

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION



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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Weekly Commentator

HOW KARL MARX FELT ABOUT RUSSIA

The following excerpt from an article in the New York Tribune, dated April 12, 1853, written by Karl Marx, its European correspondent, is most interesting: "The vital interest should render Great Britain the earnest and unyielding opponent of the Russian projects of annexation and aggrandizement. Having come thus far on the way to universal empire, is it probable that this gigantic and swollen power will pause in its career?" "With the Albanian coast, she is in the very center of the Adriatic. It would appear that the natural frontier of Russia runs from the Danzig or perhaps Stettin to Trieste.

"And as sure as conquest follows conquest, and annexation follows annexation, so surely would the conquest of Turkey by Russia be only the prelude for the annexation of Hungary, Prussia, Galicia, and the ultimate realization of the Slavonic Empire. "The arrest of the Russian scheme of annexation is a matter of highest moment. In this instance the interests of democracy and of England go hand in hand." In the light of what has happened during the last 36 years, one should think twice before linking Marxism too closely with what is going on in Russia today.

FOUR-LETTER WORDS

Chicago's Educational Television Association, scheduled to go on the air over Channel 11, appealed for a distinctive set of call letters. Some 200 enthusiasts last week responded with education-slanted suggestions ranging from WPHD and WIQ to WTET ("Welcome to Educational Television"). Columnist Larry Walters, in the Chicago Tribune, regretfully noted that several likely candidates were already in use: KNOW, WHO, WHAT, and WABC. Walters suggested WXYZ.

KFDR (Franklin D. Roosevelt), WEVD (Socialist Eugene V. Debs), WABD (Inventor Allen B. Du Mont) and WRGB (Dr. W.R.G. Baker of General Electric). Some stations go in for slogans: the Chicago Tribune has long called itself the "World's Greatest Newspaper," and its radio station is consequently labeled WGN; station WIOD in Miami symbolizes "Wonderful Isle of Dreams," and Atlanta's WSB means "Welcome South Brother." Other appropriate call letters: the coyote howl of KIXI for Shelby, Mont.; KENO for gambling-mad Las Vegas, and KAVE for New Mexico's Carlsbad Caverns.

The call letters for Chicago's Channel 11 will have to start with W, since the Federal Communications Commission has ruled that, in general, all station call letters east of the Mississippi begin with that letter and all those west of the Mississippi begin with K. Originally, only three call letters were required, but the mushrooming growth of radio threatened to exhaust the possible combinations and made it necessary to add a fourth letter. In choosing call letters, many stations have managed to latch on to complete words (e.g., WANT, KING, WREN, KID, KEEP). Others seek hometown identification with abbreviations or by using the first three letters of their respective cities, as WBAL in Baltimore and WNYC for New York's municipal station. None has surpassed the simplicity of station WACO in Waco, Texas. Individuals are honored by

TV Station KIEV Moscow, Idaho, has the innocuous call letters of KRPL, but Glendale, Calif. strikes a Ukrainian note with station KIEV. Stations KORN and KOB are in South Dakota and New Mexico, but corn-fed Iowa gets into the act with Mason City's station KRIB, while Texas pays tribute to its cattle with station KINE. Some call letters sound like static (KAGH, KARK, KWAK, WZIP, WROK, WOKY), others like Aztec gods (KIXL, KXJK, KXXX), and a few New Year's Eve (WOOW, WEEI). For the commercially minded, there are KOIN, KASH and KALE. A roundup of Hawaiian stations has the roll of a Polynesian alphabet (KILA, KONA, KIPA, KULA, KANI), and the palm for redundancy goes to Puerto Rico's monotonous station WWWW.

DALLIN'S REVIEW OF MANNING'S BOOK

(Editor's note: Inadvertently, the second and concluding part of our comment several weeks ago upon Alexander Dallin's review in the New Leader weekly of Prof. Clarence A. Manning's book, Ukraine Under the Soviets, did not appear in the succeeding issue of the Weekly. It appears below.) Mr. Dallin further states that "it hardly seems to cross the author's mind that the bulk of the Ukrainians may not be rabid nationalists (as recent Ukrainian defectors well testify), that the activities of the Ukrainian terrorist groups may meet with popular hostility (as the Second World War demonstrated), or that Ukrainian Russian relations may have had their mutually beneficial and fruitifying aspects."

independence is "terrorists." This they are not. They are patriots, like the patriots of Israel, who have been fighting to retain and secure their newly-won statehood. Mr. Dallin characterizes as "fascist" the famed UPA, the underground Ukrainian Insurgent Army. In doing so he employs the term invariably applied to the UPA by the Reds, and by all other enemies of the Ukrainian movement. Moreover, the relations between the Russians and the Ukrainians have not improved, as Mr. Dallin implies. The Ukrainians continue to regard the Russians as usurpers of their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as occupants of their native soil. Prof. Manning is correct—despite Mr. Dallin's opinion to the contrary—when he states Muscovy aims at the destruction of Ukrainian racial unity. That has been a centuries-old story, and Prof. Manning is not the only authority on this subject.

In the first place, the adjective "rabid" used by Mr. Dallin is definitely out of place. It is sarcastic. A far more correct adjective would have been "ardent." It is a matter of fact, backed by tradition and present day aspirations of the Ukrainian people to regain their national and individual liberties. It is testified to by the countless sacrifices unto death by those who dedicated their lives and fortunes in the cause of Ukrainian freedom. It is testified by the cruel and ruthless methods employed by the Reds to stifle the Ukrainian movement. A misnomer applied by Mr. Dallin to the Ukrainian patriots fighting for Ukraine's

Finally, Mr. Dallin refers to a "Ukrainian lobby." There is no such thing. There are, however, thousands upon thousands of Americans of Ukrainian origin, the old immigrants, their American born younger generation, and the newly arrived, who have dedicated themselves to the cause of freeing their kinsmen in Ukraine of foreign rule, unprecedented oppression and mass extermination.

Newark Political Association Installs Officers

The Ukrainian American Political Association installed the following officers at its annual meeting held at the Ukrainian Sitch Hall, 506-8 Eighteenth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey: Theodore W. Maselko, President; William Gural, Vice President; Anne Ficzo, Secretary; James Melnychuk, Ass't Secretary; Nicholas Scheskovsky, Comptroller; Theodore Lytwyn, Treasurer. The following were elected as trustees: Michael Basarab, Dr. J. B. Bemko, Victor Romanyshyn, Walter Wygery, Peter Struck, John Chuy, John At-

manec, Michael Lytwyn. The newly elected officers pledged themselves to an aggressive program whereby the Ukrainians of New Jersey will achieve greater recognition in the political world, reports James Melnychuk. A program of outstanding speakers is being planned as well as other activities which should bring about some very interesting meetings. Plans for the 1954 membership drive were discussed. Anyone interested in cooperating in this program as an active member or otherwise is asked to contact any of the aforementioned officers.

