

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

СВОБОДА

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Weekly Commentator

COLUMNISTS' COMMENTARIES ON UKRAINE

It is noteworthy that of recent times American newspaper columnists have been devoting considerable space to the Ukrainian struggle to win national freedom and independence.

Thus on July 19 last Andrew Tully, Scripps-Howard staff writer, wrote the following:

ROUGH ON MOSCOW TO KEEP

Joseph Stalin, a political realist, put his finger on the problem of the Ukraine a few years ago when an aide reported with pleasure that at last the Ukrainians seemed to have been tamed.

"Yes, yes," replied Stalin, "but keep a rifle at their backs."

It's just a little more of the same in the Ukraine these days, where Stalin's bloody-handed heirs are conducting their own little purge. For the Ukraine has been giving the Kremlin trouble ever since the Soviet Government was established. It has been a member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics since 1920, but always as an unwilling partner.

The reason behind the Ukraine's reluctance to knuckle under to Moscow lies in a historical fact of life. The Ukraine, covering an area larger than that of France, is actually a separate nation. Ninety per cent of its population of 40 million persons are non-Russian, and it has its own language, literature and national culture.

This huge country, whose inhabitants represent 20 per cent of the entire population of the U.S.S.R., was dragged into the Soviet Union. What the Ukrainians wanted was to be an independent nation. What it got, as a result of Moscow's exploitation of unsettled conditions after World War I, was a phony "autonomy," which allows it to be represented at the United Nations but which keeps it completely under the thumb of the Kremlin.

The history of the Kremlin's capture of the Ukraine begins in 1917, after the collapse of Russian Empire. Ukrainian Nationalists formed an independent government, which was recognized by the Provisional Bolshevik Government in Petrograd. The new Ukrainian Republic sent delegates to a peace conference with the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk.

But the new Red regime in Russia was only biding its time. By January, 1918, a Bolshevik Government was set up in Kharkov, in the Ukraine and the Reds told the Ukrainian Nationalist Government in Kiev to delay signing a treaty with the Central Powers. The Kiev Government, however, went ahead just the same and signed the treaty and agreed to provide the Central Powers with grain in exchange for manufactured goods.

At this, the Kharkov Bolshevik regime set out to put down the Kiev Nationalists by force. The Kiev Government, in turn, appealed to the Central Powers for help and German and Austrian troops moved in and occupied the Ukraine.

But the average Ukrainian is restless under any foreign domination, and shortly he was resisting the Germans.

Petliura was defeated in a short war with Poland when he marched to the aid of Ukrainian Republic.

The Ukrainian Soviet Republic then was established and "recognized" by both Russia and Poland. To the Kremlin, that meant merely that the Ukraine became a captive member of the U.S.S.R. Constitution.

But if this made it official, it did not make it entirely binding on the Ukrainians. Every year since, in one section or another of the Ukraine, there has been rebellion, usually armed.

In the thirties, when Stalin started collectivizing farms, there were bloody uprisings which finally were put down only when Stalin condemned 5,000,000 persons to death by withholding food. And as late as the fall of 1951, guerrilla fighters in the Carpathian mountains were reported to be holding down five Russian divisions.

The current purge probably will calm things down in the Ukraine for a while. But the record shows the Ukrainians will be making trouble as long as they're held captive by the Kremlin.

For it is impossible to keep rifles at the backs of 40 million Russian-haters.

Columnist Selbert wrote the following:

When and if the smouldering fire of anti-Communist rebellion in the Soviet satellite countries spreads to the Soviet Union proper, it is not at all unlikely that it will flare up in the Ukraine.

Throughout history, Russia has been confronted with Ukrainian nationalism, which, with its emergence in the 19th century, brought an agitation for the union of all Ukrainians under a single independent state. Earlier, the Kozaks had formed a virtually independent Ukrainian republic under Polish suzerainty, which remained until the Kozaks rose against suppression of the Orthodox Church by King Sigismund III and proclaimed their union with Moscow in 1654. Later, however, the Ukraine became an integral part of Russia.

Ukraine Maintains Culture of Its Own

Despite the Muscovite efforts at Russification, the Ukraine has maintained a respectable culture of its own. The Ukrainian language dates back as early as the 16th century and at the beginning of the 19th century a renaissance of Ukrainian culture occurred.

With the founding in the 1830s of a university at Kiev, the capital again became the cultural center it had been earlier. The great figure of Ukrainian literature, the poet Taras Shevchenko, persecuted by the Russian government during his lifetime, was revered by his own people. After the Bolshevik revolution, Ukrainian nationalism became a political offense and many Ukrainian writers were imprisoned, killed or driven into exile.

As a result of the Ukrainian nationalist movement and the Russian revolution in 1917, an independent Ukraine was proclaimed in January, 1918, by the nationalists and was recognized by the Central Powers.

When Soviet troops entered Ukrainian territory, they were forced back by German and Austrian armies, but the armistice in 1918 compelled the Central Powers to withdraw their troops in turn. With the

Earns M.D. Degree 1,000 Priests Still Serve Underground In Ukraine, Vatican Says

Eugene Shekitcha, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shekitcha, 418 Fourth Avenue, Blakely, Pa.



Dr. Eugene Shekitcha

received the doctor of medicine degree last June from Columbia University, New York. Dr. Shekitcha is a member of Branch 448 of the Ukrainian National Association. Graduate of Blakely High School, where he was a football star, Dr. Shekitcha won

Rochester Boyan Choir Sings Before 3500 People

July 19 was recorded in the history of Rochester as "International Day." Representatives from the Scotch, Italian, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Polish, and Ukrainian nationality groups presented their native songs and dances. An audience of over 3500 people forewent the cooling waters of the beautiful Lake Ontario to gather around the Band Stand to hear and see a three hours program. As per usual, the Ukrainians did again steal the show with their songs and dances. In the Ukrainian part of the program, Mr. William Popowych opened the show with the directing of the 12 piece instrumental Band in a potpourri of Ukrainian melodies. This was followed by the St. Joseph's Boyan Choir under the direction of Kurylo

PAPAL RADIO BROADCASTS THAT PEOPLE REFUSE TO BETRAY EASTERN RITE CLERGY

LONDON, July 26. — More than 1,000 Catholic priests are operating underground in the Ukraine, the Vatican Radio reported.

The station said it had received "accurate information" on the status of the Eastern Rite Church in the Ukraine. Despite persistent Communist persecution, the Church

and religion have not been destroyed, it said. "More than 1,000 camouflaged priests maintain underground organization and whenever possible offer religious services to the faithful. "Despite intensive searches by police and regular searches of farms and villages, not one priest has been denounced to the authorities," the Vatican station added.

(The Byzantine Rite Apostolic Exarchate of Philadelphia, which is the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Diocese of the United States and which uses the

four letters in football and wrestling while earning his bachelor of science degree at Columbia. He is a veteran of 18 months' service in the Navy as a gunfire control instructor at Cuba.

Dr. Shekitcha is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, scholastic honor society, and of Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity. He received the Brainard Sutherland Award as an all around student.

He will intern at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Blood Donor Program of National Fraternal Congress

The report of June 9th states that the Blood Donors Program of the National Fraternal Congress had interested so many Societies, including the Ukrainian National Association, in securing blood donor pledges that mailing facilities of the National Blood Program and the Office of Defense Mobiliza-

Soviets again in control late in 1920, the Ukraine became one of the original constituent republics of the U.S.S.R.

During World War II, the invading German armies were greeted by the Ukrainians as liberators, until brutal Gauleiter Erich Koch, as Nazi high commissioner, taught them the lesson that communism was only to be replaced by another tyranny.

Second Most Important Constituent Republic

Today the Ukraine, with 222,000 square miles of territory and a population of 40 millions, ranks second in importance and economic value after the Russian Soviet Republic among the constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

tion got behind in the shipments.

There are 33 Societies which are following the full plan of mailing in connection with the program, 5 Societies which have their own well-organized campaigns, and 11 Societies which are taking part in the campaign by publicity through

By virtue of the Soviet constitution, it has its own government and is entitled to maintain a separate army and authority over its foreign relations.

What remains is continued Ukrainian nationalism, aspiring to independent statehood, free from Communist despotism and Russian domination. No nation on earth should have more sympathetic understanding for these aims than the U. S., but American foreign policy so far has not taken advantage of this potential force to dismember Russian communism. Since President Eisenhower included the Baltic states Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia in the policy of liberation, it is hard to see why freedom should be denied to the Ukraine.

UCCA URGED SENATORS TO PASS REFUGEE BILL

By a vote of 63 to 30, the Senate approved last Wednesday a bill to admit 200,000 over-quota refugees to this country in the next three years and eight months.

Several days prior to its passage, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America sent telegrams to fifty Senators urging passage of the bill.

The telegrams were signed by Michael Piznak of New York, General Counsel of the UCCA.

Eastern Liturgy, has 316,785 members in this country. The Greek Rite Diocese of Pittsburgh, which embraces Byzantine Catholics of other national origins, has 315,159.)

