system, and each teacher must pass a series of educational and psychological tests and appear at a personal interview before a Board composed of about 6 members. Miss Shuster pointed out that teaching no longer consists of merely the 3 R's. More and more responsibilities have been shifted to the teacher, so that now the teacher of today has the tremendously challenging task of training desireable character development.

Mr. Michael Mozola, Attorney, with his usual homespun wit, told about the ordinary lawyer. His facts and figures tended to discourage the ambitious student. Said Mozola, "I'm afraid to live, because I'm afraid to die... there's no real security for lawyers, no social security, no pensions." But his philosophy stimulated the young student and would have been a source of challenge and inspiration to the law student with an imagination and would have given him a something to hold on to and a purpose to guide him by. It's a profession full of excitement, full of thrills and like the prist, you find out what the world is like and the people in it. You come to know the racketeers, the chislers, and the good people, and that alone is worth everything", said Mr. Mozola.

Dr. Strokon of Windsor graciously consented to pull out a few bits of facts about dentistry, in the absence of the invited speaker. "The dentist," he said, "is a synthetic composite of all the professions—the teacher, the artist, the doctor, the goldsmith, tinsmith, toolmaker etc." The profession has specialization in 8 or 10 fields, and Dr. Strokon advised the student of dentistry to take up a specialty before going into general practice.

Dr. Wachna rounded out the panel by discussing the real purpose of all phases of education, and concluded with a very apropos quotation, "Education is to mankind what sculpture is to a block of marble."

Jaroslav Bandera Plays Piano Solo For Mozart Concerto

Jaroslav ("Jaro) Bandera, a Ukrainian music student at the University of Connecticut, played Mozart's "Concerto for Piano in A," with the University Orchestra on Wednesday, May 13 at the Hawley Hall.

This was the first time in the history of the University that a student of the music department has played a full concerto with the orchestra.

The "Connecticut Campus" reports that Jaroslav Bandera, a displaced person from Ukraine, has studied piano since the age of 6. He studied two years at the Conservatory of Music in Munich, and is now studying under Martin C. Burton of the music department of the University:

Jaro, a member of Alpha Sigma Phi, is a pre-med junior and an honor student, yet he finds an average of three hours a day to devote to practice. As his days are well filled with classes and labs, Jaro starts his practice early in the morning. He can be found earnestly at work in the music building before 8 each morning, the Connecticut Campus reports.

At any break between classes during the day Jaro returns to continue practice. He says, "the music building is a refuge point."

A resident of Glastonbury, Jaro possesses a rare zest for such vigorous pastimes as swimming, bowling and skiing, and drives a truck to help pay for his education.

David Sergio, the music critic, of the "Connecticut Campus" (May 15), in commenting upon the University Symphony Orchestra performance under the direction of Egon Kenton, noted that:

"Special credit must be given to Jaroslav Bandera, soloist in Mozart's 'Concerto for Piano in A,' who, under the careful guidance of Mr. Martin C. Burton, assistant professor of music, managed to overcome the difficulties of memorizing and presenting a full concerto during a single semester. It was a double first: the first time a full concerto was presented with the University Symphony orchestra by a student soloist, and the first time Mr. Bandera played with a symphony orchestra.

"Mr. Bandera was cool and poised as he performed this musically and technically difficult composition with clearness of phrasing and with precision and brilliance of technique. The Adagio was particularly well played with the lightness and airyness of Mozart. It was unpretentious, sincere and musical."

DETROIT RALLY

(Continued from page 1)

millions died in a Communist induced famine in 1932-33 alone.

Marching orphans carried a sign blaming the Soviets for the death of their parents. Other banners told of the total loss of personal liberty behind the Iron Curtain, destruction of 11,000 churches in the Ukraine, of rapine and forced marriage to Asiatics.

One sign warned, "America Beware of Talking Peace With Russia."

The parade ended with a rally at the St. Andrew's Hall, 431 Congress east.

A resolution was adopted, urging the government to create a special commission to investigate the mass murders by the Communists, to ratify the Genocide Convention and to give aid to the Ukrainian underground, spearheaded by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army — the UPA.

"Americans, if you love your country, fight communism and help oppressed nations win back their freedom."

Every major Ukrainian organization, particularly branches of the Ukrainian National Association, participated in the hour-long parade and rally. Ukrainian General Palij Neilo was parade marshal.

Church, political, veteran, youth, sport, social, charitable and civic groups, and representatives of nine other nations behind the Iron Curtain participated also. Many wore native dress.

REASONS BY DOZEN

Practically all of us have received advertisements by mail in which book publishers, insurance companies, furniture stores, manufacturing concerns, and the like, urge us to buy their products. The ads, usually attractively illustrated and printed in color, give various reasons why we should buy the products in question. This form of salesmanship must attract orders because it is conducted on an increasing scale.

Well, we can't offer you pictures and colors, but we can give you reasons by the dozen, as to why you should join the Ukrainian National Association, or if you are already a member, why you should keep the U.N.A. in mind for your future insurance needs. Read on and notice how the reasons pile up.

The U.N.A. is a fraternal benefit society consisting of about 70,000 members organized into 500 branches. All branch officers are elected from the ranks. Officers of the parent organization are elected at quadrennial conventions, which are attended by delegates chosen by the members of the branches.

The U.N.A. deals in fraternal life insurance and every member holds one or more certificates of membership. Various types and amounts of insurance are available to applicants from six weeks to 60 years of age. The certificates contain all modern insurance features and the rates compare favorably with the rates of regular insurance firms.

All U.N.A. certificates earn dividends after two calendar years.

The U.N.A. maintains an Indigent Fund from which benefits are paid to deserving members.

Only U.N.A. members are entitled to receive the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly at low rates.

The U.N.A. pays cash rewards to members who sign up new members.

The U.N.A. supports athletic teams consisting of members.

The U.N.A. and its branches have purchased war, savings and other Government bonds and have supported organizations such as the American Red Cross.

A U.N.A. member has the opportunity to become a branch officer, delegate to the convention, or supreme officer of the organization. He has the opportunity to fraternize with his own people. He may reap rewards, and help his branches and the U.N.A., by organizing new members.

The U.N.A. does much for our people through the publication of worthwhile books. Many are in English and are in circulation among non-Ukrainians.

A U.N.A. Resort is being opened this year giving us the opportunity to enjoy vacations with our own people. This will go far to further promote the U.N.A. spirit of fraternalism.

The U.N.A. enjoys a fine reputation in American fraternal and business circles. It is a fully licensed, financially sound, progressive organization.

Readers interested in additional reasons why they should join and support the Ukrainian National Association should write to Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J., and ask for the the pamphlet, "Facts on the U.N.A." This booklet contains detailed information on all its phases and is worth the reading by members and non-members alike.

Theodore Lutwiniak

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