NICHOLAS MURASZKO MEMORIAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Plans are again in the making to hold the annual Nicholas Muraszko Memorial Bowling sometime in February or March. At a recent meeting called by U.N.A. advisor Bill Husar, the nucleus for the tournament was formed. It has been agreed again this year as last year that only bowlers who are members of the U.N.A. will be eligible to enter the tournament in accordance with the rules set the National Bowling Congress. Efforts will be made to have other nearby cities enter the tournament so that the competition would be more livelier. Bill Husar has again been named president of the tournament and Michael Melnychuk, secretary. Discussion was had on having the tournament in the afternoon on a Saturday, and a concert commemorating the 60th anniversary of the U.N.A.

MESTA TO SPEAK AT TOWN HALL

The Hon. Pearl Mesta, American Minister to Luxembourg from 1949 until last April, who followed up her diplomatic assignment with an unprecedented tour through the Soviet Union, including Ukraine, will make her first New York speaking appearance since returning from abroad, in Town Hall, New York City, on Sunday evening, January 24th. Madam Mesta will evaluate impressions during her three-month stay in the USSR, which included an opportunity to check the people's reaction at the time of the Beria purge. In addition, she will discuss her unique experiences in three capitals: Washington, London, and Luxembourg. In the evening. To date all the plans have been left to the committee

Moscow Proclaims Russians Superior People in U.S.S.R.

By The United Press LONDON, Jan. 19.—The late George Orwell, in his satire on communism, "The Animal Farm," pointed out that "all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others." Today, the Kremlin, in elaborately celebrating the 300th anniversary of the Ukraine's union with Russia, gave real life expression to Orwell's satirical fantasy. Moscow served notice that while all peoples of the U.S.S.R. are equal, the original Russians—known as the Great Russians—are more equal than the others. "The decisive role in building Socialism in the U.S.S.R. was that played by the Great Russian people—the leading nation among the equal nations of the multi-national Soviet state," said a revealing document that keyed the Ukrainian celebrations.

This theme of the greater equality of the Great Russians ran through the entire 6,000-word document and apparently gave official notice of the Kremlin's return to the policy that citizens of Russia proper are supreme over citizens of other Soviet states. The document was approved by the Central Committee of the Communist party. It was splashed over two full pages of "Pravda," "Izvestia," and other Soviet newspapers which reached London today. What's more, the Communist satellite radio broadcasts, monitored here, took their propaganda cue from the official document. The theme is the unshamed glorification of the "Great Russian people"—approximately 100,000,000 persons—and a violent campaign against the "bourgeois nationalism" of the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. While Moscow is preaching

this new line, it also is purging from office in Georgia and elsewhere the last friends of the recently executed U. S. S. R. Minister of Internal Security, Lavrenti Beria. That powerful Georgian wanted to "internationalize" the Soviet Union. The newly-appointed Ukrainian Premier, Nikifor Kalchenko, promptly followed the new line and attacked the the "bourgeois nationalists" in his first speech. The Ukraine, not quite as big as the State of Texas, is the richest and most industrialized state of the Union, with a population of 40,000,000. The principal aim of the official "thesis" on Ukrainian unification is to demonstrate that the big Ukrainian republic is united to Russia for all time and that no "separatist" movement will be tolerated in any form. The document is profusely sprinkled with passages stressing the supremacy of the "Great Russian people."

"Only because of the help of the Great Russian people and other peoples of the U.S.S.R. was the Ukraine freed from the domination of Fascism. The generous, brotherly help of the Russian people has enabled the national (non-Russian) republics to create a highly developed industry and in this way to liquidate their age-long backwardness." The Central Committee's thesis pictured the entire history of the Ukraine as a great struggle for unification with its big brother, Russia. The document ends with a denunciation of "bourgeois nationalists," who are identified as all those non-Russian Soviet citizens who have doubts about the necessity of accepting the domination of Russian Communists—the most equal of all the equal peoples of the U. S. S. R.

Ukrainian Art Exhibit Praised

By Rose B. deMayo I have had the fortunate experience to visit the Ukrainian Art Exhibition, at the Ukrainian Art Club, located at 149 Second Ave., New York City. Permit me to communicate a few comments which this exhibition provoked from me. I feel that in these works the artist has definitely communicated something of value to the free world. These works of art are not only invested with the struggle of the Ukrainian people, expressed through the artists, but they burst vigorously with life and reality. For example my imagination was arrested by Chereshevo's "Madonna in Flight." This work definitely, while having a religious theme, nevertheless, as I experienced it, the artist has given to this a new version of the subject. The Madonna and the Christ Child's flight into Egypt could symbolize the story of the struggle and flight of the Ukrainian people from the confines of tyrannical oppression. As I witnessed it I was moved with the pathos of human sorrow and the idea which found expression through the artist. The artist brought it home to me through the attitude and in the gesture of the Madonna as I experienced her tenderness,

her protectiveness, shifting and mingling with her reverence and concern for the helpless infant. Then there is "Project for a Monument" by Bablos. The figures here I felt were heroic. The attitude and gestures expressed here suggest those of men in action, of men concerned with the huge project to be performed, by them, despite the heavy odds, but so determined to overcome these. Then in Makarenko's work, the tragic spirit is transformed to one of hope. It represents to me a people's answer that the way to life waits those who will seek it. I hope these comments will be of some joy to you and your readers and make it known that here and there, there are those who appreciate the artist's struggle. INAUGURAL BALL The newly purchased Ukrainian National Home in New York City, 140 Second Avenue (between 8th and 9th Streets), will be the site of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League's Metropolitan New York-New Jersey Council—Inaugural Ball, on Saturday, February 20th, 1954.

Illinois Governor Proclaims Ukrainian Day

Illinois Governor William G. Stratton issued on January 18 last the following proclamation: "Whereas, January, 1954 marks the thirty-sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the free and independent Ukrainian Republic, and "Whereas, Ukrainians in Illinois are observing January 24 as a time memorial for a once free Ukraine, a land where the love of freedom still lives, although the country was forcibly occupied years ago, and "Whereas, Americans of a free Republic, have a warm and instinctive sympathy for the aspirations of freedom-

loving people in other lands, "Now, therefore, I, William G. Stratton, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 24, of the present year, as Ukrainian Day throughout Illinois, and commend the day and its significance to the patriotic consideration of all our citizens. "In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed." Present at the ceremony of the proclamation was Mr. Duzhansky, president of Chicago's League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent.

Connecticut Governor Designates Jan. 22 As Ukrainian Day

Governor John Lodge of Connecticut designated January 22, 1954 as Ukrainian Day, in commemoration of the 36th anniversary of declaration of Ukrainian independence and the establishment on that day of the Ukrainian National Republic. Text of Governor Lodge's declaration is as follows: "January 22 marks the 36th anniversary of the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence. This anniversary is significant for freedom-loving people in all parts of the world, for the men and women of the Ukraine were among the first to resist the aggressive drive of Communism. "The heroic resistance of the Ukrainians has not been forgotten, nor has their spirit of independence been weakened under Communist domination. Ukrainians in all parts of the free world, like the many citizens of Connecticut whose

ancestors came from the Ukraine, are united in their fervent hope for the restoration to the homeland of the high principles and civil liberties which characterized the Ukrainian National Republic. Today, the Ukrainian people do not find themselves alone in the struggle against Communism. Their hopes are strengthened by the united determination of the free world to resist the communist menace. "Friday, January 22, has been designated Ukrainian Day. Remembering the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people in the cause of freedom, let us, on this occasion, join with our fellow citizens of Ukrainian descent in honoring their love of liberty and in looking forward to the day when the Ukrainian National Republic will regain its honorable place among the free nations of the world."

