



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

WANTED: ENGINEERS
The opening of the new school term offers a special opportunity to high school students who have an aptitude for mathematics. There is a great shortage of engineers in America. It is estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000. The prospects are that it will grow worse, if high school students remain in their present frame of mind. This is said to be due to the tendency of students to avoid the "tough" courses in science and mathematics in favor of easier subjects. To prove this, these statistics are cited: Only 1.4 per cent of the nation's high school enrollment studied solid geometry during the last school year; only 1.6 per cent took trigonometry and only half of one per cent took college algebra. These are admittedly hard subjects, but it would appear that students with a flair for science and mathematics are missing a chance. There will not only be plenty of jobs for them if they finish their

courses, but the pay is good. High school years are the formative ones and if the opportunity to shape careers is neglected then, it may be forever lost. Teachers and parents could give invaluable guidance to young men casting about with an eye on the future. The thing to be sure about is that the student has a yen for such studies. If he hasn't that, he would be better off in some other and less difficult field. America at present is the world's leader in technological progress, but we may have to yield that leadership if we can't train sufficient scientists and engineers. We may regard the lament of industries over the shortage of graduates in science and mathematics as a bit of special pleading, if we like, but it cannot be gainsaid that a nation that must plan products for a population increase of 30,000,000 by 1960 will face the need of a lot of additional men with special training.

"MOSCOW AND THE UKRAINE"

Under the above head W. K. Kelsey, commentator for the Detroit News, Detroit, Michigan, gave an editorial page review of the recently published book "Ukraine Under the Soviets." Its author is the eminent Prof. Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University, author too of many other books on Ukraine and Ukrainians and things Ukrainian, the publication of which have been sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and with the aid of the editor-in-Chief of the Svoboda. Writes Mr. Kelsey (excerpts): The first time the Commentator saw "Ukraine" in print was when he fell upon the illiterative verses beginning "An Austrian army, awfully arrayed, Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade," and including the line: "Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine." Why those adjectives were chosen, he does not know to this day, except that the Cossacks had a bad reputation when they were employed by the Czars of Russia. Clarence A. Manning, assistant professor of Slavic languages at Columbia University, is the author of a book just issued by Bookman Associates, entitled "Ukraine under the Soviets." The Ukraine is the southwest portion of the USSR; it includes the Donbas coal fields and the iron deposits of the Krivoi Rog region. Its soil is very fertile, but occasional droughts can be disastrous but not as much so as Moscow's policies have proved. In the last century the Ukrainian people were distributed under three governments. Most of the country was in Russia's hands, but in the west some were in southern Poland (which was also under Russia at that time) and some in Austria-Hungary. The collapse of Central Europe after World War I gave the Ukrainians hope of establishing an independent nation with a distinctive Ukrainian culture. Independence a Fiction This was not to be, for although, after much fighting, confusion, and division of purpose, a Ukrainian Soviet Re-

public was set up as an independent and soviet sovereign state, and was so recognized by Lenin, Moscow had no intention of letting this region escape. In December, 1920, a treaty of alliance was concluded between the Ukrainian Republic and the Soviet Government, by which the latter was to control the departments of war, navy, foreign trade, finance, railroads, labor post and telegraphs, and economy in general. "The key to this enigma," says Prof. Manning, "is to be found in the fact that the Ukrainian Communist Party was not regarded as an independent Communist Party with a seat in Comintern, but was merely a branch of the Russian Communist Party," and was thus subject to the will and discipline of Moscow. Independence was thus a fiction. The Ukraine has never exchanged diplomats with other nations. For Russia it was a profitable fiction, for it enabled Stalin to claim a vote for the Ukrainian Republic in the United Nations, together with another for Byelorussia, of equally fairy-tale independence. The book is a detailed story of Moscow's successful course in making the Ukraine not merely a province of the USSR, but a region to be despoiled for the benefit of Great Russia, and her people deprived of their historic culture. The book may be obtained at Svoboda Bookstore, 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. (To be concluded)

man; Election of Convention Co-Chairman; Election of Convention Secretaries; Appointment of Convention Committees; Reading of Previous Convention Minutes, Anne Stec, Recording Secretary; Report of President - William Mural; Report of Executive Secretary - Michael Wichorek; Report of Cultural Director - Director - William Huschak. Olga Kachner; Report of Sport

Program of the Business and Forum Sessions at Youth Convention

SATURDAY at 12:00 Noon Business Session - Opening of the Convention; Singing of the National Anthem; Invocation; Greetings - Michael Tizio, Chairman of the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey Convention Committee, and Greeting and Formal Opening of Convention; William Mural, President UYL-NA; Roll Call of Clubs and Delegates, Harry Kasha, Financial Secretary; Election of Convention Chair-

UNA YOUTH-SUPPORT THE "SOYUZIVKA"



Soyuzivka's Hostynytia - Guest House

The Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association Estate, whose location and description is provided for in the advertisements on these pages, has not been visited enough at all by our Ukrainian American youth, reports Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-President of the UNA. As Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief of the Svoboda, remarked in his talk at the dedication of the UNA Estate, the "Soyuzivka" was purchased by the Ukrainian National Association not only for the benefit of the aged members of the UNA, a sort of

an asylum for them in their halcyon years, not only for the rank and file of the UNA members for vacation and recreation purposes, but it was especially purchased for the benefit, recreation and convenience of the Ukrainian American youth, born and raised here. We do not desire to wax eloquent about the scenic beauties and the accommodations of this resort spot, with its swimming, in pool and pond, with its rapids and falls, and especially the opportunity of meeting old acquaintances and making new ones there, but it seems to us that a vaca-

tion or a visit at the Soyuzivka by our young Ukrainian Americans, especially the UNA members, would be not only enjoyable but also in keeping with the fraternalistic spirit of the UNA. We urge all the delegates to the 20th anniversary convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America Convention to make it a point to visit the Soyuzivka before or after the convence. We assure them that they will enjoy the stay there, brief as long though it may be, a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Death of Ukrainian Underground Leaders Announced by Nationalist Council

In the June 14, 1953 issue of "Ukrainsky Samostinyk," a Ukrainian-language nationalist weekly, published in Munich, Germany, there appeared a statement of the Supreme Council of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists announcing the death of 21 Ukrainian underground leaders. All of them, the statement said, were killed by MVD and MGB security troops while performing their duties as underground leaders in Ukraine. Some of them were identified as officers of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), and others as members of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists). The list of names, which understandably are all noms de guerre, follows: 1. Bairak - Nationalist leader of the OUN, head of the Executive Council of the OUN, killed in the Fall of 1951 in Ukraine; 2. Nechuy-Nechuyenko - Liaison officer between the Supreme Council of the OUN Abroad and the Ukrainian underground, killed in the summer of 1951 in Ukraine; 3. Pomsta-Ternyk - member of the UPA, leader of the Group

Liaison Service of the OUN, decorated with a Silver Cross of the Fighting Merit of the First Class, killed in June 1951 in Ukraine; 4. Boyko - District leader of the OUN, killed in the Fall of 1949 in Ukraine; 5. Rudy - District leader of the OUN, killed in the Fall of 1949 in Ukraine; 6. Nestor - District leader of the OUN, killed on February 17, 1950 in Ukraine; 7. Bohdan - District leader of the OUN, killed in the Spring of 1950; 8. Kobzar - Chief of the Security Service, killed in the Fall of 1952 in Ukraine; 9. Veres - Member of the UPA, killed in September 1951 in Ukraine; 10. Berkut - Member of the UPA, killed in the summer of 1951 in Ukraine; 11. Sokil - Member of the UPA, killed in the Fall of 1952; 12. Ihor - Leading Officer of the Liaison Service between the OUN Abroad and the Ukrainian underground, killed in the Fall of 1952; 13. Moroz - Member of the OUN Special District Team, shot himself when surrounded

by the enemy, on December 11, 1951; 16. Klen - Member of Security Team, killed in the Fall of 1952; 17. Skory - Member of the District OUN Combat Team, killed in the winter of 1950; 18. Lastivka - Member of the District OUN Combat Team, killed in the winter of 1950; 19. Haiduk - Member of the District OUN Team, killed in the spring of 1950; 20. Orest - Member of the UPA, member of the OUN Liaison Service, killed in June 1951; 21. Bereza - Member of the UPA, member of the OUN Liaison Service, killed in the summer of 1951.