Alien Veterans' Naturalization Privileges

Good news has been just received from Washington, regarding the passage of new legislation by the Congress, extending special naturalization privileges to Alien Veterans serving with the American Forces in Korea.

Ten times before this, says Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, Director of the Immigrants' Protective League, Chicago, the Congress of the United States has enacted similar legislation in effect for brief periods, in behalf of Alien Veterans of World War I and World War II.

The American Army, ever since the days of LaFayette, has always included men from other countries — lovers of Freedom—who have cast in their lot with the United States and have rallied to the defense of this country whenever it has needed their services in combat. Some of them have paid the supreme sacrifice, fighting for the United States, before they had had time to become citizens of their adopted country.

America appreciates such

loyalty, and the Congress has therefore again reciprocated by waiving the fees and by simplification of Naturalization requirements for Alien Veterans serving in the American forces in Korea. It is said that "about 5,000 Aliens, many of them now in Korea, are affected."

Among them are quite a number of Ukrainians by birth. The Immigrants' Protective League would like to see the families of those Veterans who live in Chicago. This welfare agency specializes in services to the foreign born desiring to become citizens of the United States. The League is a well known organization founded by Miss Jane Addams and other leading citizens in 1908, in order to aid the immigrant in his adjustment to American life.

If readers of The Ukrainian Weekly have questions regarding the new citizenship requirements the League will be happy to hear from them at its office in the Terminals Building, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

UYL-NA Convention Tip

Room reservations at the Hotel Essex House in Newark, N. J., the scene of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 20th Anniversary Convention to be held this Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5, 6 and 7th), are going very rapidly according to Housing and Registrations Commit-

tee Chairlady Anne Stec. Suites, doubles and singles have been reserved by people who know it pays to act early.

Just about everyone who was in Cleveland last year remembers the importance of sending their registrations in as soon as possible for this assures registrant of a room of his or her choice. While some of the late Johnnies and Maries were standing in line sweating out a room the smart people were out partaking in the early convention festivities having an enjoyable time.

Besides the usual rush, this year the registration committee is confronted by an avalanche from the west, namely Ohio and Michigan. So whatever you do Ukrainians, don't be tardy. Send your twelve (\$12.00) dollar registration fee as soon as possible to Anne Stec, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Please remember that the twelve dollar registration entitles you to the very unique Welcome Dance featuring the MISS UKRAINE contest, registration, a year's subscription to the Thend and Trendette, the League's official publications, all Sessions and the very informative Youth Forum, Music and Dance Festival, and the Banquet and Ball which will be September 16th.

SEN. HENDRICKSON LAUDED FOR EXPOSE OF SOVIET LIES

Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey was lauded for his support of the recently passed refugee bill in a special communication sent him by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Executive Vice President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Its text follows:

The Honorable Robert C. Hendrickson
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to your remarks in the Congressional Record, July 15, concerning the perversion by the Soviet Russian propaganda machine of the report submitted by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Escapees and Refugees in Western Europe to blacken the name and slander the reputation of the people who have fled and who are now fleeing from behind the Iron Curtain "in search of freedom and a decent way of life," to quote your words.

True Americans will agree with you that, "it is no crime to resist tyranny nor is it a crime to flee from tyranny."

Your efforts to uncover and expose Soviet lies deserve the approval of all Americans. As the Executive Vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a nationally-wide organization of Americans of Ukrainian descent, I am happy to say that our sentiment is in complete accord with your efforts to unmask the real criminals in the present confusion of international relations.

All of us know that among the Soviet-branded "criminals" are countless patriots of my national origin, Ukrainians, whose "crime" has been that they have fought on the field of battle and in the underground against Soviet Russian rule and enslavement of their native land Ukraine.

Tyranny, totalitarianism, whatever form it may assume, has always been abominable to the traditionally liberty-loving and democratically-minded Ukrainian people. When, for example, the Nazis overran Ukraine during the last war and attempted to throttle Ukrainian

national life and aspirations to national independence, the Ukrainians struck back immediately. Though the cruel yoke of Soviet Russian rule lay heavily upon them, they could not allow another tyrant to enchain them more. They formed their own fighting force—the underground UPA (Ukrainian Povstancha Armiya)—the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The Ukrainian insurgents, armed and equipped with what they captured from the enemy, helped to bring about the Nazi defeat in Ukraine. At the same time the UPA waged war against the Soviet Russian forces. Its objective: the freeing of Ukraine of Russian and Nazi rule, and the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian republic, patterned on the democratic lines of the Ukrainian National Republic which came into being in 1917 but which fell in 1921 before the combined weight of the Bolshevik hordes and the armed forces of its other national enemies.

To this very day the Ukrainian national struggle for liberation, spearheaded by the UPA, has been raging. Our American press as well as the European press, has been reporting and commenting upon it with increasing frequency.

You, Sir, as well as other Senators, Congressmen, and our foreign policy makers, have demonstrated your awareness of the fact that the unrest in Ukraine, coupled with the determination of the Ukrainian people to win their national freedom from Kremlin rule, in valuable not only to the cause of justice and freedom but also to our American national security—which Russian expansionism and communism seriously threatens.

Consequently every possible aid should be given to these Ukrainian patriots fighting for their individual liberties and national rights whom the Soviets have dubbed "criminals."

One such aid—which you have set an example of—is the support of the Displaced Persons Bill which the House Judiciary Committee approved yesterday, July 23, to admit 240,000 European refugees from Communism to the United States as special-quota immigrants.

Form Friends of Bandurist Chorus Society

Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus, Incorporated has been recently formed in Detroit upon the initiative of the Ukrainian Section of the International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit, of whom Athanas M. Milanych is chairman. Officers of this new corporation are Dr. B. Hjalmar Larsson, Chairman, Athanas M. Milanych, Vice-Chairman, John Lomaka, Treasurer and Alice L. Sickels, Secretary.

The first project of the "Friends" is sponsorship of the 1953 concert tour of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus, the only of its kind in the free world today. The Chorus of 30 Bandurists and two male dancers will offer their program of songs from behind the Iron Curtain in 30 cities in the United States and Canada, beginning with the initial American concert in Detroit on Saturday evening, October 3, 1953, at 8:15 in the Masonic Temple, Joint directorship of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus is shared by Hryhory Kytasty and Wolodymyr Bozhyk.

The purpose of the Corporation is "to foster and promote musical art, particularly choral and bandura music; to produce concerts and other musical entertainment, without profit for the benefit, welfare, education and amusement of the American people."

If ever you could get a bargain, well this is definitely it. Mail in today your registrations... Tomorrow may be too late. Make a date with the Garden State in '53.

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART II.

The Kozaks at the start were using legal methods. However, when these failed they did not hesitate to defend the right of the Ukrainian people by force of arms. There were several extended revolts against the Polish rule. The population wholeheartedly supported the Kozaks, but the Polish government succeeded in quelling the uprisings and executing the leaders. In consequence the exploitation and oppression of the Ukrainians increased still more. Beauplan, describing in detail the conditions in Ukraine at that time, writes: "The peasants there are very miserable... In short, they are obliged to give their masters what they please to demand; so that it is no wonder those wretches never lay up anything, being under such hard circumstances. Yet this is not all, for their lords have an absolute power, not only over their goods, but their lives, so great is the prerogative of the Polish nobility (who live as they were in heaven, and the peasant in purgatory) so that if it happens that those wretched peasants fall under the servitude of bad lords, they are in a worse condition than galley-slaves."

It would be proper here to elucidate the role of the Jews in the oppression of the Ukrainian population. When the Polish lords were expanding their landed possession in Ukraine there was an increased parallel migration of the Jews. The Polish lords were using the Jews as their intermediaries in the exploitation of the Ukrainian peasants. The written contracts of those transactions have been preserved. In them in details are described as to the taxes which the peasants had to pay to the Jewish agents of the Polish nobles for the number of things and services. Enough to mention that to have the right to attend the church services the peasant must have had from a Jewish exponent of the landlord a permission for which he had to pay a fee. On the basis of these contracts such an exponent had even the right of the capital punishment over the peasant without the right of appeal. At the time of the revolt the popular vengeance, naturally, was first directed toward the immediate oppressors. The Polish landlords seldom lived in their estates so the Jews suffered the most. The Jews have been molested

not because they were Jews, but because they were the immediate and ruthless executors of the oppression.

V

The most important war against Poland occurred in the middle of the 17th century under the leadership of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, a prominent Ukrainian strategist and statesman. The Ukrainian armies were very successful at the beginning of the campaign but later on it became obvious that Ukraine alone could not bring the lasting decision. In looking for a military alliance the Ukrainian leaders gave preference to the tsar of Muscovy over other possibilities. The tsar of Muscovy was chosen only because he was an Orthodox and was thought to be likely as good a defender of the same religion as the Ukrainians were.