Prydatkevych's 30th Year in U.S. Marked by Recitals

Commemorating his 30th year in the United States, all of Professor Prydatkevych's compositions, including "Prelude, Corale, and Fugue." He also played arrangements of several Ukrainian compositions, including those of late and famed Michael Hayvoronsky. Professor Prydatkevych was accompanied at the piano by his daughter, Hannah, an MSC graduate, who now teaches in New York. A large number of Professor Prydatkevych's old friends and schoolmates were in the audiences at the recitals and the occasion was used to renew friendships with many whom he had not seen in as much as 45 years he said.

Recital selections included a violin concerto composed by Anton Dvorak, "Spanish Dance" by DeFalla, and several of Professor Prydatkevych's compositions, including "Prelude, Corale, and Fugue." He also played arrangements of several Ukrainian compositions, including those of late and famed Michael Hayvoronsky. Professor Prydatkevych was accompanied at the piano by his daughter, Hannah, an MSC graduate, who now teaches in New York. A large number of Professor Prydatkevych's old friends and schoolmates were in the audiences at the recitals and the occasion was used to renew friendships with many whom he had not seen in as much as 45 years he said.

WANTED: CHORISTERS

On Sunday, May 28th, the Ukrainian National Association will observe its 60th anniversary with a grand concert to be presented at Carnegie Hall, New York City. One of the principal features at this UNA anniversary celebration will be the singing of the New York Metropolitan Area Committee Chorus, under the direction of Stephen Marusevich. Both the chorus and its director have a long record of accomplishments in the field of Ukrainian vocal music.

This coming Monday evening rehearsals for the Carnegie Hall concert will commence. Time: 8 sharp. Place: YMCA, 23rd street and 7th avenue. We urge everyone who has a voice to join the chorus, and help make the Carnegie Hall affair one of the finest ever. JOIN UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION!

Ukrainian Courses At Columbia University

During the coming Spring semester at Columbia University, New York, there will be, among others, a course offered in the Ukrainian language, a short survey of Ukrainian Grammar followed by reading of texts. The Ukrainian question gradually gained interest among its students at Columbia University, New York, and the addition of new Ukrainian courses is a good indication. During several years Prof. Clarence Manning, a well-known Slavist, offered courses in Ukrainian, among them there was: History of Ukrainian literature, a study of the development of Ukrainian literature from the time of Shevchenko to the present. Another course consisted of readings in the poetry of Shevchenko and lectures on his role in the revival of Ukrainian literature. Lately, a new course

was added to the list. It is entitled: Studies in Ukrainian literature. It is an advanced research course in the field of Ukrainian literature. In addition to these, there is a course offered in the Ukrainian language: Ukrainian Grammar and readings, in the School of General Studies. This course is designed for students who have previous knowledge of one of the Slavic languages. This course is offered by Rev. S. P. Symchyk. All Ukrainian students are encouraged to choose and benefit from the course for which all registrants will receive the appropriate credit after a successful examination. The hours are listed for the afternoon, but the hours could be changed to meet the demands of the students. For complete information, consult the General Studies and the Faculty of Philosophy calendars.

Jewish Call For Friendship with Ukrainians

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THIS IS A PLEA FOR FRIENDSHIP

By Mjr. IZHAK LEWIN,
Israeli Defense Army.

I am going to tell a story which for some people may consist of old, repeated, worn out slogans asking for help for people who have been forced out of their accustomed surroundings, whose environment has been destroyed, and who could not put new roots deeply enough into a new life. But in this tale is an element which will find its way into history, the history of the Jewish martyrs in Europe. In those dark days, full of hate, murder, destruction and suffering, there were to be found some bright spots of human sympathy, understanding, support and help.

In Galicia in the year nineteen hundred and forty two the destruction of the Jewish community advanced quickly. Train after train full of victims of the Nazi regime ran to the camps of destruction. Everything and practically everybody was against us. In those days emerged a gaint of a man from all points of view, the head of the Greek Catholic Church in Lviv, Metropolitan Andreas Count Sheptitsky, who gave his help and comfort to the persecuted, regardless of the general atmosphere, regardless of the anti-Semitism which existed and had been developed purposely by the Germans. His acts were dangerous not only for himself, but involved danger for everyone and everything which was a part of his environment, for the penalty of caught was death. As we well remember, the Germans had no regard for the official authority or for the personal importance of a man. They destroyed everything and everybody who was in their way.

I am going to tell my own story of about one hundred and fifty Jews, who were saved by the action of Metropolitan Sheptitsky and his aides. My father, Rabbi of the Jewish Community of Lviv, Dr. J. Lewin, was his friend. In 1942 when I found that the situation was hopeless, I visited Metropolitan Sheptitsky and asked him for help. I fully described the situation and conditions under which Jews were living and dying. Metropolitan Sheptitsky started collecting information about the situation, and simultaneously began a comprehensive, planned campaign to save human lives I spent two years as a Ukrainian in the monasteries of the Fathers Studites. I was taught Ukrainian language and customs, and given identification documents. I lived in the monasteries in Lviv, Luzhky and Uniw, in the beginning as a lay

worker employed in the monastery, and during the last and most dangerous phase of war, I was as if a monk. Had I been caught by the Germans, not only myself but also, all the priests and all the monks would have been killed. Such murder would have been in accordance with the German rules and regulations, and cases of such killing actually occurred. The majority of the monks and priests were aware of who I actually was. Nevertheless, they kept the knowledge to themselves, and helped me to avoid destruction. It is difficult to describe the nights of fear, not only my fear, but the fear of every single person who was under the roof with me. It is hard to describe the searches the Gestapo made for hidden Jews. This fear was not of a short duration, but lasted for two whole years, each year consisting of three hundred and sixty five days and nights, and each day consisting of four hours. Days and weeks passed and the German army continued advancing into Russia, when it seemed to everyone that no power on earth could destroy this evil. Days and nights when hope was almost lost, and then the terrible days of the German retreat and the expectation of liberation.

Briefly, that is my story, but it is also the story of Dr. Kahany, a rabbi from Lviv, later chieftain of the Polish army, at present in Israel, and of his family. It is the story of simple cobbler from a small town whose name I never even knew and don't remember, who was hidden in a monastery in Lviv. This is the tale of the sons of the Rabbi of Katowice, Dr. Chamajdes. It is the tale of about fifteen Jewish orphans picked up in the streets during manhunting actions, and placed in the safety of the Ukrainian orphanage in Uniw, and that of many, many others!

