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UKRAINIAN DAILY



УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

MORE CONSIDERATION

One of the compelling facts of American life is that each year are so many more of us than there were the year before.

Inevitably this makes for a lot of new problems, and some of them we are not meeting too well.

Mounting adult crime, juvenile delinquency, vandalism, motor traffic congestion, overcrowding of living quarters and transportation facilities, these comprise only a partial list of the unsolved dilemmas.

But dealing with these requires the joint energies of public authorities and the millions of individual Americans.

On the other hand, there is one area of our growth (affected by our growth in numbers) where betterment can come only through individual training.

In many of our largest cities, and for better or worse they contain the bulk of this country's rising population, the growing human response to crowded living is a callous, brutal, indifferent attitude toward one's fellow citizens.

As you walk about in these places today, you are bumped, shoved, stepped on. Cigarettes may be stuck in your face, or you may be driven off the sidewalk by a little band of friends marching five abreast. If a line forms at a bus stop or a purchasing spot, you may have to defend your position vigorously against people who plant themselves at the head of the parade without waiting.

When this sort of thing is deliberate, you can get properly indignant and fight back, at least with words. But the biggest shock of all is that most of this brutality is not deliberate.

Look into the face of many a man who has just cut you off or shoved you or taken a bit of vacant sidewalk space away from you. Ninety-nine times in a hundred you can tell at a glance that he does not know you exist. He is totally unaware of your presence, except perhaps as a bat may sense a wall and avoid it. The key to his behavior is complete indifference, thoughtlessness toward the world of humans in which he is moving.

It is no good saying most people still are kind, thoughtful, generous hearted. That may well be. But the observable fact is that this other breed is on the increase. And many people who are models of gentle, considerate behavior in their homes and own social setting are callous robots on the public streets.

Because this problem seems inescapably to heighten with city size, New York is by all odds a good example. But the smaller communities are not free of it, and as they expand they will feel it more.

There is no need for this. Numbers however jammed together, do not excuse human brutality. If you would do one important thing for yourself and your community in 1954, it should be this:

Walk the streets, ride the trains, drive your car, shop in the stores, sit in the theatres, roam the parks as if you understood every minute of the time that you live in a world of other flesh-and-blood humans like yourself. Be sensitive to their presence, conscious of their need for the same consideration you want. If you do that, steadily, then American

UYL-NA TESTIMONIAL FOR ALL-AMERICANS

A SUCCESS

By WALTER DANKO

Saturday, January 23rd, was a great nite in the history of our Ukrainian-American youth as movie idol John Hodiak; actor-wrestler Mike Mazurki; figure ice-scater Arnold Shoda; Broadway actress Nina Talbot; former All-East center Dr. Eugene Shekita and Professor Lev Dobriansky — professor at Georgetown University — and president of the dynamic Ukrainian Congress Committee all congregated at the Hotel Beekman Towers in New York City to take part in the testimonial dinner-dance in honor of All-American Bob Mischak of the United States Military Academy and Chet Hanulak of the University of Maryland. The dinner, sponsored on behalf of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America by the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey and the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee of New York City, was hailed as the "greatest ever" by the jam-packed throng of Ukrainian youth, and needless to say, this dinner has really set a fine precedent for many years to come. As a matter of information, the UYL-NA is already setting up the mechanics for next year's testimonial dinner-dance, the next one naturally will be held in a bigger hotel, sometime in January, 1955.

The big nite commenced with a cocktail party in the sponsoring committee suite for all the honored guests at 8:00 P.M. John Hodiak — currently starring in the "Caine Mutiny Courtmartial" at the Plymouth Theatre on Broadway and "Iron Mike" Mazurki impressed all by their ability to speak fluent Ukrainian, and in a way it really hit home, for here were 2 Americans of Ukrainian descent, both of whom have risen very high in their particular field of endeavor and yet are still very proud of their Ukrainian background.

The dinner began at 7:00 P.M. with UYL-NA advisor Walter Bacad of New York City introducing Joseph Lesawyer, the M. C. for the affair. Joe, a star of New York U's baseball team, a number of years ago, opened the program with a few words briefly informing the filled-to-capacity Beekman Towers Grand Ballroom, the reason for the dinner. Joe then introduced John Hodiak. A really warm personality, John spoke in Ukrainian and then finished up in English. He paid tribute to our 2 Ukrainian-All Americans and then expressed his delight in being part of such a fine Ukrainian youth affair.

After the dinner, the M. C. introduced Walter Danko of Bayonne, N. J. the Youth League's representative to the Political Policy Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He spoke briefly about the UYL's sports department and its accomplishments to date. Then he introduced the 2 guests of honor and presented them on behalf of the UYL-NA — their a-

life will begin to regain some of the grace and gentleness and warmth it has lost under the crushing pressures of the population avalanche.



