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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

THE FIRST UKRAINIAN MAYOR IN AMERICA

A while ago, the Weekly reported that at the last November elections Mr. Pankow of Ukrainian descent, was elected Mayor of Buffalo, New York. The report stated that "Pankow is the first American of Ukrainian descent to become Mayor."

W. Halich, of University of Wisconsin, and author of "Ukrainians in the United States" (Chicago University Press), writes to the Weekly editor the following:

"Before the residents of Olyphant, Pa. start bombarding you with their letters and protests, let me call your attention to the fact that Mr. George Chylak, of Ukrainian descent, was mayor of his town many years ago; to be exact, from 1925 to 1930. (See 'Ukrainians in the United States', p. 132). Though we are very glad that Mr. Steven Pankow was so highly honored, to set the facts straight this correction is necessary."

TRIAL BY QUALIFIED JURY

One of the most valuable rights guaranteed by the Constitution is the right to trial by a qualified jury. Yet if able and competent citizens dodge jury duty, the chances of less able and intelligent people being selected as jurors increase.

As a lawyer friend remarked recently to an editor, the greatest danger to any democracy is the growth of apathy and complacency among its citizens.

If the people are truly able to administer their government and govern themselves, as the democratic idea presumes, they must work at it and be willing to accept and discharge all responsibilities that are tied to the freedoms and rights they cherish.

TRAFFIC AND ELEPHANTS

Traffic problems are well nigh synonymous with the problems of America in general. Such is the assumption of many. Lately, that assumption appears to be incorrect.

Why?

The answer lies in a recent newspaper report emanating locality in South Africa are Skukuza by name, has a traffic problem which has not cropped up in this country—yet. Frolicking elephants in this lolocality in South Africa are playing havoc with trafic. They stall vehicles, block the road and dust traffic with sand, or chase cars along the highway.

This evidently appears the only traffic problem in the world the United States does not have. Name any other, and this country will probably be found to have it. On the other hand, it would not be surprising to learn that elephants are driving cars in the United States.

Certainly, lots of road hogs are behind the wheels.

KOREAN CASUALTY LIST

One of our correspondents writes that recently he saw the British casualty list in Korea. He writes: "Do you know what it was?" Then he goes on to say that the total casualty list was 136, and the listed dead was a total of 26. According to him, these were all Scotchmen, and, he adds, quoting from some editorial comment he read in some Idaho newspaper, "the most of them died from old age and died with their kilts off."

This while the United States had 30,000 listed dead, and a casualty list of 150,000.

It occures to one what a great asset the British have been in the Korean war. And consider the fact that British merchants have been selling the Communists the goods that were used in Korea.

Democrats Meet in Philadelphia

The Democratic National Committee held an Atlantic States meeting during the weekend of December 11, 12, and 13, 1953, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Nationalities Division of the Democratic Party held meetings and panel sessions during the weekend. Representatives from the Ukrainian Section included Anthony Batiuk of Scranton, as Chairman of the Ukrainian Democratic Division of Pennsylvania, and Walter Steck, Esq., a New York City attorney, as Chairman of the Ukrainian Democratic Division of New York. George Wolynetz, Jr. Esq., and John J. Barston, Esq., Vice Chairmen of the New York Division were also in attendance.

The Nationalities Division was addressed by Stephen Mitchell, National Chairman; Hon. Robert B. Meyner, Governor-Elect of New Jersey; Hon. Michael J. Kirwan, Congressman from Ohio; W. Averell Harriman of New York, and other prominent Democrats. The speakers stressed the major role played by the various nationalities in the recent elections all over the country. Michael Cieplinski, Executive Director of the Nationalities Division, acted as moderator.

The panel speakers praised the Nationalities Division for their splendid work, especially in the 6th District of New Jersey, where for the first time in American History the people of that Congressional District elected a Democrat to Congress. That Democrat, Harrison Williams, had only six weeks in which to campaign. This young man gave much of the credit for his victory to the nationality groups he addressed in his district.

This weekend meeting was the opening gun for the greater part of the Nationalities Division will play in the forthcoming Congressional election in 1954, and in the National Election in 1956.

In the coming Senatorial Elections (1954), 22 Democrats and 13 Republicans will be facing the people. The Democrats now have a bare majority in the Senate, 48 to 47; the remaining Senator being Wayne Morse, Independent, of Oregon. The Democratic Party must fight and believe hard to retain this majority—but more than that, the Democratic Party must capture more of the Republican Seats in order to give the new 1956 President the working Senate he will need.

The nightcap of this Philadelphia meeting was the Atlantic States Jefferson-Jackson Dinner held on Saturday Evening honoring the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson; the Hon. Robert B. Meyner, Governor-Elect of New Jersey, and the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Mayor-Elect of the City of New York.

Dallin's "Review" of Manning's "Ukraine Under the Soviets" Book

(1)

This is a review of a review by Alexander Dallin of the book "Ukraine Under the Soviets" by Clarence A. Manning which appeared in the November 30th last issue of the New Leader weekly, published in New York.

Tendentiousness in swaying one's opinions is an art in the hands of a master. Mr. Dallin is definitely one in his review of Manning's book. His review seems so fair and square—to a reader who is unacquainted with the facts and realities of the Ukrainian situation which the book covers. Actually it is replete with cleverly contrived inaccuracies.

For example:

Dallin writes at the very outset that "Recent American efforts to identify areas of latent tension within the Soviet Union have provided a fillip to various special-interest pleaders. The most vocal, perhaps, are the extremist spokesmen for Ukrainian separatism and their American travelers, of whom Professor Manning is the most emphatic representative." Their writings, Mr. Dallin characterizes as being "distorted."

Actually, the "latent tension" to which Dallin refers to is the growing awareness here of the Soviet Russian menace to world peace. Accordingly, the average American is becoming more interested in the Soviet Union. The coverage given it in the press is unprecedented. Books written about it run into many in number and are read by many. And so books about Ukraine, its history, and the struggle by its people for national freedom are today having a wide circulation. There is a demand for them. The stock on hand, for example, of Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine (Yale University Press) is completely exhausted. And it is difficult for the publishers of Manning's books to fill the orders for them.

Prof. Manning of Columbia, like other authors of works about the Ukrainian independence movement such as William Henry Chamberlin, Prof. Vernadsky such as of Yale, Prof. Reshetar of Princeton, or Prof. Simpson of the University of Saskatchewan, cannot be accused of being special interest pleaders. The centuries old struggle of the over forty million Ukrainian people to win their national freedom and independence, to rid themselves of thralldom can hardly be called a "special-interest." The latter term is an insult to it, to all the millions who perished in its cause, and to those Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians who have championed this noble cause.

Moreover, the use by Mr. Dallin of "distorted writing" appelation is definitely a falsehood. There is no distorted writing whatsoever. In making such a charge, Mr. Dallin should illustrate and prove his point. That he did not.

"To him (Manning)", writes Mr. Dallin, "the history of the Ukraine is the problem of Ukrainian statehood."

Why put the whole problem of Ukrainian statehood upon the shoulders of Manning alone? Surely that problem rests upon the shoulders of the entire Ukrainian race, outside a few in number, to use Dallin's phrase, of "Ukrainian "stooges and renegades."

Ukrainian statehood has been the primary aim of the Ukrainian people down through the centuries. One cannot but wonder whether Mr. Dallin, for all his "liberalism", is basically opposed to Ukrainian statehood. We have never seen anything in his writings or talks favoring it.

In his review of Prof. Manning's book, Mr. Dallin is definitely out of step with other reviewers throughout the country, who praised it as a very educational book. Mr. Harry Schwartz of the New York Times, an authoritative commentator on Soviet Union affairs, noted that "much of his (Manning's) narrative is extremely useful in shedding light on such little known areas as the rise of Ukrainian national self-consciousness under the Communists in the Nineteen Twenties, and the later Russification drives, as well as Ukrainian resistance to bolshevism during World War II." The N. Y. Times reviewer further declared that, "the book makes a contribution in a field where ignorance is most dangerous."