The military alliance with the tsar of Muscovy was something new. In the past there were feeble attempts of a military cooperation between the princes of the North-East and the Ukrainian rulers in the face of the invasion of Mongols, or later on when Vishnevetsky, a Ukrainian military leader, unsuccessfully tried to interest the Muscovian government in a war against both the Tartars and the Turks (about 1556). During the 14th-16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries we can find more references about the wars of Ukraine against Muscovy than about their peaceful relations. Only the most important of these years will be mentioned here. So, in conjunction with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Ukrainians were defending themselves from the Muscovian attacks. In these wars (1499-1512) especially prominent was the commander-in-chief of the combined Ukrainian-Lithuanian forces, Constantine Ostrozhsy, an outstanding Ukrainian leader. In alliance with Poland hetman Sahaidachny with his Zaporozhian Kozak regiments was also conducting a campaign against Muscovy (1617-1618) and when an armistice with the Muscovites was signed by Poland at Deulino, it was against the advice of Sahaidachny who insisted on the continuation of the war.

In all negotiations of alliances with various foreign powers the Ukrainian leaders acted independently as rulers of a distinct nation. Unfortunately they were betrayed, because the allies strived for the occupation and exploitation of the Ukrainian lands. Bohdan Khmelnytsky and his contemporaries thought that the tsar of Muscovy would take a different attitude.

The treaty which was concluded between the Ukrainian Republic and the Tsar of Muscovy at Pereyaslav January 18th, 1654 is interpreted by various historians differently. "The draft of the treaty," writes Doroshenko, "was drawn up somewhat unsystematically. Historians explain this by the fact that it had been altered several times, as the interpositions and addenda in the text plainly show." Recent investigations by Sergeevich, Phillipov, Lipinsky, Shelukhin and others, on the basis of the legal interpretation, proved that the treaty of 1654 was only an ordinary military alliance of independent Ukraine and the tsar of Muscovy against Poland. In this light it was regarded by Khmelnytsky and the contemporary Ukrainians. This is obvious from the fact that at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of Pereyaslav, the Hetman and his officials expected the oath to be taken by both sides, first that the representative of the Tsar, Buturlin, should swear in the name of the Tsar that the treaty would be observed and then the Hetman would

give his oath. Thus the Ukrainians regarded both parties of the treaty as equals. Buturlin, however, refused to take oath, maintaining that the Tsar is an autocrat and his word must be sufficient. And only after long negotiations did the Hetman accept the interpretation of the Muskovites. Buturlin even refused in the name of the Tsar to give at least a written declaration that the Ukrainian rights and privileges remain unchanged, so no written treaty was made at Pereyaslav and it was concluded only later in Muscovy. This fact may explain the vagueness of certain points in the agreement.

From the content of the treaty of 1654 it is obvious that a military alliance was concluded between the Ukrainian Republic and the Tsar of Muscovy with an aim of mutual assistance by military force and otherwise in the strife against Poland. To understand the meaning of the treaty more thoroughly, one has to remember that, as it has been pointed out previously, before the pertractations with the Muscovian ruler were initiated, the possibility of entering into military alliance with the Turkish Sultan or the Crimean Khan were discussed, and the Tsar of Muscovy was selected only because he belonged to the same Orthodox religion as the Ukrainians did. This was the only reason why he has been chosen. There was no union of the Ukrainian lands with those of Muscovy. "Ukraine was not united with Muscovy as a province, as, for instance, Tver, Riazan, and others," writes Sergeevich, "but remained an independent state with its separate organization, its army, its judicial power and even with the right to deal independently with the foreign powers. In the letter of agreement (charter) from the Tsar it is stated 'Ukraine is accepted in our protection and promises to serve us, our son and heirs.' Ukraine did not unite with the Muscovian autocracy, but only accepted as its ruler the Tsar of Muscovy with his heritage. It is a case of personal alliance by a free selection. This alliance should have been continued as long as the heirs of the Tsar Alexey were ruling the Muscovian state, unless it would have been broken by not adhering to the treaty by one of the parties concerned in which case the status quo would be established. The duties were reciprocal: Ukraine promised to help the tsar of Muscovy with the army, but the Tsar promised his help too. The boundaries between the Ukrainian Republic and Muscovy were guarded and the tariff duties were collected. Ukrainian passports were given to the citizens travelling to Muscovy or other foreign countries."

In spite of the usurpation of the Ukrainians rights and privileges by the Tsar of Muscovy and the ruthless measures directed for the suppression of all the manifestations of freedom, the tradition of the Ukrainian independence was firmly defended by the Ukrainian writers. In this respect especially interesting is the memorandum of the Ukrainian Hetman Philip Orlik under the name of "Deduction des Droits de l'Ukraine" which he wrote in 1712 for the information of the governments of the foreign countries. In this memorandum Orlik writes that in 1654 Ukraine as a sovereign state concluded an alliance with the Muscovian Tsar. This treaty is the strongest and undeniable proof of the Ukrainian sovereignty. The agreement was concluded between the tsar of Muscovy and the Ukrainian Republic which became somewhat dependent on the Tsar of Muscovy. The usurpations which the Muscovian

other side, the Hetman and the tsar practiced on the Ukrainians do not give the Muscovites any legal right to Ukraine. To the contrary, the Ukrainians do not give the Muscovites any legal rights to Ukraine. To the contrary, the Ukrainians have the legal international right, one of the main principles of which is that the people always have the right to protest against the oppression and to acquire their former rights of independence when the appropriate occasion arises.

The same tradition, he expressed in the learned treatises or in the popular songs and poems, is obvious to every unbiased student of the Ukrainian political thought. Ukraine considered itself independent and upon the treaty of 1654 looked as on a temporary military alliance with the tsar of Muscovy. Muscovy, however, regarded that, according to the agreement, Ukraine was to become a part of the Muscovite state, enjoying certain privileges and a wide autonomy, at least for the time being. True to its century old policy, "the Muscovite government made use of every unguarded word or turn in speech in the addresses of the hetman to the tsar as stepping stones to further and wider encroachments, strengthening the Muscovite influence in Ukraine by every possible means. They were especially skillful in taking advantage of and turning to their profit every manifestation of the local class antagonism in Ukraine, fomenting it with truly Muscovite craftiness and unscrupulousness, fostering it and instigating it. It was indeed on these local differences that the Muscovites based their tactics in dealing with Ukraine. On the Kozak officers undoubtedly looked upon the protection of the tsar as a temporary political combination enabling them to terminate the hard strife against Poland" (Doroshenko, 1940). That this was the case is evident from the fact that colonel Zolotarensky, who commanded the Ukrainian forces in the North, occupied Southern White Ruthenia and introduced the Kozak organization among the local population and obtained from the Hetman instructions to unite White Ruthenia to Ukraine. The Muscovite generals wished it to be annexed directly to Muscovy, and a conflict was created which was far from improving the already strained relations of the newly allied powers.

The Golgotha of Ukraine

Eye-witness account of the Famine in Ukraine instigated and fostered by the Kremlin in an attempt to quell Ukrainian Resistance to Soviet Russian National and Social Enslavement of the Ukrainian People. Compiled by Dmytro Soloviy, Foreword by Dr. Luke Myshaha. Trans. and edited by Stephen Shumeyko. Published by Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (10)

TESTIMONY OF W. KRIVETSKY ABOUT THE WEEDERS FROM KHARKIV WHO WORKED ON THE FARMS OF THE BLAHODATNA VILLAGE, KHARKIV DISTRICT

Upon order issued in the Spring of 1933 by Paul Postishev, especially dispatched to Ukraine by the Politburo, High School students in the Kharkiv district were sent out to weed the beet farms. The peasants by this time were too weak from hunger to do the job.

I was one of a number of students sent to the Blahodatna village. Others were sent elsewhere. As our group approached it, we were struck by the deathly stillness in the air and the deserted roads. We soon learned the reason. Two thirds of the village population had perished from lack of food.

A local schoolhouse was assigned to us for living quarters. Although we had taken loaves of bread with us, the village authorities had arranged a "sociable evening supper." The latter consisted of thin "soup" which the famished villagers prepared for us in the school playground.

When that evening we emerged for the supper, children and grownups swarmed around us, begging most piteously for a piece of bread and some of that "soup."

No one wept or cried out. Apathy prevailed among the peasants. But the effect on us, the students, was simply awful. So our leaders forbade us to venture out into the village anymore or to converse with any outsiders.

Soon we began weeding in the fields. Being from the city we were unaccustomed to such labor, and soon all of us were fatigued. But that was the least of it. What really knocked us out took place that very first day. To assist us the kolhosp assigned to us a peasant whose job was to sharpen our weeding hoes. This he did painstakingly and in silence. During lunchtime some of us took pity on him, and, without realizing the danger, we gave him some bread to eat. He fell upon the bread like a ravenous beast. In less than an hour and a half he died before our very eyes.

Returning to the village, we

encountered a group of girls who had also been hoeing. Some of the students surreptitiously passed some bread to them. They hid it in their blouses. One of them said: "Why did you have to come here to hoe. It would have been better if you had sent us some bread, and left the hoeing to us. We're much better at it than you."