Panel Speakers - Attorney John Roberts, Eugene Woloshyn, and Chester Monasterski. Discussion Period open to Delegates and Guests. MONDAY at 11:00 A.M. Continuation of Convention Sessions, Unfinished Business, Election of Officers, New Business, Amendment to Constitution, Report of the Convention Committee, Resolutions Adjournment of Convention, Singing of National Anthem of Ukraine, Canada and United States.

Donna Grescoe and Mary Polynack-Lesawyer to Appear in UYL-NA Festival

Donna Grescoe, youthful Canadian Ukrainian violinist from Winnipeg, Canada and Mary Polynack-Lesawyer, soloist of the New York City Center Opera Company will appear in the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 20th Anniversary Convention's Music and Dance Festival to be held September 6th (Sunday afternoon) at 2:30 P.M. at the spacious Mosque Theatre in Newark, N. J. Olya Dmytriv, cultural director for the UYL-NJ Convention Committee has been busy these past few weeks lining up an extensive concert program for the many hundreds of UYL-NA conventio delegates and guests and the Ukrainian populace of the Metropolitan Area that will be in attendance at this great festival. The program currently consists of the Bandurist Ensemble, the Lehigh Valley Male Chorus, "The Ukraine" Dancers of New York City, the widely-acclaimed Donna Grescoe of Canada and Mary Polynack-Lesawyer. All five are attractions and the convention festival will undoubtedly be one of the very best in the UYL's proud history. Mary Polynack-Lesawyer of New York City has done very much for Ukrainians and for their culture through her unselfish devotion and efforts. A true and gracious artist, she has always been ready to help out with her singing. Many a concert, many a festival would have suffered if she had not taken part. Coming from Shamokin, Pa. where she studied music under local teachers, Mrs. Lesawyer soon made much progress in New York. She joined local organizations such as the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey. Studying and singing and working; that was her schedule for many a season. After a few small concerts, singing in churches and various other engagements, she finally got the "break" that was due her. The New York City Center Opera Company engaged her to sing during the regular opera season. For the past few seasons she has been rising rapidly at the Center.

Her work at the City Center has not stopped her from taking a continuous active part in Ukrainian musical circles. Fame has not changed her, she is still gracious and wonderfully cooperative and it will be a delightful treat to all conventioners to hear her sing at the forthcoming festival in Newark. Donna Grescoe was born in Winnipeg, Canada in 1927. Her first violin lesson was at the age of five, so rapid was her musical progress, that within two years it was necessary to seek the services of the best teacher in Winnipeg, Dr. George Boroff. At the age of eight, Miss Grescoe attracted widespread attention as a child prodigy and was acclaimed a "wonder" and a "musical genius." Radio and concert offers were rejected, to avoid interference with schooling. In the fall of 1942, she was sent to New York to study under Mishel Piastro, one of the world's greatest musicians. He was Concert Master of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra for eighteen years. Mishel Piastro, like Jascha Heifetz, had studied violin with Leopold Auer. Leopold Auer, in his prime, was considered the greatest teacher of the violin in its history. Regardless of the money offered, Auer in those days, would teach only those "born with the gift." One can grasp the real meaning of Maestro Piastro's words when he said to Miss Grescoe, "My dear, you were made to play the violin. Some people are born with the gift - you are one." For the last three years, she has toured Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and from the United States boundary as far north as facilities permitted. Many remote communities were given their first recital on this tour.

RECEIVES PH.D. DEGREE



John Zadrozny, Ukrainian American, reports that he has received the Ph.D. degree in sociology from the University of Chicago last June.

DIRECTS PLAY

The Robert E. Lee Jr. High School of Miami, Florida presented on August, 5, 1953 "Bewitched and Bewildered," a comedy by Helen Louise Miller. It was directed by student Miss Karen Lachowitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lachowitch, and a member of Branch 204 of the UNA. Summer dramatic awards were presented to Karen and Peter Buhler for outstanding performances.

ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATES

Leo Stetkewycz, Ukrainian, 610 East 11th Street, New York has been awarded a diploma in Higher Accountancy by La Salle Extension University of Chicago. Mr. Stetkewycz came to this country as a displaced person, three years ago. He started as an assembly worker in a radio factory and attended City College of New York for a while. He then enrolled for the LaSalle Higher Accountancy Training and completed this course of study in his spare time. Michael Lishchynsky, Ukrainian, 2228 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia has also been awarded a diploma in Higher Accountancy by La Salle Extension University of Chicago study in his spare time.

KENNAN'S CONTAINMENT POLICY?

In the New York Times of August 11, 1953 there appeared excerpts of Mr. Kennan's speech delivered at the John Hopkins University in Baltimore. Although he is well known for his containment policy. Mr. Kennan evidently learned very little from the fact that he was replaced as U. S. Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. - and on the basis of what fact? This fact should have convinced George F. Kennan that his attitude toward the Eastern problem especially, is somewhere at fault. George F. Kennan firmly maintains that the United States should "stand aside" and that a revolution will eventually break out "in the Soviet orbit." How far aside would he suggest the U.S.A. to remain? When does he anticipate this eventual revolution? Does he realize that

while the U.S.A. is standing aside the U.S.S.R. is going full force ahead in preparing herself to resist all types of assistance that may be given to the satellites? Does he realize that since the installation of the communist regime in the U.S.S.R. an entire new generation has been brought up and the older generation is on its way toward a speedy disappearance? This new generation has not evidenced a better "paradise" on the earth except the U.S.S.R. They are brought up as atheists and believe only in the mission that the Russian nation must rule the entire world. Who then will rise against the Russian tyranny? Can the more than 20 million slave laborers who are so well guarded in the concentration camps, or the daily thousands who are deported to the Asian wilderness rise in

resistance without the help of the free world? Even East Germany - the most recently conquered territory which has just begun to experience Soviet brutality, is finding a resistance movement almost hopeless. Hundreds of thousands of their youth are being transported to the depths of Russia for a special re-education. Mr. Kennan's sympathy toward Russia is clearly evident in his work "American Diplomacy - 1950", in which he states: "We are agreed, for example, that the Baltic countries should never again gain the innermost feelings of their peoples into any relationship whatsoever with Russia state: but they would themselves be foolish to reject close, and cooperative arrangements with a tolerant, non-imperialistic Russia, which genuinely wished to overcome the unhappy memories of the past and to place the relations to the Baltic peoples on a basis of real respect and disinterestedness. The Ukraine is economically as much a part of Russia as Pennsylvania is a part of the United States. Who can say what the final status of the Ukraine should be unless he knows the character of the Russia to which the adjustment will have to be made? As for the satellite state: they must, and will, recover their full inde-

pendence: but they will not assure themselves of a stable and promising future if they make the mistake of proceeding from feelings of revenge and hatred toward the Russian people who have shared their tragedy, and if they try to base that future on the exploitation of the initial difficulties of a well-intentioned Russian regime struggling to overcome the legacy of Bolshevism. However, let us leave this question up to the experts? Today's well-informed world looks on the so called U. S. S. R. "Soviet Russian imperialism. Russian statistics in the U.S.S.R. admit that there are over 50% of the so-called non-Russian minorities, who have been struggling against Russian communism since 1917. Even today Byelorussia and Ukraine are represented by their puppet representatives at the United Nations, thus acknowledging the fact that their national status is recognized by other countries. All those states who fell as first victims of Russian communism still continue their struggle for liberation, by means of underground movements beyond the Iron Curtain, in cultural or economical fields, etc., of which we have so often read about in the American press. The undaunting and persistent (Concluded on page 4)



# The Soviet Centrifuge

By LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

Whenever any rift between Washington and London appears, or between either of these two capitals and Paris, the self-anointed opinion formers of our press become apprehensive. There must be unity at any cost among the "freedom-loving" nations. And more likely than not they will adduce in support of this unity thesis a quotation from Stalin: "The inevitability of wars among the capitalistic countries remains."

Back of this emphasis on unity is the fiction that the enemy is united; it is assumed that within the USSR there is perfect harmony, that all the peoples within the realm are held together by an ideological and ethnical homogeneity. Against such a foe, it is implied, it is dangerous for the Western allies to engage in even minor quarrels.

Yet, there is no proof of the assumed solidarity within the empire dominated by the Soviets. On the other hand, long before the recent uprisings in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, inklings of disunity behind the Iron Curtain were easy to detect in the news that came through. For instance, when Stalin died, the strident call for unity in the Soviet press and radio simply underscored the fact that the Soviet Union was not overburdened with harmony. The funeral orations of Malenkov, Beria and Molotov significantly bore on this unity theme. Malenkov declared, "In the history of the development of human society and the national question, Comrade Stalin, secured, for the first time in history within the frontier of a huge multi-national state, the liquidation of national strife." Nevertheless Stalin's criminal heir, echoed by the other triumvir, was quick to make the important point that "we are not afraid of any internal or external enemies."