Moreover, the authoritative United States Army Combat Journal in its October, 1953 issue, ran a long review by Stefan T. Possony of Prof. Manning's book, which contains the following section: "This excellent and concise history of the Ukraine between 1917 and 1950 ought to be read by every student of modern Eastern Europe. The recent history of Ukraine is terra incognita for most of us. While heretofore there always has been the handy excuse that it was most difficult to get at the facts, Professor Manning now has filled the gap in literature. His book must be considered as a standard work which, for the first, familiarizes the American reader with the essential knowledge about modern Ukrainian life."

(To be concluded)

UKRAINE AND RUSSIA

(Editorial, The New York Times, Sunday, December 20, 1953)

For the next month or so the Soviet press has indicated, the people of the Soviet Union are to be deluged with great quantities of propaganda as part of the celebration early next year of the 300th anniversary of the union of the Ukraine with Russia, It is ironic now to read in the history books that it took the hetman of the Zaporozhan Cossacks, Bogdan Khmenitsky, three years, from 1651 to 1654, to persuade the Russian Czar to take the Ukraine under his protection.

What the Soviet people are not likely to be told in this "celebration" is that the Ukraine retained much autonomy after the agreement of three hundred years ago, being permitted, for example, to maintain diplomatic relations with all countries save Poland and Turkey, while the Cossacks' right to self-government was confirmed. This is a far cry from the present situation, in which the Ukraine is governed as tightly from Moscow as is Moscow Province itself, and when "Ukrainian" representatives abroad, as in the United Nations, are mere puppets of the Moscow Kremlin.

Much has happened in the past three hundred years of association between these two great branches of the Slavs. Russians and Ukrainians have fought together at times in common struggle against foes; at other times Ukrainians have fought Russians for Ukrainian independence and freedom. Whether the Ukrainians would wish to coexist with Russians in a future free federated state, we do not know, despite the claims of partisans on both sides of this issue. But certainly the Ukrainian people today, like other Soviet peoples, can have no reason to celebrate their present state of oppression and exploitation, a condition far different from that which Bogdan Khmelnitsky envisaged when he negotiated with Czar Alexis three hundred years ago.

The Annals of Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences Worth Subscribing To

A definite credit to the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A., Inc. are its Annals review, published quarterly, in English.

From the viewpoint of scholarship, interest and fine English translation of the articles written by Ukrainian scholars which appear in it, the Annals rate high in the American scholastic world.

The latest issue, Spring-Summer, 1953, (Vol. III, No. 1-7) contains the following articles:

"Socianism in Poland and South-Western Ruś" — dealing with the Ukrainian participation in the sixteenth century Reformation. Its author, Orest Levytsky, is a noted Ukrainian historian, who died in 1922.

"A Little known French Biography of Yuras' Khmelnytsky" — reveals some interesting facets of the life and vicissitudes of the son of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. It is told by Elie Borschak, historian and linguist; at present he is Professor at the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, Paris.

"The Origin of the Paleolithic Meander" — a work designed to contribute some material to the comparative studies of American and European primitive art. Author —Levko Chikalenko, a specialist in prehistoric and primitive art, author of various works on the subject; now in New York City.

"Settlement Plans of Trypillian Culture"—which starts off with the discovery in the Dnieper basin at the end of the 19th century of the Late-Neolithic agricultural civilization. Author — Neonila Kordysh, a former member of the Institute of Archeology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, who participated in several archeological expeditions, and now resides in this country.

"Ukrainian Forestry"—which describes Ukraine as a country of wooded frontiers. Author — Borys Ivanytsky, a leading Ukrainian scientist in the field of forestry, writer of works on the subject, former President of Ukrainian Husbandry Institute in Podebrady, died last April 4, 1953.

"Problems of the Ukrainian Literary Language," by Panteleymon Kovaliv, a former Professor at Kiev University and now lecturer at Brooklyn College.

"New Soviet Literature on the Decembrists in the Ukraine"—written on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of Decembrist' revolt. Author —Volodimir Pors'ky, author of several books on the Decembrist movement in Ukraine; now resides in New York.

The current Annals issue covers over 200 pages, and is illustrated with various graphs. It also contains Book Reviews, Obituaries, a Chronicle, and a Note on Transliteration.

The Annals editorial committee consists of Prof. Dmitry Cizevsky of Harvard University; Prof. Alexander Granovsky of the University of Minnesota; Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University; Prof. Volodimir P. Timoshenko of Stanford University. Editor is Prof. Michael Vetukhiv of Columbia University.

Single copy of Annals — $1.50; annual subscription price—$6.00.

Address: The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 11½ West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

Ukrainian Club in Hunter College Program

The Ukrainian Cultural Club of Hunter College in New York took part in a Christmas Assembly program presented Wednesday, December 16 last, reports Miss Helen Demydchuck, member of the club.

The club, consisting of Ukrainian American students attending the college, sang several Ukrainian Christmas carols, insluding the traditional "Nova Radist Stala" (New Joy Has Come), and K. Stetsenko's "Vidiv Boh, Vidiv Tvorets" (Oh, God Saw).

Some two thousand students and guests attended the Christmas celebration.

The Ukrainian offering won much applause.

The Program featured the 250-voice Hunter College Choir, directed by Professor Anders Emile, Director, and also the Hunter Faculty Chorus, directed by Mr. Monroe Crossman, with Mrs. Lillian Gottlieb, at the piano. Hunter College president George N. Shuster addressed the gathering.

SWYSTUN WINS FORD TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Edgewater News of Edgewater, N. J., published for employees of the Ford Motor Company, reports that in the recent second annual Men's ERA Table Tennis Tournament, Roman Swystun, Ukrainian by descent, of the Manufacturing Engineering department, captured the Championship Trophy.

Runners-up were William T. Sharp of Offices Services, and Dominic Vanore, of Chassis Standards Engineering.

The trophies were awarded at the Sportman's Banquet.

Ukrainian Youth League to Honor All-Americans

HANULAK AND MISCHAK TO BE FETED JANUARY 23rd AT BEEKMAN TOWERS, NEW YORK CITY

Saturday evening, January 23rd, 1954 will be a great day in the careers of two very fine Ukrainian-American boys who have risen rapidly to national prominence on the American collegiate football scene. On this day, Cadet Robert Mischak of the United States Military Academy at West Point and Chester Hanulak of the University of Maryland will be honored at a TESTIMONIAL DINNER-DANCE by the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America at the fashionable BEEKMAN TOWERS in York City.

CADET BOB MISCHAK
U.S. Military Academy

CHET HANULAK
University of Maryland

Selected to various All-American and all-sectional teams during the past season, both lads have already sent in their affirmative replies to the sponsoring committee that they are deeply honored in being designated the "Outstanding College Football Players of Ukrainian Ancestry for '53" and would would be very happy to partake in the Ukrainian Youth League's testimonial dinner-dance to be held in their honor.

Other prominent personalities that will be invited to attend this Ukrainian youth endeavor — sponsored jointly by the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey and the Ukrain-Metropolitan Area Committee of New York City on behalf of the UYL-NA—are the following: — Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City; Ukrainian movie stars John Hodiak, soon to appear on Broadway in "Caine Mutiny" and Jack Palance; George Tarasovich, former All-American at Louisiana State University and now with the professional Pittsburgh Steelers of the National Football League; the No. 1 coach in the country Jim Tatum, head coach of the University of Michigan; Jimmy Powers, sports columnist and many other widely-known celebrities.

General chairman for the affair is Harry Kasha of Rahway, N. J. and his secretary is Anne Stec of Elizabeth, N. J. He will be assisted by assistant chairman Joseph Smindak of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Publicity—Walter Danko of Bayonne, N. J.; Hotel — Walter Bacad of New York City; Dinner—Emile Husar of New York City; Trophies—Alex Pronchick of Newark, N. J.; Tickets—George Tizlo of Jersey City, N. J.; Reception — Michael Oleynick of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Major Michael Homa, Special Services Officer at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. — Honorary Advisor.