Deep depression assailed me. I decided I could not stay any longer and returned to Kharkiv. I managed to do this only because I was an intellectual worker and also because I had some friends who helped me to get out, semi-legally.

Leaving the village and approaching the railway station, I saw before me a group of starving people. Their emaciated appearance and that terrible look in their glazed eyes caused me to shrink from passing to them close.

Once I reached Kharkiv I immediately left for Tiberdi in the Caucasus. Arriving at Batainashynsk, the last railway stop, I had to wait there for a bus to Tiberdi. Wandering about the station I came to a luncheonette. I was staggered by what I saw. There on the tables were clean napkins, menus, and plenty of food, mostly meat. We had not seen this in Ukraine for a long time! Then it occurred to me that this had been prepared for some visiting delegation. So I went outside again and walked around for about an hour. Returning to the luncheonette I found that everything was the same as earlier. Summoning my courage, I approached the counter and asked whether I could order some warm soup. Imagine how surprised I was when he gave me a menu and told me to order anything I wanted. So there you are! At a time when in Ukraine it was impossible to get anything without a ration card, where luncheonettes and restaurants were closed, here in the Caucasus I could purchase all the food—and good food at that—and at a very low price. Later, as I traveled through the Caucasus I discovered that there was not only a plenitude of food there but more than enough to take care of the needs of the populace.

(To be continued)

USA—1975-2000 A.D.

(Continued)

LAND IN TERMS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Land is too often considered an inanimate thing. Healthy, fertile soil is actually alive. When soil wears thin from over-use, a nation's domestic food and water supplies are threatened. There are many examples in the world today which illustrate how intense population pressure upsets the ecological balance of a nation so that it is no longer able to grow enough food for its own people: Greece, Italy, Spain, to mention only a few. The dust bowl days of the early thirties in this country still haunt the memories of those who lived through them.

The food production potentials of the world at large—or of any single nation—are subjects which have stimulated much disagreement. For several years two opposing schools of thought have argued the point. One group holds that the wonders of technology can produce—if forced to do so—miracles equalling that of the loaves and fishes to feed untold numbers. Another group believes that the trend of post-war years portends the trend of the future: that world population increase will continue to outstrip the increase in food production.

The technological revolution which began with the turn of the century in this country

matured more slowly on the farm than in industry. The greatest changes have come during the past 15 and 20 years.

In 1900 the farm was an almost self-sustained unit, providing its own source of power, fertilizer, fuel, and food. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that today farms require some seven million tons of finished steel, 50 million tons of chemical materials (five times the amount needed in 1935), 16½ billion gallons of crude petroleum, 320 million pounds of raw rubber, and 15 billion kilowatt hours of electrical power.

In 1900, about 35 percent of the total population lived on farms and one-third of the total labor force was directly engaged in agriculture. Today only 15 percent live on farms and less than one-sixth of the total population is employed in agriculture: some 10 million are working on farms, 6 million are producing for and servicing farms, and 9 million are processing and distributing farm products.

According to statistics the States farmer is producing more today with 20% fewer man-hours of labor and 11% more harvested acres than he was in 1910: "Farmers have succeeded in supplying more

"Soyuzivka" Items

According to all reports and my own observations, too few of our younger generation Ukrainian Americans are taking advantage of our "Soyuzivka"—the UNA Estate all-year-around resort. As everyone knows by now, it is an ideal vacation spot. Moreover, it is the UNA, part and parcel of our organization. It is yours and mine, our responsibility, pleasure and all. Everyone one of us of the younger generation, therefore, should make it a point this summer to visit it, be it for a day, a weekend, or vacation at it for a while.

A good example of such vacationing was that of last week. A group of young people from Perth Amboy, New Jersey spent a whole week at the "Soyuzivka" and told everyone that they had a wonderful time. Among them, incidentally, were some members of the Ukrainian American Veterans Association. They expressed surprise to see so few American born Ukrainians around.

A friend of mine told me that one reason for this is that those of our young people who would like to go up to the UNA Estate Resort hesitate about doing so because they do not know whether they would be able to meet and greet there others of their kind.

As a matter of fact they will. Always around is the well-known Danny Slobodian, general caretaker of the UNA Estate. Frequent visitors are such persons as Joseph Lesawyer, UNA vice-president, and Michael Piznak, general coun-

sel of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Ted Shumeyko, Olga Kachner of Detroit, Walter Bacad, also were recent guests at the place. Worth noting, also, is that a number of the UNA resort's employees are of the younger generation. Among them are Michael Muc, member of the UNA Dniester Society of New York City; a Hunter College Sophomore; Andrew Dubas of New York City; Miss Marko; Michael Witofynsky, formerly of Longchamps Restaurant.

Last week a group of us from the Svoboda drove up to the "Soyuzivka." We had a marvelous time. First there was the morning hike up the mountain to its summit. We threaded our way up along an old Indian trail, espied an ancient blacksmith's shop—probably over a hundred years old—and yodelled on the way. In the afternoon, we went swimming in the pool. A couple of the Perth Amboy guests spent some of their time retrieving pennies from its bottom.

The event of the day—in the way of sports—was the tennis duel between Sofron Fediw and his younger brother Wasyli. It lasted for hours. Neither won, as someone forgot to keep the score.

Next week I shall write about some of my fellow UNA-Svoboda employees with whom I visited the "Soyuzivka" and who are of the younger Ukrainian born generation.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

Nature and Man By MYROSLAVA

Gazing at nature's beauty from a garden overlooking a lake, one cannot help but reflect upon Edna St. Vincent's Millay lovely poem—

GOD'S WORLD
O world, I cannot hold thee close enough!
Thy winds, thy wide gray skies!
Thy mists that roll and rise!
World, World, I cannot get thee close enough!

God's world is a beautiful world indeed. 'Twas given to mankind to dwell therein, and to enjoy. Nature's fine way of life could well serve as a good example for man to emulate in his realm; serving mankind with tolerance and respect.

Contrary to nature though, man, in the realm of society, finds himself confronted by an opposing type of nature—thus causing injury; also disrupting the calm of the surface. This

particular obnoxious type brings to it an unwholesomeness and unpleasantness; producing only a bad effect on it, thereby causing society to suffer by their deeds. Destructiveness rather than constructiveness seems to be the key word to their personality.

The particular type in mind is the malicious, severely critical, jealous, back biting, vicious type. This individual generally stands on the sidelines criticizing, tearing down and destroying what capable people have already, or are in the process of constructing. Theirs is the ability to destroy and discourage.

Being in existence in society, one has to take them in one's stride, yet, they are society's undesirable personages. Of them, some noted person, we think, Sir Winston Churchill, once said: "Tis far better to have tried and even failed in life than never to have tried at all.

Impressions - by William Shust

We're all so smart, so very smart.

It seems that we are always ready to give advice to others. At the drop of a question mark we're always all set to counsel anyone on anything. We can devise the most practical solutions and can tell the other just what he has to do. Yet when it comes to our own problems we're lost.

This is one of the human foibles that might very well lead to a comic series entitled:

"Ain't It The Truth", or "That's The Way It Goes".

It's an interesting problem in itself and one that psychologists probably know much about. You could discuss it at great length and still reach few conclusions.

Even this column could exhaust lines in telling you why people are that way. But then we'd be doing the very thing we were trying to explain.

Since it is summer, and much to pleasant to consider such foolish things, let's end here.

food to a greater number with fewer man-hours of work, and U. S. farmer is producing the area of productive land."

When all those who participate in industries essential to agricultural production are taken into account, such statements lose some of their meaning. In addition to the 15 million engaged in producing for and serving farms of processing and distributing farm products, a host of workers actually devote part of their time to agriculture. To mention only a few: crews of ore-boats on the Great Lakes, geologists

exploring for oil, executives and clerks of General Motors and American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Viewed in this light, the production of food remains one of man's most consuming activities.

(To be continued)

Gabardine

Originally a loose cloak or garment reaching down to the feet, worn during the Middle Ages by pilgrims and beggars. Today gabardine finely woven, smooth, sturdy fabric or rayon, wool and other fibers.

Poet's Corner

JUST THIS MINUTE

If we're thoughtful just this minute,
In whatever we say or do,
If we put a purpose in it
That is honest through and through
We shall gladden life and give it
Grace to make it all sublime:
For, though life is long, we live it
Just this minute at a time.
Just this minute we are going
Toward the right or toward the wrong;
Just this minute we are sowing
Seeds of sorrow or of song.
Just this minute we are thinking
On the ways that lead to God,
Or in idle dreams are sinking
To the level of a clod.
Yesterday is gone; tomorrow
Never comes within our grasp;
Just this minute's joy or sorrow,
That is all our hands may clasp.
Just this minute! Let us take it
As a pearl or precious prize,
And with high endeavor make it
Fit to shine in Paradise.

