

Dedicated to the Needs and Interests of Young Americans of Ukrainian Ancestry. Informative, Instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

TATTERED LAUNDRY

The following little item is reprinted from Time magazine: "Now that Malenkov himself has criticized the shoddiness of Soviet consumer goods, Pravda is washing some of the tattered laundry out in public, complains that Soviet rayon underwear does not survive a single laundering, that men's shirts fall apart in the tub." In past times, similar criticisms of Soviet production and distribution agencies have appeared, and have usually proved a prelude to wholesale liquidations of managers and technicians who somehow fell out of favor with the powers-that-be. But what is significant to us Americans is the character of the system that makes manufacture and sale of such shoddy goods possible. The answer, of course, is found in the nature of communism and socialism. The state owns practically everything—including all of the factories and the vast majority of retail outlets. There is no competition as we understand the word. If the consumer doesn't like what he is offered, or thinks the price excessive, he has the privilege of doing without and going cold or hungry.

HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY?

Very few of us realize how much money we must pay in taxes—for the reason that so large a part of the tax burden is indirect. The National Association of Manufacturers has done some research on the subject, using government statistics and other reliable data. Here is what it believes average families in the listed income brackets pay: Four thousand dollars—\$1,093, or 27.3 per cent of income; \$7,500—\$2,766, or 36.9 per cent of income; \$7,500—\$2,766, or 36.9 per cent of income; \$10,000—\$4,005, or 40 per cent of income. Keep that in mind next time you hear the hoary old argument that only the well-to-do and the rich need really worry about taxes. Every manufacturer is in direct competition with other manufacturers, and all are trying to sell the public on their trade-marks. Every store from the biggest chain to the smallest independent is competing with other stores for consumer patronage. The result is the best deal for our money that the cost of carrying on business will permit.

All-Canada Congress Sets Up New Projects in Fourth Plenary Meet

The Fourth Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Winnipeg appealed to all Ukrainian political groups and parties in Europe to unite under the banner of the Ukrainian National Council, representing the government-in-exile of the Soviet-controlled land. The appeal was made in resolutions brought in by the ideological-political committee of the congress, and stated that only a complete unity of parties now operating in west Europe would aid the Ukrainian liberation question. It condemned existing "internal organizational and party strife." Afternoon and evening sessions of the first day of the congress were chaired by Dr. T. K. Pavlychenko of Saskatoon, Dominion executive member of the U.C.C. The constitutional committee, pondering membership applications of 22 New Canadian organizations to the congress held sessions behind closed doors, and finally accepted 11 new member organizations. Oppose Appeasement Another resolution passed by 500 delegates in attendance at the main session Thursday struck at the west's appeasement policies towards Moscow and the Korean issue. This policy, the resolution noted, "has sown suspicion in the minds of the enslaved nations, and may, if left unchecked, turn the tide of the cold war towards Communist Russia." It called the recent Soviet administration change in the Ukraine "a mild flirtation with the Ukrainian nation, but essentially no internal or external basic change in policy or attitude toward Ukraine and her peoples." The recent Soviet peace manifestations and armistice talk "condescensions are but a convenient 'lapse' in Soviet aggressive moves.

The full impact of the Soviet imperialists, the congress warned, is yet to come. Several permanent committees in the U.C.C. Dominion structure were ratified as essential by resolutions of the assembly. Other Resolutions These include a committee on publications, following the presentation of a three year project for punishing Ukrainian materials, by Dr. Isidore Hlynka of Winnipeg; a cultural and educational council to be established in the next few months; and a committee on labor and agricultural problems. Other resolutions asked: That Ukrainian Canadian workers join the trade unions and actively combat reactionary elements undermining Canadian labor. The inference here was both to totalitarian and fascist tendencies, with the congress urging loyalty to Canadian democratic rights and privileges as now held by the worker. That the Ukrainian Canadian Committee set up scientific, literary and creative art prizes to be awarded to distinguished young Canadians of Ukrainian descent for best respective achievement in these fields. "That the national U.C.C. budget for administrative purposes be set at \$20,000. A special 'Ukrainian Community Fund' will be established to handle cultural-social-welfare work of the U.C.C. Garson Speaks Stuart S. Garson, Canadian minister of justice, told the Fourth Congress that a national spirit will be achieved when all Canadians realize and recognize the "wholeness and diversity" of the human being. In a plenary session chaired

PROF. ALEXANDER KOSHETZ



Nine years ago Sept. 21, 1944, the Muse of Music bowed her head in grief. For one of her most devoted disciples, Professor Alexander Koshetz, passed away. World famous as Ukrainian choral conductor and composer, and greatly beloved by the countless singers who sang in his choruses, Koshetz died that day in Winnipeg, Canada. He was 69 years of age then. Death struck the venerable and much beloved choral conductor and composer just as he had completed teaching music at the Higher Education Courses given then at Winnipeg for Canadian and American youth—of Ukrainian descent. Prof. Koshetz was born in Ukraine. He came to this country in 1922 as director of the world famous Ukrainian National Chorus. Many American critics considered it as the finest choral group ever heard in this country. A few years before the outbreak of the last war, Koshetz won further triumphs as conductor of a mass chorus, composed of about three hundred young Americans of Ukrainian descent, among whom he was greatly beloved. He also made a number of recordings in 1944, an album entitled "Hear Ukraine Sing." At a concert presented by the United Ukrainian Choruses

of the Metropolitan Area, given in 1936, in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the musical career of Koshetz, a speaker, Stephen Shumeyko, speaking in the name of Ukrainian American youth, dwelling upon the growing interest of the youth in Ukrainian song, declared: "And yet, despite our growing fondness for the Ukrainian song, we were never able to fully appreciate the haunting beauty of its melody, the vividness of its imagery, and the power of its thought and expression,—until there came among us a man whom God had endowed with a most remarkable talent, akin to that of genius, of interpreting the Ukrainian song in a manner that reveals not only its sublimest qualities, but raises it to such artistic and inspiring heights as no one, even the composers of it themselves, would have imagined it possible. This man is Professor Alexander Koshetz. "Those of us who sang under Prof. Koshetz, especially at the last concert (Carnegie Hall), will cherish its memory as long as we live. Although there were fully three hundred of us, yet under the spell of Prof. Koshetz we became but one, living, breathing organism, out of which he drew choral music of such magic quality and poignant charm that it seemed to wash away from our souls all the dust of our every day existence, to carry us away into new, strange worlds of hidden mystic beauty and emotion. Never before or since then have our feelings felt so exalted. Never had they attained such sublime heights. Everyone of us then seemed to have completely lost his or her identity in a mammoth organ that responded to the slightest touch of Prof. Koshetz."