Many letters and messages have already been received by the committee from interested individuals and organizations stressing their support of this testimonial. And considering the capacity of the Beekman Towers is only 250 people, all interested youth that expect to attend are requested to make their reservations now. The cost is $6.50 per person. Send your reservations along with your checks or money orders to committee secretary Anne Stec, 136 Rector Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Scholarships Offered to ex-Soviet Exiles of Ukrainian Origin

Scolarships for young ex-Soviet exiles of Ukrainian or Byelorussian origin will again be awarded by the East European Fund, David C. Munford, Director of the Fund, announced today. These scholarships will be for the academic year 1954-55, will cover all part of tuition costs only and may be used at any accredited American college or part of tuition costs only, and may be used at any accredited American college or university.

This is the third year such awards have been made, as part of the East European Fund's larger program of assisting ex-Soviet young people who grew up under a totalitarian regime become well adjusted, useful members of the free American community. In particular, it strives to aid those students whose education was significantly disrupted or delayed by the hardships of their war or postwar experiences.

Eligibility requirements are as follows: Applicants should be residents of the United States, under 35 years of age, and should have left the present territory of the U.S.S.R. since 1939. They should have a good command of English, and be enrolled in or admitted to the college or university they wish to attend. Those not

(Continued on page 4)

The 80th Anniversary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society

By ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY, President of the Society

(Address delivered at the Conference commemorating the 80th anniversary of the founding in Lviw of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the 35th anniversary of the founding in Kiev of the Ukrainian Academy of Science. Conference held at Columbia University, New York City, December 26-28, 1953)

Eighty years ago in the year 1873, our Shevchenko Society was organized in Lviw-Lemberg by the scholars and patriots from both parts of Ukraine, then divided between the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires. That was a dignified answer of the Ukrainian nation to the persecutions of the Ukrainian nation by the Russian Tsar and his Minister Valuyev, who, by a simple statement, put out of official existence the Ukrainian language and nation. To the West, to Lviw, did retreat the whole Ukrainian cultural and scientific life, which Russian Imperialism and chauvinism attempted to strangle. The Ukaz of the Tsar of the year 1876, forbidding the printing and publishing of Ukrainian books in the Russian Empire, forbidding all theatrical performances and lectures in Ukrainian, as well as even the printing of texts to musical notes, could no more reach our Shevchenko Society in Lviw, under the comparatively liberal Austrian rule. This Society became the oldest Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the brain and heart of the whole Ukrainian nation; it became the torch-bearer of the resistance against Russian Tsarist tyranny, and leader of the fight for academic and political freedom of Ukraine. This Society represented the free Ukrainian Liberal Arts and Sciences in the then free world!

Therefore, in the fight for liberty of the whole Ukrainian Nation the organization of the Shevchenko Scientific Society was a turning point.

Firstly: its organization was a clear expression of the will of the whole Ukrainian nation to remain, according to its historical traditions, a part of the European cultural community; it was simultaneously a clear-cut decision to faithfully and courageously stand with the camp of liberty, democracy, human rights and of genuine, unfalsified Christianity in that great duel between Europe and Russia which was then in full swing.

Secondly: the organization of our Shevchenko Society was the proclamation of intellectual and spiritual integrity and indivisibility of the Ukrainian nation and mother-country. Patriots and scholars disregarding the political frontiers of Austro-Hungary and Russia, jointly established the program of learned activities and directed them toward the liberation from Muscovite absolutism.

Thirdly: as a patron of this whole program, Taras Shevchenko, the bard of Ukraine, was proclaimed. This man, deeply imbued with Christian heroism, turned his nation on the way which was established by the great Hetman Mazepa, who, by the alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, attempted to stop the march of Russian imperialism toward Western Europe; that is the way of an uncompromising fight for liberty of Ukraine. Shevchenko simultaneously put forth to the nation a clear ideal, namely, the new and just law of George Washington with the freedom under God inscribed in the American Declaration of Independence! Thus Shevchenko prophetically foresaw the role of Washington's mother-country in the present struggle for liberty of the whole world against Muscovy-Russia's absolutism and imperialism.

Ladies and Gentlemen: For the last 80 years, the history of the Ukrainian nation and the history of our Society are indissolubly merged together. The Shevhenko Society published more than 600 volumes of learned publications and gained for Ukraine an honorable place among European and slavic liberal arts and sciences; it was the nation's intellectual sword which, in the years 1917-1918, re-inscribed the name of Ukraine on the map of Europe, once erased by Russian imperialism; it has educated generations of Ukrainian scholars who in the year 1919 organized in Kiev the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, later communized by Moscow, who organized the Ukrainian University in Prague, the Scientific Institutes in Berlin and Warsaw. The Shevchenko Society always was, and will remain the leader of the Ukrainian free and independent scholarship in the free world, serving only the objective truth.

This Shevchenko center of learning in Lviw outlasted World War I, the Polish control, the German occupation, and only after World War II did Soviet Moscow manage to ruin this contribution of the Ukrainian nation to European culture by integrating it into the Ukrainian Soviet Academy of Sciences in Kiev, after having deceived the West by solemn promises to respect the Atlantic Charter and the Statutes of the UN. Now new Valuyevs terrorize Ukrainian scholarship by more brutal ukases than the Tsarist of 1873 and continue the realization of the old program of Russian enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.

Faithful to the commandments of our patron, Taras Shevchenko, the overwhelming majority of our members refused, to capitulate before the new Russian tyranny and went into exile to continue in the free world our traditions, our service to truth, God and the Ukrainian nation. Our Society, constituting a learned unity, is acting in Europe where, near Paris, it got its own home through the munificency of His Excellency Cardinal Eugene Tisserant; it is acting in Australia, in Canada and in America. Here with the help of our Americans of Ukrainian descent, the Ukrainian Congress Committee, we bought a home on 13th street, and partly with the help of the Eastern European Fund, Inc., we renewed our publications. In Europe, our Society has already published a Ukrainian Encyclopedia, a unique achievement of exiled scholarship.

To commemorate the 80th anniversary of our Society, we organized this Congress, here at Columbia University together with one sister organization, the Free Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences. This Congress, the congress of free Ukrainian scholarship in the free world, is a great victory of academic freedom over Moscow's intellectual slavery; it is a great victory of the ideas of Gearge Washington and Taras Shevchenko over the new form of Russian absolutism and imperialism in Moscow.

We welcome you all, dear Colleagues, cordially,—especially our American colleagues, and the scholars of the nations enslaved by Soviet Moscow. Our united front of academic freedom here in the United States is a sure guarantee of our common future victory! Our warmest gratitude the Shevchenko Society presents at this solemn moment to the great American nation which saved us from Muscovite slavery, and gave us and the whole world today a magnificent demonstration of what liberty and academic freedom is.

May God bless and protect this great country! Its defence against creeping Russian Communism is one of the most important tasks of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in America!

Poet's Corner

SANCTUARY

The stable is a zone of truce
Where swallows nest among
the eaves,
The spider hangs her veil of
lace,
On clapboard roof the wood
dove gieves.

The chipmunk and affrighted
hare
Find haven here in time of
stress;
The brown owl dozes unaware,
Perched on a broken cider
press.

A sanctuary for the lost
Of feathered crest or antlered
horn;
And He, who knows what things
are best,
A stable chose for being born.

Katherine van der Veer

Nicholas Gogol

(A Summary)*

By W. BESOUSHKO, Ph.D.

(1)

Early Life

Nicholas Gogol (Hohol) was a descendant of the Ukrainian Kozak family, **Hohol.** He was born on April 1, 1809 in Sorochintsi, District Poltava, Ukraine. His father had beautitiful estate (about 3,000 acres and 200 working men) in Yanivschina (Vasilika). Besides, he was a playwright, actor and theater director on the landed estate of his distant relative, Demetrius Troshchinski, who owned 130,000 acres and 6,000 working men, and who was formerly a cabine minister under Czar Alexander I. As a little boy, Nicholas, was introduced by his father into the Ukrainian theater life, with its comical sketches, puppet-shows, etc., which was permeated with spirit of the luxurious baroque epoch. Vasilivka, as well as the surrounding country, abounded in Ukrainian folklore, songs, fairy tales, and traditions, many of which related to the young boy by his mother. Being endowed with ability to observe life deeply, Nicholas did it by visiting the common people and in that way learned to know their good and evil sides.