Author Unknown

A Thorn In The Foot

(A Tale of Ukrainian Hutsul Life)

By IVAN FRANKO

(Translated by Stephen Shumeyko)

(5)

But it was not as simple as that! I went, but could find no peace. The boy continued to appear before me in my dreams, although not as often as before. He never attempted to say anything to me, nor did I ever see a friendly expression of his face. I became convinced, therefore, that my sin was still unforgiven, that the drowned boy's soul was still roaming restlessly about, refusing to give me peace.

Just two weeks ago, while descending the Cheremosh on raft, I had a very strange experience near Yaseniv. Right at the spot where forty years ago the boy slid off my raft into the water, I suddenly saw a boy's snow-white hand emerge out of the dirty-yellowish flood waters and then quickly disappear. With popping eyes, by body covered with cold sweat, I stared at the spot... and look! the arm again appeared, like lightning out of a cloud, and with convulsive movements like that of a drowning person trying to grip hold of something. Once, twice, and the third time it thus flashed out, and sank each time. Finally it appeared once more and this time seized hold of the rudder. I distinctly felt the rudder jerk within my grip, and then the hand slowly slid off its slippery surface and disappeared from sight in the water. I stood like one made of stone. The jerk of the hand on the rudder had seemed to jolt my very soul, and yet I felt no emotion, no fright, no sorrow. Dazed, I mechanically steered the raft. And not until we reached Vzhnitsya and I stepped ashore did I regain my senses. Somehow I felt certain then that this was my last trip on the Cheremosh, that the boy was calling me to him.

And now he appears before me in my dreams every night, smiling, sunny and not saying a word, but just pointing down the river with his snow-white arm. And I guess that is why I cannot die, die, for his soul jolts my very soul, and yet felt let my soul have peace...

Mikola became silent and sighed deeply. The neighbors were silent too, for no one knew what to say. Suddenly a light seemed to dawn on old Yura's face.

"Listen Mikola," he said, "maybe this boy wasn't real after all?"

"What do you mean?"

"Well, he could have been just an illusion, an apparition."

"What are you saying?! In plain daylight?"

"But, Mikola, I'm not saying that it was some evil spirit. God forbid!"

"Well then, why should his memory torture me so long?"

"Ha, a man never knows what's good for his soul. He never can tell whether what he does is good for him or not."

All that he knows is of his own free will: he either wants to do something good or something bad. His conscience is guide to that. But what is about him, Mikola, he can never be sure. More than one thing can appear to him to be bad when in reality it is something very good. Or to the contrary...

"That is true, Yura. Nevertheless, I still can't understand what sort of a spirit that could have been, if it wasn't a boy of flesh and blood."

"Listen, Mikola, I shall tell you a little tale of what happened to me when I was a little boy. I was about eight years old then—or maybe ten. One day—it was hot sultry day—a bunch of us boys decided to go swimming in the Cheremosh. From our heights to the Cheremosh was a goodly distance, but that made no difference to us. Swiftly we ran down the mountain trail, and soon we were not far from the river. Just a rail fence to leap over, a small grove to cross, a ditch to leap over, and then another fence, then a road, still another fence, and finally a jump down from a low but steep bank onto a pebbly shore, and there we would be, before the clear and swashy Cheremosh. My friends ran ahead of me, jumping over fences and ditches like goats and laughingly making fun of me for lagging behind. Just like children, you know:

"The last one in is a devil."

And I, running after them, yelled back:

"The first one in is a devil."

I grew a little angry for being so slow and drawing upon all my strength I began to overhaul them. A fence appeared before me. Without slackening my pace I sailed over it. Unfortunately, I picked out a bad place to jump, for right on the other side of the fence there lay a thorny branch which someone had thrown there, and as luck would have it, my right foot landed directly on a good-sized thorn, which plunged into the bare flesh like a nail.

"Wow, wow, wow!" I involuntarily cried out from the pain.

"Ha-ha-ha!" my companions laughed in return, and ran on, shouting: "We win! We win!"

I clenched my teeth, determined to catch up with them, thorn or no thorn, but I had taken no more than two steps when I had to stop, for the pain was so great that my very heart seemed to tighten. I had to sit down on the path and examine the wound. The thorn had imbedded itself deep in the sole of my foot and had broken even the skin, so that there was nothing to catch hold of to pull it out. I first had to moisten the skin with saliva and thus soften it, and

then I pulled out a pin which I always carried with me, stuck in my shirt, for just such emergencies, and with it I began digging out the thorn. To do this I had to rip the skin until the thorn was loosened a little, and then by joggling it back and forth I loosened it more until I was able to get a grip on it with my fingernails and pull it out. It was not such a hard task for I had plenty of such experience, but it took a little time. In the meantime my friends had reached the river, cast off their clothing and with cries of joy leaped into the clear shallow water. I had to sit on the ground and finish the job of pulling out minute particles of the thorn, all the while fairly seething with impatience to be off and with them. They were having a grand time, diving, splashing water at each other, and swimming. Finally I got through and rose to my feet. But just as I was about to dash down to the river I heard sudden loud cries of alarm. Somebody on the road, but quite a distance away from my friends, was crying to them:

"Run, children, run! Get out of the water! Quick! The flood is coming!"

But the children, busily engaged in having a good time, didn't even hear these cries. Forgetting my injured foot I ran as fast as I could to warn them, leaping over the fence that blocked my way and tumbling head over heels on the other side, scrambling to my feet, my wind knocked out, running some more, then leaping over the ditch, until finally, gasping, I reached the road, and from there I saw a terrible sight. Rushing down the river was a roaring surging wave of dirty-yellowish water, about as high as I was. Probably there had been a cloudburst somewhere upstream. Logs, freshly-uprooted fir trees and all manner of debris whirled wildly on its tossing surface. Already it was close, and still my friends remained blind to the terrible danger. I yelled out to them as loudly as I could and it was only then that they saw it. Jumping to their feet in the water they stared, horror-stricken, at the wall of water that was descending upon them with the speed and roar of an express train. All this was a matter of but a few seconds, and before you could wink an eye the wave was upon them and before my very eyes they were carried struggling downstream to their death.

"That is true, Yura," Mikola said. "My uncle's boy you remember him, Hedemeniuk, perished then too. I well remember it, but..."

"But bear in mind the thorn!" Yura interrupted him. "It certainly did cause me some pain! Yet it saved my life! If I had reached Cheremosh together with my friends, there is no doubt but that I would have perished with them too. And there is a great similarity, Mikola, between your experience and mine. As a young man you were a drunkard, a brawler and wastrel. To insult or beat up an innocent man, to force your attentions on a girl, that was nothing at all for you to do. May God forgive the sins of your youthful days, Mikola, but you certainly abused and wronged many a person.... And me too... Remember, how ever, God is my witness that I forgave you long ago, because later you became a fine and up-

The First Ukrainians in Manitoba

By PROF. PAUL YUZYK

(3)

To the end of 1893, the known Ukrainian settlers in Canada came from Nebiliv. Most of the score or more of families proceeded straight to locality of their predecessors in the Beaver Lake district of Alberta, which today is known as Star. Ivan Piliptiw with his wife and four children finally came to Winnipeg in the summer of 1893. For six months he left his family in Winnipeg and went to North Dakota to earn money for farm supplies. In December, Piliptiw joined a group of Germans to go to Edmonton. In Winnipeg, he purchased two oxen, a cow, a plough, a wagon, a bag of flour, salt, sugar, and other food, and took his possessions with him in a box-car for which freight he paid forty dollars. Piliptiw secured a homestead at Bruderheim but in six months moved to the Beaver Lake district to be among his kinsmen, where he made his permanent habitation.

Now to turn to Wasyl Eleniak, who had remained at Gretna when Piliptiw returned to his native village, from which he was to have brought back Eleniak's family of three children. Eleniak's wife, Anna, wrote to her husband that Piliptiw had been arrested. Eleniak, who was illiterate at the time, subsequently had a letter, informing his wife that he would work in Canada for a

right man. But before you changed, anyone who saw you then could not help but think: if this young man continues to live as he does he certainly won't come to any good end; he'll probably perish from a hatchet blow or at the end of a rope. And mind you, Mikola, nobody then could prevail upon you to lead a better life. Your father was dead and your mother old and easy-going; perhaps she didn't even know what you did outside the home."

"She knew, all right!" Mikola growled. "How couldn't she know! How many times she wept bitterly, begged and pleaded with me on her knees, kissed my hands, did everything she could to reform me, but all in vain! Oh God, my God! When I think of it now! I was stone deaf and blind to all her entreaties. I don't even want to think of it now. Go on with what you were saying, Yura."

"So you see yourself, that what I'm saying is the truth," Yura continued gravely. "Suddenly, however, you became an entirely new man. You stopped drinking, stopped going to saloons, stopped carousing with drunkards and thieves. Why you even stopped laughing uproariously—remember how you liked to laugh so loudly that the very cups rattled on the table and the boldest bandits grew pale? And then you got married and harnessed yourself to work... Why, no one could even recognize you. We certainly thanked the Lord for the change in you. We thought that it was your wife who was responsible for it, for we could think of no other explanation. And only now do I see, Mikola, that we all made a mistake."