Ukrainian Courses at Columbia University

The Columbia University Bulletin of Information announces a course in Ukrainian for the Winter and Spring Sessions, 1953-54. It will be General Studies 2122—Ukrainian grammar and reading, 3 points each Session. Mr. Stephen P. Symychuk, Instructor. 4:10—5:25, Tuesday and Friday. Room 402 Hamilton. The hours can be changed to meet the needs of the students. It will be a short survey of Ukrainian grammar, followed by intensive reading of texts, according to the announcement. This course is designed for students with some previous knowledge of one of the Slavic languages. Others may be admitted with the consent of the instructor or his representative. The Ukrainian Weekly urges our younger generation Ukrainian Americans to take advantage of this Columbia University course in Ukrainian. In pre-war times there were courses in Ukrainian for two successive years, as well as a series of lectures by prominent persons in Columbia's Philosophy Hall. They proved to be quite a success. Their sponsor was the Ukrainian National Association. to conquer the most inhospitable ports of western Canada, able ports of western Canada. "The Ukrainians brought with them their love of the soil, their culture and a great sensitivity. They came with deep religious faith. They came here looking for freedom perhaps to a greater degree than any other immigrants, for they had always rebelled against tyranny," he said. President Speaks A. J. Yaremovich, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, called for utilization of west resources for the services of humanity rather

Branch 364 UNA Celebrates 40th Anniversary

Cleveland, Ohio (East Side), Branch 364 observed its 40th Anniversary on Sunday, September 20th. "Parastas" services for deceased members were held in the Ukrainian National Home (East Side) which is temporarily used by the new Catholic Parish. Rev. W. Kachmar officiated. A concert was given in the afternoon by the recently organized choir under the direction of Mr. Knap. Mr. Harry Kuhiz, the president of Branch 364, gave the opening address and called on Mr. Stefan Czornej, the founder, for a history of the Branch. Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, a UNA Supreme Adviser, Mr. Gregory Herman, UNA Supreme Secretary and Mrs. Zerebniak UNA Supreme Vice-Presidentess, spoke in their turn to the assembly of more than 300 people. Mr. Herman stated in the course of his address that the best birthday gift that could be offered to the Branch would be more members. Mrs. Zerebniak spoke about the importance of the role Ukrainian American youth in Ukrainian National Association affairs, and in all for which it stands. Mr. Szmagala dwelt upon the part UNA members have played in the past as well as in the present in establishing Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox parishes and in building Ukrainian churches. The concert included piano, violin, and vocal selections by the juvenile members of Br. 364, climaxing with folk dances (solo) by the Bobeczko brothers. A banquet was held after the concert, followed by dancing. An organization meeting was held on the preceding

OVER 15,000 N. Y. UKRAINIAN AMERICANS MARCH IN PROTEST PARADE MARKING ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET FOSTERED 1932-33 FAMINE IN UKRAINE

Similar Protest Parade in New York During Height of Famine Recalled by Principal Speaker Halychyn, When Commies Attacked the Marchers Rally Following Parade, Held at 5,000 Capacity Manhattan Center, Hears Prof. Lemkin of Harvard University, Scores Soviet Mass Murder, Genocide, of the Ukrainian People One of the most inspiring demonstrations of Ukrainian American spirit and devotion to the Ukrainian people in their native but Soviet Russian enslaved Ukraine was displayed by Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent of the New York Metropolitan Area last Sunday, September 20, when over 15,000 of them marched up New York's famed Fifth Avenue to mark the twentieth "Memorial Manifestation" of, as the New York Times reported, "that dark hour in the history of the Ukraine when 6,000,000 inhabitants of the Russian 'granary' were starved to quell the resistance of an independent people to the Soviet regime." The marchers gathered at Washington Square, as many of their compatriots had done on November 18, 1933. Then, in 1933, the paraders were assailed during the march by organized gangs of Communist hoodlums, who were repelled and in the process suffered quite a number of casualties. This was recalled, in the course of his speech at the focal point of the Manifestation, the Manhattan Center of West 34th street, at which a evening (Saturday) at which 14 branches were represented. The three supreme officers spoke at this meeting, and introduced the UNA organizer, Mr. D. Biletzky, from Chicago. A lively discussion about the UNA affairs and the "Soyuzivka" made the meeting lively and enthusiastic. An inspiring address was delivered at the rally by Prof. Raphael Lemkin, author of the United Nations Convention against genocide, that is deliberate mass murder of peoples by their oppressors. Prof. Lemkin reviewed in a moving fashion the fate of the millions of Ukrainians before and since the 1932-33, who died victims to the Soviet Russian plan to exterminate as many of them as possible in order to break the heroic Ukrainian national resistance to Soviet Russian rule and occupation and to Communism. Among the marchers were many in Ukrainian native costume. Clergy in the procession included Bishop John Theodorovich, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, and Archbishop Ihor of the New York City diocese. Masses were held earlier in the Ukrainian churches. Resolutions adopted at the mass meeting appealed to the people of America to support the Ukrainian and other captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain. Grand marshalls of the march were Stephen Jarema and Walter Bacad.

Syracuse Ukrainians to Have Own 16 Alley Bowling Building

Ground-breaking ceremony for the new 16 alley bowling building of the Syracuse Ukrainian National Home, Inc. took place on Sunday, September 20, 1953 at 5 P.M. in the presence of hundreds of members and their friends, reports Nicholas Klusyk. The ground-breaking ceremony was preceded by religious services in which Fr. Serenlowych, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, participated with the assistance of Fr. Babyak and Fr. Fedasiuk. The choir of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church under the direction of Prof. Joseph Zaryatz sang the responses during the services. After the blessing of the grounds, Mr. Ivan Pihuliak, President of the Syracuse Ukrainian National Home, broke ground in the presence of the officers of the Ukrainian National Home. Architect Mr. Harry D. Phoenix and Mr. James Paolini, General Contractor, assisted the president in the ground breaking ceremony. President Ivan Pihuliak spoke in Ukrainian and Ann. Fin. Secretary Nicholas Klusyk spoke in English language after the ceremony. Built of concrete blocks with eight-color face brick front and sides, the new building will have a trim of aluminum and stainless steel. It will be two stories high with eight bowling alleys to a floor. Locker rooms, lounge and snack bar for men and women will be on each floor. Architect Phoenix said that the building will be completed in early January of next year. opens a new field of information. The author has outlined the life of the pioneer Ukrainian settlers—Ruthenians or Galicians as they were generally known in the period before 1920—and has pointed out, quite justifiably, that those who criticized the Ukrainian tendency to settle in groups and stay there, failed to take into account the fact that they were neither the first nor the last ethnic groups to do so. Prof. Yuzyk's figures on participation of Canadians of Ukrainian birth in industry in Manitoba may come as a considerable surprise to many, for the extent to which these people have taken a lead in industry (e.g. the varied manual

N. Y. Ukrainian Women to Participate In International Exposition

The Ukrainian Women's Committee of New York City, headed by Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, announces that it will again participate in the Annual Women's International Exposition to be held in the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue at 34th Street, November 2nd through the 8th. Last year many of our young people viewed the Ukrainian exhibit and expressed deep satisfaction and pride at seeing Ukrainian art and handicraft displayed so artistically amid such splendid surroundings. Judging from the plans now being formulated the Committee hopes to equal last year's endeavors if not surpass them. Admission tickets are already being sold by the individual members of the Committee, also at Surma, 11 East 7th Street; Arka, 48 East 7th Street; Zadoretzky, 77 East 7th Street; Ukrainian Cooperative, 76 East 7th St. and Eko, on Second Avenue. Since the Committee benefits financially by this advance sale it is hoped that many will be purchased early. Serving with Mrs. Peleshok as vice chairmen are—Mrs. Pauline Riznyk, Mrs. Irene Shoh, Mrs. Maria Mryhlyod and Mrs. Odga Tomashiwaka. Also on the Committee are Mrs. Daria Stepaniak, Mrs. Stefania Bartko, Mrs. Maria Demydehuk, Mrs. Irene Shuchewych, Mrs. Irene Powzaniuk, Mrs. Alexandra Zywotko, Miss Natalia Jaworska and Mrs. Maria Makarushka. THE UKRAINIANS IN MANITOBA by Paul Yuzyk. University of Toronto Press., Toronto. 232 pp. \$5. The writing of the history of any ethnic group in Manitoba would be a gruelling and almost terrifying task even if the subject of the study were politically homogeneous and derived from the same national background. The task is that much more difficult in the case of a study of Ukrainians in Manitoba, since this ethnic group came to Canada from the several European countries which had partitioned the lands claimed by the Ukrainians as their state territories; since they were divided in religion and

Manitoba Ukrainians' Story Reference, Romance in One

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Massacre in Vinnitsa

(2)

Mr. Klymenko, a watchman at the Pirogoff Hospital in 1937, testified that he had witnessed the same proceedings described above by Mr. Hulevich. He also testified that prisoners supervised by NKVD were doing the actual labor.