The saving of one life required tremendous effort, indescribable dangers, and, to a certain degree, a sacrifice on one's own welfare. These are matters of which I know personally, but there were many others about which I never heard and will never find out, because the people involved in doing these deeds have been killed in the prisons of the NKVD, or in concentration camps scattered all over Russia. I have to stress that it was not an occasional event or a few isolated cases in which these monks and priests helped. It was a deliberately planned campaign, a difficult and dangerous campaign, which was organized by Metropolitan Sheptitsky and his assistants, with no payment of any kind, with disinterested motives, and with no thought of any future demands on the beneficiaries. I will never gorget what Metropolitan Sheptitsky said to me during one of my visits: "I want you to be a good Jew, and I am not saving you for your own sake. I am saving you for your nation. I do not expect any payment, I do not expect you to accept my ideology and faith."

I would like to add the names of a few others to that of Metropolitan Sheptitsky who led this planned campaign, and who bore the brunt of every days dangers and assumed the risks involved. There was the brother of Metropolitan Sheptitsky, Klement Count Sheptitsky, head of the order of the Fathers Studites, Father Kotiw, especially assigned to the Jewish problem in the Kapitulka, Fathers Budzinsky, Prociuk, Nikator, Martiniuk, and a whole gallery of priests, monks, and nuns who participated in this humane action. However, this was only one aspect of Metropolitan Sheptitsky's activities concerning the

Jewish problem during the war. He also raised his voice, his full power as a head of the Church, to protest against the destruction of Jewish Community. He did it in his pastoral letter to the Ukrainian nation under the title "Don't Kill" in which he warned the Ukrainians not to participate in the destruction of the Jews, analyzing the order from the religious point of view. Though this pastoral letter was confiscated by the German censor, it was read secretly in churches all over the Ukraine. But that was not all. He had the courage to write a letter to Himmler in which he protested against the inhuman annihilation of the Jews in nineteen hundred and forty three. I happened to see a copy of this letter with my own eyes in the archives during my work as his librarian.

Metropolitan Sheptitsky was a gaint of a man, a true man of God, without fear, and faithful to his task. Among his most prominent assistants was Father Marko Stek, a Studite, who carried out the technical side of the policy to save the Jews. In nineteen hundred and forty five I found Father Stek in Poland. I smuggled him out of Poland to Munich, Germany with the help of Rabbi Dr. Kahany. In Germany, Father Stek found a handful of Studite monks who had managed to escape Soviet prisons and concentration camps. Two years ago all of them came to Canada and established a monastery in Woodstock, Ontario. They now own a small farm in Woodstock, and are trying to start life again in the new world, both in a religious and economic sense. They received some help from the Ukrainian Church in Canada which allowed them the funds with which to buy a farm. However, the means of the Ukrainian community in this particular area of Canada are limited, and therefore so is their aid. These monks are poverty stricken, and fight hard for subsistence.

We who owe our survival solely to those monks are scattered all over the world—some in Europe, some in Israel, and some in the United States. We must fight our own battle, to sink new roots, to readjust ourselves, and to make a fresh start. Our means are limited, being scattered we are not organized, but our debt is great. We owe these people the dearest thing, life itself. It is not only our debt. The hand which was stretched out to us was in effect offered to every Jew all over the world. Therefore our debt of every Jew.

I appeal for friendship with Western Ukrainians, particularly for the people who offered us help regardless of faith, regardless of race, regardless of circumstances. There is no measure to ascertain the price of such deeds. There is no value in this world which can be set upon the willingness to sacrifice one's own life for the sake of saving the life of another human being. I do not appeal for aid in order to improve the economic situation of my friends. I appeal for an act of good will, friendship, and acknowledgement of what was done—an act of good will, friendship, and acknowledgement of what was done—an act of good will for people who earned it in the most wonderful way in the dark days of the Second World War, in a sea of hate, sadism brutality, and murder.

(Courtesy "Ukrainian Toiler," Toronto, Canada)

We regard it as our duty in the present emergency to bring these voices to the Ukrainian readers. First let us quote on this subject leading American statesmen, senators, diplomats and soldiers:

John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, said on 1 May

America Demands That Every American of Ukrainian Origin Masters Ukrainian!

By ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY
Marquette University

The United States of America is now the leader of the whole free world. This leadership demands from all citizens the knowledge of foreign languages. Without that knowledge of foreign languages America can neither defend the free world, nor build up a really peaceful world at which her foreign policy is aiming. Especially important in that connection is a good knowledge of Slavic languages because the people speaking them are enslaved by the Russian dominated Soviet Union, the enemy No. 1 of the whole free world and of America.

The Americans of Ukrainian origin have now to fulfill an important duty for the interests of their new mother-country. They must systematically cultivate their original mother language in their families, in their schools, high schools and Universities, because Ukrainian has a central position amongst all Slavic languages and its mastery is a real key to the study of all other Slavic languages and cultures.

Thus, all parents should insist, for the benefit of the future careers of their children, on the proper teaching of Ukrainian already in the primary schools. The youth of Ukrainian descent must grasp the fact, that the language of their parents is heard still at home in reality their God given capital which can bring it constant profits for the whole life in all the vocations it prepares to enter. But besides constant profits and promotion the American youth of Ukrainian origin will have the moral satisfaction to show its gratitude to this great country and to prepare itself for a tremendous job which is ahead of Uncle Sam already now, and which will grow gigantic should Communism fall or be forced to raise the Iron Curtain.

I am sorry to say, that in my opinion many of our Americans neglected their heritage, that many parents were not aware what harm they did for the whole future of their children by not insisting on the proper teaching of Ukrainian. As a matter of fact only the Americans of Jewish descent systematically cultivate all the languages, including Ukrainian, of the countries from which their ancestors emigrated, and consequently earn well merited awards in all spheres of American life.

We, American university professors, are very grateful to the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Most Reverend Konstantyn and Ambrose, who a couple of weeks ago in a special pastoral letter emphasized the importance of the study of Ukrainian and the cultivation of the Ukrainian heritage. Our hierarchy focused the attention of all the faithful on this problem, which since the end of World War II is a constant topic in the American political, cultural and economic world.

Once the American cultural policy apparently had only one aim: the quickest "Americanization" of the newcomers, to such an extent that they would forget completely their whole cultural heritage. But now all of the leaders of American insist that the knowledge of foreign languages is simply a condition for her leadership. Now everybody understands that monolingual citizens are backward and underdeveloped citizens, unfit to fulfill all the tasks of present day America. Now all appeal: learn foreign languages and cultivate them!

We regard it as our duty in the present emergency to bring these voices to the Ukrainian readers. First let us quote on this subject leading American statesmen, senators, diplomats and soldiers:

1952: "It is important that Americans should get more familiar with modern foreign languages. The United States today carries new responsibilities in many quarters of the globe, and we are at a serious disadvantage because of the difficulty of finding persons who can deal with the foreign language problem. Interpreters are no substitute. It is not possible to understand what is in the minds of other people without understanding their language, and without understanding their language it is impossible to be sure that they understand what is on our minds."