Mikola was listening very intently to what Yura was saying. Now and then a gleam of happiness seemed to light up his eyes, as some torn and twisted threads within his soul were finally, after many years; beginning to unravel and assume order.

(To be concluded)

while to make enough money to pay for his passage to Nebiliv, and that he would bring the family to Canada himself. Eleniak worked for Jacob Drueger (possibly Krueger) for one year for one hundred dollars and for another year for Heinrich Laiba (possibly Loewen) for one hundred twenty dollars. In the late fall of 1893, Eleniak departed from Gretna and arrived in Nebiliv at the end of December. He sold his holdings, obtained a passport, and attempted to cross the Austrian border with six other families. Four families, including Eleniak's, were turned back for lack of sufficient funds. Eleniak had 400 rinskies, about \$160.00. He worked for another month at logging, and purchased passages from Shapiro in Hamburg. This time the border officials permitted his family and two other families to cross into Germany.

From Winnipeg, the Eleniak family proceeded to Gretna, arriving there in the spring of 1894. Again he hired himself out to the Mennonite farmers, this time as a cattle-herder at eighty dollars a year plus 80 bushels of wheat and 40 bushels of rye. Here he was joined by his brother, Ivan, and his family. After four years of work at Gretna, Wasyl Eleniak used savings to purchase two cows, two oxen, a plough, and a wagon, with which in 1898 he went to the Beaver Lake district in Alberta and took out a homestead close to the other Nevillites. At this place he has remained to the present day. On January 3, 1947, when the Canadian Citizenship Act came into force, this brave pioneer was singled out to represent the Ukrainian ethnic group at the ceremonies. Along with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and other notables, in a colorful ceremony at Ottawa, Wasyl Eleniak was the recipient of the fourth certificate of Canadian citizenship. It was the proudest moment of his life. His eight children, his fifty-five grandchildren and great-grandchildren, as well as all of the Ukrainian Canadians, shared in the pride.

Perhaps the first non-Nebilivite Ukrainian to come to Canada was Andrew Banzur, from the county of Brody, the easternmost part of Galicia and across the width of the province from Nebiliv. After serving in the Austrian cavalry for three years, he married and worked his eight and half acre farm, which was considered better than the average. In the slack seasons he did carpentering. He had no economic difficulties, but could not tolerate the domination of the Poles over the Ukrainians in Galicia. He, therefore, decided to emigrate to Brazil. The village overseer refused to issue him a passport and labeled him a malcontent, and a rebel. Banzur became irate, took his military papers with him, and boarded a train for Vienna. His military record stood him in good stead and he gained an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph, who granted him permission to go to Brazil and also refunded him the railroad fare

for both ways. Banzur immediately sold his property for 2,000 rinskies, or \$800.00, and purchased a passage for his wife and son to Brazil. For some reason, the ship landed in New York and he was told that diseases were rampant in that country of South America. He was advised to go to the Canadian West.

Thus in a mysterious way, Banzur and his family arrived in Regina on December 15, 1893. No work could be found and by spring his purse was empty. He decided to go to Brandon in search of work. He must have possessed a strong constitution, for he claims that he walked the 240 miles in four days, averaging fifteen hours and sixty miles daily along the railroad track. Banzur found work at Brandon, digging sewers at \$1.25 a day in the beginning. Later he took to carpentry. The next Ukrainians to come to the town were Cyril Shkura and Harry Kanalup, who arrived in 1897. In 1903 when there were sixteen Ukrainian families in Brandon, Banzur was hired to build the Greek Catholic church. The original Ukrainian settler in Brandon built over fifty houses during his lifetime.

One of the first Ukrainian settlers who lived in Winnipeg continuously and the longest times is Yakim Orlovsky, who like Banzur, hailed from the county of Brody in Western Ukraine. After service in the Austrian cavalry, he married, but realized that his small plot of land couldn't provide a living for a family. He therefore sought to go to Canada. At Hamburg he learned that he was short of money for passage to Canada, and instead went to Argentina because the fare was cheaper. After working for one year in Argentina, Orlovsky found he disliked the hot climate there and returned to Europe, stopping over at London, England. Here, a steamship agent urged him to settle in Canada and gave him a proposition that if he found ten families which would go to the new land, Orlovsky and his wife would receive free passage to Winnipeg. To aid him in his task, he was given a quantity of pamphlets.

Orlovsky travelled back to his native village in Ukraine and before long interested a group of Czechs, who had settled on poor lands in the neighboring village of Komarivka. Eleven Czech families sold their lands and emigrated with the Ukrainian to Manitoba, some settling in Winnipeg, others in Ladywood and Cromwell, Manitoba, and some in Esterhazy, Saskatchewan; all of them were grateful to Orlovsky for his encouragement and efforts. Orlovsky, himself, took up residence in Winnipeg, where he has remained since his arrival in 1894, from which date he has been in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was a founder of the first Ukrainian Greek Catholic parish of St. Nicholas in Winnipeg in 1899, and ever since has been an active member of Sts. Vladimir and Olga church, now a cathedral. He aided in the establishment of the Mutual Benefit Association of St. Nicholas in 1905, the first of its kind among Ukrainian Canadians.

¹²Based on the article by W. Karpec, "Istoriya Odnoho Pionira—Y. Orlovskoho" (History of One Pioneer—Y. Orlovsky) in Kalender Kanadiyskoho Farmara, 1951 (Calendar of the Ukrainian Farmer, 1951), pp. 58-60.

(To be continued)

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(To be continued)

Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

Have you heard the UYL of New Jersey will provide a "Garden Spot" to be situated at the Hotel Essex House in conjunction with the Labor Day Weekend Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America? The Jerseyites are planning to decorate a large room at the Essex House like a garden with an ample reserve of refreshments always in the offering for the hundreds of conventioners.

Bob Zawoluk (Brooklyn, N. Y.), ex-All America basketball star at St. John's University and presently a member of the professional Indianapolis Olympians, recently became engaged to Miss Ann Morris of New York City. Bob played in the UYL-NA Basketball Program in 1949-50 with the formidable St. George's Ukrainians of New York City.

One of the most wonderful features of a Ukrainian Youth's League of North America national convention is that all delegates and guests in attendance are in a prime position to meet their fellow Ukrainian youth from all over the broad periphery of the USA and Canada. Indeed, at a UYL-NA convention your Ukrainian origin is the common bond. This was the chief motivator for the League's organization in 1933 and has been the cementing force during its 20 years of active existence since. Hence if you are appreciative of your Ukrainian ancestry and would like to congregate with other Ukrainian youth—attend the UYL-NA's 20th Anniversary Convention this Labor Weekend at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, N. J.

Alexander Malitsky of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada was the recipient of 2 scholarships to graduate studies at the University of Cincinnati last month. Sad as it may be, our politically backward brothers in this country—the Carpatho Rusins—are doing their darndest to defeat any positive action aimed at helping their brethren in Russian-occupied Carpatho-Ukraine. They are content to remain living in "fools paradise" calling themselves Rusins, Little Rusians, Greek Catholic, Rusnaks, etc., and as a result they completely refuse to help materially and physiologically any Carpatho-Ukrainian displaced persons currently situated in Western Europe and aid in their admittance to the USA. The reason for this being the American Rusins' fear that the recent escapees would denounce any Russo-philic tendencies of the old Rusin immigrants and would then work to unite the Carpathians in the USA with their brothers from Halychyna, Eastern Ukraine, Bukovina, etc. in the common struggle for Ukrainian national independence... Let's hope the editors of the "Greek Catholic Messenger" emanating from Munhall, Pa.

Make a Date with the Garden State in '53! Plan now to attend the UYL-NA's 20th Anniversary Convention to be held this Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5, 6 and 7th) at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, N. J.

Casual Living Effects
The great exodus to the suburbs has caused a revolution in the textile industry. Men's sport wear, once reserved for precious off hour recreation periods, is now invading men's wear for business and Sunday wear as well.

JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

DN YOUR READING LIST: WLADIMIR SEMENYNAS' translation of *Moses* — by — IVAN FRANKO the great Ukrainian poet, whose anniversary was observed last month. — Price of book 50¢ Order from: "SVOBODA" JERSEY CITY, N. J. 83 Grand Street

UKRAINIAN YOUTH!

A new book for your history bookshelf *Ukraine Under the Soviets* by CLARENCE A. MANNING Price \$3.50

Publication sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. This book should be circulated immediately and placed on the shelves of your local Public Library. It should also be forwarded to your Congressmen, Senators and other government officials as well as various other public and church institutions.

UKRAINE UNDER THE SOVIETS is bound to attract the interest of Ukrainian American young people. It will serve to further enlighten them concerning the heroic and centuries old struggle of the Ukrainian people to regain their liberty and win their national freedom and independence. SPREAD THE TRUTH ABOUT UKRAINE! Order your copy from "SVOBODA", P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

which recently very ignorant editors of "America" (Ukrainian Catholic newspaper) of Philadelphia for its Ukrainian nationalistic become enlightened very shortly. Former minister of Carpatho-Ukraine, Julian Reyvay and his "Carpathian Star" (N.Y.C.) staff are doing a bangup job trying to reach intellectually all Carpathians in this country. Persons further interested in this problem should read Michael Komichak's very fine article entitled "Brother against Brother..." which recently appeared in "Narodne Slovo" (Pittsburgh, Pa.)