The same observations were also made by several other witnesses. Apparently the two places were not big enough for NKVD to bury all their victims. In looking for more space to hide the proofs of their atrocities they turned to the old park in the heart of the city. They put a fence around it and made it known that a project for cultural purpose was in the making. This project, named "Park of Culture," was opened soon in the farthest corner of the park. It had a dancing hall, an outdoor summer theater, shooting grounds and playgrounds. During the summer months, citizens crowded here to forget their sorrows and misery. They did not know that below the surface rested their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts murdered in cold blood by their "benefactors." How could they know? They were told by their spared relatives that some day their dearest ones would come home from "far away." Nobody would have ever found out the truth if the Boishchiks had not left Vinnitsa, and if there had not been witnesses who had known the secret.

Another witness, Mr. Bokhan, told of seeing uniformed men leveling heaps of earth in the vicinity of the playground.

Investigating Committee's Report

Furnished with this information the investigating committee easily found the mass graves. They were of standard size, 2x3 metres, and contained various numbers of corpses, from 2 to 284 in each of them. Unearthing proceeded rapidly and thoroughly, and brought an enormous yield. In the orchard 34 graves were opened, containing 5,644 corpses including 53 women; in the cemetery 49 graves with 2,405 corpses including 85 women; in the park 13 graves with 1,383 corpses including 31 women. The total find was 9,263 male and 169 female bodies. For sanitary reasons, some graves were left unopened. It was estimated that, including those unopened, the total of the NKVD victims in Vinnitsa was 12,000-15,000, men and women.

Although buried five years ago (1937-1939), the corpses were pretty well preserved, thanks to the fact that while working methodically, the NKVD used each grave space to its full capacity. The bodies were placed in layers, each being sprayed with chloro-calcium. The grave was left open until the new group of the murdered prisoners arrived. After the grave was filled they put clothing and personal belongings of the victims upon the upper layer and levelled the grave. Three of the opened graves contained only personal belongings.

Originally, medical autopsy was conducted by the local Ukrainian physicians. When it became evident that a huge find was to be expected, two German specialists arrived: Professor Dr. Schrader of the University of Halle, and his assistant Dr. Kramer. To forestall any denial on the part of the Soviet Government, an international medical commission was invited and came to Vinnitsa. Its members were:

Dr. Zenen, Gent, Belgium; Dr. Mikhailoff, Sophia, Bulgaria; Dr. Pesonen, Helsinki, Finland; Dr. Duvoir, Paris, France; Dr. Cazzaniga, Milano, Italy; Dr. Jurak, Zagreb, Croatia; Dr. ten Poorten, Amsterdam, Holland; Dr. Birkle, Bukarest, Romania; Dr. Herquist, Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. Kresok, Presburg, Slovakia and Dr. Orsoz, Budapest, Hungary.

They stayed in Vinnitsa for three days, July 13, 14 and 15, and made thorough examination of many bodies, belongings and other details. They concluded their work with the following sworn statement:

1. Judging from the trees planted on the graves and the state of decomposition of the corpses, the victims were killed between 1937 and 1939, mostly in 1938.

2. All victims were killed with small caliber (5.6 mm) revolvers with lead slugs. Powder burns showed that they were shot at from close range in the neck. In many cases, two, three or even four bullet holes were found in the head, which meant that these slugs were too small to kill a person with one shot unless the upper part of the neck was hit. Some skulls were broken with dull objects. In many cases heads were damaged, jaws broken, traces of tortures found on the skin. In some cases earth was found in the intestines which means that the victims were buried alive.

3. All victims, except women, had their hands tied in the back with a cord of Russian production.

4. All men were found clothed, most of them only in underwear, while 49 women (all young or middle aged) were found naked. There were indications that they had been raped before being killed.

5. The average age of the victims was 40-60.

6. With a few exceptions, the victims were Ukrainians, about 60 percent being peasants and the others workers and intelligentsia. This was established by numerous personal documents found on corpses, clothing and footwear.

Further on, the commission established the fact that in the years when the unearthed victims were murdered, there were three prison houses in Vinnitsa (prior to the Revolution there was only one) with approximately 30,000 inmates. To illustrate conditions in them, it is worth while mentioning that old city jail, which had been built for 2,000 inmates, contained, during the period in question, 18,000 prisoners. During the period, called "Yezhov days" after the sadist NKVD head) one of the worst purge waves swept through the USSR. What happened to the other prison inmates of that period can only be told by the NKVD. One thing is certain: they never came home.

Where the Victims Were Murdered

The victims were being murdered in the garage yard and cellars of the NKVD offices in the very heart of the city. At the garage where the sound of the shooting was muffled by truck motors, a sewage for the split blood was discovered and in the cellars sacks of turf were used for soaking up the blood. Blood stained sacks with turf were found in several graves.

The unearthed bodies were placed in long rows over all three "cemeteries" for medical examination, and identification. The clothes and footwear were hung over ropes so that friends or relatives could identify them.

All other things found in the graves were exhibited in a large store in the centre of the city, which was called the "Museum of Death." Among these exhibits were: official statements of search and arrest, sentences of the NKVD "court of justice," personal identity cards, individual and group photographs, church seals, neck crosses, diaries, family documents and letters. These had been seized as "evidence" and later thrown in the graves. Among them was a pile of school notebooks with students' homework and teachers' remarks.

Other identification found among personal belongings of the victims and exhibited now for the public were: glasses, wallets, cigarette holders, spoons, kitchen and pocket knives, straps, buttons, handkerchiefs, napkins, etc.

News of Mass Murders Spreads

The news of the unearthed Vinnitsa graves spread rapidly and soon thousands of Ukrainians streamed from all parts of German-occupied Ukraine to this city to see if they could find among the bodies their dearest ones. Some walked many miles, for trains were not available for the civilian population then.

The odor laden air, the long rows of the mutilated and mummified bodies, the thousands of people drooping over them, handkerchiefs at their mouths and noses—all this produced an indescribable scene. Time and again a scream was heard and a woman would faint. Heart breaking sobbing and lamentations were heard throughout the field.

(To be continued)

Grass Roots Opinion

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. YE TOWNE CRYER: "Anyone who watches the legislature or the congress closely knows that there is far too much of 'you vote for my bill and I'll vote for yours'. A new pressure group is needed badly... a pressure group which has no interest except in the people as a whole."

EL DORADO, KAN., TIMES: "For many years, the public generally has been told that there was no way for taxes to go except up. Some rare and remarkable officials here and there, and on occasion, are discovering that taxes also can go down. The reasonable conclusion in the matter must be that the course of taxes largely depends upon the equation that where there's a will, there's a way."

PHILADELPHIA, PA., TRADES UNION NEWS: "It's easier to control state governments than the national government because the latter is watched more closely by the public."

Trouble is that where the weather is wonderful, the snakes, ticks, mosquitoes, flies, ants and scorpions are abundant.

BUY U. S. SAVING BONDS!

Where Are Our Youth

By EUGENE WOLOSHYN

(Address delivered during the forum session of the 20th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held during the past Labor Day weekend, Newark, N. J.)

Mr. Moderator, Fellow Panel members, Delegates and Guests to the Twentieth Annual Ukrainian Youth League Convention. It is my task as the initial speaker of this panel to discuss the question "Where are our Youth?" There is no doubt in my mind that only a very small percentage of our young people are taking part either actively or passively in the various activities to be found in a typical Ukrainian community. The majority of our youth are completely inactive and some have become totally oblivious of the fact that they are of Ukrainian descent.

I should now endeavor to state some of the reasons why our Ukrainian youth have not taken an active part in their community and national affairs.