Nicholas studied at the high school of Neshin. As a boy of 15 years he played some roles in the school theater and assisted in designing and painting the scenery. Nicholas Gogol was a most successful actor in the school. He was a diligent deader, and a very careful librarian of the private library of his colleagues. He wrote some poems and prose works; however, these youthful productions were lost. Unfortunately, his father died in his 16th year. The young Nicholas was so much attached to his father that he was inclined to commit suicide, upon learning of his father's death. He was saved to our delight and to the benefit of humanity.

Policy of Russianizing Ukrainians

In Nezhin, Nicholas Gogol obtained a scholarship and his duty was to be a good student, and also to prove his loyalty to the Russian government. Let it be mentioned, that at time, Ukraine was completely deprived of her national rights and was a Russian province. There was a tendency to Russianize the upper classes of the Ukrainian society (Gogol was a nobleman). Nicholas Gogol's parents spoke Ukrainian and Russian. His father wrote Ukrainian plays and some sentimental verses in Russian and Ukrainian. The school aimed at Russianizing its students. Nicholas Gogol's most beloved tutor was a teacher of political science.

It is not surprising that he desired to become a judge, thinking that justice is most needed in the empire. He desired to start his civil service in St. Petersburg, to serve the country, having in mind the Russian Empire, and to contribute to humanity's cause. Leaving his mother with five children (originally there were twelve), in December, 1828, he gave up his rights to the landed property, including 100 working men, for the benefit of his mother and sisters. However, he was neither in Nezhin nor in St. Petersburg, sufficiently assisted by his mother, but rather, his mother benefited by him. The people who knew the circumstances of this case well, stated that Gogol's mother had a good time in receiving guests and visiting them and nobody observed any poverty there.

The son complained that her management was poor probably therefore because she had married when but 14 years of age and had had no time to learn the principles of agriculture.

Life in St. Petersburg Hard For Young Gogol

Life in St. Petersburg was hard for Gogol, especially in the beginning. He didn't even have winter clothing. In June, 1829, Gogol published a poem, "Hans Kuchelgarten", under the name of V. Alov. The reviewers were very unfriendly and therefore, Gogol collected copies distributed among some booksellers, and burned them. We think that reviewers were not quite right, because the poem contains some characteristic elements which we notice in his major works. He was a devotee of beauty his life long. He had to fight the conflict of ideal and reality, and fell a victim of this conflict at his life's end.

Gogol was successful in protraying the characters of this poem. The poem reminds us of Pushkin's poetry, and is said to have been influenced by Voss's "Louise" and Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea".

In November, 1829, Gogol entered the civil service. The same year, he tried to become an actor at the Imperial Theater in St. Petersburg; however, his examiners found him unsatisfactory. Gogol copied documents at a department of of the Ministry for Home Affairs. The work was very tedious.

History Teacher

In the meantime, he wrote some stories and essays and made some acquaintances. He was able to resign from the office work, in 1831. He obtained a position of a History teacher at the Patriotic Institute where officers' daughters were educated. The czarina awardded him a diamond ring for teaching. In 1834, Gogol was appointed assistant professor of World History at the St. Petersburg University. However, after a year, he resigned from this position, desiring to devote himself entirely to writing.

It was Professor P. Pletnyov who was most helpful to Gogol in St. Peteresburg. He obtained positions for him and introduced him to Pushkin the great Russian poet. Gogol made acquaintances of Vasil Zhukovski, a poet and a distinguished translator of foreign literary works, as well as of Mdme. A. Smirnova, a highly talented lady, formerly a lady at Court. As prominent as those acquaintances were, they deprived Ukraine of her most distingpished prose-writer-to-be. A man of 21 or 22 years of age associating with Pushkin, Zhukovski, Pletnyov, and Smirnova became a Russian writer.

(Continued on page 3)

* A Summary of the author's work in Ukrainian on Nicholas Gogol.

FACTS GOUZENKO FAILED TO MENTION

The Telegram,
Toronto, Ont.

To the Editor:

Mr. Gouzenko's articles in The Telegram were very interesting. Having lived behind the Iron Curtain for 24 years I am well acquainted with the Kremlin's hypocritical internal and external policies. I agree with Mr. Gouzenko's prognosis and consider his statements a worthwhile warning to the free world.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Gouzenko fails altogether to mention the facts which have a vital bearing on Kremlin's present politics and which will play a major role in the forthcoming (I think inevitable) clash between the East and the West.

1. Russia, which Mr. Gouzenko describes as a national monolith with a deep feeling of Russian nationalism in its people, is not a monolith at all. Of the USSR population of 202 millions only about 70 to 90 millions are Russian. The rest—the majority—are Ukrainian, White Ruthenian, Georgian, Cossacks, Azerbaijanian, and others forcibly annexed to the Russian Empire, who have not the slightest feeling of patriotism towards Russia.

This is substantiated by the fact that immediately after the Revolution, 1917, nine National Democratic Republics were proclaimed on the territories of the once Russian Empire, wholly independent of Russia. Among those nations was Ukraine, the largest nation in the USSR after Russia proper. It was only after several years of stubborn, bloody fighting, with the aid of widespread fifth columns was Russia able to subdue it.

In 1918 Lenin wrote in his instuctions to Muravyov, commander of the Russian Army on the Ukrainian front:

"Promise the Ukrainians everything they ask for. Once we are established we will deal with them in our own way."

In 1919 Trotsky gave secret instructions to the party commanders of the Red Russian Army:

"In one way or another it is imperative that Ukraine be returned to Russia. Russia cannot exist without Ukrainian coal, iron ore, wheat, fats and the Black Sea."

And Trotsky was right in his point of view as a defender of Russian interests, for Ukraine has a population of 40 millions and her economic resources comprise over 45 per cent. of the whole USSR potential.

2. In spite of the Soviet all-out campaign to popularize the myth of the Red Army's invincibility and Voroshylov's slogan: "We will fight the enemy only on his own territory," the panicky Red Army deserted one front after another as soon as war broke out. According to Neuremberg data 3,900,000 Red Army soldiers and officers surrendered as prisoners-of-war to the Germans, in the first 6½ months of war, but only 10 to 15 per cent of them were of Russian nationality. The others were Ukrainians, White Ruthenians, Uzbeks, Cossacks, Georgians, Azerbaijanians, and other non-Russian nationalities. All these people had believed that the end of the Russian prison of nations had come and they were ready to fight against the Russian Armies in defence of their own countries, just as they had in 1917.

But the Germans had their own plans for these occupied territories and were afraid to give them arms. On the contrary they began a mass destruction of the prisoners-of-war and the civilian population.

This and the blunt German policy as a whole in regards to the nationality problem in the USSR, the continuation of Communist agricultural and industrial policies and the 11 billions of dollars of American Lend-Lease were the chief causes for the German defeat in the East. Only recently a German political expert, whose name I have forgotten, stated that the Germans lost the war in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, and not at Stalingrad.

Propaganda of Russian nationalism played only a minor role in winning the war for Russia. It might have incited the Russians but it absolutely had no effect whatsoever on the non-Russian population.

3. During the Second World War Russian partisan groups fought Germans and the national insurgent groups then fighting for the freedom of their respective nations but there were no known Russian anti-Communist partisans.

3. During the Second World War Russian partisan groups fought Germans and the national insurgent groups then fighting for the freedom of their respective nations but there were no known Russian anti-Communist partisans.

That is why on May 24, 1945, Stalin proposed the toast at the victory banquet in the Kremlin:

"I drink to the Russian people, the supreme nationality of the USSR. The faith that the Russian people have shown in the Soviet Government was the decisive force which assured us victory. I thank the Russian people for their trust."

Stalin could not say the same for the other nationalities within the USSR. On the contrary he immediately organized new terror and genocide in Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Caucasus, Crimea, Don, Kuban and other regions in reprisal for their anti-Communist actions.