Left to right: — Walter Bacad, John Hodiak, Joseph Smindak, Chet Hanulak, Joseph Lesawyer, Cadet Bob Mischak, Mike Mazurki, Walter Danko.

wards as the "Outstanding College Football Players of Ukrainian Descent for 1953." Chet Hanulak of Maryland accepted his plaque and he gave a very fine acceptance speech, stressing the fact that he is very proud to be a Ukrainian and hopes very shortly to join membership rolls of the Ukrainian Youth League. Cadet Bob Mischak, in accepting his plaque in the true spirit of West Point, expressed his appreciation, said he was truly proud to be a Ukrainian and finished by emphasizing the major role the West Point team played in his individual success.

M. C. Joe Lesawyer, in an impromptu session of chit-chat with the 2 All-Americans, questioned the boys on their present activities and future plans. Both boys will complete their studies this June and are heading for enviable careers, Bob as an officer in the parachute corps, of the U. S. Army, and Chet as a Half-back with the Los Angeles Rams in the National Football League.

Other speakers in successive order were Professor Lev Dobriansky, who spoke briefly on the Ukrainians' role in combating Russian Communism thru sports; Mike Mazurki, who re-narrated some of his experience; Dr. Gene Shekita, — former All-East star at Columbia University and now an M.D.; and Al Pronchik, sports director of the UYL-NA.

Then one of the high-lights of the evening unfolded. John Flis' Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York City danced for the gathering and their wonderful dancing was very entertaining. Suffice it to say that Flis' group presented a program with new and truly inspiring dancing and I'm certain that all in attendance are looking forward to more of the same in the near future.

Joseph Smindak, president of the UYL-NA, completed the speaking program by recounting the Youth League's recent endeavors in the sports, social, cultural and educational fields. It was highly enlightening, and, to be sure, informed all that the UYL-NA is doing a bang-up job.

The dinner closed with the singing of "Mnohaya Lita" for our two All-American guests of honor, Bob Mischak and Chet Hanulak. Within a few minutes, Gene Gibbs and his orchestra struck up the music

for an evening of dancing and socializing.

BRIEFS:

Ed Sullivan, nationally syndicated columnist, carried the testimonial dinner in his column. As a matter of fact, Jimmie Powers, Dan Parker and Ed Sullivan's column all played up the dinner. Thank you letters from this writer are in the mail.

Walter Ciopyk, secretary to the commissioner of public works in Buffalo, N. Y. — journeyed in all the way from the upper New York State city to attend the dinner. Other long distance travelers were attorney Tom Darmohray of Philadelphia, the national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, and Charlie Tyranski of Wilmington, Delaware.

The Ukrainian Athletic Association Chornomorska Sich of Newark, N. J. presented the two football stars with a savings bond. Nich Schesowsky did the honors for this progressive sports-minded organization.

The committee is already planning next year's 2nd Annual Testimonial Dinner-Dance. It will be held in mid-January, 1956 and many, many Ukrainian personalities will be invited. We are also hoping to have present the greatest Ukrainian-American athlete of all-time, namely, the one and only Bronko Nagurski.

Mayor Wagner sent a very nice telegram to the testimonial dinner committee. The next day, the good mayor appeared at a gigantic Ukrainian manifestation in New York City marking the 36th Anniversary of a free and independent Ukraine.

The sponsoring committee, composed of UYL-NA members from New Jersey and New York City, wasn't very big, however in the 5 short weeks that they planned and prepared the affair, the testimonial was a rip-roaring success. The committee members were: Harry Kasha, Walter Danko, George Tizio, Emil Hussar, Anne Stec, Helen Danko, Al Pronchik, Sam Herilis, Al Danko, Joe Smindak, Stella Maciach, Walter Bacad and Mike Olenchik.

New York's Mayor Wagner Exalts

Ukrainian's Spirit

TELLS 3,000 AT MEETING ITS TRADITION OF INDEPENDENCE MATCHES THAT OF AMERICA

Mayor Wagner told Ukrainian-Americans last Sunday that the Ukrainian tradition was completely in harmony with the American tradition, the New York Times reported.

Three thousand men and women, attending a mass meeting at Manhattan Center to commemorate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Ukraine's proclamation of independence and to demand the liberation of the Ukraine from the Soviet Union, heard the Mayor declare:

"The American tradition of independence makes us kin to all peoples everywhere who, like ourselves, have that deep desire for liberty and freedom. And, when we in America see a people steeped in valor and struggling for freedom such as the Ukrainians, we instinctively offer our friendship to that people."

Mr. Wagner's address was the high point of three-hour program of speeches and songs in English and Ukrainian. The sponsor of the rally was the United Ukrainian-American Organizations Committee of New York, a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Pearl Mestas' N. Y. Town Hall Talk

Lauds Ukrainians

Mrs. Pearl Mesta, former United States Ambassador to Luxembourg, gave last Sunday at New York's Town Hall an engaging account, in form of lecture, of her experiences here, as well as in Washington and London, as well of her journeyings last summer throughout the Soviet Union. Mrs. Mesta dwelt in the course of her talk upon Ukraine, occupied by the Soviet Russians. She told again, as she previously reported in a series of syndicated newspaper articles, that in the course of her talks with Ukrainians they resented being linked up with the Russians as a racial entity. "Ukrainians are definitely a different nationality from the Russians," Mrs. Mesta quoted them to say. The affair was well attended. Admiral Powers presented Mrs. Mesta.