Some Reasons for Indifference

Here are some of the reasons for this indifference of our youth, grouped under three important influences on a person's life. The HOME, the CHURCH, and COMMUNITY. The most important influence in any one person's life is his or her home. Here a person's character is molded from infancy. It is in the home that the groundwork should have been laid for a clearcut understanding of the responsibilities of being an American of Ukrainian descent.

Factual books and periodicals on Ukrainian history and culture should have been found in every home. Proper use of these educational tools by the parents could have supplied the youth with a clear viewpoint as to our relations with Russia and Communism. Too many of our young people thought they were some kind of a Russian and reacted accordingly.

Parents who firmly demanded that their children attend Ukrainian school, sing in the local choir, learn our native dances and to attend all the "vichi" and community affairs are rewarded today with seeing their sons and daughters being the active leaders of our many organizations. Those who allowed their children to go to the neighborhood movie, poolroom, etc. are rewarded with their children laughing at their parents' old fashioned ideas on "hunky" affairs.

There are many other reasons connected with home life that discourage our youth from taking an active part in Ukrainian organizations. One is that many of our young people work in industries that work around the clock and this prevents them from taking an active part in events that are held in the evenings or on Sundays. One reason why many do not attend our conventions today is that they do not control their work schedule. To some the fact that double time is paid for holiday work may have been a determining factor in their decision.

Marriage With Non-Ukrainians

There are other reasons associated with the home why our young people have more or less disappeared from the Ukrainian scene. Think back and see if one of the following reasons was instrumental in some of your friends becoming lost to the cause.

Marriage of a Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian has sometimes discouraged active participation by the Ukrainian for the simple reason that the non-Ukrainian was never encouraged to take an active part in his or her nationality's activities and therefore believes that such participation is a complete loss of time. I might add here that the opposite is also true—many non-Ukrainian married to Ukrainians have taken an active part in Ukrainian organizations, but

these cases are definitely in the minority.

In Service

Most of our young men today are absent from our activities because they are fulfilling one of the duties of being a good citizen of these United States. The Army, Navy, Marines and Air Corps list many young men with Ukrainian names. For example, the Youth League found that our sports program the past few years did not have as many teams participating in its program as previous years. Our sports leaders throughout the nation reported that this was the direct effect of the young men being taken into the service.

Many a young person cannot attend our convention today for the simple reason that they are either returning to college or are going to enroll and must retain their financial assets for such necessities as wardrobes, books and tuitions. Attending a Youth League Convention would make a dent in their school fund. Yet aren't these the young people we should have attending our conventions? I sincerely hope that my fellow panel members will be able to provide us with an answer to this puzzling question.

When our parents come to these United States they settled down in cities and towns that consisted of a large Ukrainian colony. The tendency at that time was to stick together. Therefore most of the second generation was reared in a community that had its Ukrainian Home and the many activities usually associated with it. Today many of our young people being better educated are holding responsible positions with outstanding firms. Many have been transferred from one city to another. Some were fortunate enough to be sent to cities that had a Ukrainian population but some had to settle in cities with little or no Ukrainian population and thus were lost from active participation.

Church and Ukrainian Nationalism

It is the viewpoint of many of our leaders today that the Church does not stress Ukrainian Nationalism as it did years ago. This is regrettable, as the power of the pulpit used correctly could result in many more of our youth taking an active part in the various organizations connected with the Church and community. Today another Ukrainian Youth League is holding its convention on the exact weekend that the Ukrainian Youth League of North America has used these past many years. This certainly is not an example of cooperation, and brotherhood.

The third influencing factor on our lives may be summarized under the heading—community. Here we find the many organizations that are found in our Ukrainian community. It is these organizations that did not strive to awaken the young peoples interest to encourage them to become members and eventually to become the leaders of the various activities sponsored by the groups.

Many of our organizations have failed to adjust themselves to the changing times and thus have lost the interest of the young people.

National Homes

I can vividly remember how much difficulty we had in convincing our parents to transform the local Ukrainian Hall into a gymnasium. Our enthusiasm finally overcame the protests of a few diahards. We had our basketball team which helped to put the Ukrainian name on the area's sports pages.

The Ukrainian Motif

It is to the credit of the Ukrainian-American people that they cherish and conserve a great many of their old country traditions, customs, and folkways. Yet, as a friend of ours pointed out to me recently, some of these aspects of our cultural heritage need modernizing, they need adaptation to the needs and demands of modern life, or else there is a danger that in time they will disappear entirely from our Ukrainian-American life. For, after all, times do change. What was practicable for our ancestors is in many cases impracticable for us today, especially here in America. This is true not only of our people but of others as well.

Traditions and customs of people, as we all know, are not the products of any particular age or era, but of the entire life of a nation. Every generation in inheriting the cultural achievements of the past adds to them a bit of its own, and in this manner secures their further growth and richness. There are times, of course, when due to some extraneous factors, such as wars or stultifying oppression, a generation or even several of them are unable to add anything to the reservoir of national culture, and consequently this culture suffers periods of inertia, and at times even seeming extinction. A classical

example of this of course is the culture of Ukraine.

We are living at a time when the American people are beginning to take considerable interest in the arts and crafts of other nationalities, such as those of the Ukrainians for example. They are beginning to perceive in them sources of inspiration for the creation of American cultural life that will enrich this country as no other country has ever been enriched before.

The time is ripe, therefore, as never before, for our young Ukrainian-American, born and raised here and yet quite well versed in Ukrainian life and culture, to strive to introduce into the fabric of American cultural life some of the finer elements of Ukrainian culture, such as arts, crafts, dances and customs.

Our young people, for instance, especially those interested in designing and dress making as life vocations, should strive to create a new vogue in clothing styles here in America; one whose motif would be drawn from Ukrainian dress designs and embroideries. Who knows, but that such a venture made by some ambitious young Ukrainian-Americans of talent and business acumen may turn out to be a great success for them and others as well.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

MALENKOV'S PROMISES

Let us have a look at food problems. Mr. Malenkov informed us that the taxes of the kolkhoz peasants have been cut in the hope that henceforth on their tiny patches of land they will produce more vegetables for the kolkhoz markets and keep more cows. There is no denying that the cutting of this tax is a relief to the peasants but it must not be forgotten that the patches of land they have the use of have remained as small as they were, hardly ever exceeding one acre. They cannot produce more vegetables and potatoes than hitherto especially as the peasants must deliver to the kolkhoz even the dung of their privately-owned cattle and the ashes from their stoves.

It is probable that more peasants than hitherto will keep cows but this will not happen in the near future. There is no place where they can buy a cow and, moreover, they lack the funds for such a purchase; many of them were unable even to pay their taxes and are heavily in arrear with them. The acquisition of a cow will need begin with the purchase of a calf and even this will be difficult as according to the USSR minister for agriculture the kolkhozes themselves

learned to appreciate our music, our costumes and to learn that we were performing authentic Ukrainian National dances and not some sort of Russian steps. Many of our groups have appeared in community affairs throughout the continent and more than once were voted the outstanding group of the nationality section. This has helped to make us proud of our Ukrainian background and to give us the incentive to take a more active part in our Ukrainian affairs.

Today our newly-arrived could be as great a motivating force as was the Avramenko's school of dancing. Their intense nationalism, knowledge of history, culture and politics could be a great factor in arousing our young people's interests.

I sincerely hope that I have been able to assemble the many reasons for our youth not being as active today as they could be. If I have been able to make you think and brought to your mind something you would like to add to this discussion, I shall have succeeded in my efforts.

Value of Folk Dancing
In our participation in the Ukrainian school of dances we

have been buying calves from the kolkhoz peasants and those few urban workers who are able to keep cows. The chances are that with the prospective increased rearing of calves the next two-three years will see even less meat and milk on the markets than hitherto.