## A Colossal Pretense

The average American reader—for whom the Soviet Union is simply and erroneously Russia—probably missed the full significance of this colossal pretense. Except for a few of the better-informed, our columnists, commentators and official representatives were generally no better off in understanding the purpose and meaning of this pure propaganda gesture. For years our Communists, fellow-travellers and pseudo-liberal professors have been peddling this myth of multi-national fusion achieved by Stalin, so that many of our prominent "opinion-formers" seem unaware of the profound disunity which really exists. Other sects of Russia First have contributed to this false concept of the Soviet monolith by suggesting a basic homogeneity of population and culture with such groundless slogans as "peoples of Russia" and "the Russian peoples."

The call for unity at Stalin's funeral, with its heavy emphasis on multi-national har-

mony, was essentially an attempt to perpetuate and fortify in the outside world the myth of monolithic Soviet power. Its aim was to conceal further the foremost weakness in the structure of the Soviet Union—namely the potentially explosive forces of the vast Soviet centrifuge. Not by the wildest stretch of the imagination did Stalin succeed in resolving this basically international problem which renders the entire framework of the Soviet Union tenuous and fragile.

## Unending Tension and Struggle

Since the inception of this forcibly contrived Union in 1923-24, unending tension and struggle, marked by bloody revolts, mass insurrection and underground resistance, have characterized its existence. So much so that eventually Stalin was compelled to resort to the diabolical policy of national genocide—as a means for "the liquidation of national strife". It is noteworthy that since Malenkov uttered this phrase over the bier of Stalin, new purges have been staged in the capitals of almost every non-Russian republic from the Baltic to the Caspian Sea. Less trusted quislings are being replaced by Russian satraps, sent by Moscow to oversee the captive non-Russian peoples and nations which constitute the explosive centrifuge.

To understand these developments and the nature of the Soviet centrifuge, the reader must familiarize himself with certain fundamentals of ethnology, history and politics that govern the realities of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The first and most outstanding fact is that the Soviet Union is not a nation, but rather a political arrangement which by conquest and force was imposed upon formerly independent nations and states that today are striving to maintain their separate cultures and different historical traditions. In short, the Soviet Union is not identical with Russia. In addition to the Russian nation, it consists of a large number of captive non-Russian nations, each of which constitutes a threat to the shaky structure.

If Poland, for example, should be formally annexed to this thing called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it would represent a further nominal addition to the non-Russian nations already held captive within this prison and cemetery of nations. The same may be said of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and all the other so-called satellite countries. Indeed, quite consistently, this might be projected in a series of conquests to include our own United States if the Soviet totalitarian dream of a World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, centered in Moscow, were to be realized.

If this should happen it would be merely a historical repetition of the tragedy that befell the Baltic states in 1939-40 and the independent Byelorussian, Georgian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Azerbaizhanian and Turkmenian states in 1922-23. America, too, would have its native quislings under the direction of satraps dispatched by Moscow, as is the case now throughout the entire Soviet Russian empire. History is not a nebulous complex of accidental events. It also provides unfolding patterns of human experience and lessons for the still free nations to profit by.

## The Groundwork of Present Red Centrifuge

In the earliest phase of Soviet imperialism, which was launched almost at the very birth of Russian Bolshevism, the groundwork of the present Soviet centrifuge was laid. The non-Russian nations, and later the Baltic countries, were subdued and forced into the Soviet Union. They were "united" by compulsion. On the basis of careful study of

the 1939 Soviet census, a recent governmental population analysis reveals that of the estimated total population of 202 million in the USSR, over 54 per cent, or 110,500,000, are non-Russians. In fourteen of the sixteen Soviet republics the overwhelming majority is non-Russian.

This disclosure should cause little wonder. According to Lenin before the days of padded Soviet statistics, in "Tsarist Russia the Russians constituted 43 per cent of the total population, i.e., a minority, while the non-Russian nationalities constituted 57 per cent". Thus it appears rather foolish to refer to the 6 million Balts, 3 million Georgians, 10 million Byelorussians, 3 million Azerbaizhanians, 1 million Armenians, 30 million Moslem Turkestanians, 10 million North Caucasians and 40 million Ukrainians as "Russians" or as "minority nationalities". The stubborn fact is that these are nations, like Poland, Hungary or any other now under the yoke of Moscow, with their respective histories, cultures, traditions and aspirations.

## National Groupings, Not Groups

You may hear it stated that there are actually 179 national groups in the Soviet Union. A more accurate statement would contain the term national groupings, for these are the products of Soviet classification. Although it is true that this number of units exists, most of them are small tribal groups rather than nations in the accepted sense.

With the exclusion of the approximately 91 million Russian nation, well over 90 per cent of the non-Russian population in the Soviet Union is distributed among the few national entities cited above. This substantially exceeds the total population of the five compact satellite countries in Central Europe. When it comes to geographical size, Turkestan alone is three times the combined areas of Great Britain, France and Germany. Ukraine, which is the largest non-Russian nation in the Soviet Union, as well as behind the European Iron Curtain, is as large as a united Germany in square miles. If the Soviet structure were to collapse, the liberation of these nations would give rise to a number of sizeable states.

For the Kremlin this non-Russian periphery of the Union has been a constant source of trouble. Ceaseless charges of "bourgeois nationalism", "cosmopolitanism", and "intrigues with Anglo-American imperialists" have failed to obscure the driving, invincible will for national freedom and self-determination on the part of these restive and intensely patriotic non-Russian peoples. The uprisings of 1929 and 1930, the purges of 1935 and 1937, the mass desertions of World War II, and the passive resistance today in the republic of Georgia, furnish the centrifugal pattern characteristic of each of the other non-Russian republics. Underground Ukrainian insurgents alone have accounted for over 35,000 liquidated officers of the MGB and the MVD—Russia's secret police forces—since 1945.

When opportunity affords it, the full power of these centrifugal forces at work in the Soviet Union will wreck the entire edifice. The prime example of this promise came in the past war with the voluntary mass surrender in 1941-42 of over two million Ukrainians and other non-Russian soldiers to fight against Moscow for the independence of their countries.

## "Squandered Chapter"

How to ignore the lessons of history, and pay for it, is lucidly illustrated by the German correspondent, Erich Kern, who recounts what he witnessed in his book, *The Dance*

# Democratic Nationalism and Imperialism

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

(2)

Such a state of affairs as prevailed in most of Europe could not be permanent. There were too many political upheavals and at various dates we find the emergence of the various local vernaculars into literature and politics. Great writers and poets appeared as Dante and Chaucer to attract wide notice and to establish literary forms which were eagerly taken up and circulated in preference to the Latin which still remained the official organ of correspondence in both state and church. The Crusades, opened the eyes of many; the fall of Constantinople and the Renaissance had an overwhelming impact and from this moment new theories began to gain ground in all but the most narrow circles.

## Result of Fall of Constantinople

Meanwhile in Moscow the result of the fall of Constantinople had an effect diametrically opposite to that which it had in the West. In the latter the cultured refugees, the DP's of the day, brought with them their culture and were eagerly welcomed. In Moscow the marriage of Ivan III, recently liberated from subservience to the Golden Horde, to Sofia Paleolog, inspired in him the idea of claiming the privileges of the Emperors of Constantinople. Yet he did not take over the cultural values but proclaimed Moscow the Third Rome, adopted the double-headed eagles, and set himself to demand still greater rights, and to make still greater claims to omniscience and omnipotence.

With the shattering of the still prevailing unity by the religious disputes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a new impact was given to the rise of the vernaculars and a new emphasis was placed upon the political use of language and religion. This led to what we might call a social oppression of the groups that had formerly remained almost independent within the great non-national and feudal states. It led many of the nobles everywhere to accept the culture and the religion of the dominant classes and thus it deprived the Ukrainians of many of their most intelligent and educated men who passed over into Polish lords. The answer was the movement of some of the Kievian monks and the less farseeing Zaporozhian Kozaks to demand the Treaty of Pereyaslav, for they saw only the Orthodoxy of the tsar and

of Death. He writes: "The steady flow of Ukrainian volunteers for the German forces we ignored... The millions of Ukrainians, who by themselves could have turned the scales in the east, were not only being left unused, but were actually being repulsed and disillusioned... Police methods were replacing the great and splendid idea of the liberation of the east. In place of national independence and freedom the bit was being drawn tighter." "Squandered Chances" is the apt title of the chapter in which this appears. "Political insanity" is how he mildly characterizes German blunders in the area of the Soviet centrifuge.