International Institute Lists Foreign Study Awards

Opportunities for foreign study in 15 countries are listed in "Fellowships Abroad for American Students," 1954-55, a pamphlet published recently by the Institute of International Education.

Study awards at the University of Ceylon and the Free University of Berlin are described, as well as other awards administered by the Institute. Universities, private groups, and governments in Europe, Asia, and Latin America have offered fellowships to American students for the 1954-55 academic year.

Earliest deadline for applications is Jan. 15 for the two awards at the University of Ceylon and for four awards offered for advanced study in Brazil. Closing dates of other competitions are in February, March, April, and May.

General eligibility requirements for the fellowships and scholarships, designed mainly for graduate students, are: U. S. citizenship; proof of good academic record and capacity for independent study; ability to read, write and speak the language of the country of study; good character, personality, and adaptability; and good health.

Andrew Livitsky Dies

One of the ablest Ukrainian statesmen and patriots of modern times, Andrew Livitsky, President-in-exile of the Ukrainian National Republic, — which came into being in 1917 and fell in 1921 before the onslaughts of the Reds and other national enemies — dies on Sunday, January 17 last, in Karlsruhe, Germany.



Andrew Livitsky

The deceased became president of the Ukrainian National Republic by succession, upon the assassination in Paris, 1926, of President-in-exile of the republic and Generalissimo of its armies, Semen Petlura, by a Communist agent.

Livitsky was born in 1879. He was an active member of the RUP (Ukrainska Revoliutsiynna Partiya—Ukrainian Revolutionary Party) and then of the USDP (Ukrainska Socialna Demokratichna Partiya—Ukrainian Social Democratic Party). In 1917 he governed the Poltava province of Ukraine. In 1919 Livitsky was Minister of Justice of the Ukrainian National Republic. The same year he was sent as head of the Republic's Diplomatic Mission to Poland, in the course of which he signed in April 4, 1920 a Treaty of Peace with Poland. As Premier of the Ukrainian National Republic he succeeded Petlura to Presidency upon the latter's death.

In his Testament, the deceased named to succeed him as President-in-exile of the Ukrainian National Republic, another distinguished Ukrainian statesman, Stefan Wytwyrsky, an emigre now residing in New York City.

Ukrainian Banner to Be Unfurled Over New Haven's City Hall

Over four hundred persons attended last Sunday, January 24th, a mass meeting at the YWCA in New Haven, Conn. to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the union of Eastern and Western newly-born Ukrainian republics of that time in form of the Ukrainian National Republic.

One of the highlights of the affair was the declaration made at it by New Haven's Mayor Lee in the course of his address that "on next January 22, 1955, on the anniversary of that historic day of January 22, 1919 the Ukrainian blue and golden banner will be unfurled over the City Hall of New Haven."

UYL National Board Holds Conclave

The executive board of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America held its 2nd national-wide meeting since the Labor Day convention, the weekend of January 16th at the Hotel Pittsburger, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Many timely topics were discussed by the executive board and a dynamic program of activities is now in the process of execution.

The cultural courses at the Soyuzivka; the 2nd printing of the Ukrainian Arts Book; the soon to be compiled, the Ukrainian Dancers' Book; the UYL's national sports rally to be held the weekend of May 22nd in Auburn, N. Y.; greater UYL-NA support of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; the UYL's forthcoming national convention to be held in Chicago, Labor Day weekend and a more intensive organizational program were all objectively presented and discussed by the board members.

Saturday evening, the board members were treated to Pittsburgh hospitality at the Fort Pitt Hotel where the Ukrainian New Year's Party was held.

Sunday, UYL president Joe Smindak had occasion to speak on Radio Station WPKT, thanks to Michael Komichak of the Ukrainian-American Hour. The talk was loaded with many of the League's current endeavors and the chances are, all listening to the talk were impressed.

Board members present were: — Joseph Smindak, Helen Demydchuk, Harry Kasha, Walter Danko, Alex Pronchik, Walter Bacad, Charlie Zubyk, Mary Gulick, Olga Zepko, Bill Mural, John Mitchell, Peter Kochirka, Charlie Tyranski, Ted Korduch, Ann Koshey, William Polewchak, Joseph Gurski, Joseph Hanzys and Michael Wichorek.

AEF Offers Seniors Fellowship In Physics

College seniors majoring in use of radioisotopes or the release of nuclear energy. As many as 75 fellowships may be awarded, with fully-accredited graduate study to be carried out in three locations. One program is operated by the University of Rochester and Brookhaven National Laboratory, another by the University of Washington and the Hanford Works of the AEC, and the third by Vanderbilt

Radiological physics is a new and expanding field of science. It is concerned with health physics, radiation monitoring and control, radioisotope measurements, and similar activities associated with the

ON THE ROCKS

By MICHAEL KOCTUBINSKY
(Translated by A. Mykytiak)

From the cafe in the Tatar village, both the sea and the gray sandy shores could be seen. Into the open windows and doors, the bright azure of the sea seemed to flow unbrokenly and was merged by the blue sky into a seeming endlessness. Even the sultry air of the summer day received soft bluish hues in which the contours of distant coastal mountains melted and dissolved.