Furthermore, Mr. Malenkov announced that the state has raised its purchase prices for a number of farm products including potatoes and vegetables, in the hope that the kolkhozes will produce them in greater quantities. However, A. I. Kozlov, the USSR minister for agriculture and state purchase reported at the same meeting of the Supreme Soviet: "Owing to low crop capacity and great losses during the harvest the gross yields of potatoes in a number of oblasts, kraia and republics have not yet reached the prewar level. The area vegetable cultures has even decreased somewhat as compared to the prewar period and the crop capacity of vegetables has fallen off."

The reason is not far to speak: this branch of farming requires the expenditure of much labor and the kolkhozes are utterly repleted of all surplus manpower to supply labor for the new enterprises in heavy industry. Many kolkhoz peasants are drafted for work in mines, peat bogs, forests, etc. Even the tractors and other agricultural machines are largely operated by women at present while their babies are left in creches. Hence it would be very difficult to increase the area under vegetables which require a lot of care and tending. Year after year the kolkhozes are also short of fodder for their cattle and a large amount of livestock dies of starvation every winter.

What are the prospects of an increased output of industrial goods for the population? Does Mr. Malenkov intend to set a stop to the expansion of heavy industry? Far from it, according to him this year the USSR will produce 38 million tons of steel or 39 percent more than in 1950, 320 million tons of coal or 23 percent more than in 1950.

Of course the current five year plan (1951-1955) provides a 70 per cent increase in the output of consumer goods but now as before the raw

(Concluded on page 3)

Poet's Corner

FIRM ADMONITION

It is not best to hold a tether For the flash, the foam, the mind of man.

Each of us leans to an inner weather—I have done the same since I began.

For I am the thistle, the wind in caves, The hawk flown far, the berry and burr;

I am the rain, the storm in the leaves, Follow and flurry, fumble and stir.

Hold not close to a world's convention—What it may say or what it may give, Spilling the bitter seas of dis-sension,

Trying to follow the fury and live.

No, I am the cry of the bird at morn, The mole meandering to the light, The thunder that trembles, the bark that is torn, And I am the cloud that is fading from sight.

Daniel Smythe

FAVORING EXTENSION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF UKRAINE AND BYELORUSSIA

STATEMENT OF DR. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI, MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

I would like to thank you very much for the opportunity to testify in support of the resolution introduced by Congressman Smith...

American Ambassador to Ukraine?

Now may I ask, does the capital of such an economic power as the Ukraine warrant an American ambassador or not?

In order to grasp the moral associations of the resolution and their historical background I call your kind attention to the current international affairs...

Ukraine's Economy

"In population—almost 39 million at the time of the elections of February 1946—the Ukraine ranks approximately with England, France, and Italy...

"The Ukraine stands comparison with the advanced countries of western Europe in more than sheer bulk. By the end of 1949 its basic industries will be entirely restored and ready to produce...

This worldwide struggle for freedom is the present day national problem and its important part in Europe and in Ukraine is stressed; the whole Soviet Union and its sphere of influence is a jail of peoples...

However, any scholar of Soviet affairs will testify that so-called "bourgeois nationalism," that means the demand for self-determination, freedom, and independence of the non-Russian peoples...

The non-Russian peoples, in the first-line Ukraine, is a continuous ideological, partly armed resistance against the new form of Russian imperialism...

Background of the Resolution

Who inspires the Ukraine and all non-Russian peoples in their struggle for freedom? Who is the spiritual father of the national problem in the Soviet Union?

In these statistics are included also the economic reasons of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom. The Ukrainians object to financing by their wealth of the Communist activities the world over...

the world over. They are firstly: The ideas of the American Declaration of Independence represented a climax of mankind's battle for freedom...

One can evaluate the importance of these two contributions of the American Nation on the background of the opinion of all philosophers of history, including Toynbee, Latin-Christian times European history attempted to solve only two basic problems of human life...

These American ideas are the inspiration of Ukraine, of Byelorussia, of all the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union...

The Struggle Between Two Worlds

It is a fact of historical record that Tsarist Russia represented and Communist Russia is representing the very antithesis of these American ideas...

This struggle inside and outside the Soviet Union is the essence of the present world crisis. All the non-Russian peoples, especially Ukraine and Byelorussia, are looking to the American Nation...

(To be continued)

The Garden of Gethsemane

(Excerpts)

By IVAN BAHRIANY Translated by Adam Haldj

(7)

That was extremely bold. Silence ensued; Frey knit his eyebrows, and it was apparent that he was restraining himself...

"Yes. So you realize that this is terrible anti-revolution. For this thing alone you must be severely punished. Even if there were nothing else, this thing alone would be sufficient to convict you forever and ever."

"May I remind you that you guaranteed?"

Frey bit his lip and turned toward the window. Whether he was bothered by the fairly translucent irony in Andrew's words, or perhaps he was impressed by the extraordinary courage with which those heretical thoughts had been expressed here...

"Well," said Andrew, with a strained smile, "by this I have given you a moral right to torture me..."

"No one needs any rights from you around here! Imagine!" mumbled Sergeyev.

Without turning around, Frey asked yet another question:

"You have said that your creed is the creed of all those who are imprisoned. Is that right?"

"Yes, I have said that I look upon things as all the people do."

"They are no people. They are enemies of the people!"

"Listen! I am really inclined to think that you don't know your arithmetic. One—could be an enemy of the people. Two—just as well. One hundred—possibly. One thousand—may be too. But hundreds of thousands! But millions! They are not enemies of the people! They are the people! The people! Do you understand? Don't you know how to count? It's the people!"

"Let's be calm now. Now I understand your creed. Hm, hm... (an ironic smile) And"

I know arithmetic. We have our own mathematics. You'll find that out... Well, thanks for frankness, anyway. I repeat, we do not convict for opinions—we convict for actions...

A pause. Andrew sighed—"Well, now they know everything!", and Frey:

"As regards the people, among 200 million can be even a few millions of enemies."

"Yes? Well, and if it turns out that one day there will be too many of those millions? Well? What then?"

"Then?" Frey mused and screwed up his face contemptuously. "Russian history knows of cases when the will of blind millions was shattered against the will of leaders..."

"Ah, Russian history! And Ukrainian history knows something else!" Andrew thought sarcastically, and Frey continued with elation:

"The will of blind millions was broken against the will of leaders who knew better what was good for those millions. Today the leaders are within the party. And the vanguard of the party..."

"O!" Andrew raised his eyebrows, like a man who at last had fathomed a great truth, at last had convinced himself of his own stupidity: "And the vanguard of the party are you..."

Frey discovered that he had gone too far in his frankness, but he confirmed:

"Yes... And we have no sentiments."

"Thank you," whispered Andrew, who was depressed by such directness and simplicity of reasoning. Silence ensued.

"May I ask another question?" asked Frey.

"You have the right."

"Did you know Khvylovy?"

"No."

"You have replied too readily. Very well, let's assume you did not know him personally. And did you know his nationalistic, separatist theory of the struggle of two civilizations, about an Asiatic renaissance headed by the Ukraine? About a renaissance of the Revolution?"

"That's it. That's the rub! Russian history versus Ukrainian history." "As far as I understand, you have named several of Khvylovy's theories in one breath."

"Aha, does this mean you know them all?"

"And why not? Just as well as I know Marx's theory of the proletarian revolution, and Lenin's theory of obsolescence of the state, as an instrument of class exploitation. It seems to me that the subject of this thesis of Lenin's, the failure of his prognosis, as to obsolescence, wool, leather goods, nickel anode, various non-ferrous metals, varnishes and dyes" ("Pravda", August 7, 1953).

The enterprises producing consumer goods lack not only raw materials but manpower as well, particularly specialists, as these are above all trained and reserved for the enterprises of heavy industry and large factories.