The Soviet call to unity is nothing more than a shroud of fraud and fear. At Stalin's funeral Mr. Molotov underlined this fact when he wistfully said that "In the course of those years the Soviet multi-national state, which became an example of the practical realization of friendship and fraternal cooperation among the peoples... grew strong." With the growth of our knowledge and understanding of the Kremlin's chief problem this sort of oratory will hardly conceal the fact that the USSR is nothing but a centrifuge, ready at all times to split up.

had little appreciation of all that was involved.

An internationalism of manners resulted, following in Europe the French court the native languages, however, were too firmly entrenched by now to yield. The cult of courtesy was too unsubstantial to resist the popular life; a new period arose in the eighteenth century when such diverse characters as Rousseau and Herder declared for the supremacy of the life and art of the ordinary man. The interest in folksong and new theories as to the equality of man came to the forefront and were confirmed by the successes of the people in the French Revolution and the establishment of the United States.

## Situation in St. Petersburg

Again the opposite happened in St. Petersburg, the Europeanized capital of the Russian Empire. Peter had forced on his people European culture with a vengeance but in making the change he had transferred his own power to the political sphere from the patriarchal. The highly Gallitized society of his capital still retained the basic store of Muscovite belief in its own supremacy, and as step by step the peoples of Western Europe sought to make their voices heard and gradually won recognition, even the Russian radicals who tried to adapt the ideas of the Western developments could not fail to get away from that sense of Russian universalism which aimed at a steadily increasing standardization.

Thus at the very moment when such Western empires as that of the Hapsburgs was becoming an anachronism and a newer sense of unity was spreading among the Germans and Italians, more and more rigid attempts at russification were being applied. Pobyedonostsev worked to perpetuate the old monolithic order. Lenin worked for a new monolithic order of the proletariat and though he made some concessions to his European socialist colleagues,

it may well be doubted whether he was more than halfhearted in them, for he still thought of the world proletariat as he thought of the monolithic Russian state.

## Revival of the Vernacular

The growth of education in the vernacular instead of Latin in the Western states fostered the revival of those tongues previously regarded as peasant and unliterary. The spreading of literacy in the village even on a small scale made the students want to write home and it was easier in their own tongue than it was in a state language, once that language had lost the stamp of universality. This led to a demand for political rights and it is significant that it was among the intellectuals of the Hapsburg Empire that these demands first took root. So it was in Russia with the Ukrainian Society of St. Cyril and Methodius but the reaction of the government was more violent. Such actions were not only rebellious. They were sacrilegious and the number of martyrs in the national cause in Russian Empire far outnumbered those in the other countries.

Now we can understand the paradox of the nineteenth century. The Western states, long accustomed to some form of mutual recognition, welcomed the opportunities for intercommunication. They built their roads and railroads for commercial as well as military purposes. They felt that they had little to fear from visitors and reduced the fortified areas to which foreigners were not admitted to a minimum. Russia again took the opposite attitude and as it tried to expand, it aimed to cement its solitary power.

It was a tragedy that this difference was not seen at the end of World War I, when Austria-Hungary vanished and Russia fell, while Germany was weakened. The West thought of the Russian Empire in its own terms and allowed the triumph of Bolshevism and its strengthening.

(To be concluded)

## AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORT

Politically speaking, the question of agricultural price supports and other aids to the farmer is about as ticklish as they come—as the cautious, tightrope-walking planks and policies of both major parties attest.

In a recent address Wheeler McMillen, Editor-in-Chief of Farm Journal, one of the principal publications in its field, attacked the problem under the provocative title, "Can—and Should—Farmers Stand on Their Own Feet?"

Mr. McMillen begins with a short historical review of American agriculture, in which he points out that in an earlier era farmers suffered from a lack of organization which led to various economic discriminations against them. The result, he says, was that "a farmer was never sure that he could find room himself to stand on his own feet." Thus the groundwork for government assistance was laid.

Going on, Mr. McMillen finds that the extremely high level of prosperity farmers have enjoyed during the past 10 years has led to serious misconceptions. Inasmuch as during this period government has engaged itself in new and unprecedented activities in farm policy, it is widely believed that these activities have been the primary cause of good times on the farm. Mr. McMillen disputes this, writing, "Not the farm policies of government—unless you count war a governmental policy—but the combination of various forces account for the highest degree of prosper-

ity in agricultural history; a combination that includes defense preparations, war, weather, inflation, remarkable new tools provided by science and invention, and a great population growth."

He then asks, "Should farmers stand on their own feet?" As a matter of record, he points out that many groups beside farmers—groups including business, labor, elderly people, and so on—have been given government subsidies of one kind and another. This, of course, doesn't necessarily justify subsidies for any group as a principle, and Mr. McMillen presents a powerful case against high agricultural price supports, ending with the statement that "they cannot in the long run work to the advantage of farmers, nor to the national advantage." He clearly believes that farmers should stand on their own feet, but adds this important proviso: "Since government aid extends to so many groups besides farmers, one must now also ask when farmers should stand on their own feet? The only fair answer to that is obvious—whenever everybody else is compelled to stand on his own feet!"

Mr. McMillen's last question is: Can farmers stand on their own feet? He believes they can—shortly, if not immediately—because of our swift population growth. Every three months the farm market is increased by about as many people as live in the city of San Francisco. The time when there will be 200,000,000 of us

# A Straw-Thatched House

This is addressed to those of our younger generation people who are about to build themselves a house.

Within the recent post-war years the tendency has been to order the contractor to build for them the ranch-type of a house. I have found that very convenient, especially since it involves the elimination of the very wearisome stair-climbing.

Thinking on this subject the other day, that is the type of houses that are being built, my thoughts swung in the direction of the straw-thatched cottages of the villages in Ukraine. I've seen pictures of them and my mother has often described them to me. All in all, they are very picturesque. After the first world war, I have learned, some of villagers began to roof their cottages with metal. Since World War II, however, more of the villagers in Ukraine are rebuilding their cottages with straw-thatched roofs.

Now it occurs to me, why those of us who plan to build our houses should not try to build a house styled as much as possible after any in Ukraine, with all the modern conveniences of course, but straw-thatched—with a "strikha."

After all, esthetically, a thatched roof, whether it be of reeds, straw or heather, bears a charm that, I might say, is indefinable. Though it weathers quickly, it is attractive even on a new house, replacing hard lines and surface with a softness that is altogether pleasing. Furthermore, the ease with which it can be adapted to eaves and ridges is

one of its distinct assets. From the viewpoint of practicality, a thatched roof keeps the house warm in winter and cool in the summer. Also, in its construction the use of the thatch is of an advantage over tile and slate. It is cheaper to put on too, and there is a definite saving in accessories. Being light in weight less timber is needed for rafters and battens can be placed further apart. In addition the wide projections at eaves not only protect the walls from the weather, but obviate the necessity for rain-water drain and down pipes, as well as gutters. Finally, from the viewpoint of durability, reed roofs, for example, last about twenty-five years without repairs.

The risk of fire occasions the harshest criticism of thatching, but the authorities that I have consulted in this matter tell me it is almost negligible with a properly designed of reed thatch. Whether of reed or straw, an old roof is not liable to fire. In England, for example, many thatched cottages have weathered a century and more without ever catching fire, and each year finds new ones on the skyline. I have been also informed that to make the straw or reed fire-proof it has to be first immersed in a certain chemical solution.

So, what's to prevent some of our young Ukrainian Americans, who are well to do, from building a house with a thatched roof, just like in the "old country"? And fixing the interior in the Ukrainian manner as much as possible?

Certainly they will have a beautiful and distinctive home.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons.

## Impressions - by William Shust

Call the next few weeks whatever romantic name you want, be as nostalgic as time permits, sing all the sad songs you know, but the fact remains: Summer is really over!

There are a few days that still remain but they are just a shadow.

The scientist will tell you of the equinox and rotation of the earth, but you don't need that—you know for yourself. The shadows fall differently. The sunshine seems somehow paler than before.

The brilliance, the zest, the very "feeling" of summer has somehow disappeared. Some things will quickly be

forgotten, others will endure through the months ahead—perhaps through future summers.

These few weeks, days, and hours that are charted by a calendar are much more when translated into life and called "summer". Each one takes its particular place.