A wind was blowing from the sea. The salty breezes had lured the patrons and, having ordered their coffee, they thronged to the windows or sat down on the verandah. Even the owner of the cafe, the crooked-legged Mehmed, painstakingly supervising the orders of his guests, called over to his younger brother: "Djepar, bir cave... iki cave (two coffees)!" Meanwhile he leaned out of the door to breathe in the moist breeze and for a moment to lift the small round Tatar cap off his shaven head.

While Djepar, red-faced from the heat, fanned the glow on the burner and poked in the pan to whip a thick foam on the coffee, Mehmed viewed the sea.

"There will be a storm," he said, without turning. "The wind grows stronger. Yonder on that boat the sails are being reefed."

The Tatars turned their faces toward the sea.

On a large black barge that seemed heading toward the shore, the sails were reefed indeed. The wind bellied them full and they were torn from the sailor's hands like big white birds; the black boat leaned heavily and lay sideways upon the blue waves.

"It is heading toward us!" Djepar said. "It is the Greek who brings salt."

Mehmed also recognized the Greek's boat. To him it was very important, for besides the cafe he ran a small grocery store in the village, and was a butcher. In other words, he needed salt.

When the barge came nearer, Mehmed left the cafe and hurried toward the shore. The guests hastened to empty their cups, and rushed after him. They crossed a narrow, winding street which curved around the mosque, and descended on the stone path to the sea. The blue water seethed and boiled

with foam on the strand. The barge surged in the same spot, splashed like a fish but could not reach the shore. The gray-mustached Greek and his young servant, Danhalak, tall and long-legged, exerted all their strength by pushing with their bodies on the oars; yet they did not succeed in bringing their boat on shore. Finally, the Greek threw the anchor down into the water while Danhalak quickly began to pull off his shoes and roll up his yellow pants above his knees. From the beach, the Tatars exchanged words of encouragement with the Greek. Blue waves were whipped to milk at their feet, where it melted and sizzled on the sand before receding into the sea.

"Are you ready, Ali?" the Greek shouted at Danhalak. Instead of an answer, Ali threw his bare feet over the side of the boat and jumped down into the water. With a skillful move, he caught from the Greek a bag of salt, threw it over his shoulder and plunged on to the shore. His tall figure in narrow yellow pants and a blue jacket, his healthy face tanned by the sea wind, and with a red kerchief on his head, was reflected very beautifully against the background of the azure sea.

All three down on the sand his load of salt and leaped into the water again, his wet red calves diving into the light foam that was whipped like the white of an egg, and gradually washing them in the pure blue waves. Time after time he ran back to the Greek; then had to snatch the moment when the boat had been lowered down to his shoulders in order that he might dexterously receive the heavy sack. The boat rose and fell on the waves and tugged on the anchor like a dog on its chain while Ali was constantly toiling from the boat to the shore and back. The waves often caught up with him and threw salt in his face, but he brushed it from his eyes with his hands.

At times Ali would let the right moment pass, and then he had to grasp the side of the barge and ride along like a lobster clinging to the ship's side.

The Tatars had gathered on the shore. Even in the village, on the flat roofs the Tatar women appeared, disregarding the heat, and gazed from their perch-like small clusters of flowers in their beds in a garden.

Gradually the sea lost its temporary calmness. Small boats rose from the individual rocks on the shore, lay with their breasts upon the waves and swept over the sea. The ocean became dark and changing. Small waves merged together and like clumps of greenish glass crawled unnoticed toward the shore, fell upon the sand, and shattered to a white foam.

Beneath the Greek's boat, the sea boiled and clattered into white foam, while the boat itself leaped up and floated as though riding away on white-haired beasts. The Greek often turned to look back and examined the sea with great anxiety. Ali spat all over with foam, now ran swiftly from the boat to the beach. The water at the shore began to turn muddy and yellow. The waves threw out from the bottom of the sea stones and sand; and the tide ebbing, they were dragged along the ground with a thunder as though something huge were gritting its teeth and roaring.

Within half an hour the flood had leaped over the stones flowed over the shore road and reached even to the bags of salt.

"Mehmed! Nuria! Come here, people, and help! Otherwise the salt will be wet. All, come here, I say!" the Greek snorted.

The Tatars got into considerable commotion, while the Greek together with his boat was dancing on the waves. At length, the salt was brought to a safe place.

Meanwhile, the sea was flooding more and more. The monotonous, rhythmic echo of the waves turned to billowing. At first, it was like a dumb, heavy panting; then it became short and violent like a distant shot of cannon. Across the sky, clouds flitted like gray cobwebs. The surging sea, now dirty and dark, dashed upon the shore and covered the rocks, off which rivulets of water, muddy with foam, streamed and dripped.

"Hey, hey! There will be a great storm!" Mehmed cried out to the Greek. "Pull your boat upon the shore!"

(To be continued)

The Eushan Herb

By MIKOLA VORONY

This is the first English translation of the famous poem: *The Eushan Herb* of the Ukrainian poet, Mikola Vorony. Well known at first in the lyric poetry, Vorony soon turned to the philosophical trends of European poetry. In the first decade of the present century he was among those who led the movement towards the more universal currents of European literature.