Under these circumstances it is most unlikely that the production of consumer goods will be expanded to any appreciable extent.

ence of the state, to materialize, and of distortion of this thesis by means of using a proletarian state against the proletariat, would be more to the point."

"Let's leave Lenin in peace. Lenin, when speaking of a proletarian state (a proletarian class stated!) had in mind the Russian proletariat—the vanguard of the Russian people—on the one hand, and all those against whom a strong state machine was necessary on the other hand. A workers' machine of violence against..."

"The workers..."

"Yes, even against the dictatorship of the proletariat..."

"Of the Russian proletariat..."

"What other? To be concise, against all those who are opposed to the workers' avant-garde—the party of Lenin and Stalin."

"But, then a paradox is created!"

"Only seemingly. There is no paradox. But this is no discussion club. (A pause.) So, we won't try you for your convictions, we'll try you for your actions."

After this, Frey fell completely silent and took no part in the questioning. He turned away and stood there studying the screen in the window. He might have been counting the holes in the mesh. His place was taken by Velin. He had kept quiet throughout the conversation (speaking only once), swelled with anger, frowned, in the end was red like a beetroot. Nevertheless, he was pleased. He even rubbed his hands, whispering to Sergeyev.

"Well," drawled out Velin, as soon as he was certain that his superior had finished, "we are talking politics. It's all right. Wonderful! Just what we need! So, your opinions are clear to us, my pigeon! They were clear before, of course, but additional checking up won't do any harm. However, we won't try you for your convictions, as you have heard. We'll try you for your actions. For your actions, brother! So will the signor be pleased to talk at last? About deeds, about your actions! Well? He ponders on the Revolution, the antirevolutionary! Well?"

Silence.

"You must talk about your actions, you scum!" All at once, Velin began to shout and thump with his feet. "About your anti-revolutionary actions, your adherents, and about your whole snake-like company! You count millions! Even if there were billions, billions of you, you wouldn't scare us. Do you know what is N.K.V.D.? You'll crawl like a dog, and how! Do you hear? Do you hear such snakes as you along the corridor? Those are your millions! You talk politics? You'll talk politics yet! You can have your convictions—stick them up your a... hang them up on the lamp-post! But, did you try to realize them?? With whom?"

(To be continued)

Most newspaper readers glance first at the headlines on page one, and then what? Some turn to the weather forecasts, others to the comics,

OUR UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Ukrainian Weekly will soon enter upon its twenty-first year of service to the Ukrainian-American youth. Faithfully, every week for twenty years, it was delivered to our young people in all parts of the United States and Canada.

That the Weekly has been of service cannot be doubted. Several thousands of pages of worthwhile material about the Ukrainian people, their history, culture and aspirations, much of which required research and painstaking translation, have been published during the years. The Weekly has publicized the activities of numerous youth clubs and leagues. It has proven itself to be an important part of our youth life in that it has treated youth problems thoroughly and in an unbiased manner.

At the time when the Ukrainian Weekly made its initial appearance, October 6, 1933, there were not many Ukrainian American youth clubs or organizations; as a matter of fact there were not too many active young people. Although we do not claim the Weekly is responsible for all the progress and activity credited to the youth today, we nevertheless believe that it had much to do with it. One need not glance through back issues of the paper for confirmation of this statement. The growth and development of the Ukrainian youth movement in all its phases can be traced in the Weekly.

The Weekly has benefited not only its readers but its publisher as well. The Ukrainian National Association has made the facts concerning it self generally known, and this publicity has resulted in bringing many new members into the organization. U.N.A. youth branches also received much Weekly space, which helped increase their membership.

The Weekly first appeared in tabloid form, four pages. With the increase in the number of youth branches and youth membership figures, the U.N.A. increased the size of the paper to six pages (tabloid). Today it appears in four full-size pages, eight columns to the page. It is the only periodical devoted to Ukrainian American youth which has enjoyed uninterrupted publication from the very beginning.

The Weekly is available to U.N.A. members for only three dollars annually, non-members three dollars annually. These rates would be considered as bargains even in present years! The small rates barely pay the cost of printing and circulation in these days of high prices. Readers have the U.N.A. to thank for this. It is another indication that the U.N.A. has the interests of its members in particular and the youth in general in mind at all times.

In one week the Weekly will have its twentieth birthday. Stop to think about that for a moment... twenty years. For the youth to maintain a publication for so many years is an accomplishment in itself! We have every reason to be proud of our Ukrainian Weekly.

Let us continue to support our paper with even greater enthusiasm than we have shown in the past. We all like the paper and we all like to receive it every week. Let us contribute to it, help circulate it, and boost it whenever we can.

Theodore Lutwiniak

Historical Group Aided Prof. Yuzyk

A man who began his university lecture career in mathematics, then switched to history and historical research is the author or "Ukrainians in Manitoba."

The book was published through efforts of the Manitoba Historical Society.

Prof. Paul Yuzyk of the University of Manitoba Slavic department, is grateful to the man who spurred his decision to make the faculty switch.

"George Simpson, head of the University of Saskatchewan history department, who really convinced me that my field should be history and not mathematics. I had always been an eager student in history, and have been especially interested in east European history since my earliest student days," the young author told The Tribune.

He said that the Saskatchewan professor, who is a great friend of the Ukrainian ethnic group in Canada and has written several pamphlets and books about Ukrainian Canadians, greatly influenced his decision to specialize in East European and Asiatic history. Following his discharge from the army he entered the field of history seriously.

Prof. Yuzyk, a native of south Saskatchewan, has been integrally connected with Ukrainian history since his university days. He is co-author with Prof. G. Simpson of a book on the "Ukrainian Greek Catholic church in Canada."

In 1948 he refused a British Council Scholarship from London, England to accept the \$2,500 fellowship offered by the Manitoba Historical Society, to be used in pursuit of studies for the present book.

He is a member of Ukrainian National Association. (The Winnipeg Tribune, September 19, 1953)

rainian Canadian activities since his youth. He is at present a member of the Dominion executive council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, and a director of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre.

His knowledge of Ukrainian Canadians in the west is first hand. His father came to Canada in one of the earliest waves of immigration and farmed for many years in the neighborhood of Regina and Saskatchewan.

The Slavic studies expert received his university training in Saskatoon, graduating with a B.A. in the early years of the last war. Following service in the Canadian Army, he returned to university, lectured for a short time in mathematics, then turned to history.

In 1946 he received a \$1,000 scholarship in Ukrainian studies at the University of Saskatchewan, and was awarded his M.A. in 1948. He is now completing a doctoral thesis for the University of Minnesota on the "Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church in Canada."

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ONE of the FIFTEEN MILLION - By NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO The True Story of one man's experience in a Soviet slave labor camp. PRICE \$3.00 Order your copy from "SVOBODA" 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Malenkov's Promises (Concluded from page 2) materials for this are to come from the scraps and waste of large industrial undertakings and local resources (timber, clay, etc.). And when Malenkov solemnly declared that "a large number of machine-building plants have been enlisted for the production of consumed goods" this means no more than that these plants have been provided with so-called consumer goods shops which produce such goods from the waste of these plants. The consumer goods in question are iron bedsteads, saucepans, etc. According to delegate F. P. Ladanov, who also spoke at the session of the Supreme Soviet, some time ago over 100 enterprises in Leningrad had such consumer goods shops but most of them were liquidated in the last years. Malenkov has now promised that they will be reopened. However, the above delegate Ladanov said in his speech: "In appropriating raw materials to the enterprises of local industry the All-Union and republican ministries often do not take into account that they cannot produce all their (planned) output from waste. The Leningrad enterprises feel the shortage of such materials as vis-

CRIME of MOSCOW in VYNNYTSIA Translated By M. O. from Ukrainian Publication of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, Inc. Introduction By John F. Stewart Chairman of the Scottish League for European Freedom Price 75 cents. Order from "SVOBODA", P. O. Box 346, Jersey City 3, N. J.