Luther H. Evans, Director General of UNESCO, formerly Librarian of Congress, said on 16 April 1952: "At this juncture in world affairs it has become essential to our national welfare, perhaps even to our survival, that we understand the culture, the psychology, the aspirations of other peoples. Such understanding begins with a knowledge of foreign languages and the competence of our citizens in the languages of other lands has become a national resource of great importance. It is essential that we develop this resource..."

Warrent R. Austin, recently U.S. Representative to the U. N., said on 16 April 1962: "Language study helps build bridges between nations. The Preamble of the United Nations Charter contains these words: '...to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors...' The highest degree of understanding in the vital medium of language is an essential factor in the attainment of this aim."

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon said on 5 May 1952: "My work here in the Senate... the value of language training is constantly made apparent. There is no question in my mind but what every American citizen, as well as the country as a whole, materially profits from the further development of modern language training in our schools. Our need for individuals with a knowledge of foreign countries is very great whether they actually are representatives in some capacity in a foreign country or whether they are American citizens whose interest in foreign affairs allows them to contribute towards a solution of our great problems."

Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas said on 11 April 1952: "...there is no doubt that one of the great handicaps in carrying on international relations is the lack of knowledge of foreign languages on the part of the personnel in our government. Americans are notoriously poor linguists and it is highly important that the study of languages be emphasized in our schools. ... At the present time, an

adequate knowledge of a foreign language is also a great asset in obtaining employment both with the government and with some of our largest industrial concerns."

Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska said in 1952: "Today modern communication and transportation facilities have brought us close to all the countries of the world, and thousands of Americans in government, business, industry, and education now find themselves in close contact with people from other countries. Those without a foreign language background of any kind are at a decided disadvantage in trying to understand their European neighbors who are trained in foreign languages from early childhood."

Roger J. Traynor, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California, said on 23 April 1952: "I regard the study of modern languages, if pursued beyond the elementary grades, as a fine discipline for thinking, as a key to other literatures and to a knowledge of other peoples, as a bridge in science to scientists elsewhere in the world, as a powerful force against provincialism."

Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to president, said on 7 April 1953: "I strongly favor strengthening the language requirements in our schools and colleges. ... As for the values of language study, they are many. It is a hone on which young minds are sharpened. It opens new worlds for our pleasure and edification. It gives us an appreciation and understanding of other peoples and other cultures. It helps us to understand the problems, the attitudes, the experiences of other nations, all of which have a direct and forceful bearing upon our own land."

Ralph J. Bunche said on 17 April 1952: "Language proficiency is indispensable to good and constructive citizenship today. We live in an international age."

Brigadier General M. K. DeChelman of the U.S. Air Force said on 9 May 1952: "In this air age and shrinking world, with everyone a next-door neighbor, it becomes increasingly important that we be able to communicate intelligently with our neighbors, and also with those not so neighborly, in their own tongues. Of course, we can insist that all others speak our language, as we generally have in the past. But as world leaders, shouldn't we be the first to start breaking down present enormous language barriers which are bound to cause misunderstanding? To fully assume the responsibilities of our world leadership, we must have a knowledge and a working facility of the languages of those with whom we deal."

General Omar N. Bradley said on 1 May 1952: "The (Continued on page 3)

Worth Bearing in Mind

Next May the 23rd regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association will take place in Washington, D.C.

I feel quite certain that our younger generation American born members of our organization are beginning at this time to consider the various measures the coming UNA convention could adopt for the benefit of the organization in general, for themselves as its members, and for the old immigrant and the new arrivals members of it as well.

Particularly in regards the younger Ukrainian American generation, it seems to me that the primary duty of the UNA toward the young folks—aside from providing them with good life insurance protection and fostering good Americanism and Ukrainianism among them—its to keep alive and strong within them a consciousness of their Ukrainian origin and heritage, so that, among other things, they could contribute their share to the development of Ukrainian culture, and, at the same time, help liberate Ukraine from Soviet Russian misrule.

That, to put it in a nutshell, is the main duty of the UNA and other similar organizations towards our younger generation. How well that duty will be fulfilled depends principally

upon the younger generation itself.

After all, why are we members of the UNA? Just for the sake of the life insurance protection the UNA provides us? Obviously, that is not the principle reason. For, if it were the principal reason, we could just as well take out life insurance in the commercial life insurance companies to which all sorts of people belong. But there is more involved here than that.

We are members of the UNA not only on account of the life insurance protection it gives us, but also because of its idealism, because it strengthens of the bonds of kinship among us, because, also, it is a great help to us in achieving our mutual aims as Americans of Ukrainian extraction, and, finally, because it enables us, as a group, to be of service to our country, the United States of America, and to the country from which came our parents, Ukraine.

These then are some of the main considerations which prompted us to join the UNA.

These then are the considerations which should be borne in mind in planning for the coming UNA convention in Washington.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

By GEORGE PECK

For the Nation's Number One Apostle of False Record I nominate Ralph Roy of Swanton, Vermont. Roy is an ordained Methodist minister, or so states his recently published book, "Apostles of Discord." If this statement is in keeping with some of the others made in his book, Roy could be anything else but an ordained Methodist minister.

Picking up a copy of the book, I found that the first two names on the jacket were those of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and Reinhold Niebuhr. Both highly recommend it. To anyone acquainted with these two, perhaps well-intentioned, but fuzzy-thinking clerics, their recommendations should be sufficient to discourage a purchase of Apostles of Discord.

Author Roy tells us that his book is "a study of organized bigotry and disruption on the fringes of Protestantism." In the preface he warns that "the program and vitality of Protestantism is threatened today by organized malcontents who zealously seek to promote hate and disruption under the banner of the Christian faith."

In his book, Reverend Roy lists a large number of organizations, which, in his opinion, are "ominous threat to Christian values." Among these "ominous threats" is the Laymen's National Committee. This is the one organization listed in the book with which I am thoroughly acquainted—it so happens that I have the great honor of being its Vice-Chairman. If the information regarding the other organizations black-listed by the Vermont parson is as incorrect as several of his statements regarding the Laymen's National Committee, then Apostles of Discord makes some kind of a new high for inaccuracy. In the short space allotted to the Laymen's National Committee, he makes four glaring errors:

False Record No. 1—The Laymen's National Committee is not a Protestant organization—it is non-sectarian, non-political, non-racial and non-profit. It numbers on its Board of Director and also in its membership, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, White and Colored. By listing it in his book, Roy by inference designates it as a strictly Protestant organization. He fails to state that it is non-sectarian.

False Record No. 2—Author Roy states that the Laymen's National Committee operates

from swank headquarters in the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City." From this statement it is apparent that if Roy actually visited these headquarters, he is either blind or a very bad judge of values. These headquarters actually are most unpretentious and by the wildest stretch of the imagination cannot be described as "swank." If you doubt this, as Vice-Chairman of the organization, I cordially invite you to visit these headquarters and see for yourself. Strange to say, the author does list the correct address.