His poem, *The Eushan Herb*, is among the best known. The theme is taken from the first annals of Ukraine. The autocrat Sovereign, Wladimir, returning from his campaign in the Polovetsian country keeps with him as hostage the small son of the Khan. The child is well cared for and soon forgets about his motherland. But his father can not be consoled; after long consideration he calls for a minstrel and asks him for help to convince his son to return home. The minstrel leaves for his long journey to Kiev. There, secretly, he sees the Khan's son and tries to convince him to go back his father. But the child is insensible to this talk for he forgot about his family and country. The minstrel sings a song, lullaby that the child heard from his own mother. But even that does not help. As a last effort the minstrel offers the boy a branch of the *Eushan Herb* that he brought along with him. The lad smells the perfume of that wonderful herb, remembers all that was dear to him: his country, his home, the love of his parents. He is conquered and returns home with the old bard.

Ever since the *Eushan herb* has become the symbol of a true patriotic love.

This poem was translated by Rev. Omelian X. Tremblay, C. S. R., of Roblin, Manitoba, who attended the 14th Ukrainian Summer School at the University of Manitoba. Father Tremblay is French, but speaks, reads and writes Ukrainian like a native son. We are pleased to present the "Eushan Herb".

In royal Kiev, in slavery bound, There lived a child, a lord-Khan's son, The most cherished loving infant Of the Polovetsian Khan.

The Monomakh, prince Wladimir, During a campaign most sincere, Took him as hostage, not for ransom, Then kept him, for the child was handsome.

Surrounded with highest honors And pleasures to his age proper The boy enjoyed in safety's lair The comforts of a true king's heir.

As time passed by, the boy began To forget all about his land, To love and deem as if his own Country and ways till then unknown.

But for the Khan—life seemed doomed, Without his son all was but gloom, With endless grief his soul was filled, By no kind words would it be stilled.

His mind consumed by awful strife Had lost all care in things of life,

He mourned and sighed throughout the day, While for his son, at night he prayed.

From no one had the poor man help, Friends assured him his grief was felt, The world in joy exuberant, Appeared to him in-existent.

Thus, he summoned an aged minstrel In moving words he tried to tell How sadness led his thoughts astray His life now void, his son away.

"Minstrel most meek, Thou reade'st stars, Knowest the cries of wolves afar, Hark my prayer, thy heart incline, Use thy magic art and: divine! 'Thou wast given from God above Omen-knowledge and to evolve By word and song what occur By means that should success ensure."

"Go far away to Rus-Ukraine, Pass the border, go to the plains Where our foes hold in bondage A boy, my son, my own image. 'O please tell him how much I pine For his return, thought swift fleets time Speak of the long vigil I have kept Hoping to see him on the steppe."

"And sing the song Polovetsian That thou for me hast often sung, Recall our meadows fair and gay, And listen to what he will say. 'If from this he turns his face, Then offer him the Herb of grace, That having sensed its glorious scent His thoughts may to our steppes be bent."

And the departed for new terrains, Three days, three nights he searched the plains, Until, on the fourth day, late, He found Prince Wladimir's estate.

Then, secretly, at night he came, To see the boy by candle flame, To him he spoke in whispered words The loving message his father urged.

His words, however engaging, Fascinating and enticing, Did not move a heart that once evinced Love for parents, home and province.

And as sounds of winds moved through the air, They echoed the song of the troubere, His fingers stroked the strings so free For liberty they made a plea.

(To be continued)

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(To be continued)

SWANS

By MYKHAYLO DRAY-KHMARA

Along the lake where willow's branches dream, there swans, with languor floating every day, unready splash with beaks the waterway, and their necks bow like osiers on the stream.

But when the sounding frost like mirror beam and inlets sleep, recalling flowery May, the swimmers break the ice as if 'twere clay, and shore can't scare them by its frozen-seam.

O fivefold cluster of unconquered bards! Through storm and snow your mighty singing wards The bitter crystals of a yearning grief.

Uphold, o swans! Though servitudes survive, there stars of Lyre urge you your wings to life, where foams the ocean of exultant life.

Translated from the Ukrainian by Yar Slavytych.

America Demands That Every American of Ukrainian Origin Masters Ukrainian!

By ROMAN SMAL-STOCKY
Marquette University
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Lynn White, Jr., President of Mills College, said on 29 April 1952: "To expect the educated citizens of other lands to learn English without our troubling to acquaint ourselves with some foreign tongue, is the sort of effrontery which is ruining America's reputation and influence abroad. Moreover, even a rudimentary study of a second language greatly clarifies the thinking process by giving an understanding of the distinction between things and the word-symbols with which we label things. Both in terms of the world we live in and of personal development, nothing is more important than the learning of languages."

Mrs. Anne G. Pannell, President of Sweet Briar College, said on 11 May 1953: "It is almost impossible to stress adequately and urgently enough the need for language study and its values in the present-day world. Knowledge of the language... is a 'must' in order that the efforts of men and nations toward peace may progress. I shall be glad in the future to stress, where suitable, the need for young people to acquire interest in and perfection of skill in new languages."