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THE AMERICAN WAY

"The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time."
—THOMAS JEFFERSON



"Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness"

Red, White and Blue

By MAURICE R. FRANKS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Maurice R. Franks is President of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)

In my last article I wrote of the plight of the white-collar worker. Now let's discuss further this economic discrimination against him.

Certainly it would be a grave mistake to think for a moment that our white-collar personnel is any less vital to industry than those who wear the blue of overalls and work shirts. And it would be a grave mistake to assume that workers in the former category are less deserving of a fair share of the fruit of their toil, or, when organized, will be any the less militant in asserting what they consider to be their rights.

Thus far, what has stopped our millions of white-collar workers from organizing has been their sense of independence in the employer with whom they are in daily contact. But when dollars are cut to pieces, as they are in all too many cases, it is only wishful thinking to assume that all is well with the white-collar worker.

The problem of the white-collar worker, thus, is squarely up to modern management and must be handled with greater finesse than the problem of the blue-collar worker was handled by the employer of an earlier generation.

If I operated a business employing both white- and blue-collar workers, I believe I would give even more consideration to the white-collar worker than his colleague out in the shop, and for the very good reason that, economically, the office worker has many obligations acutely connected with his job.

In the case of the stenographer, for instance, to hold her job she must be at all times presentable. This requires the services of a beauty parlor and a good dress shop, both costly when compared to the mere purchase of a blue work shirt and maybe overalls. The same may be said of her male associate, for he, too, must be well-groomed on the job and must respond to social obligations far more elaborate than those of a worker on the assembly line.

Also to be considered is the matter of educational investment in any white-collar job—plus application thereof in the competent performance of any such job.

Yes, if I ran a business today wherein my blue-collar workers, because of union representation and contract, would be receiving the best in wages, hours, working conditions and fringe benefits, I would certainly be most careful to match all these advantages in paying my white-collar workers—and, if anything, would go even further with the latter, in simple recognition of their greater economic needs.

Unless something of the sort becomes general practice in American business and industry, one of two things is eventually bound to happen: Either the white-collar worker will, for his own economic advantage, become a blue-collar worker and thereby leave the country disastrously short of clerical and semi-professional help; or he will organize. And if and when the white-collar workers of the nation do organize on a

UYL-NA's PRESIDENT REPORT

By WILLIAM MURAL

(Delivered at the 20th Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held in Newark, N. J. during the past Labor Day, weekend)

After the 1952 convention in Cleveland, Ohio, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America was left with a new President and a well-seasoned Executive Board. A subsequent meeting of the executive Board at the Cleveland Convention decided to hold an Executive Board Meeting in October. Two more meetings of the Executive Board followed; one in January and one in June at the Hotel Pittsburgh in Pittsburgh, Pa. This site was chosen because of its proximity to both the Easterners and Westerners.

Various tentative appointments were agreed upon at this early Convention meeting and letters followed confirming those chosen. But, it was not long before our new administration ran into some difficulties, namely the resignation of the Trend Editor and the Art Director, and the migrating of our Vice President and Trendette Editor to California created undue hardships upon our newly appointed Executive Board.

Surviving these minor setbacks by the zealous efforts of our Executive Secretary, Michael Wichorek, and executive officers, this administration was able to fulfill its obligations to the Ukrainian youth by publishing the required amount of Trends and Trendettes. An enormous note of thanks must be extended to Miss Irene Trembley who, under the most adverse conditions, accepted the post of Trend Editor and did a most commendable job.

Your Executive Board next turned into the task of fulfilling the resolutions set forth at the Convention. Unity being of paramount importance, Mr. Walter Bacad was appointed

truly appreciable scale, look out!

Over the years, the white-collar worker has proved his loyalty to the employer. It is now high time the employer responds in kind. Fancy words and fancy speeches are not the answer. Action is what will count. Action aimed at the general welfare of the office worker. Action designed to meet the needs of the white-collar worker, both economic and social. Treatment that will lend itself to incentive, to the encouragement of the professional and semi-professional groups in industry—and to the encouragement of blue-collar workers eventually to become white-collar workers.

Many a businessman sees red when his office worker asks for a raise in line with economic and social demands. Well, my suggestion to him is to interest himself in the affairs of the white-collar people, and as the saying goes, to be white in dealing with problem. Because, if he doesn't some fine morning he may wake up to find that his last chance has vanished. And such a morning, if it comes—and it may, sooner than he expects—will find him feeling pretty blue. For in his office files will be the record of his own carelessness that might well be tabbed: The Case of the RED, WHITE and BLUE.

To go away for a month is considered proper, but to stay home for a day except in case of a high fever is considered improper among the male sex.

Chairman of a Committee to investigate the feasibility of holding a Unity Conference. It is with great pleasure that your President wishes to announce that a successful Convention was held at the General Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls, New York on March 28th and 29th. The success of this conclave was made possible by the ardent support of all major united organizations in Canada and the United States. A Constitution was adopted and a permanent organization was set up. Already his organization, under the leadership of its able president, Walter Bacad, have contacted UNESCO and various other national organizations with the purpose of placing all Ukrainian youth on one united front. This Unity Conference is truly one of great significance, and the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America should be commended for delegating this job to the past administration.

During the past year, your Executive Board succeeded in locating and holding a most successful Sports Rally in Toronto, Canada. Under the inspiring leadership of our Vice President, Tom Palyga, together with his colleagues, a most entertaining and sports minded Rally was held on April 25th and 26th. The Rally was a tremendous success, as attested by all those present. Competition was keen and, as in the past three years, Chester, Pa. captured the Basketball Championship, thereby obtaining permanent possession of the John Fedan Memorial Trophy. The Toronto group is to be congratulated on all their efforts.

Due to the extensive program set forth by the executive Board and the increase in the cost of our publications, the UYL-NA found it very difficult to maintain a credit balance in its ledgers. The Ukrainian Arts Book had absorbed the funds which were carried over from the previous administration, and the new administration soon found that they were deficit spending and new means had to be devised immediately to obtain revenue to compensate for the added expenditures. Joseph Gurski, Advisor was appointed Chairman of a Committee to find a solution. Under his able command it was proposed that each club strive to procure \$100 in revenue for the League by any of the following methods:

1. Yearly subscriptions to our official publications, the Trend and Trendette; \$2.00 per subscription.
2. Donations to the publications as patrons; \$5.00, which includes a one year subscription to the League's official organs.
3. Donations to the publications as a booster; \$1.00.
4. Advertising in the Trend; \$5.00.
5. Obtaining subscribers to one of three classes of members: Honorary Member, Sustaining Member or Sponsor Member.

Any club obtaining its quota would become a member of the "100 Club" and would be so honored. It is gratifying to report that approximately \$900 was received in this manner. This was far short of our anticipated goal, but to those who did contribute, the League expresses its appreciation. It was generally agreed that the Executive Secretary would not be burdened with the work of the Trend, Trendette and Art Director's duties as was necessary this year.

Your President, in keeping with the policy set forth by William Polewachak, our former President, continued to work in close cooperation with the Ukrainian Congress Committee. William Polewachak was appointed on the Political Policy Committee, and kept your President informed of all

Manitoba Ukrainians' Story Reference Romance in One

(Concluded from page 1)

facturing activities carried out at the village of Sifton) is not properly appreciated by other Canadians who are inclined to take a lofty attitude to anyone whose parents or ancestors did not come from the U.K.