False Record No. 3—Methodist Misinformor Roy states that "National Chairman for 1952 was Earl Bunting, Managing Director of the National Association of Manufacturers." Mr. Bunting was not National Chairman of the Laymen's National Committee in 1952, or any other year. He was National Chairman for 1952 National Bible Week, which is sponsored by the LNC.

False record No. 4—And again the book says that National Chairman "in 1953 is Harry A. Bullis, Chairman of the Board of General Mills, Inc." Mr. Bullis was not National Chairman in 1953, or any other year. He was National Chairman for National Sunday School Week, held in April, 1953, under the sponsorship of the LNC.

At this point, I must hastily add that the Laymen's National Committee regrets that Apostles of Discord errs in cataloguing Messrs. Bunting and Bullis as having been National Chairmen. Earl Bunting did a masterful job as National Bible Week Chairman and Harry A. Bullis matched his performance as National Sunday School Week Chairman. We would enthusiastically welcome either, as regular Chairman of the LNC.

The reminder of the information contained in this book regarding the Laymen's National Committee is substantially correct. However, as aforesaid, I can only judge this book in its entirety by its report on the one organization of which I have complete knowledge. Using that as a yardstick, I must conclude that the author of Apostles of Discord is an Apostle of False Record—a very bad investigator and poor reporter.

If, in spite of this rather unenthusiastic salvo for Apostles of Discord, you still would like to have a copy of the book, it is perhaps available at your (Concluded on page 3)

Poet's Corner

THE SNOW AND THE WIND

At the end of the wide and headlong street
A brown and naked tree stands starkly still
Near skies that are gray with the new snow fill.
Orange street lights leap to the sky and meet.
The fevered wind, which, like a winding sheet,
Makes earth one great gaunt violin. It will
Exult, exult 'til reaching wooded hill.
Take thought, crouch, and at last sink in retreat.
O gray skies, snow skies, blown by the wind's rise,
I think of one whose coming I did long
Think and act on, whether or not this was wise,
But should he leave, be swallowed in the throng,
There would yet be the hill's constancy, guise
Of the sea, of the snow, and the wind strong.
Florence M. Marmon.

Vet News Roundup

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I've been contributing money to my mother each week for several years. Would that be considered proof that she's dependent on me? I want to claim her as a dependent when I enroll in school under the Korean GI Bill.

A. The fact that you've been making contributions to your mother is not conclusive evidence in itself that dependency exists. But VA will consider it in connection with all other evidence showing that she actually is dependent on you.

Q. My deadline for starting Korean GI training is August 20, 1954. I want to take a correspondence course. Will VA consider that I started in time if I simply enroll in the course before the deadline?

A. Enrolling in the correspondence course before the deadline is not enough. VA will consider that you started in time of the school sends you your first lesson before the deadline date.

Q. I'm leaving my National Service Life Insurance dividends at the VA so they'll draw interest. Could you tell me how the VA credits interest to my account?

A. Interest will be computed and credited on the balance of dividend deposits remaining the day before the anniversary date of the policy.

Q. Will I have to pay income tax on disability compensation payments I receive from the VA?

A. No. VA benefit payments are not taxable. In fact, they need not even be reported as income, for tax purposes.

The Crusaders for Truth

By Yar SLAVUTYCH

Oh, human kind, behold the swarms of nomads
Who do besiege the fearful roads,
— Displaced, — unwanted, —
The human animals by human hunters haunted,
— Some died on verges, others still in comma,
By human malice charged of treason,
(Oh, yes, some 'otily yesterday escaped from prison.)
They drag their loads
Of traitors' stains
And drag their feet as if in chains,
And trudge along their hopeless roads
Of ignomy and of abuse,
Enthused
By whips of their nostalgic pains
Which they keep hidden from your eyes, ...

Oh, human race, now hear their cries!

The roads are with our bones bestrewn,
Bewitched by cunning, hatred, sham,
Our life as sacrifice and stake,
The towns and cities to awake,
We bear our orfflamme,
The new
Tables of Truth in ages hewn.

Oh, human world, now be aware;
Off our defeat, destruction and despair,
— As fathomless as sea, —
Off doom of which we are the heirs
We see the glimpses of the quay,
The signs of hope and light anew
For you.

True in our hearts, and in our nature true,
Through all the horrors, murders, hues,
We boldly look into the depth,
Into the eyes of cruel death.

But who are we, oh, who?
Whose countries aborigines?
The former rulers? Of whose seas?
And why the firing squads of human hunters
Are chasing ragged tramps,
And kidnap us — like from the Kempton dirty camps, —
In fear lest we reveal the truth
About the countries... whose?

Oh, world, let us not cry in vain.
This Evil is insane!

The skeletons over Siberia rage in storms,
The taygas echo endless groaning sounds,
Around the Vynnytsia, from mass-graves cruciform
The blood floods over from the underground!

Or is the world insane,
That we do cry in vain?

Deaf ears around instead of truth...
Why do you try 'escape from truth?...

Why did we choose
The hopeless, fearful roads of ragged tramps,
The way of horrors and dismay,
Why rather hundred times to die, we choose
Than to betray.

Our Banner of the Freedom and the Truth?

Not to the Mount of Zion,
Not to the river Jordan,
In days of future order,
Will pilgrimage your sons,
But to the martyrs' graves
Of Vynnytsia, of Kruty, of Bazar,
Who bade defiance to death, to tyrants, and to czars,
To the oppression, genocide, all lies and sham,
The heroes, who gave their lives as sacrifice and stake,
To make the world awake, ...
Their bones around the earth bestrewn, ...
The lives as burning orfflamme,
The new
Tables of Truth by us in ageshewn.

Translated from the Ukrainian by W. SHAYAN

NOTE: Yar Slavutych — (born 1918 in Ukraine and graduated from the Pedagogic Institute of Zaporizhja in 1940), poet and critic, living in Philadelphia since 1949. His books of poems in Ukrainian language are: *The Singing Ears of Corn* (Augsburg, Germany, 1945), *The Echo of Ages* (Augsburg, 1946), *The Crusaders of Truth* (Muenchen, 1948), *Thirst* (Frankfurt a. M., 1952), *Daughter without Name* (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1952). A selection of his poems translated into German by V. Derzhavyn was published in Frankfurt a. M. under the title *Spiegel und Erneuerung* (1949). A critical review, *Modern Ukrainian Poetry* (1950), appeared in Philadelphia. *The Muse in Prison* (sketches of Ukrainian poets killed by communists with the translation of their poems into English) is in preparation for printing. Awarded the George Leib Harrison Fellowship for the year 1953-54, Mr. Y. S. is now completing his Slavic studies at the University of Pennsylvania toward the Ph.D. degree.

CIVIL SERVICE TEACHER OPENINGS

The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced a new Elementary Teacher examination for filling positions in Indian schools throughout the United States and in Alaska. The salary is \$3,410 per year.

Appropriate education is required. No written test will be given. The maximum age limit is 50 years (waived for persons entitled to veteran preference). Students who expect to complete all the required courses within 90 days of the date of filing applications may apply.