J. Cloyd Miller, President of New Mexico Western College, said on 20 May 1953: "It has only been in the past twenty years or so that high schools have quit requiring a foreign language for graduation and that most colleges have quit requiring a foreign language for college entrance. Obviously, this results in decreased enrollment in those courses. My conviction regarding the importance of foreign language study are borne out by the fact that in the public schools of Deming, New Mexico, where I was Superintendent for the past thirteen years, we began about twelve years ago to teach Spanish throughout the elementary grades. We did that because Deming is situated only 30 miles from the Mexican border, and we wanted people from Mexico to come to Deming to trade. We felt that if they found people who could speak their language, they would be glad to return. Of course I saw other advantages besides that one, but that was one that could easily be sold to the people. A year ago I made lots of friends for National Education Association when I addressed the teachers of Puerto Rico in Spanish. It was the first time that anyone representing the NEA had spoken to them in their own language. I do not believe that we can properly communicate with people of other languages unless we can talk to them in their own language. At a time when people of the United States are trying to make friends with people all over the world, it is vital that we be able to talk with them in their own language."

Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, said on 28 April 1953: "I have expressed myself a good many times over the years on behalf of foreign language study... I see no reason why the United States should be the only country with students of such limited linguistic capacity as to be unable to read a foreign language or to speak it. Persons abroad who have moderate intelligence and extremely limited formal education are able to learn two or three languages. I believe that that could happen in America if we attack the problem with energy and intelligence."

H. B. Wells, President of Indiana University, said on 1 April 1953: "Relatively few students are enrolled as foreign language majors—this in spite of our national need for personnel trained and competent in the use of modern foreign languages. The teaching of foreign languages must be imbued with new inspiration and vitality so that language study will attract qualified students and that as a nation we may become proficient in an area of knowledge which is so important to us for the proper exercise of our power in world affairs."

Robert M. Hutchins said on 18 April 1952: "I believe that the ability to use and understand language is of the first importance in every walk of life. I do not believe that studying one's own language can ever lead to full comprehension of it. Every man thinks he understands his mother tongue; but precisely because it is his mother tongue he never grasps what a language is unless he has got outside his mother tongue by studying another language."

Louis B. Wright, Director of the Folger Library, said on 28 April 1952: "For the first time in its history, the United States has had world leadership thrust upon it. In many ways we are ill equipped for the responsibilities. One of our greatest handicaps is linguistic. We particularly need men and women who can comprehend other peoples with whom we come in contact through their own language and literature. The shortage of men and women of other than limited in a way that must adversely affect the character of the relations of this country with other friendly peoples. In these circumstances a widening and an intensification of the teaching and study of foreign languages is little short of a national necessity."

The two national agencies responsible for administering the Fulbright Fellowship Programs, on both the graduate student and advanced research levels, jointly announced in May 1953: "Foreign language proficiency is an important consideration in the review of applications. Fulbright ad-

visers and other college and university staff members working with international exchange programs are strongly urged to encourage prospective applicants to include language study in their academic training. Brief language courses, though helpful, provide at best a bare minimum of proficiency for satisfactory study... opportunities for university lecturing and post-doctoral research in Western Europe are severely limited by the language factor. Beyond considerations of practical utility in the library and classroom, the Fulbright grantee's opportunity to develop appropriate relations with the host community depends largely upon his ability to speak and read the language of the country easily. Depth of understanding is difficult if cultural concepts must be grappled with in translation. The Institute of International Education and the Conference Board Committee join in recommending that prospective applicants prepare themselves by serious language study."

Dean Hollis L. Caswell, eminent educator of Teachers College, Columbia University, wrote in the *Educational Forum* for January 1953: "America with its democratic tradition cannot avoid an overwhelming responsibility at this critical time. It is my conviction that profound social changes that are reshaping the world and the role and destiny of our country indicate the kind of education that is needed. We should greatly extend and deepen our understanding and appreciation of other cultures and people. We are ill prepared to fill the world role in which Fate has cast us. Most of us are extremely provincial. Study of foreign languages may be made to contribute greatly to the understanding of their cultures, but in few schools is this achieved. An educational program is needed for teachers in service and in preparation that provides first-hand experience with foreign cultures and an opportunity to achieve functional command of the language. All of these steps would foster international understanding, a fundamental for American schools."

International Institute (Concluded from page 1)

School and several partial grants towards tuition and maintenance at the English and Scottish summer school courses at the Universities of Oxford, Edinburgh, London, and Birmingham. The Birmingham course on Shakespeare and Elizabethan drama is held at Stratford-on-Avon.

Further information can be obtained by writing the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

A Modern Theory of Nationality

By CLARENCE A. MANNING
(2)

At the same time and following the same policy that had been applied to Russian in 1918, the English in withdrawing from India which they had unified, recognized a single Indian government for all except the areas included in Pakistan. The Dutch turned over the Dutch East Indies to a single government of Indonesia. In both cases democracy was placed above nationality on the ground that a democratic regime would not be bothered by local divisions which could be peacefully arranged. Yet within five years, India has been forced to see the development of at least semi-Communist regimes among the Telugus and the Tamils in the south on a linguistic basis and the Indonesians are plagued with religious and other revolts, while the Communists are trying to work their way into the central regime. Yet Eire which had maintained its traditional counties speedily found itself with no serious internal discord, once its independence was recognized.