4. Even after the conclusion of the Second World War anti-Communist guerilla groups were active, especially in Ukraine. In 1945 their forces numbered around 250,000, armed with German and Russian weapons. As late as May 12, 1947, the Communist governments of the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia were forced to sign an official military pact for joint action against the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army)

And even though today we have no news of any large scale anti-Communist operation in the Ukraine and other non-Russian countries it does not mean that rebellion forces have been liquidated. They have scattered among the masses and are laying low awaiting an opportune moment for an attack. This also is the situation in the sattelite nations.

Millions of people within the USSR and its sattelites are seething with hostility towards the Russian imperialism which has subjugated them by force in the different periods of history.

Kurt Lachmann, Central European Editor of the U. S. **News and World Report** has interviewed many German POW's recently released from Russian Communist capacity. In his article October 30, 1953, he writes:

"The Ukrainians and Georgians have a great hatred for he 'Great Russians'. Also an Uzbek would be offended by being called a Russian".

Perl Mesta writes in her articles **I Toured Russia,** published in The Telegram Weekend, that Ukrainians whom she met were deeply offended and indignant at being called Russians.

This pressing nationality problem is what stalls Soviet Russia at the present in her drive for world domination. The millions of the enslaved non-Russians are the priceless allies of the Western World should an open war with Russian imperialism break out, as well as the current cold war.

Mr. Gouzenko uses the phrase: "Ukraine, South Russia." This is a gross error. Ukraine is not Russia. Ukraine was a flourishing independent nation in the days when Russia was only a modest Muscovite duchy.

The only sure and effective policy towards the Communist Russian Empire is the Liberation Policy recently advocated by the President and outlined by Senator James Burnham in his book **Containment or Liberation.**

Here are the words of Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan, a member of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs of USA: "Ukraine and other nations behind the Iron Curtain, enslaved by Moscow, must become independent, if the freedom of nations and of the individual is to continue to exist in the world. The independence of Ukraine will also assure the independence of the United states of America and other nations of the world.

Nicholas Prychodko.
(Author of "One of the 15 Million")

Hints to the UNA Organizer

INSPIRATION AND COURAGE

It appears to that one of the greatest drawbacks besetting many an organizer of the Ukrainian National Association is that, that in his interview with Mr. Ivan Prospect, he deals sufficiently enough with the mathematics of the thing, the rates, the returns, as well as with the rules of approach, presentation, motivation and closing, but not enough with the inspirational quality involved.

To put it more simply, the rates quoted in an interview with Mr. Ivan Prospect constitute an indispensable element of the interview; but the buying is done for more important reasons—love of family, and responsibility to one's self. Working methods are fine, I say, but it is the ideas that convince that are most important.

The UNA organizer also needs courage. He must try and try again. I remember reading at one time about one of the greatest life insurance salesmen in the country. His life was that of courage. For quite a time he was a meek, half-frightened, little life insurance agent. He was a failure—definitely. Three times he tried to make a living selling life insurance, and three times he failed. In and out of homes and offices he would go, timid, scared, innefective. Three times the home office advised him to quit, and three times he did quit.

Yet, with a determination that braver and bigger men might have lacked, he came back a fourth time, doggedly sure that this time he would not quit. And within a year this agent had written over $250,000 in life insurance policies.

HONEST EFFORT

Among the leading teachers in this country in the life insurance selling business was Paul Spreicher. Recently he wrote a book, "154 Messages from Paul Spreicher," published by the Insurance and Review Service, Inc., which has been forwarded to me for comment.

Honest Effort is the theme of the 20 messages in part two.

Each of these 20 has material which the UNA organizer can use in his interviews.

One is the thought that "The heaviest purse an old man has to carry is an empty purse.

Another is to meet the objection, "I wish life insurance men would not pester me much!"

Here is the answer:

"Thank God, Mr. Prospect, that life insurance men are pestering you. The day most life insurance men call on you should be one of the happiest days in your life.

"For it means, you are in good health; otherwise they would not call.

"It means you are financially solvent, thrifty of mind and purpose; otherwise they would not call.

"It means you are a good citizen, anxious to play the game with your family and with society upon a high level; otherwise they would not call.

"The saddest day in your life, Mr. Prospect, will be the day when the life insurance of your community give you the cold shoulder, when they pass you by, when door never opens to the man with the rate book."

And that is when your possible beneficiaries, your dear ones, will, besides you, suffer also—for lack of UNA life insurance protection.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE INDIVIDUAL

In the modern world of mass communication, mass transportation, mass education, mass sport, etc., the indidual must constantly struggle for survival. And at times it almost seems that the individual is doomed to be relegated to the role of a basic unit in statistics and a trivial role in society. It is important, therefore, to reafirm, from time to time, the fundamental role of the individual.

The Canadian nation is made up of the grand total of you, your neighbor, and your neighbor's neighbor, the man you work for or the man who works for you, and so across the length and breadth of our country. It comprises the Newfoundland fisherman and his family, dating their lineage to first British settler on the North American continent, as well as the very recent post war European settler and his family, forced to leave their war-devastated homeland and whose proudest possession now is a new Canadian certificate of citizenship. It includes the French Canadian habitant and his little ones, as well as the Ukrainian Canadian farmer on the prairies and his little ones. A wide variety, of necessity, because Canada, in common with the rest of the new world, was built by a process of the new world, was built by a process of settlement and colonization rather than by a process of historic evolution.

Closest to the individual is the immediate community neighborhood, the church of one's people, and the place of employment. Then comes the larger community and all the levels of its stratification.

It is a distinguishing characteristic of our democratic way of life that the individual and his family occupy a place of first importance. All other structures of society are derived from the common interests and needs of groups of individuals. In contrast, in a despotic or totalitarian society, the individual must accept what has been decided for him by someone else.

Occasionally one encounters despotic streaks in our midst, of those who would insist on uniformity in our thinking, in our activities, in our political or religious affiliation, and even in our racial origin. It is then that it is well to remember that intolerance, in whatever form it may appear, is the first cousin of despotism, diametrically opposed to the cardinal principles of democracy.

(Courtesy "Ukrainian

PROMOTED

Fort Lee, Va.,— A native Ukrainian, Cpl. Stephen Mykytiuk, was promoted to his present rank recently at the Quartermaster Training Command, Fort Lee.

His wife and four-month-old son, Roman, reside at 171 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Cpl. Mykytiuk is a member of Headquarters Co. 9135 TSU, Fort Lee, where he is assigned for duty as a model maker.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY!

Ukrainian American Youth! Go Carolling during Ukrainian Christmas Season for the benefit of Ukrainian Displaced Persons in Europe. They are in dire need of Your help!

Send Ukrainian Christmas Gift Donations ("Koliada") to aid our needy DPs over there to:

UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, P. O. BOX 1661, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

AMONG YOUR VALUABLES

Every once in a while the newspapers would run advertisements, inserted by banking institutions, entitled "Is Your name in This List?" All the persons named in the list are depositors, but they haven't been heard from for a long time and the banks are trying to locate them. What happened to these lost depositors and why don't they claim their money? Well, some have lost their bankbooks and don't know what to do. Some moved away and don't know what to do. Some, believe it or not, simply forgot that they have bank accounts. Some died without letting anyone know of their assets. And some believe that their money is safe in the bank and will earn interest throughout the years, not realizing that their prolonged absence from the bank may render their accounts inactive. Of course the banks locate some of their lost depositors, but many remain in the missing list and their funds eventually are disposed of according to law.

Although the Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit society it has troubles similar to those of a banking institution in that it has money to pay to persons who cannot be located. Many of these people are beneficiaries of deceased members, and others are members who do not realize that their insurance certificates are valuable.

You U.N.A. insurance certificate is valuable. Read it and pay special attention to the table of equities. You will note that the certificate privides for cash value, extended insurance and paid up insurance. If there should be a time when you cannot pay dues any longer you can surrender the certificate for its cash value (or arrange for a loan at a low rate of interest and so keep the certificate in force by continuing to pay dues); or you can apply for paid up insurance and be insured for the rest of your life for a reduced amount of insurance; or you can apply for extended insurance and be insured for the full amount of insurance for a limited period of time.