Full information regarding the examination, including instructions on how to apply, may be obtained at many post offices throughout the country

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

Formal applications for graduate scholarships in journalism at the Institute for Journalistic Studies, Stanford University, must be received by Feb. 15 in order to be eligible for consideration for awards for the 1954-55 academic year.

The two fellowships and a scholarship to be awarded carry stipends of \$12,000, \$14,000, and \$18,000. Requests for additional information should be addressed to the Director, Institute for Journalistic Studies, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications will be accepted until further notice.

Letters to the Editor

PRE-DETERMINATION AND SELF-DETERMINATION

Dear Sir:

The English-language section of *Svoboda*, — The Ukrainian Weekly — of December 12, 1953, informed its readers that the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism is among those "who still prate that there can be no dismemberment of the Russian Empire." *Svoboda* would do its readers a service if it would cite one actual statement from the American Committee which denies the right of the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union to set up independent regimes after liberation from Bolshevism, provided that this action is in accordance with the will of the majority of the people concerned. Such a solution is the only one which is based upon American concepts, and our Committee is guided by, and faithful to, such concepts. Letters in your columns from your readers show that they recognize the harmony which exists between American tradi-

tions and the American Committee's position.

The same Weekly article implies that there are members of the American Committee who take a position in favor of "Pre-determination." There are members of the American Committee who believe personally that the setting up of independent regimes on present Soviet territories after liberation, would be the most suitable solution of the national problem. Other members of the Committee, with equal right, believe personally that a federation of sovereign states would be a more workable outcome. There is room in the American Committee for both of these personal points of view, but all members of the American Committee are obliged to accept the principle that the will of the peoples concerned must decide.

Sincerely your,
L. C. Stevens
President of the American Committee for Liberation From Bolshevism, Inc.

EXISTING OPPORTUNITIES

I feel that Ukrainian American university students do not utilize existing opportunities to get scholarships and fellowships, because, in my opinion, they are not informed sufficiently about them. Although there are many fine Ukrainian American university students, who are eligible to get grants, they do not apply for them. Why? Mostly, because they are not informed.

To give some information, I enclose herewith a short information about opportunities to get grants for studies in 15 foreign countries and I would like to appeal to the students to utilize that splendid opportunity: 1) to study in a foreign country, where a student has the best opportunity to study the culture of the country, 2) to make contacts with young men and women of the given country and strengthen the friendship between the peoples of two countries, and also 3) even there is a good opportunity to support the Ukrainian Cause in the given country.

Beside this, I would like to

stress, the The Ford Foundation announced the scholarships and fellowships in Soviet and East European Studies for 1954-55. The Foundation expects to make awards of three types: 1) Graduate Area Training Scholarships, 2) Pre-doctoral Area Research-Training Fellowships, and 3) Post-doctoral Area Research-Training Fellowships. The program includes studies in this country as well as in foreign countries. The U.S. citizenship is required, but awards will be given also to the persons who intend to become citizens of the United States and have their permanent residence in this country.

Further information on the eligibility of applicants and the application forms are available from:
The Ford Foundation (Overseas Training and Research)
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York
The deadline for filing applications: February 15, 1954.
Petro Sterch (Notre Dame U.)

U.N.A. Membership Passes 70,000

As of December 31, 1953, the Ukrainian National Association had a total of 70,221 membership certificates in full force. Members of the Adult Department hold 49,807 certificates, and members of the Juvenile Department hold 20,414 certificates.

We urge those readers of the Ukrainian Weekly who have not yet become U.N.A. members to write for free copies of the 24-page English language pamphlet, "Facts About the Ukrainian National Association." This booklet contains much pertinent information and will be sent postpaid and without obligation to all who write for it.

On page 24 of "Facts" is printed the purpose of the U.N.A. Since this is of general interest we offer this item below, so that there will be no doubt in anyone's mind that the U.N.A. is deserving of the support of all Ukrainians:

"(Excerpts from the Certificate of Incorporation).
"The purpose and objects for which this corporation is formed are to promote unity, social intercourse and social relations and to diffuse principles of benevolence and charity among Ukrainians and their descendants residing within the United States and its possessions and within the Dominion of Canada, to secure their moral and mental development, to educate and instruct them in the principles of free government, American institutions and laws, and for these purposes to open, organize and maintain schools, libraries and other educational

Theodore Lutwiniak.

BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS

Rochester Chronicle

ROCHESTER BRANCH 367 INSTALLS OFFICERS

Immediately after the monthly meeting of the Zaporozhka Sich Society, Branch 367 of the Ukrainian National Association of Rochester, New York an installation party was in full swing. The affair was held at the Ukrainian American Club on January 10th. Mr. Nicholas Sorochey, president of the organization, announced the procedure of the ceremonies. The secretary was asked to read off the names of the deceased members of the branch while the members stood in silent prayer. This was followed by a short outline for 1954 by the president in regards to what is expected of the members. For the members who have been in the organization 25 years awards were made with the Neckchain for the men. After the usual congratulations and best wishes the members were asked to set the tables and get ready for a feast of some delicious kobassa, weiners, kraut, coffee, and of course, the usual refreshments. A very special treat, was in store for the members because the women made every effort to please the menfolk with a well prepared lunch. We wish to thank the following ladies for their cooperation in this party, Mrs. Mary Popowich, Cecilia Lylak, Anna Melnyk, Anastazia Semkiw, Tillie Kowalik, and Irene Zacharkiw and Myroslawa Powch. The following menfolk served on the refreshment committee: Mr. Kost Sanduski, George Lylak, Karlo Mankivskyj, Theodore Pesko, and Peter Mazurczak. All in all an enjoyable evening was had by all. The usual songfest was about the best, although the afternoon and evening we did have four groups of Carollers pay a visit to our party, and, of course, being the Christmas season, we did accept them all. Plans are in order for the annual dance, which will be held on February 27th, at the Ukrainian American Club.

as the Ukrainian Pioneers of Rochester. The sole purpose of this organization is to make plans to unite the early settlers of this community who have their homes in the vicinity of Rochester. Although the plans are not completed as to what extent the organization will expand they have, however, elected the following officers; Charles Brytan, president, Frank Holod, Secretary, Paul Lyasko, Treasurer. Many of the older people are slowly passing away. What has been done by them is very obvious. The Churches, Schools, Clubs, and buildings have been built or purchased. The many organizations that have been formed and are now celebrating their 40 and 50th anniversaries. Their generous contributions to aid Ukraine in her struggle for freedom, the extreme sacrifices made to perpetuate the customs and traditions from the homeland, their efforts to relive the happy carefree days known in their youth. Perhaps, the biggest job done by them was to raise us, American born Ukrainians, and to make every effort to instill into the hearts of every one the love for Ukraine. was a job well done. Still hopeful of a few more years of life, they have organized so that they can again relive their lives. The least that can be done to help them with this one and last endeavor is to cooperate with them, give them the needed support and help they so much need and deserve. The youth can show them that we do appreciate what they so much need and deserve. The youth can show them that we do appreciate what they have done for us. We can give them every means to pass on to the great beyond with a smile, with the knowledge that their work has not gone in vain, with the great satisfaction that in their old age they are still appreciated and that they will always be known to us as Mother and Dad. We congratulate the Ukrainian Pioneers of Rochester, and wish them success in their efforts, and may the Good Lord grant them many more years of health and happiness they so richly deserve.