The Thirteen Colonies that created an alliance for the carrying on of the Revolution signed through their representatives the Declaration of Independence and became Thirteen Sovereign and Independent States under the Articles of Confederation. It was only later when the need for unity was fully understood that those Thirteen States ratified the Constitution and established

ed a single nation. Little Rhode Island held out and was admitted to the Union only a few months before the fourteenth state of Vermont. The frequent American dreams in the Revolution that French Canada, still smarting from its capture in 1763, would join the new combination, were all rudely blasted not by British armed action but by the actions of the French Canadians. If the American example shows anything it is the folly of the Allied course in all the great empires that have fallen in the past years and the erroneous nature of the idea that the mere application of political democracy will stifle the desire for independence on the part of a people.

similar pattern. Prof. Manning finds himself slurred and accused of inaccuracies by both reviewers—one being Pro-Communist, the other Anti-Communist. Two different Balkans. Two different camps, but the same sour notes. Prof. Manning must be closer to the truth than most of his critics realize.

As for Mr. Dallin's objective, he himself has made it clear. Michael Scycyrka, Cpl., USMC

Dear Sir: Upon reading your review of Mr. Dallin's review of Prof. Manning's Book, *Ukraine Under the Soviets*, I wish to make the following comment. One will recall that Prof. Manning's previous work, *The Story of Ukraine*, a few years back, was also reviewed by the Pro-Communist magazine "Soviet Russia Today". The reviews of both works follow a

The Twin Movements in 19th Century

It is very evident today that however closely connected the twin movements toward democracy and the independence

Letter to the Editor

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similar pattern. Prof. Manning finds himself slurred and accused of inaccuracies by both reviewers—one being Pro-Communist, the other Anti-Communist. Two different Balkans. Two different camps, but the same sour notes. Prof. Manning must be closer to the truth than most of his critics realize. As for Mr. Dallin's objective, he himself has made it clear. Michael Scycyrka, Cpl., USMC

VetNewsRoundup

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q. How soon after I enroll in school under the Korean GI Bill may I expect to get my first GI allowance check? I want to plan on taking along some of my own money to tide me over until I get paid.

A. You can count on your first GI check about two months after you enroll. Under the law, payments are made after the end of each month of training completed. But before you can be paid, VA must receive a certification—signed by you and your class during the month. Usually, checks go out within 20 days after VA gets the certification.

Q. I am a Korean veteran, and I have just been released from service. I understand that I have four months from my separation date in which to apply for GI term insurance. Is that correct?

A. No. Actually, you have 120 days from your date of separation in which to apply and pay your first premium. Since some months have 31 days, 120 days is less than four months.

Q. I was called to active military duty for a period that exceeded 30 days, but the way things turned out I was separated before I served 30 days. Will I be entitled to the free insurance coverage for 120 days after my date of separation, even though I didn't

serve more than 30 days?

A. Yes. So long as you were called to active duty for more than 30 days, you will be entitled to the 120-day coverage after separation, even though you didn't actually serve all that time.

1953 UKRAINIAN ALL-AMERICAN COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO and WALTER WM. DANKO

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

1953 Ukrainian All-American College Football Team

The 19th annual compilation of the Ukrainian All American College Football Team, originated in 1935 by Al Yaremko of Philadelphia, and composed of college players of Ukrainian or part Ukrainian ancestry, has once again been selected from a large group of players. Our sincere thanks for co-operation go to the players, coaches, athletic-publicity directors, friends and relatives of players who had a hand in answering our All-Ukrainian gridiron survey. A total of 78 Ukrainian players were uncovered, and since the 2 platoon system has been supplanted by the single-platoon style, competition for the top 11 positions was mighty keen.

With only 1st team, we've kept the "Small College Team" as many of the players are good enough to make any college squad in the country but usually do not receive the recognition given to players of the big college teams. Also, many of the lads in the "Honorable Mention" listings are rated on a par with the players who made the 1st squad.

Once again we're continuing the "Ancestry" column in the line-up "statistics" with "B" denoting the fact that both parents are Ukrainian, "M" denoting the Mother's Ukrainian background, and "F" denoting the Father's Ukrainian lineage.

Many of the players received "All American" and "All Sectional" honors. The 1st team lined-up with Bob Mischak, Army's "All American" at left end. The rugged, handsome blond wingman was one of the main reasons for Army's resurgence to top grid honors in the East and in the nation. For 2 years a star on offense, Bob proved his adaptability to the one-platoon system by starring on both offense and defense this season. His sensational run to overtake Dick "Red" Smith of Duke from behind, just short of the goal-line to save a 14-13 victory for his team, was rated by gridiron experts as the "play of the year"...