As we grow older, we remember them more and at times with a growing sense of disillusion. Paradoxically, the ones we try to remember most are the forgotten summers of childhood.

But the summer ends and days grow shorter, and we look longingly back.

We look back, not so much to see the sun and warmth but the part of ourselves that we have left behind.

## Grass Roots Opinions

GLEN RIDDLE, PA., ROCK-DALE HERALD: "The United States must cherish its small towns... The small towns are good healthy places in which to live and grow up. We need some plan by which small industries can flourish in them. The country will not prosper if the population is concentrated in large cities."

LONG PRAIRIE, MINN., LEADER: "The government has announced that the permitted acreage of wheat in Minnesota next year is reduced 115,319 acres. The ruling is not so arbitrary as it seems. Control follows of necessity if the government is to guarantee price. The government might bankrupt itself if it agreed to guarantee price without some restriction or control on the number of bushels."

MOUNT OLIVE, N. C., TRIBUNE: "An unusual event occurred recently in Haddam, Connecticut. Tax Collector Edward Weiss explained that his salary was... out of proportion to that of other municipal officials and should be reduced. We would add one comment... It is our hope that the example of Weiss in Connecticut is carried to all corners of the country and emulated by all officials who are receiving too much money."

ALBANY, OREGON, DEMOCRAT-HERALD: "A needed change in the constitution of the United States is one that will permit the President to veto a single item of an appropriation bill. Under present rules he either must swallow objectionable items or veto the whole bill."

is not far in the future. To quote Mr. McMillen once more: "These new customers bring into the country with them no new land to farm. Consequently the old problems of surplus which have plagued agriculture in recent times are passing problems. The nation will before long be more concerned with whether farmers can pro-

duce enough than because they occasionally produce too much of certain crops."

## Tea for Two

Jerry: "Would you join me in a cup of tea?"  
Mike: "Do you think there's room for both of us?"

## Poet's Corner

### INCANTATION

Glean the strewn quill and cactus needle,  
Bring tusk and fang and tooth of a saw;  
Let us brew magic for nest and cradle  
And give to the dove the falcon's claw.  
Teach me a spell to still the world's thunder—  
A spell to encircle a silken-haired child.  
I would build bulwark for everything tender,  
I would deliver the sword to the mild.  
Shield the soft breast from the murdering dart,  
Or shutter these eyes, armor this heart.

Dorothy Welty Walker.



# Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

## PART II. (7)

"Even through the hardest years of the blackest reaction", writes Doroshenko (1940): "when almost all manifestations of the Ukrainian spirit lay moribund or were barely smouldering under oppression, prohibitions, and repressions, a constant flow of new and fresh forces never ceased to swell the ranks of disinterested workers for national liberation, coming from all classes of the Ukrainian population, from the descendants of the old Ukrainian nobility to simple peasants and workmen, and what was most significant, the latter became more and more numerous as the time went on. Now and then the Ukrainian movement awakened with a new power in the depths of the Ukrainian people some hidden force, lulled to sleep by centuries of misfortune. Sometimes the smallest effort sufficed to awaken it. Kostomarov was right when he wrote to the Muscovite Slavophile Aksakov: 'Russians make an error,' he said, 'when they think that they know the Ukrainian people: they hardly suspect that at the bottom of every Ukrainian who is not stupid and can think for himself, there slumbers a Vyhovskiy, a Doroshenko, a Mazepa, who will awaken when the destined moment comes.' The history of the Ukrainian movement shows that he was right.

### The "R.U.P."

In Kharkiv in 1899 a group of the Ukrainian students founded the "Revolutionary Ukrainian Party" (R.U.P.) which at the start put the watchword of Ukrainian political independence in their program. They were very active in publishing revolutionary pamphlets for distribution among the population, especially the peasants and workmen. When the R.U.P. was transformed into the Ukrainian Socialist Democratic Party, limiting its national aspirations to the claiming of autonomy for Ukraine instead of political independence, the watchword of political independence was adopted by the branch that separated itself from the R.U.P., calling themselves the Ukrainian National Party, who now actively kept that idea before the Ukrainians.

After the Russian revolution of 1905 when the restrictions on the Ukrainian life were partially lifted, all Ukrainian parties began to work for the autonomy of their country. Most of the Ukrainian upper classes had thrown in their lot with the Russian reactionaries, thus undermining their future existence as a social class. However the Ukrainian national movement was spreading with astonishing rapidity, touching ever widening circles of population. It was now welcomed not only by the liberal intellectuals but by the peasants and workmen, taking an ever sharper and sharper tone on irreconcilable opposition to the Muscovite government as well as to the upper social classes of the population, who were either foreigners or deserters of their nationality.

### Freedom Did Not Last Long

The freedom gained by the Ukrainians did not last long.

The government began gradually to withdraw all the concessions which the revolution of 1905 had forced it to grant. Many Ukrainian periodicals were stopped, Ukrainian parties and societies were dissolved, many active Ukrainian patriots were exiled to Siberia and the extreme north of Russia. But the chief achievement of the revolution remained: it was the expansion of the Ukrainian movement, which continued to recruit adherents among the intellectuals, among them a number of prominent political men who, though Ukrainians by birth, were formerly indifferent to the national movement. A still more important advance was the fact that the Ukrainian movement was now rooted deeply among the masses, especially among the peasants. Although the representatives of the Ukrainian organizations officially continued to declare in their public pronouncements that their aspirations were limited to autonomy, the idea of the Ukrainian political independence continued to grow and find adherents especially among the younger generation. The subsequent development of the Ukrainian national movement in Galicia and Bukovina gave considerable support to the idea of Ukrainian independence.

Under the constitutional regime in Austria the living conditions were far more favorable than those under the Muscovite autocratic regime. The Ukrainians had comparatively much more freedom in the development of their national organizations. Supported by the Ukrainian patriots from Eastern Ukraine, they developed their press and their economic and scientific institutions. Western Ukraine provided also room for the Ukrainian political refugees from Ukraine under Russia and also offered the place for the publication of the Ukrainian popular and scientific books and fiction. The World War of 1914-1918 brought great changes in the life of the Ukrainian nation.

### VIII

#### Russia's World War I Intention to Break Ukrainian National Movement

Russia entered the war against the Central powers with an intention to annihilate the Ukrainian national movement in Russia as well as in the Austrian provinces that were to be conquered. Long before the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 the Muscovite government made war preparations against Austria in order to annex Western Ukraine. In spite of the fact that on the outbreak of the war the whole Ukrainian press in Russia at once declared that the Ukrainians would loyally fulfill their obligations toward the Russian state, the Russian administration closed all Ukrainian papers and periodicals on the following day, and exiled some of their editors to Siberia. All Ukrainian societies and organizations were dissolved. The decree of 1876 entirely prohibiting the printing of books in Ukrainian was again in force. On entering Galicia the Muscovite authorities started re-

lentless persecution of the Ukrainian organizations, banks, cooperative societies, schools, scientific, cultural and educational institutions were closed and their houses and possessions were plundered. All Ukrainian newspapers were prohibited, also printing in Ukrainian or selling Ukrainian books or having them in libraries. The Ukrainian language was prohibited in public and all who openly recognized themselves as Ukrainians were treated as enemies of the Russian States and army. During the first months of the war tens of thousands of Ukrainians without difference of sex, age, or position were exiled to Siberia or the extreme northern parts of Russia, where many of them perished.

#### The Ukrainian Mission to Russian Foreign Minister Sazanov

The Ukrainians of Eastern Ukraine under Russia sent a delegation to the Russian foreign minister, Sazanov, in order to attract his attention to the violence and breaches of the international law being done by the Muscovite authorities in Galicia. The minister answered that the present was a favorable moment to exterminate the Ukrainian national movement once and forever. Later, speaking in the Duma (a Russian type of Parliament), Sazanov was arrogant enough to repeat the false accusation that the Ukrainian National movement had been initiated and subsidized by the Germans. Sazanov's declaration and the policy of the Muscovite government convinced the Ukrainians that they could not expect any advantage from the Russian victory and that only the military defeat of Russia could bring national liberation for the Ukrainians.

At the time when the life of the Ukrainians under the Muscovite occupation was an un-interrupted martyrdom, the attitude of the Austro-Hungarian authorities to them was hardly any better. Because before the war certain Russophil tendencies existed among some Galician Ukrainians, the latter were suspected in helping the Russians and in consequence a terrible persecution of the unhappy and innocent population was started. Without any inquiry or trial thousands of blameless Ukrainians, including clergy and intellectuals, as well as peasants, perished on the gallows and in Austro-Hungarian concentration camps, where many of them died because of the unsanitary conditions and the inhuman treatment by the officials.