Some U.N.A. members simply allow themselves to be suspended, not realizing that they are entitled to one of the options we have mentioned. The certificates of such suspended members are continued in force automatically as extended insurance. Years later some one would report the death of a suspended member; if the member died during the period of the extended insurance the U.N.A. would pay the beneficiaries in full. Unfortunately, it often happens that the period of extended insurance has expired and the beneficiaries, of course are not entitled to the benefit. That is why we urge you to study your certificate carefully; get the most of it.

Many U.N.A. members have endowment certificates. These certificates are payable in cash upon maturity. Some of the members, however, apparently do not know this for they have yet to surrender their certificates and receive their money. If you have endowment insurance take note of the maturity date; when that date comes bring your certificate to your branch secretary and in due time you'll receive a check.

Your U.N.A. certificate is among your valuables. If you should lose it apply for a duplicate certificate. If you should move to another city or town ask your branch secretary for a transfer letter and deliver it to the branch secretary in your new locality. If you should have a change of name or desire to change your beneficiary ask your secretary for the proper forms to complete. Always pay your dues promptly.

If you have a question regarding your certificate write to the Ukrainian National Association, P. O. Box 76, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Theodore Lutwiniak

MYKOLA HOHOL

(Continued from page 2)

His Longing For Ukraine

For the time being Gogol remained a Ukrainian, at least in his themes. A longing for Ukraine produced stories from Ukrainian life. In 1831, Gogol published "The Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka," under the name "The beekeeper Rudy Panko". Gogol being a master of landscape painting in words, inspired the critic V. Byelinski to exclaim: "The devil must be in it, steppes, how beautiful you are in Gogol."

Gogol wrote of the Ukrainian largest river, the Dnieper: "There is no such river like the Dnieper in all the world". In his stories, he brought forth the figures of a brave Kozak, a bad grandmother, a Jew, a comic figure of the devil, a cheater gypsy, a simpleton peasant, a loquacious church clerk and a Polish cowardly nobleman as he saw them in the Ukrainian theater. It has been observed from the very beginning (Prof. Pletny did it) that the writings of Gogol have a dramatic tension and therefore can be easily staged.

In 1832, Gogol published the second volume of "The Evening on the Farm near Dikanka". He captivated St. Petersburg with his stories, "with their fragrance and gaiety, their boistrous humor, color and music." V. Byelinski saw in them "a youthful poesy, fresh, fragrant, gorgeous and intoxicating like the kiss of love." Gogol at once joined the group of the greatest writers as an equal. The story "Ivan Shponka and His Aunt" initiated a realistic tendency in Gogol's writings.

(To be continued)

Wright Brothers Anniversary

(2)

(Concluded)

It is just fifty years since the Wright Brothers made the first successful airplane flight at Kitty Hawk. Suppose after they had made their historic flight in their rickety machine, Uncle Sam had stepped in, saying this device was something that should be held secret and developed only under federal auspices. Do you imagine that the aviation industry would be where it is today? Most certainly, we would not have been ready to turn out 50,000 airplanes a year as we did during World War II without the background of private industrial research, competition and skill.

Yet, as aforesaid, there are some who foolishly demand that that nuclear power development be bottled up in bureaucracy, without giving private industry an opportuity to repeat in this field the success it has achieved in al other fields that have been entrusted to it.

Of course, at the start, nuclear power will not be generated cheaply enough to compete in price with the electricity we now get from steam, heated by coal. It may be quite some time before the price is brought down to this level because the electric power industry has found ways to cut the price enormously in the last twenty years.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Careful.....

Hail Maryland University

By GEORGE PECK

The football team of the University of Maryland has just been acclaimed by the experts as the **Number One Gridiron Team** of the nation. Having played a tough schedule against major opponents, it finished the 1953 season, unbeaten and untied. That is something of which the Maryland faculty, its undergraduates and alumni can be highty proud.

But the University of Maryland can take even more pride in another and far more important achievement. Not with any intent to belittle the heroic performances of football gladiators, there really are more important things in higher educational circles than mastery of the pighkin. Some eight years ago, Dr. H. C, Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, took cognizance of that fact, and went into action.

Dr. Byrd realized that the educational institutions of this country, with rare exceptions, had been remiss in teaching American history. There is nothing in that history. There is nothing in that history of which to be ashamed, but on the contrary, it is the story of the heroic men and women who took a wilderness and in three centuries developed it into the greatest civilization the world has ever known. It is the most gripping, exciting and inspiring study the youth of his country can undertake.

And so in 1945 Dr. Byrd announced that henceforth the University of Maryland would include in its curriculum, required courses of study in America's history, government and literature. In doing so he stated that, "It behooves us to develop men and women in this country who can interpret Americt to other Nations."

One would have thought that in projecting the teaching of American history at the University of Maryland, Dr. Byrd would have had the encouragement of every educator in America. Such, unfortunately, was not the case, as indicated in the following quotation from a letter I received from him at that time:

"It may interest you to know that some people in the educational world thought I was taking a long chance in undertaking a project in American Civilization studies. They seem to think that I would be subject to tremendous criticism. Apparently, though, they misjudged, because nationally, we have evidently struck a very responsive chord. Big newspapers all over the country have printed editorials — and very favorable ones at that."

Dr. Byrd expressed his conviction that what Americans needed above all things at that time, was to develop a fuller understanding of our own backgrounds, of our selves as a people and of our Government —that we need to know more of whence we came, where we are, what we have, and where we are going—that only by greater knowledge of this kind shall our way of life survive.

He pointed out that other nations were propagandizing, by devious ways, their philosophies and their cultures in America—that their propaganda was proving effective because some of our people were beginning to accept, at least, a measure of them—that perhaps foreign philosophies and cultures represent a better way of life than ours, but let us at least give our people a full understanding of what we have so that, if we discard our present way of life, we shall at least have been in a position to make intelligent comparisons.

And Dr. Byrd summed up his conviction as follows: "Foreign philosophies and propaganda sometimes find a fertile field in American minds only because American minds do not have sufficient knowledge even to challenge the glittering claims. America must learn to recognize precious stones so that it will not toss a diamond away to pick up a piece of quartz."

Since 1945, when the University of Maryland inaugurated these required courses in American history, many other American universities have followed its splendid example—they have come to realize that there is nothing more vital in the field of education than giving the students of this nation, the facts regardents of this nation, the facts regarding their glorious heritage.

So, while we hail University of Maryland for the outstanding achievement of its 1953 football team, let's give it a still louder cheer for its much greater achievement in the scholastic stadium.

Weekly Banter

Jake: "Your wife used to be so nervous. Now she doesn't seem to show a sign of it. What did you do for her?"

George: "That was easy. The doctor simply told her that nervousness was a sign of age."

★

Lady (to new chauffeur): "Clarence I am not accustomed to calling my chauffeurs by their first names. What is you surname?"

Chauffeur: "Darling, madam."

Lady: "Drive on, Clarence."

★

When my wife was cross during the early years of our marriage, I always tried to be a better husband. Now I know it's merely a sign that she's bought another pair of shoes that look better than they feel.

★

Man: When my wife wants money, she calls me handsome.

Friend: Handsome?

Man: Yea, hand some over!

★

The supervisor in charge of complaints received the following from a customer whose telephone had just been installed: "I have much more phone cord than I need. As a matter of fact, it gets in my way. I wonder if you would mind pulling some of it in at your end. I'll tell you when to stop.

★

Teacher: "What is the principal export of the United States?"

Star Pupil: "Money."

★

Young bride to groceryman: "I would like a pint of oysters, please."

"Large or small, madam?" asked the groceryman.

Faced with an unexpected decision she thought a moment. "Well," she reasoned, "they're for a man with a size 15 collar."

★

Mother (pointing to picture of Pilgrims going to church): "See? They went to church every Sunday!"

Son (noticing guns carried by the men): "I'd go every time if I could shoot Indians on the way!"

★

A cyclone hit a farm house just before dawn one morning. It lifted the roof off, picked up the bed on which the farmer and the wife slept and set it down gently in the back yard. This was the first time in 14 years the couple had been out together.

Can you remember way back when Russia was noted for its caviar instead of its baloney.

So much money is tainted these days—taint yours and and taint mine.

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Ukrainian Youth News

By WALTER W. DANKO

Support Our Boys!