The advance registrations drive for the 20th Anniversary Convention is really shaping up. Statistics will be given in next week's Weekly; however a low note today is the not too great support rendered the current campaign. By Pennsylvania which has garnered only 2% of its quota, New York City, New York State, Canada and Connecticut. However, the situation is fairly explainable. The key UYL people in these areas are just too lax and are moving slowly in getting the ball rolling. Here's hoping—within the next couple of weeks—these lagging districts come thru solidly to assure the 20th Anniversary Convention of a record busting crowd. With the convention just around the corner, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, on the verge of greatness, is in need of support from all its members, friends and well-wishers. Now is the time to come and send your \$12.00 registration fee to Anne Stec, Registration and Housing Committee, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Make a Date with the Garden State in '53! Plan now to attend the UYL-NA's 20th Anniversary Convention to be held this Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5, 6 and 7th) at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, N. J.

Casual Living Effects
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THE AMERICAN WAY



It Comes Only Once A Year

Communism in Our Churches

By DeWITT EMERY

In testifying recently before a congressional committee, Herbert A. Philbrick, an FBI counter-spy who spent two years as a member of a communist cell in Boston, stated under oath that in his cell there were "seven hardened, steeled, disciplined communists posing as ministers of the gospel." Each of these ministers was at that time pastor of a church. Mr. Philbrick testified further that the communist party "plants and places ministers."

In view of the fact that there is irrefutable evidence that some communists have sneaked into our pulpits, what should we do about it? Reverend Homer V. Yinger, pastor of the Fairlawn Community Church, Akron, Ohio, preached a sermon on this. He said, "If there are communists in our churches, let the churches themselves ferret them out."

Reverend Yinger went on to say, "The churches have a far greater stake than government, or any other agency or group, in seeing that communism, if there be such in the churches, be rooted out. For communism negates just about everything the church stands for."

"The communist does not believe in God; the Christian bases his whole structure of belief on that central faith. The communist takes his stand on the philosophy of Karl Marx; the Christian focuses his life on the teachings of Christ. The communist believes in the violent overthrow of whatever

government does not serve his purpose; the Christian strives for peaceful and creative change, holding that his primary loyalty is to God, and that he should render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

"The communist believes that the ideal state is ruled by the proletariat; the Christian believes that all men are created equal and that all have equal God-given rights and responsibilities under the law. The communist believes that the end justifies the means; the Christian knows that the means will determine the end. The communist believes that history is made almost exclusively by economic factors; the Christian believes that many forces shape human history, that life cannot be reduced to striving for material gain, and that the purposes of God run like a silver cord through history, sometimes obscured, but tying our human striving together in some meaning that moves toward understanding and brotherhood."

Another minister, Reverend Ross Allen Weston, Pastor of the Unitarian Church of Arlington, Virginia, on Sunday, May 17, 1953, also preached a sermon on this subject. He said, in part:

"Asia is facing the greatest social, economic and political revolution in the world. In the face of such a social revolution, America once again sounds the trumpets of colonialism and rushes to the defense of

Ukrainian Libraries in Canada and Ukrainica-Canadians, 1952

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UKRAINIAN BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN 1952 WITH SUPPLEMENTARY LISTINGS FOR 1951

Compiled by J. B. RUDNYCKYJ, The University of Manitoba (2)

B. SECULAR LIBRARIES Ukrainian secular libraries in Canada are younger than church book collections. The oldest among them is: 1. Ukrainian National Home Association Library, 582 Burrows Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

At present it is located in two rooms at the above address. Its beginning dates back to 1910 and originated from the libraries of such societies as "Boyan", Zankovecka Society and Kotliarevsky Association. The library has about 6,000 books.

It consists of a valuable collection of Ukrainian belletristics, as e.g. the complete set of "Ukrainian-Ruthenian Literature" edited by "Prosvita" in Lviv before and after World War I; the publications of "Ridna Shkola" in Lviv as well as the Ukrainian Canadian editions. There are also educational, scientific and religious works and numerous pamphlets, almanacs, calendars, symposiums, etc. The musical

exploitation. It seeks to calm the waters of revolution by spreading the oil of the status quo. If we do not win these people by meeting their needs, then communism surely will...

"Another evidence of our spiritual disability is that the country is in the midst of a witch hunt, the ostensible purpose of which is a purge of the communist, but the real purpose of which is to drive liberals into a storm cellar..."

Reverend Weston went on to say, "Our President, who seems to want to ride the waves as advantageously as he can with an eye to next year's elections, seems willing to compromise with the McCarthys of America, although deep down in his heart he must detest them, knowing that the menace of communism in this country is a hoax. The actual enemy of America at the present time is not Russia, potentially dangerous as she is, but super-patriot's eating away at the foundations of our civil liberties like termites. The McCarthys, the Jenners, the McCarthys and the Velde are doing more to destroy our freedom than Joe Stalin ever dreamed of doing through subversive activities."

Personally, I'm sure I wouldn't get along at all as a member of Reverend Weston's church. If the members of Congress he mentions are destroying freedom in our country, then it's time for me to move to an uninhabited island in the South Pacific.

No one knows how many communist ministers there are in this country. I don't believe there are very many, even though the fact that there were seven in one communist cell in Boston seems to indicate that there may be quite a few. However, even one is too many and I agree with Reverend Yinger that it's up to the churches themselves to put their houses in order. My only fear of this is that nothing will be done unless rank and file church members like you and me force the issue. I'd suggest that in the near future you ask the pastor of your church what is being done to be sure there aren't any communists among the ministers in your denomination.

and theatrical selection are worthy of special mention. Among periodicals preserved in this library are some early volumes of "Literaturno-Naukovyj Vistnyk" (Literary and Scientific Journal), "Nova Khata" (New Home) and other old country editions. Among the scholarly works the "History of Rus-Ukraine" by M. Hrushevsky, "History of Ukrainian Literature" by M. Voznyak, S. Yefremov, a.o. should be named.

The library is well kept. All books are bound, accessioned and catalogued. The library is open for use on Fridays. O. Pasichny, the librarian was in charge till 1952 when he was succeeded by P. Gayowsky.

2. Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre Library, 935 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. (3) The library—an integral part of the Centre besides the Museum and Archives is now located in two rooms of the third floor of the Ukrainian National Federation home. It was started contemporarily with the Centre itself in 1944.

A special part of the library is formed by the deferring to educational, musical, belletristic, religious and other fields. A special part of the Library is formed by the deposited collections of E. Konovalec, P. Zvarych, J. B. Rudnyckyj, a.o. The most valuable is that of the late Prof. Alexander Koshetz with some very rare publications, as e.g. "Zapysky o Yuzhnoy Rusi"—Notes on Ukraine by P. Kulish; "Notnyj obykhnod Kyivo-Pecherskoy Lavry", Kyiv, 1910; "Cerkovnoye prostopliniye" by I. Boksha, Uzhhorod, 1906; "Prostopliniye Karpatskoj Rusy" by L. Khoma, Uzhhorod, 1930, a.o.

Special mention should be made of the "Saskatoon Collection of Old Ukrainian Imprints" which has been organized through the initiative of Dr. T. K. Pavlychenko in 1952. Some rare items in this collection are "The Gospel", 1658, printed in Kyiv, Pecherska Lavra; "Runo Oroshennoye by Lazar Baranovych, Chernihiv, 1697; "Prayer Book—Polidovaniye utrennyahy moleniya", 1746, Kiev Pecherska Lavra; "Pecherskyj Pateryk" of 1783 and other valuable editions.

Another important division of this library is the section devoted to handwritten books and documents. Among the oldest items is the so-called "Tepchenskyj Irmoloy" Song Book from the 18th century. Especially valuable are the ethnographical records of the late Prof. Alexander Koshetz which he made in the field in 1893-1941, his handwritten documents to the history of the musical culture in Ukraine. Three volumes under the title were seven in one communist cell in Boston seems to indicate that there may be quite a few. However, even one is too many and I agree with Reverend Yinger that it's up to the churches themselves to put their houses in order. My only fear of this is that nothing will be done unless rank and file church members like you and me force the issue. I'd suggest that in the near future you ask the pastor of your church what is being done to be sure there aren't any communists among the ministers in your denomination.

Among other manuscripts, the works of Prof. E. Onatskyj (now in the Argentine) are of great importance, especially his Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Faiths and Symbols. Here are also handwritten documents made by eyewitnesses of the Communist and Nazi occupations of Ukraine. Recordings of Canadian-Ukrainian folk songs made by Mrs. T. Koshetz are also on hand. Under Mrs. T. Koshetz's supervision the library is well kept. All books have been ac-

Rochesterians' First Annual Club Outing

Can you visualize 600 men, women, and children consuming over 1000 hot dogs, salads of all kinds, 50 cases of pop, 7 half barrels of beer (not the children, of course) and 6 cases of the better OH2? To further keep it interesting for the kiddies, candy suckers, ice cream, toy umbrellas, hats, water pistols were distributed freely. Races for both the young and old were plentiful. Such was the case in Rochester, N. Y., over the Fourth of July weekend.