As with most racial groups whose past has been chequered by conquest and partition, by serfdom and attempts at destruction of their language and culture, the story of the religious life of the Ukrainian-Canadian is one of schisms and rivalries, complicated by the anti-religious gospel of communism.

That such a relatively few Ukrainian-Canadians have fallen into the moral and intellectual death trap of Soviet communism is high tribute to two things; one, their appreciation of the freedom, stability and comparatively better life that these people found in Canada and two, their strong attachment to their churches

the political issues and the ones which the Youth League could extend an influential hand in. When Honorable Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin proposed his Resolution No. 53, the UYL-NA saw fit to write a resolution in full support and congratulated Honorable Lawrence H. Smith on his initiative in exposing the lack of diplomatic relations with the states of Ukraine and Byelorussia. Letters and resolutions were sent to 3 Cleveland newspapers and to deceased Honorable Robert A. Taft and Congresswoman Bolton. Telegrams subsequently followed reiterating our intense feeling on this issue.

We are happy to announce that on July 21st in Washington, D. C. a House Foreign Sub-Committee unanimously approved a resolution calling for the immediate diplomatic recognition of the Ukraine and Byelorussia. The resolution which now goes to the Full-Committee calls for the establishment of diplomatic relations with these two states of the Soviet Union as a means of carrying out a policy of liberation.

Culture, again, took tremendous strides. Under the enthusiastic and unstinting leadership of Olga Kachner, a very detailed study was made of the advisability of the League sponsoring Summer Courses and the curriculum thereto. Your President directed Miss Kachner to go to New York to organize and investigate the various ramifications. Your Cultural Director will give you a complete report on her entire year's activities.

1953 saw the complete selling out of the first printing of the Ukrainian Arts Book and definite plans prepared by the Executive Board for the second printing. Our business Manager, Harry Kasha, with the aid of Dan Slobodian, his assistant, spent numerous days and weeks securing releases, copy-right, etc. for our Book and doing the necessary things to make the second printing possible. To date they are still working diligently at their appointed task. It will not be too long before the way will be cleared for the second printing.

This, in general, is what has transpired since my election as President. None of this would have been possible without the whole-hearted cooperation of all the members of the Executive Board and the various clubs and individuals who make up the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

At this time your President wishes to express his gratitude to his Corresponding Secretary, Mary Ann Bdzil, who laboriously contributed her time and efforts in her official capacity, and to my wife, Helen, who, with understanding, aided me in fulfilling the responsibilities of the office as President.

and their ancestral heritage of culture. Towards the end of his book, Prof. Yuzyk lists the advantages which drew Ukrainians to Canada in the first place—advantages of which they have taken advantage and which serve as the cherished ties binding them to their new home; economic opportunity, freedom, education, security, social improvement, tolerance and democratic rights.

The way of the Ukrainian, both in the old and the new land, has not always been easy. Settled very often on sub-marginal land, with little knowledge of anything but agriculture and at the most semi-skilled labor, he has worked and learned. He has been discriminated against: during the First World War when thousands were interned as Austrian nationals; because of his language or his standard of living; because of blind prejudice which refuses to accept what it does not understand.

His children, as Prof. Yuzyk states, have grown up as Canadians, but carry on the cultural heritage of the race. His children's children may well sit among the rulers of the land.

A social history is not, and was never intended to be warm-weather reading. To those who wish to know and understand the elements moulding the future shape of this province, it is a necessary and engrossing volume. Prof. Yuzyk has done a remarkable job of imparting vital information and the same time holding the interest. This is a reference book and a romance in one.—DA.

(The Winnipeg Tribune, September 19, 1953)

ALL-CANADA CONGRESS SETS UP NEW PROJECTS IN FOURTH PLENARY MEET

(Concluded from page 1)

than the service of "particular interests."

"It is very important that we give not only material aid but also extend a brotherly hand to the people of less fortunate countries, if we are effectively to combat Communism. We must realize that all countries are entitled to freedom and liberty."

He saw the east-west conflict today as a war of survival on the part of the west.

"When we survey the whole world picture, we find that the Christian World is the world

THE STORY BEHIND THE FILMING OF "THE ROBE"

In a broad sense, the history of "The Robe" stems from three men—the late Lloyd C. Douglas, who wrote it, Frank Ross, who collaborated on the screen play and produced it, and Darryl F. Zanuck, whose daring and foresight brought the picture under the 20th Century-Fox banner when other studios wavered at its cost.

Twelve years ago a Canton, Ohio, housewife, Mrs. Hazel McCann, wrote a fan letter to Douglas, asking, "Did you ever hear a story about what became of the robe the soldiers gambled for at the cross?"

Douglas was so intrigued, he promptly replied: "I do not know of a story about the robe, but there should be one—even if I have to write a book about it myself."

After two years of research and writing, "The Robe" was published by Houghton-Mifflin in 1943 and "dedicated with appreciation to Hazel McCann, who wondered what became of 'The Robe.'"

U.N.A. Bowling League Opens 1953 Season With Two Divisions

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The addition of two more teams this season to the roster of the ten-team U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area has brought about the creation of two divisions—the Jersey City Division and the Newark Division. Instead of having all twelve teams bowl in one locality as in previous years, this year the six teams centered near Newark are bowling at the Star Bowling Alleys in that city, while the other six continue to bowl in Jersey City at the Bergen Square Recreation.

The two new teams, many of whose players are already members of the U.N.A., represent the Holy Name Society of the Sts. Peter and Paul Church of Jersey City, and have been designated as the "A" team and "B" team. Last year's two teams from the New York St. George Post of the

Catholic War Veterans have dropped out for lack of players, while the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club has added another team because of the many additional players who have joined its ranks.

As in past years, the new schedule calls for 34 weeks of bowling matches on Friday nights, the results of which will appear in this paper in the form of "box scores" similar to those of last year, except that each division will have its own grouping. Plans for integrating the two divisions so that one championship team will emerge at the end of the season are still in the formative stage.

Only the results of the Jersey City Division matches of September 18th are given below this week due to unforeseen delays in transcription. Full tabulations will appear in the next issue.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1953

Jersey City Division		Jersey City S. & A. "A" (3)		Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B" (0)	
Chelak, S. Jr.	106	101	128	Kashiczyk, J.	111 135 140
Melen, J.	156	142	159	Mandra, W.	108 142 138
Tizio, G.	146	169	143	Steblecki, M.	114 130 146
Switnicki, P.	137	130	169	Zidiak, M.	156 131 —
Lasuk, T.	118	125	123	Pipchick, R.	— — 111
Totals	663	667	722	Totals	582 642 666
U.N.A. Branch 435 (2)		Jersey City S. & A. "B" (1)		Ukrainian Blacksheep (1)	
Pokorny, V.	115	157	159	Chelak, S.	136 145 160
Kosbin, J.	111	145	181	Tizio, A.	134 175 126
Kondrasky, M.	146	144	123	Krychowski, R.	101 104 158
Kurlak, S.	117	135	169	Walchuk, S.	143 140 140
Gulka, A.	178	150	186	Gnyra, J.	204 148 144
Totals	667	731	816	Totals	718 712 718
Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A" (2)		Ukrainian Blacksheep (1)		Ukrainian National Association League Team Standings	
Sakula, W.	105	159	107	High 3 G'me	Total
Mackowski, J.	132	172	149	Won	Lost
Zidiak, G.	88	152	134	Game/High	Pins
Cinurich, W.	164	154	172	High	Avg.
Pawelko, M.	139	205	209	3	0
Totals	628	842	771	722	2052

Jersey City Division		High 3 G'me		Total	
1. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	3	0	722	2052	2052 684
2. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	2	1	842	2241	2241 747
3. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	2	1	818	2216	2216 739
4. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J.C.	1	2	766	2261	2261 754
5. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	1	2	718	2148	2148 716
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	0	9	666	1890	1890 630

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