The idea to honor All-Americans **Bob Mischak** of Army and **Chet Hanulak** of the University of Maryland was initiated only a few weeks ago. The main reason being to publicly acknowledge the fact that all Americans of Ukrainian ancestry are proud of two of our own boys that have done so much to project the Ukrainian name in a favorable light. Rest assured, any nationality group in the U.S.A. would jump at the chance to be represented by such fine young men, hence the idea is a natural and all Ukrainian - Americans should support such an outstanding endeavor.

The **Ukrainian Youth's League of North America** deserves credit for initiating this idea but that should not stop all the other Ukrainian youth organizations and interested individuals from performing a strong participating role. The **Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, the Ukrainian Orthodox Youth League, the Ukrainian Professional Society** and the **Ukrainian American Veterans should** join in this manifestation.

Also, it's of no consequence whether any of our interested Ukrainian youth are sports-minded. The important thing is both boys—Bob and Chet—are doing a bang-up job, they are proud of their Ukrainian ancestry and acknowledge this fact in all feature write-ups. The spontaneous reaction on our part should be—give them a boost!

Attend the testimonial dinner-dance for Bob and Chet to be held January 23rd, 1954 at the Beekman Towers in New York City. Send your reservations in now to Miss Anne Stec, 136 Rector street, Elizabeth, N. J. The cost per person is $6.50.

★

The New York Times of Sunday, December 20th, contained an editorial entitled, "Ukraine and Russia". No doubt more editorials of this type will dissipate all ignorance concerning the Ukrainian people and their proud history and culture as far as the average American is concerned.

★

Author James Burhham's very fine book, "Containment or Liberation" has been selected as one of the year's best by the New York Times' Book Review. Mr. Burnham is a good friend of the Ukrainian people and supports the idea of a free and independent Ukraine. This book is a must on the reading list of all students of Eastern European affairs.

★

SPORT BRIEFS:

The No. 1 football team of the country — the University of Maryland — has a strong representation of Ukrainians of which 2 are on the 1st team. They are:—All-American half back **Chet Hanulak** of Hackensack, N. J. and sure fire All-American candidate next season **George Palahnuik** of McKees Rocks, Pa. Then there is center **Fred Tullai** of Essington, Pa. and quarter-back **Frank Bartko** of Renton, Pa. Both lads are only sophomores hence we should hear a lot more about them them in '54 and '55.

★

The Washington Redskins recently reacquired half-back **Johnny Papit.** A starter for the Redskins in 1951 and 1952, he was traded to the Green Bay Packers this season. The Packers later released him. To make room for Papit, Washington put an injured end, Jerry Hennesey, on the reserve list for the football season.

★

Nick Scheskowsky of the **Chornomorska Sitch Ukrainian Athletic Association of Newark, N. J.** has connected the Mischak - Hanulak testimonial dinner committee and advised them that the U.A.A. would wholeheartedly support the affair.

★

Top scorer for the Montclair State Teachers College basketball team is **Bob Nesnay.** Bob is a member of **Bayonne, N. J. Ukrainian Sporting Club** basketball team which will vie for National Ukrainian Youth League honors.

★

John Farbotnik, winner of the Mr. America and Mr. World titles, is now operating a completely-equipped, modern gym at 1774 E. Colorado Street, Pasadena, California. Farbotnik's personal experience and studies in the field of physical culture make him one of the best-qualified instructors in the iron game.

A Quiz to Check Your Health Superstitions

By BEULAH FRANCE, R.N.

Some psychiatrists say that every one of us has at least one health superstition. Can you disprove that theory by checking correctly, as either True or False, each of these popular beliefs regarding health?

1. Whisky will cure a poisonous snakebite.
2. Carrying a horse chestnut wards off rheumatism.
3. Warts develop from handling a toad.
4. The most nourishing part of an egg is its yolk.
5. High winds and low temperatures cause common colds.
6. Boils are due to bad blood.
7. A sick person should never look into a mirror.
8. Flowers should be removed from the sickroom at night.
9. Ice cream may be eaten with lobster.
10. People become unconscious when falling from a great height.
11. An expectant mother should weigh herself often.
12. A hairy man may be a weakling.
13. Hair cut at the new of the moon grows best.
14. A good way to check bleeding is to apply a cobweb.
15. Night air is bad for a little children.
16. Shock experienced by a pregnant woman may mark her unborn child.
17. Ptomaine poisoning rarely occurs nowadays.
18. Foul odors mean that the air is contaminated.
19. Acid fruits cause acidosis when eaten in quantity.
20. Bananas are easily digested by young babies.
22. If a mad dog is killed immediately after he has bitten a person, the victim will not develop hydrophobia.
23. Whooping cough "goes harder" with children than with adults.

ANSWERS TO HEALTH HINTS QUIZ

1. False. Whisky will help speed the spread of the infection.
2. False. The horse chestnut possesses no extraordinary powers.
3. False. Science has proved there is no connection between toads and warts.
4. True. The yolk is rich in iron, phosphorus, protein and fat. The white is also nourishing.
5. False. Experiments have proved colds do not occur in bitter climates unless the cold germ has been introduced.
6. False. Boils develop from an outside infection.
7. False. This is a time-honored superstition that the sick person's soul may be lured away by the mirror.
8. False. It is not at all true that flowers in the sickroom at night give off carbon dioxide and absorb oxygen.
9. True. It makes little difference what food is eaten at the same meal, provided all the food taken is good.
10. False. A falling person remains fully conscious until the moment of impact.
11. True. She should watch that she does not gain more than twenty pounds during the nine months.
12. True. Many an extremely hairy person has very little strength.
13. False. This belief is one of many crediting the moon with an effect upon the body and the mind.
14. False. This superstition has caused many deaths due to infection.
15. False. Night air is more pure than is daytime air. It is only "bad" when malaria-laden mosquitoes are flying about.
16. False. An expectant mother's and her child's nervous systems are separate.
17. True. The term is a misnomer. Ptomaines are seldom the cause of any case of food poisoning.
18. False. No odor can carry germs.
19. False. Acid foods become alkaline as soon as eaten.
20. False. Eating fish has no effect whatsoever on the power of the brain.
21. True. When sufficiently ripe, bananas are given to babies at an early age.
22. False. Only medical measure can save a mad-dog victim's life.
23. True. Many children die of the disease, adults never do.

Fish are animals that seem to go an a vacation about the same time most fisherman do.

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THE TREATY OF PEREYASLAV

(On page 1, we have reprinted an editorial of The New York Times concerning the historic Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654 of the Ukrainian Kozak Republic with Muscovy, as today's Russia proper was then known. The treaty was instrumental in the downfall of the Kozak Republic. Below we present our historical outline as a background to the treaty.—Editor)

The Ukrainian Kozak State

In 1648 the Ukrainian Kozaks, aided by the entire Ukrainian people, from the Dnieper to the San, under the leadership of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitsky, the Cromwell of Eastern Europe, rose in rebellion against Poland, shattered all the Polish armies at Zhovti Vodi, Korsun, Pilyava, and Zboriw, leaving entire Poland at their mercy, or, as that romantizer of the Poles and vilifier of the Ukrainians the Polish writer Sienkiewicz, wrote in his "With Fire and Sword,"—"Poland lay in blood and dust at the feet of the Kozaks." Had not Khmelnitsky been lenient with the Poles at this point of his greatest power, all of Poland would have capitulated before him and the entire course of Eastern European history would have been changed. As it was, he desisted from invading Poland, and thus gave her a chance to recover.

And so—after three hundred years of bondage, Ukraine regained her independence.

Having achieved her independence, Ukraine was faced the tremendous task of establishing an internal order that would repair the ravages of countless wars and invasions; exterminate the remnants of the parasitic Polish social-political order, supplant it with one benefitting the Ukrainians themselves, and set up a system of government comprehensive and able enough to direct the destinies of the newly freed Ukrainian nation, which for three centuries had known hardly anything more than war, devastation, misrule, and oppression. Even under normal conditions this task would have been staggering, but what made it doubly so for Ukraine was that now in her newly won freedom she found herself beset not only by internal difficulties but also by a threatening ring of enemies, consisting of the aristocratic Poland smarting from her overwhelming defeat, by the perfidious Khan of Crimea showing but slight inclination to restrain the raiding and plundering habits of his subjects, and, finally, by the autocratic Muscovy in the north. Of them all, however, Poland constituted the chief threat in the eyes of the Ukrainians.