The Ukrainian American Club of Rochester played host to its members at Thursdays Grove, under the able supervision of Peter Dick, president of the club, and the help of his committees, which were composed of John Hryniw, Peter Binazewski, and Mike Andrews as children group supervisors, Charles Bobby and John Shewchuk as supervisors of the grounds, Michael Melnyk, and

committee, Josephine Ryan, and Tillie Kowalik as food administrators, Gene Kowalchuk Charles Bastiuk, and William Hryniw as liquid committee-men. As usual, most of the work was performed by the manager of the club, Frank Kubarych.

The day was ideal for a picnic. A unique idea was used to minimize the work of collecting bottles and paper plates, in that each person had to bring in the used bottle, glass, or plate in order to receive another helping. Perhaps, this sounds rather bothersome—but it certainly did do the work. Mr. Dick expressed his sincere thanks for the wonderful cooperation shown by the officers of the club and more so to the picknickers for their fine behavior and cooperation. What was thought in the beginning to be a madhouse turned out to be one of most enjoyable affairs ever held by the Rochesterian Ukrainians. In order to make sure that all of the members turned out for this gala affair the club was ordered closed for the day. To offset the hurry scurry of the picknickers, the Ukrainian Dancing Troupe under the direction of Zabrotko performed a number of dances. It was a noteworthy gesture on the part of the various business men who helped in this affair by either contributing some item or lending the use of their equipment. The Kanty Meat company of Rochester loaned their refrigerated truck to make sure that no food or drinks were too warm or spoiled. All in all, the club did have to meet an expense to the tune of \$1,300.00. At the day's end, it was expressed that this will be an annual affair for the members of the club. It has been noted that by sponsoring an affair of this nature, the members of the club do appreciate the good will gesture on the part of the officers. Although the expense seemed rather large, I am sure it is well worth it in the feeling that the Ukrainians of Rochester are still a well organized group of people.

William Popowych

3. UVAN Library, 498 Anderson Ave., Winnipeg, Man. UVAN—Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences library was started in Augsburg, West Germany in 1945. It was transferred to Winnipeg in 1949. There are more than 2,000 volumes referring to Ukrainian history, literature and linguistics. Among the rare volumes are: "Rocznik Wolynski"—Volynian Year Book, three volumes; "Records of the Shevchenko Scientific Society", so called "Zapysky" (ca. 30 volumes); "History of Rus-Ukraine", by M. Hrushevsky (vols. 1-3 and 5-7), "Litopys Boykivshchyny" and others.

UVAN Library has been successful in collecting Ukrainian Canadiana since 1949. In its press archives there are about 50 titles of Ukrainian newspapers and journals. Mrs. Catherine Antonovych, former librarian of the Ukrainian Museum in Prague, is in charge.

The UVAN library is the only Ukrainian institution in Canada giving regular newspaper reports of new accessions to the Ukrainian press. 4. Canadian Ukrainian Institute Prosvita Library 777 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. This library was founded in 1918 and is located in the Institute building. It has a large selection of "Prosvita" publications from Lviv, belletristics, journals, theatrical plays and musical scores. Approximately 3,000 volumes form the library. A catalog of books is on hand. The library is in charge of H. Musiy.

5. Ukrainian Reading Association Prosvita Library, 667 Flora Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Located in the URA building the library was first organized in 1915. At present more than 1,000 books, periodicals and pamphlets are catalogued. Messrs. J. Juras and M. Skablak are librarians. (To be continued)

cessioned and catalogued. The library is open on Wednesday and Friday of each week. Archives form the second part of the Centre. More than 250 titles of Ukrainian periodicals are available. Archives of the late Prof. Boberskyj, his memoirs (1918-19), documents concerning life in Canada, e.g. the archives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Ukrainian Canadian Veteran's Association etc. as well as detailed records of life in Ukrainian displaced persons camps in Germany may be seen.

discussed to increase the membership roster, with an active campaign to be promoted in that respect upon the publication of the 15th Anniversary Souvenir historical booklet, as edited by John Chayka, the immediate Past-President. Final plans were also completed for the Mystery Bus-Ride to be held on Sunday, August 16, for members and their families. Rev. C. George Pazdrey, Spiritual Moderator of the Society, stressed the importance of continued cooperation in the future as in the past and to the same degree that had produced such gratifying results with the picnic held on July 12th last.

The next regular session was scheduled for Aug 11 and at which time delegates would be briefed prior to their preparation for the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League National Convention at Youngstown, Ohio Ohio during the forthcoming Labor Day week-end. Proceedings were concluded with a prayer as led by the Spiritual Director and were intended for the good welfare of members serving in the Armed Forces of our Country. Michael Steblecki, Sec'y

Walter Sakula reported that the New York State Junior Champion St. Anselm's Fife, Drum and Bugle Corp from Bronx, N. Y. has been reserved as the unit Band for the Society. It will participate in the Annual Holy Name Day Parade on Sunday October 11, 1953. Ray Madej, Sports Director, announced that softball games were being arranged against the Lehigh Valley All-Stars and the Perth Amboy E.N.S. teams for later in the season, when all competitors would be at full strength. Ways and means were dis-

Despite a torrid summer season to contend with, activity has continued without interruption and plans have been made for the future by the SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society in Jersey City. Even though many members are not available periodically, due to annual vacations, societies affairs have continued to function, since for the 5th consecutive year suspension of activities during July and August was waived again by mutual consent. Business as usual has continued to the extent that the membership present received Corporate Holy Communion on the second Sunday of the month, as is customary each and every month. Meetings are still being scheduled for the transaction of matters of vital importance to all concerned.

Specifically, at the most recent session held, Andrew Ely-nich was selected as general chairman of the 5th Annual Shadow Dance, Peter Mackowski and Bob Pipchick were named as assistant co-chairmen, when they volunteered their services. Walter Sakula reported that the New York State Junior Champion St. Anselm's Fife, Drum and Bugle Corp from Bronx, N. Y. has been reserved as the unit Band for the Society. It will participate in the Annual Holy Name Day Parade on Sunday October 11, 1953.

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WORKERS ARE NEEDED

The Ukrainian National Association has a number of youth branches. At the time these branches were organized the charter member enthusiastically publicized their intentions to build their branches into powerful groups. The organizers of the branches proclaimed long and eventful futures for the groups and also promised additional members as time went by. Many plans formulated by the branches—sports, affairs, banquets, celebrations and such were promised. Rallies were to be held periodically. And all this was to be widely publicized so that new members would be attracted to join the branches. All of which was well and good.

But only a few branches really made definite progress and kept their promises to be active. Many became inactive almost immediately after being formed and to this day are no larger than they were in the beginning. Several other branches simply disbanded by transferring their members to other branches, the members saying they found the action necessary because of "lack of leaders." Finally, a few branches were dissolved outright because of lack of interest, indifference, or lack of leaders.

As a whole, the youth branch situation is far from perfect. Where in the past youth branches were formed every month a new branch is a rare occurrence today. The number of inactive branches has increased and the suspension of young members continues. From all this it becomes obvious that the various youth groups could make good use of serious-minded workers. Additional young organizers would improve the situation by bringing new members into the inactive groups, as such new members would more than likely stimulate the branch into worthwhile activity.

Where are these ambitious workers and organizers to come from? The answer is that they are already members of the U.N.A. and will become a credit to their branches and the organization when they are approached and asked to co-

operate. Practically every branch has members who are serious-minded, intelligent, ambitious, and hard-working. These boys and girls would take active interest in the U. N. A. if they became acquainted with all the facts regarding the fraternal order. One reason why the U.N.A. has only a handful of young workers and organizers is due to the fact that many who could be useful are inactive because nothing has been done to stimulate their interest.

Every youth branch officer should strive to create interest among the members of his branch. The officers should acquaint the members with all the facts pertaining to the U. N. A. and ask for their cooperation where work is concerned. If a branch has many interested and active members the branch need not disband when it loses its officers or other leaders; the branch will simply elect new officers. No branch should lack willing workers as it has them to begin with; just a little stimulation is necessary.

The Ukrainian Weekly has continually campaigned for more active U. N. A. workers and organizers. The U.N.A. needs the help of its younger members as there is much to be done. If the reader is U. N. A.-conscious he or she should lose no time in becoming active, particularly in organization work.

The youth branch situation could be vastly improved by the influx of interested workers. If the reader is an inactive member he should take it upon himself to attend the meetings of his branch. If he finds nothing interesting about such meetings he should stir up some interest. There are innumerable ways, to become a good U.N.A. member. Interested readers should be the first to become active.

Theodore Lutwiniak

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