As we stated previously, many of the players listed on the "Small College Team" and "Honorable Mention" list were on a par with the players on the first team. Andy Shelak was a tremendous tackle for Lafayette before he left for 2 years of Army service and he proved that his military career did not dull his playing skill or spirit as he led his team's forward wall... Another great lineman for the past 4 years was John Chronona of Bucknell, who, we're sure, will be a great star in the pros... John Gavlick, Al Pecuch and John Buchinski were the best linemen for up and coming Richmond University and had a great deal to do with giving R.U. its best season in years... Bill Priatko of Pittsburgh and George Fadok of Columbia, 2 of the best linemen in the East last season, were sidelined with leg injuries.

As in the past several players were related to past and present players. For example, Fred Tullai of Maryland is a brother to John Tullai of F and M, and Mitch Tullai of Western Maryland of a couple of seasons ago... Phil Tarasovic, as stated earlier, is a brother of George of Pitt Stealers, while Pete Kohut of Brown is a brother of Joe Kohut of Miami University... Frank Federovitch of West Virginia is a brother of John Federovitch,

HANULAK AND MISCHAK SELECTED TO LEAD 19th ANNUAL SELECTIONS

FIRST TEAM:

Table with columns: Pos., Player, School, Class, Age, Ht., Wt., Anc., Hometown. Lists players like Bob Mischak, Phil Tarasovic, Frank Federovitch, etc.

SMALL COLLEGE TEAM:

Table with columns: Pos., Player, School, Class, Age, Ht., Wt., Anc., Hometown. Lists players like John Buchinski, Andy Shelak, John Chronona, etc.

HONORABLE MENTION:

Table with columns: Pos., Player, School, Class, Age, Ht., Wt., Anc., Hometown. Lists players like Bob Sistek, Frank Malenick, Jerry Bilyk, etc.

Tackles

Table with columns: Player, School, Class, Age, Ht., Wt., Anc., Hometown. Lists players like Bill Pratkano, Joe Katchik, Bernie Hazuka, etc.

Guards

Table with columns: Player, School, Class, Age, Ht., Wt., Anc., Hometown. Lists players like George Fadok, Frank Sorochinsky, Joe Skutack, etc.

Centers

Table with columns: Player, School, Class, Age, Ht., Wt., Anc., Hometown. Lists players like Walter Lonchena, Al Pecuch, Steve Kalenic, etc.

Backs

Table with columns: Player, School, Class, Age, Ht., Wt., Anc., Hometown. Lists players like Ed Bogdanovich, John Pribulsky, Dick Pisarcik, etc.

HONORARY COACHES:

Table listing honorary coaches and their affiliations, including Bronko Nagurski, John Federovitch, Walter Kondratovich, etc.

1953 "ALL UKRAINIAN" PRO FOOTBALL TEAM

Table listing professional players and their teams, including Joe Tereshinski, Frank Wydo, John Badaczewski, etc.

Head-coach at Davis Elkins. Interesting to note that the "Big 3" of Yale, Harvard and Princeton had representatives together for the 1st time in the 19 year "All Ukrainian" team history... West Point has been represented for the past and seasons in row with Ray Maladowitz, Ray Malavai, John Krobok, Bob Mischak and "yearling" Milt Ewanus, who is expected to play for 3 more years... The northeast section of Pennsylvania, with the city of Scranton leading, and the southwest section of Pennsylvania, with the city of Ambridge in the lead, were the 2 areas that contributed the greatest number of players... Many outstanding frosh and soph players this year means that there will be great "All Ukrainian" team selections in the future.

The Newark Ukrainian Orthodox Church team increased its lead over all rivals in the Newark Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area by winning all three games from the runner-up Penn-Jersey Social Club quintet last Friday, January 22nd. In the process, the Churchmen not only rolled the night's highest single game total of 859 pins and the highest series totalling 2,408. The most outstanding individual score made in either division was a three-game series of 614 pins rolled by Johnny Laszek whose single game total of 223 was likewise tops.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1953

Table showing bowling results for Jersey City Division, including Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (2), Mackowski, P. 186 190 211, etc.

Table showing bowling results for Jersey City S.&A. Team A (2), Switnicki, P. 153 139 109, etc.

Table showing bowling results for Newark Division, including Ukr. Orthodox Church (3), Margarits, A. 142 153 161, etc.

Table showing bowling results for U.N.A. Branch 272 (2), Struck, S. 112 147 94, etc.

Table showing bowling results for Ukrainian National Association League, including St. Peter & Paul HNS "A", etc.

Table showing bowling results for Newark Division, including Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark 33 18 910 2656 41015 804, etc.

AEC OFFERS SENIORS FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS

(Concluded from page 1) University and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. In each case, nine months of course work at the university is followed by three months of additional study and field training at the co-operating AEC installation. The program is accredited for graduate-level training leading toward an advanced degree. Basic stipend for fellows is \$1600 per year, with an allowance of \$350 if married and \$350 for each dependent child. University tuition and required fees will be paid by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, which administers the program for the AEC. Additional information concerning the program may be obtained from science department heads or by writing the University Relations Division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, P. O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

TAXES TAXES TAXES Harry Gatton, Acct. Ukrainian National Home 216 Grand Street Brooklyn, N. Y. EV. 4-9120 Good Work Done