Nevertheless, some of the Ukrainians believed in the help of the Austro-Hungarian government in the liberation of Ukraine. Soon after the outbreak of the war a group of Ukrainian political refugees from Russia, founded in Vienna in 1914 the "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine", whose object was to endeavor to build up, with the help of Germany and Austria, an independent Ukrainian State out of the lands taken from Russia.

(To be continued)

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit society. One of the differences between a commercial insurance company and a fraternal benefit society is that the former does business through agents while the latter does business through its branches and their officers. In a fraternal benefit society the members receive special benefits and privileges and all cooperate for the progress and advancement of their organization. The U. N. A. is a case in point. Its almost 70,000 members are enjoying the benefits of fraternalism in 492 branches managed by themselves. A commercial insurance company issues policies to all who apply for them and pays agents to collect premiums. It offers little outside of the insurance policy.

The U. N. A. issues life insurance membership certificates. No member can be insured for more than \$5000 with the U. N. A. All certificates provide for loans, cash surrender, paid up insurance, and extended insurance. Endowment certificates are payable on maturity or prior death of the member. If given endowment insurance at an early age, one's son or daughter can be assured of a college education or a wedding dowry. A 20-year endowment certificate is payable in full when dues have been paid for 20 years; the member receives a check representing the face value of the certificate and he is no longer insured under that certificate. Should the member die before the certificate is in force 20 years a death benefit is paid.

The great majority of the branches of the U. N. A. maintain sick benefit funds toward which interested members contribute monthly dues, usually 50¢. When a member becomes ill he receives a weekly benefit from the fund and, should a member participating in the fund die, his wife or other beneficiaries also receive a benefit, this depending on the branch by-laws effecting its sick benefit fund. It must be understood that to participate in the fund a member must make payments. A member need not contribute to the fund if he does not want to, and whether he contributes or not it has not affect whatsoever on his U. N. A. insurance. In the event of permanent disability or incurable sickness a member has the right to apply for assistance from the Indigent Fund of the U. N. A., one of the privileges of membership, regardless whether or not he is participating in the sick benefit fund of the branch. Some U. N. A. branches, particularly the youth groups, do not maintain sick benefit funds. Members should not expect assistance from branch sick benefit fund unless the branch has such a fund and the member has contributed.

It is a fact that all 48 States and all Canadian provinces maintain insurance departments whose officers approve all forms of insurance being issued in their territories. Despite this, there are agents who misrepresent the privileges printed in the policies in order to make quick sales. Members of the U. N. A. have the privilege of attending the meetings of their branches, where they can get accurate information concerning their insurance from the branch officers. Mem-

bers will find that the U. N. A. have the privilege of attending the meetings of their branches, where they can get accurate information concerning their insurance from the branch officers. Members will find that the U. N. A. makes good on the privileges and terms printed in its certificates. All members should read their certificate; since additional privileges of membership are enumerated in the U. N. A. By-Laws those members who do not have copies should request them.

The U. N. A. is under the supervision of the insurance department of its home State and the States from which it has licenses to do business. Briefly, the insurance departments strive to serve the people of their respective States and provinces by handling complaints issuing licenses to reliable companies and societies, respecting policies that do not meet their requirements, furnishing insurance statistics, auditing the records of the companies and societies within the State, requiring licensed companies and societies to furnish complete annual statements, and performing many other services.

As small as the near-70,000 membership figure of the U. N. A. may seem, considering that there are at least a million Ukrainians, Ukrainian-Americans, and Ukrainian-Canadians, it is nevertheless a remarkable one when all the factors are considered, especially the factor of competition from American commercial insurance companies. There are other Ukrainian fraternal benefit societies, although smaller than the U. N. A. All efforts are being made to increase the membership of the U. N. A. as much as possible. That progress is being made is indicated by the fact that as recently as 1942 the U. N. A. had only 40,000 members, whereas today it has almost 70,000, an increase of almost 30,000 in 11 years. For an organization that depends on its branches and its officers and members of its business, the U. N. A. is doing remarkably well.

It is hoped that this discussion and the information offered here will give the reader something to think about when he or she decides to take out insurance. If the reader is already a U. N. A. member and needs additional insurance, it is hoped that he or she will give the U. N. A. this most welcome extra business. U. N. A. insurance rates compare very favorably with those of the commercial companies.

Let us reach the 75,000 membership mark quickly and so set a new record. Join the Ukrainian National Association!

Theodore Lutwiniak.

### JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

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### Be In Newark, Labor Day Weekend!

This being the last issue of the Ukrainian Weekly before the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America's 20th Anniversary Convention which will be held next weekend, September 4, 5, 6 and 7th at the Hotel Essex House in Newark, New Jersey—I would like to, for the last time, accentuate the reasons for attending this national Ukrainian youth conclave and for supporting the UYL-NA in general. Basically, the UYL is composed of Ukrainian youth, regardless of religious preference, in accordance with the sound American principle of religious tolerance and brotherhood of man. Hence UYL-NA is in itself a living manifestation of "Ukrainian Brotherhood," the only route on the road to progress. With this basic principle as its unshakable foundation, the League continually strives to organize cultural, social, athletic and organization programs for all its members, thereby offering to all a comprehensive program of activities. In this respect, it's logical to conclude that a strong UYL-NA, composed of many, many clubs will in turn be able to sponsor even bigger and better activities for its following. To this end we should all work. The way we can help bring this about is to join the UYL-NA. With but one week to go to our national convention my advice is as follows:—For all Ukrainian Clubs, the word is—join the UYL of NA today. Send your \$5.00 membership fee to the League's financial secretary, Harry Kasha, 32 Ross Street, Clark-Rahway, N. J. Then plan to send two delegates to represent your club at the UYL-NA's 20th Anniversary Convention to be held Labor Day Weekend (September 4, 5, 6 and 7th) at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, N. J. By the way all your club members can attend the convention as guests if they so desire. All that is required is that they register. For all individuals, the word is—Register now for the convention. Attend the national conclave as guests. Send your \$12.00 registration fee to Anne Stec, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Peter Smyk of Binghamton, N. Y. has completed his studies at Ithaca College where he starred on the football and basketball teams, and is now a strong candidate for the physical instructor's position at Binghamton High School. Pete's a former participant in the UYL-NA Sports Program and is now one of the key workers of the St. John's Ukrainian Club of Johnson City, N. Y. Pete will be in Newark for the UYL-NA convention over Labor Day Weekend.

From Hollywood comes the welcome news that Jack Palanca, with three years of movie experience, will get star billing for the first time in "The Man in the Attic". The melodrama, coming up for an early start on the busy schedule of Leonard Goldstein's newly organized Panoramic Productions, will find Mr. Palanca playing the Jack The Ripper role performed by the late Laird Cregar in the 1944 version of

# Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER WM. DANEO

Mrs. Marie Belloc Lowndes' novel "The Lodger." Constance Smith will be the principal target of the actor's murderous attentions. Mr. Palanca, brought out from Broadway by Ella Kazan to be the killer in "Panic In The Streets," currently is featured in three top-grossing films, "Shane", "Second Chance" and "Arrowhead". Last year he was Joan Crawford's leading man in "Sudden Fear," and he recently was cast opposite Joan Fontaine in "Flight to Tangiers," which Paramount has yet to put into release.

Kay Marich of Linden, N. J. the UYL of New Jersey's delegate to the 20th Anniversary Convention of the UYL-NA is a recent graduate of Montclair State Teachers College. She is associated with the Madison, New Jersey School System.

The Lehigh Valley Male Chorus is indeed every bit as good as advance notices from Eastern Pennsylvania has it. I had the opportunity (in addition to several thousand other Ukrainians) to enjoy their performance at the Ukrainian-American Center, Glen Spey, N. Y. August 16th and they were terrific! Considering the factors working against them such as singing out-of-doors, etc. they are decidedly one of the best groups this writer has heard. These same thoughts were echoed by Olya Dmytriv, cultural director for the UYL-NA's 20th Anniversary Convention, who was also present. Consequently the Lehigh Valley Male Chorus' forthcoming appearance at the Music and Dance Festival to be held (Sept. 6th) at the spacious Mosque Theatre in Newark promises to be one of the year's cultural hi-lites. Be sure to attend.