In this dilemma, Khmelnitsky decided the best course for Ukraine to follow was to be that of an alliance with some neighboring power, in order to gain the needed calm and time necessary to achieve internal organization. Accordingly, he negotiated with various countries, especially such as would be willing to render military aid to Ukraine in the event of a Polish attack. Finally he found an attentive ear in Moscow, with which Ukraine was bound by bonds of religion. The latter had long aspired to excercise some of its autocratic power over Ukraine and at the same time was jealous of Poland's rising power and fearful of the danger to itself if Poland ever proved victorious over Ukraine; so in reply to Khmelnitsky's overtures it notified him of the tsar's willingness to become his ally.

The outcome of the resulting negotiations with Muscovy was the Treaty of Pereyaslov (1654), which provided for the complete independence of Ukraine, as well as of her Kozak organization, with the tsar exercising a nominal protectorate. It was a treaty between sovereign powers, pledging mutual aid in the event of an emergency, a treaty that marked the downfall of Poland and the emergence of the great Russian state.

From the very outset it became clear that Moscow had not the least intention of keeping its part of the bargain. Its main purpose in making the treaty was to extend its sway over Ukraine and at the same time curb Poland. Khmelnitsky, shrewd statesman that he was, quickly detected this and immediately began to plan the abrogation of the treaty; especially when he saw his suspicions borne out by overt acts on the part of Moscow, such as its garrisoning various strategic spots in Ukraine under the guise of protecting the Ukrainians from the Poles, but in reality to keep a watchful eye on both the Hetman and his Kozaks.

At this critical point in Ukrainian history, however, when his leadership and sagacity were most needed by Ukraine, Bohdan Khmelnitsky died. To quote Salvandy's description of him—"Able, both as statesman and warrior, accorded a kingly estate by all the great powers, Bohdan continued until the end of his career to lead the life of a peasant or a common soldier. In the same room that he shared with his wife and children he received embassies from the greatest crowned heads of Europe. The sudden apoplectic stroke which carried off the veteran chief of the Kozaks removed a factor which, for ten years, had played a role in Eastern Europe has been compared with that of Oliver Cromwell in the West. Yet today Bohdan Khmelnitsky's name is all but forgotten in history."

Bereft of a strong hand at its helm, the newly-released Ukrainian ship of state began to flounder on the jagged rocks of Moscow's machinations to wreck it. Taking advantage of Khmelnitsky's death, of the incompetence of his successors, and of the partisan feelings running high in Ukraine, it deliberately fostered further dissension among the Ukrainians and their leaders, and at every successive election of the Hetman whittled some of the Ukrainian liberties away.

At times it seemed as if the Ukrainians would be able to cast off Moscow's oppressive hand, as soon after Khmelnitsky's death a Kozak revolt against it occurred under the leadership of Hetman Vihovsky, who inflicted a crushing defeat to Moscow troops under the command of Prince Troubetskoy and completely destroyed the very flower of the Moscow cavalry. But internal strife among the Kozaks themselves soon nullified this victory, and despite subsequent revolts Moscow managed not only to recapture its previously wrested advantages but win additional ones as well.

In 1667, Moscow, tiring of its thirteen years of war with Poland and finding the whole of Ukraine too difficult to handle alone, concluded with Poland the peace Treaty of Andrusiw, whereby Ukraine was partitioned.

The 'Right Bank" (West of the Dnieper), which had been dreadfully devastated and depopulated by the wars, was assigned over to Poland, and soon this section lost its Ukrainian form of government and its Kozak organization; although, in 1672, Hetman Doroshenko nearly succeeded in freeing it completely but failed because of the armed intervention of Moscow. The "Left Bank," including Kiev on the Right side of the Dnieper, remained under the despotic control of Moscow. And although the latter refrained from dissolving the Kozak organization, because of its invaluable aid in time of war, yet it enrolled many of the Kozaks in its own regiments, and those who refused were sent to dig canals in the marshes near St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), where tens of thousands of them perished of the cold, pestilence, and inhuman hard work.

Poliomyelits On the Increase

Incidence of poliomyelitis among older persons, already at alarming proportions, is on the increase. Robert C. Crane, Chairman of the New Jersey March of Dimes, noted in releasing figures today, that, 23.7 per cent of the polio victims in 1952 were in the 20 and over-age group.

This gradual shift of what was once a child's disease, to a scourge to which everyone is subject, makes the fight against polio the concern of everyone, Mr. Crane declared. The name infantile paralysis has become a misnomer.

It is also in the over-20 group that polio hits hardest. Most fatalities are in this group, according to the 1952 figures. In the over-20 group, polio occurs most frequently in the 25-29 bracket.

There appears to be no age limit. Last summer polio struck a 66-year-old man. Of all age groups, the 5-9 group accounted for 31.8 per cent of the hospital admissions in

The under-five group was second hardest hit, according for 20.1 per cent of all admissions. In the 10-15 age group, 15.9 per cent of the admissions occurred.

Figures for 1953 still are incomplete, Mr. Crane said. However, he noted reports of new cases continue to trickle in throughout the winter. Polio, he observed, can strike anyone at anytime.

With polio ravages on the increase for the past six years, 1954 becomes the crucial year, said Mr. Crane. We must reach all possible sources of funds to fulfill the need of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for $75,000,000 to win the battle against polio.

Orders for gamma globulin, a temporary polio control, will be tripled next year, at a cost of $19,000,000. Earmarked for mass vaccine field trials is $7,500,000. The "fourth front" opening this will cost an additional $26,500,000.

Teacher-Needs Up; Supply Is Falling

"Fewer teachers are available for Jersey schools just at the time when our teacher-needs are increasing," Dr. Marion E. Shea, President of the New Jersey Division of the American Association of University Women said here today. In a statement on the relationship of the supply and demand for teachers in New Jersey schools, Dr. Shea said New Jersey must obviously attract more teachers from other states. "It can do this," she pointed out, "only by paying competitive salaries, preferably on a statewide rather than a local basis."

Dr. Shea, who is a professor at the Newark State Teachers College, said:

"Fugures for both the United States as a whole and for our own State in particular show that since 1950 fewer and fewer collage and university students are completing the requirements for teaching. Country-wide the drop has been from nearly 8,000 since 1950. In New Jersey nearly 1600 young people were prepared to enter teaching in 1950; in 1953 the number was barely 1400. These New Jersey figures must be measured against a teacher-need in New Jersey of about 3,000 teachers a year.

"There is little hope that this situation can be corrected in the immediate future. Since 1951 the number of freshmen in our State teachers colleges has declined almost 200; yet the 1953 freshmen will be the principal source of supply for new teachers for 1957. New Jersey has added about 5,600 teaching positions in recent years. Many were housewivee persuaded to help out in an emergency but who cannot meet our standard state requirements for teaching certificates. Even that source of new teachers is pretty well exhausted, and our schools must depend more and more upon the graduates of our own teacher colleges and those of other states."

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SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from page 1)

already enrolled at the time of application must present evidence of admission before an award can be completed.

Applications of all eligible candidates will be reviewed on their merits by a Selection Committee composed of distinguished American, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian scholars. 2 Interested students may obtain application forms or additional information by writing —in English—to the East Eurapean Fund, 10 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

The closing date for the acceptance of completed application forms is March 1, 1954, and the Fund wishes to stress that applications received after that date cannot be considered.

PICKED FOR NATIONAL TEST

The Jersey Journal of November 18 reported that Peter T. Hrabar of Jersey City is one of three students selected to represent Seton Hall University School of Law in the annual National Moot Court competition.

Sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the New York City Bar Association, the national competition gives law students throughout the country an opportunity to display their legal talents.

Mr. Hrabar is a past president of Branch 287 of the Ukrainian National Association. He was an Army Captain in World War II.

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