AMERICA DEMANDS THAT EVERY AMERICAN OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN MASTERS UKRAINIAN!

(Continued from page 2)

youngster of today will find that modern language study will pay great dividends in most fields of endeavor in the future.

Now let us read the opinions of the Presidents of Universities and Colleges, leading educators and planners or American research, responsible for the American education: Earl J. McGrath, President of the University of Kansas City and recently United States Commissioner of Education, said on 3 May 1952: "For most of my professional life I have been interested in the subject of general education and the college curriculum, and for some years unwisely took the position that a foreign language did not constitute an indispensable element in a general educational program. This position, I am happy to say, I have reversed. I have now seen the light and

I consider foreign languages a very important element in general education. ... The social, the political, the international reasons for the study of languages deserve the thoughtful consideration of all who determine the character of American education. ... This small world is one in which our children will live even more intimately than we with their contemporaries in other lands. ... Only through the ability to use another language even modestly can one really become conscious of the full meaning of being a member of another nationality or cultural group. It is in our national interest to give as many of our citizens as possible the opportunity to gain these cultural insights. ... Educators from the elementary school to the top levels of the university system ought to give immediate attention to this matter." (To be continued)

"COMMUNISM" ESSAY AWARD

The J. B. Matthews Testimonial Dinner Committee announces a cash award of \$500 for the best essay on "Communism and Academic Freedom," written by an undergraduate student of an American college or university.

Essays must be limited to 2,000 words or less and submitted not later than March 1, 1954. All manuscripts must be typewritten. Only original essays will be considered. The winner of the award will be announced on April 1.

The panel of judges for the contest will be composed of nationally-known personalities. Manuscripts should be mailed to the Matthews Award Editor, The American Mercury, 11 East 36th St., New York 16, N. Y.

THE DANGER OF IGNORANCE

"The Brookings Foundation found that only five per cent of our high school students receive any instruction in economics. The average teacher and scholar when asked what the average profit of corporation was per dollar of sales made a guess of 25 per cent. Statistics by the U. S. Department of Commerce shows that over a 20-year period corporate profits have averaged only three per cent of sales."

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

Nearing the half-way mark in the season schedule of the Metropolitan U.N.A. Bowling League of the N.Y.-N.J. Area, the Newark Division team standing show only one game separating the first-place Ukrainian Orthodox Church team and the runner-up Penn-Jersey Social Club quintet; while in the Jersey City Division, the second, third and fourth place teams, which are only separated from each other by one game, show signs of gaining up on the top-notch "A" keggers from the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society.

The matches of last Friday, January 15th, brought about these set-ups when fifth-place U.N.A. Branch 272 upset the topflight Orthodox Churchmen in all three games. Branch 272's keggers made single game score of 872 pins, which was second only to the night's high of 883 scored by the Ukrainian American Veterans Post aggregation. The

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION			
Sts Peter & Paul HNS A (2)	Jersey City S. & A. "A" (1)		
Mackowsky, P. 148	Switnicki, P. 154	134	114
Zimowsky, P. 130	Chelak, S. Jr. 115	—	133
Zidiak, G. 158	Lasuk, T. 161	132	—
Cinurchin, W. 195	Laszuk, J. 162	200	189
Pawelko, M. 147	Chelak, S. Sr. 144	159	142
Sakula, W. 142	Tizio, G. 155	123	—
	Handicap	29	29
Totals.....778	794	832	
	Totals.....765	809	730

U.N.A. Branch 435 (3)	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C" (0)		
Kosbin, J. 116	Steblecki, M. 145	134	112
Wasylikow, P. 131	Mandra, W. 136	119	183
Pokorny, V. 188	Bramowicz, B. 83	136	86
Kurlak, S. 115	Mayerski, J. 110	124	162
Guika, A. 163	Palac, W. 160	131	126
Kolba, J. 189	Handicap	60	60
Totals.....713	840	733	
	Totals.....694	704	699

Jersey City S. & A. "B" (2)	Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B" (1)		
Chelak, S. 163	Pipechik, B. 142	156	126
Tizio, A. 156	Steblecki, M. 160	140	150
Krychowski, 116	Chayka, J. 135	147	120
Walczuk, S. 161	Chomlak, H. 157	171	207
Ghyra, J. 177	Blind 125	125	125
	Handicap	35	35
Totals.....763	840	709	
	Totals.....764	774	783

NEWARK DIVISION			
U.N.A. Branch 272 (3)	Ukr. Orthodox Church (0)		
Struck, S. 132	Harmatiuk, S. 106	—	101
Chymly, A. 134	Schekowsky, 159	171	159
Banit, W. 138	Porozok, W. 155	166	154
Kalba, J. 179	Porozok, J. 133	172	182
Rewiski, A. 163	Hubka, F. 158	166	165
Handicap	Sheremeta, P. —	176	—
Totals.....778	904	816	
	Totals.....711	851	761

Ukr. American Vets (2)	Penn-Jersey Social Club (1)		
Zoltko, L. 150	Korytko, W. 160	173	148
Bemko, B. 121	Rosinsky, 151	—	146
Prychoda, A. 112	Tofel, W. —	150	—
Popaca, M. 109	Molinsky, P. 152	190	157
Struck, P. 141	Molinsky, P. 176	179	179
Handicap	Kufta, J. 134	—	123
	Kranetz, W. —	164	—
Totals.....660	864	910	
	Totals.....773	856	753

St. Johns C.W.V. (2)	Ukrainian Stich (1)		
Kacaper, S. 146	Beltow, M. 118	—	138
Salabun, W. 189	Meinychuk, J. 181	167	141
Talano, M. 143	Chuy, P. 135	144	161
Janick, L. 179	Lytwyn, M. 171	155	193
Chutko, J. 170	Fera, B. 169	165	191
	Handicap	16	16
Totals.....827	848	823	
	Totals.....790	785	836

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Jersey City Division			
Won	Lost	High 3 Gme Total	Avg.
Game	High	Pins	
1. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	34 1/2	13 1/2	912 2484 37074 772
2. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	30	18	853 2324 34671 722
3. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	29	19	869 2494 35370 737
4. U.N.A. Branch 435 N.Y.C.	28	20	865 2452 36308 756
5. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	18	30	869 2303 33541 699
6. Sts. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	8 1/2	39 1/2	816 2268 25077 522

American Way to know so many things that aren't so.

(Continued from page 2)

favorite bookseller. If not, by sending \$3.75 to the publishers, the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Mass., you can obtain a copy. However, even though this book is not yet banned in Boston, I sincerely recommend that you save your money—its author seems

Buy U. S. Saving Bonds

TAXES TAXES TAXES

Harry Gatton, Acct.

Ukrainian National Home
216 Grand Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.
EV. 4-9120

• Good Work Done •