Ann Kawocka and Stella Maciach of Jersey City, N. J. did remarkably well in plugging the UYL-NA's 20th Anniversary Convention in Glen Spey, N. Y. The girls signed up 3 registrants to the national conclave as well as garnering many boosters for the convention journal. Incidentally, there were many UYL-NA convention people present in Glen Spey for the "Ukrainian Day" ceremonies and as a result did a great deal in propagating the Labor Day Weekend Convention in Newark. Should be a top-notch event with delegates and guests from all over.

A group of sportsmen from Johnson City, N. Y. inform me that Steve Kraly, rookie pitcher with the N. Y. Yankees, is a Ukrainian. The same can be said for Johnny Logan, shortstop for the Milwaukee Braves, whose hometown is Binghamton, N. Y. Altho he attends a Carpatho "Ruthenian" Church in Binghamton, the local press reports him to be of Ukrainian ancestry.

The forthcoming MISS UKRAINE contest to be held at the UYL-NA's convention Labor Day will be organized as follows: Chairman Sam Herila of Elizabeth, N. J. will call each UYL-NA district to select a contest judge of their own choice. At the convention's Welcome Dance to be held Saturday, September 5th,

the judges will scan but thoroughly all the beautiful Ukrainian gals in attendance. At 11:00 P.M. each judge will invite his choice to the stage and all the conventioners—delegates and guests—will know who the contestants are. Before the convention banquet on Sunday, the contest judges will meet and select the winner. Then at the UYL-NA's big banquet at the Hotel Essex House, the MISS UKRAINE for 1953 will be announced and presented to the many dignitaries and guests in attendance. All in all, it should be a terrific feature in this year's convention program and I'm certain, the winner will be very happy as the Queen of the convention's banquet ball.

Bohdan Nechal received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from Minnesota University last month. Dr. Nechal intends to practice in the Minnesota area.

Many of the UYL-NJ Convention Committee and conventioners from out-of-state are planning to spend a few days at the Soyuzivka directly following the Newark convention. In fact one Michigan gal has already sent in her \$12 registration fee for the convention, a hotel reservation and a reservation for a room at the "Suzie-Que". Seems like this lucky gal is set to go the complete cycle.

A \$150,000 Ukrainian Center is being planned for Carteret, N. J. by the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Church of that city. The architect for the project is Julian Jastremsky of New York City who did such a fine job with the St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, D. C. Gene Wadiak and Joe Lasky of the UYL-NJ Convention Committee are key workers in the center's building campaign.

In answer to Gloria Smolen of Yonkers, N. Y., the following Ukrainian periodicals and newspapers have extended to the UYL-NJ Convention Committee's publicity department full cooperation in the release of convention news:—Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly (Jersey City, N. J.); Narodna Volya (Scranton, Pa.); Narodne Slovo (Pittsburgh, Pa.); Ukrainian Canadian Digest (Winnipeg, Canada); UYL-Trend (Cleveland, Ohio); and the UYL-Trendette (Detroit, Michigan). With the exception of the last two, all the papers named are not connected with the UYL-NA outside the fact that they are staunch UYL supporters. Hence many Ukrainian youth not as yet allied with the League have been in a favorable position to learn first hand about UYL activities. As a result, the UYL-NJ Convention Committee is anticipating many youth that will be attending a UYL-NA convention for the first—but certainly not the last time.

Mary Zakanycz of Jersey City, N. J., a recent graduate of the Jersey State Teachers College, has been assigned to commence her teaching duties this September by the Jersey City School System.

(Concluded on page 4)

**Welcome Dance**  
OF THE  
UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA  
**20th Anniversary Convention**  
SATURDAY EVENING  
SEPTEMBER 5th, 1953  
UKRAINIAN CENTER  
180 William St., Newark, N.J.  
Music by  
**JOSEPH SNIHUR & His Recording Orchestra**

In Conjunction With Its  
**20th ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION**  
The Ukrainian Youth's League of North America  
PRESENTS ITS  
**MUSIC AND DANCE FESTIVAL**  
at the MOSQUE THEATRE, 1020 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.  
**Sunday, September 6th, 1953 -- 2:30 P. M.**  
Program:  
1—DONNA GRESGOE, widely-acclaimed Canadian Violinist  
2—MARY POLYNACK-LESAYWER of the N.Y. Civic Opera Co.  
3—LEHIGH VALLEY UKRAINIAN MALE CHORUS  
4—"THE UKRAINE" DANCERS of N.Y.C.  
5—BANDURIST ENSEMBLE  
Prices: \$2.40, \$1.80 and \$1.20  
Send \$12.00 Registration Fee to: Anne STEC, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

**Joisey Jamboree**  
in conjunction with the  
UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA  
**20th Anniversary Convention**  
FRIDAY EVENING  
SEPTEMBER 4th, 1953  
Ukrainian SITCH HALL  
18th Avenue & 12th Street  
Newark, N. J.  
Music by  
**GEORGE HILL & His Hillbillies**



# The Garden of Gethsemane

(Excerpts)

By IVAN BAHRIANY  
Translated by Adam Huidj

(3)

Andrew was not prepared for such an "interrogator" and lost his composure, not knowing what line to use. He had readied himself for the most terrible of horrors and for a most brutal psychological attack, for—the devil only knows what—and here came such a move. However, his experienced soul of a convict signaled "be careful!" Yet the youth was such a complete denial of this "careful"; he screwed up an eye, glancing for a moment at his speechless guest, and suddenly began to laugh merrily.

"E-eh, you, as I see, don't know where you stand. Or, perhaps, they have overpraised you to me. I have been told that you're a brave and straightforward man and a real brick, with whom it shall be easy to proceed. And you, as I see... Hm... (The young man frowned and changed his tone of voice.) I am your investigator. My name is Sergeyev. I hope we'll see eye to eye. And your name is Chumak. Your head, Citizen Chumak, is in my hands. Do you follow me?"

"Almost."

Andrew pondered with pathological intensity whether they knew anything about him, anything important, and he replied aloud to the interrogator's question with this cautious "almost":

"Now then, I see that you have a sense of humor. That's good. With a gloomy disposition you would find it quite bad here. I trust you already sufficiently realize that you have come here not for a tour, and that you are not at a watering place. Or, perhaps you fare too well out there and feel as well as though you were vacationing. Why, in your opinion, have you been brought here?"

The last sentence was spoken severely, too severely, and the grim tone of voice did not fit the youth at all; there was something recorded in it which did not sound true.

"Listen," said Andrew in a conciliatory tone. "I am curious about it myself, and I hope you'll explain it all. It's some fantastic misunderstanding, if I am to judge from the charges that have been preferred against me..."

games which imitated their fathers' occupations, as related to them in the intimate family surroundings. "Investigators" and "chiefs" put a "prisoner" on a stool, forced him to stretch his limbs out and then worked over him with sticks and fists, shouting crazily:

"Break down! Break down! Give in! You snake! You fascist! Enemy of the people!"

"You'll open up, brother," as though deliberately falling in line with Andrew's thoughts, the interrogator rubbed in his severity and began to drive home every word, aiding his chanting by thumping on the desk top with the side of his hand:

"You say misunderstanding? Listen now! First of all, misunderstandings don't happen here. Secondly—I'll really make it all clear to you, later. Only, at first you will explain and I'll listen. And you shall explain! But, first of all, you must realize and bear firmly in mind such things as these:

"1. We know all about you. Absolutely all! That's one!

"2. You are at the NKVD, or in what is popularly known as 'Yezhov's mittens'. Do you know what 'Yezhov's mittens' are? You don't? Never mind, you'll find out.

"3. You shall rot away here, and it'll depend on me—if we disagree. Ergo, it'll depend on yourself.

"4. We have mercy even on our enemies, if they confess openheartedly, and we spare no one who is rebellious.

"5. Do you know Maxim Gorky's thesis, the one which says that 'if an enemy does not surrender, he is destroyed'? Remember that!

"6. Do not count on mercy, for a man is just a f---z-z. You are making a sad mistake if you think that anyone is going to handle you with kid gloves around here. We have no time to dilly-dally. You—and not only you personally, but all of you out there—shall be squashed out like maggots, and no one will mourn you. Nor bat an eyelid! There is plenty of people in the U.S.S.R.!

"7. No one can leave this prison. It's the only prison (our Soviet prison) in the world from which there is no way out. You must remember this, if you intend to resist, or to deceive our proletarian jurisprudence

And lastly,

"8. Our hand does not shake. You'll tell everything here. If you won't tell standing up, you'll tell lying down. If you won't tell in sound mind, you'll tell without it. But you'll tell! We are yet to see a man here who, assuming a hero's pose, would bear it out. You are no hero here, not even a man, but merely a hole in a pretzel.

"Have you understood? As

the first instalment, you must realize those things distinctly. Now, I chatter with you too much, and you must appreciate it properly. It's not the rule here. Someone else talks here, and we listen. Later on, neither I, nor anybody else will parley with you. And now, let's talk business:

"Now, what do you have to tell us, hey?" concluded the interrogator with a nasty overtone in his voice.

Andrew saw that the comedy was beginning. And it began in the style of Karapetyan's Aslan, the honest shoeshine boy. That interrogator! Without a reason had he taken him for a goodhearted and naive boy. If, with those naive grey eyes of his, he is an interrogator of the oblast administration of the NKVD, he must have his points. "Now hold tight, Andrew! The first thing they'll do—they'll try to prove that you are indeed a hole in a pretzel. Very well—and Andrew, as they say, clamped up.

"What about?" he inquired coolly and indifferently.

"Stop playing a fool!" the amiable interrogator suddenly jumped down his throat, changing to thou. "About your anti-revolutionary work, that's what I mean!" (He picked up some folder ominously, weighed it in his hand, squinting at Andrew, and chuckled it on the desk.) "Everything is recorded here. But you must tell about it yourself. Frankly and completely, everything! because..." here the interrogator leaned forward, "for if you refuse to do it on good terms, we'll force you. But I don't advise you to play with fire. Now, then... How are you sitting?"

Andrew did not understand.

"How are you sitting, I ask you?! Sit properly! Hands on your knees!"

Here Andrew recalled Nechayeva, and blood gushed to his face, but he took hold of himself, set down "properly", that is, he put one leg alongside the other and placed his hands upon them. He understood that it was not wise to quarrel with the interrogator right from the start, and, therefore, endeavored to be correct, without giving the impression that he was afraid of him, merely behaving in a conciliatory manner. ("To hell with you; let's have my hands on my knees!"). Once he had developed his own system of defense and called it ju-jitsu, after the manner of the Japanese method of fighting, and it lay in attempting to win by feigned humility, and in detouring the case from the main road onto trivial byways,—and he was preparing to apply the system now. Terrible resentment rose up in him against the attempt on his human dignity, but he calmly faced the interrogator, listening to the screams and groans which penetrated from somewhere in the corridor, and feverishly thinking of methods of defense, preparing himself for the most senseless things. He had thought about it for several days, since his arrival at the prison; yet he saw now that he was not ready at all. For he did not know what turn the case would take, what exactly they knew, and what concrete charges would be brought up against him. The

## THE AMERICAN WAY



At Long Last

### God in Business

By GEORGE PECK

Last Spring the Laymen's National Committee sponsored a movement which had been initiated in Mamaronek, New York, in an effort to spread it over the nation. On March 20, it was launched at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City. In reporting this event, I predicted that it would sweep the nation like a prairie fire.

For once, at least, I was a true prophet. This movement to put pre-meal prayers of the three great Faiths on dining tables throughout the nation has been successful beyond the fondest dreams of its sponsors. The pre-meal prayers are now appearing regularly on many thousands of American communities.

Even some of the railroads are placing them on the tables of their dining cars. As a case in point, the Illinois Central Railroad recently started to display these cards on its diners. On one side of the attractive card are printed three short pre-meal prayers; one by a Catholic Priest, a second by a Protestant Minister and a third by a Jewish Rabbi.

The other side of the card carries a message over the signature of Wayne A. Johnston, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, which reads: "Faith in God is the rock on which rests all freedom, progress and brotherly love among the peoples of the world."

J. Oliver Emmerich, editor of McCamb (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal, paid tribute to this meritorious action on the part of the Illinois Central Railroad in an excellent editorial which I am happy to pass along to the readers of this column.

chit he had been shown was, in his opinion, of no significance. And now he saw that they were not beginning with it here, that no one would put before him wherewith exactly he was charged, that surely they knew nothing substantial and needed not know. Instead, they wanted him to 'accuse himself! He realized that every investigation was based on provocation, but here even this was turned inside out;—they wanted him to go on the path of provocation against himself.

(To be continued)

## UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

(Concluded from page 3)

Information has it that the Eastern European Fund (subsidized by the Ford Foundation) is willing to donate a sizeable sum of money (10 to 15 G's) for the education of needy Ukrainian students in this country. However the Fund's donation hinges on the condition that some Ukrainian organization should also match this figure. Alright, here's a natural for the Ukrainian Professional Society. With a good many thousands of Ukrainian college graduates all over the USA, let's take the initiative and raise the required money. Very likely, the Ukrainian Professional Society, will, after a solid drive—find itself more solidly organized for bigger and better things, hence this challenge holds a 2-fold reward. Many for our students and a strong UPS ready, willing and able to do its proper share in the Ukrainian community life. This should be discussed at the Ukrainian Professional Society's confab to be held Labor Day Weekend at the UYL-NA's national convention in Newark.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America's 1953 drive to garner \$250,000 for Ukrainian "National Fund" is currently under way. I wholeheartedly urge all Ukrainian youth to heed the gigantic importance of this drive and support the UCCA. The Ukrainian Congress Committee is doing an unbelievably fine job working for a free and independent Ukraine. Let's do our share and support this organization representing 1.5 million Ukrainians in the U.S.A. Send your contributions \$10, \$25, \$50 to the Ukrainian Congress Committee, 50 Church Street, New York, N. Y. Let's hit that \$250,000 mark this year. How about it youth?

Make a date with the Garden State in '53.

Plan now to attend 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) at the Hotel Essex House, Newark, New Jersey.

At May 15th last the average monthly wage of male help on Canadian farms was \$105 with board and \$138 without board, as compared with \$101 and \$135 on the same date in 1952.

## Ukrainian Libraries in Canada

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

### II. UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX LIBRARIES

1. Library of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, 7 St. Johns Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

This library, not exceeding 1,000 volumes, was founded by Rev. S. W. Sawchuk. The most valuable items are: a three volume dictionary of Old Church Slavic and Russian language; History of Ukraine by M. Hrushevsky; the Ukrainian General Encyclopedia "Knyha Znanya"—three volumes, a.o.

2. P. Mohyla Ukrainian Institute Library, Victoria and Main, Saskatoon, Sask.

This collection contains a large selection of more than 3,000 volumes of Ukrainian texts, educational, historical, scientific and belletristic works. The most interesting items are: "Kievskaya Starina", "Zapysky"—Proceedings of the Historical Philological Section of the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev; the "History of Rus-Ukraine" by M. Hrushevsky; a.o. A special division contains Ukrainian Canadiana—books and pamphlets in Ukrainian published in or relating to Canada.

3. St. John's Ukrainian Institute Library (formerly: M. Hrushevsky Institute Library) 1102—84th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

Founded in 1916 it contains a valuable collection of Ukrainian textbooks, educational and belletristic volumes exceeding 2,000 in number. We find here many items as mentioned above under 2.

4. St. Andrews College in Winnipeg Library, 259 Church Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

The collection of books and pamphlets for this library was started in 1947. It now comprises more than 2,000 books of which half are in English, French and German.

5. St. Nicholas Monastery Library, Grimsby, Ont.

A small collection of religious works was started by Archbishop Matyslav in 1950. It consists of more recent publica-

In the 1951-1952 season Canada exported 219,139 mink pelts worth \$12,832,657 and imported 92,742 pelts worth \$1,408,408.

tions, particularly those edited in Europe after World War II. 6. In addition to the above mentioned libraries, there are smaller collections owned by various churches, parishes and other organizations. They preserve books, in English as well as the Ukrainian language. The full description of these collections would require a special autographic study.

The End

### KENNAN'S CONTAINMENT POLICY?

(Concluded from page 1)

ent struggle of the nations enslaved by the Soviet Russia is more of a threat to Malenkov, than Malenkov's threat of the hydrogen bomb to the Western great powers. Therefore, it is not odd that the Western countries have been disregarding the U.S.S.R. so far, while the Soviet government has been going full ahead with its russification and enslavement policies. Up to now Mr. Kennan has been immune to the latin proverb: "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

Sympathy is not an education. His word of caution as an expert on Soviet matters before the American youth is one of the causes why the Americans at times do not actually realize the full threat of world communism. If Mr. Kennan forgets that the U.S.S.R. is a prison of nations, enslaving millions, let not America forget this fact. Let America continue her preparation to resist all aggressiveness and assist all of those who unfortunately fell as victims to the present free world's greatest threat.

Woman Holist

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