

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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ВКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Weekly Commentator

VOTING AGE

It is growing apparent that some time in the near future the question of whether or not the voting age in the U.S. should be lowered to 18 will come before the voting populace. This is an extremely important question and should receive the utmost consideration by each voter before casting his ballot.

There is much more to it than just assuming that if a person is old enough to fight for his country, then he is old enough to vote.

The state of Georgia, we read, dropped its voting age to 18 on this theory. Without analyzing the matter, it is very easy to hastily jump to this conclusion, as has been done by many who openly say "yes" to the question, giving this as their sole reason.

The basic principle in this "Fight? Vote!" theory is accepted for its logic. Surely a boxer, who does the fighting, should have some say-so in picking a manager. But, some boxers—well, it just wouldn't work in all cases. The same is true here. There are many of our 18 year olds who are fully capable of voting intelligently. And, likewise, there are many of our 21 year olds—who are absolutely not mentally capable of voting

in a likewise manner. But let's figure the preponderance.

The great majority of American men are considered mature at the age of 21. Of course, some of them mature earlier and some even later, as was stated above, but these percentages are comparatively small. At 18 one's desire to learn is probably at its peak. However, he may not retain as much then as he will a few years later. This desire to learn somehow compels one to read and listen to other people's opinions. An 18 year old mind might very easily be influenced, whereas, an older one is inclined to do his own thinking.

The basic principle in military operations is that superiors think and subordinates work. This, of course, is mostly theoretical but it is applied in a lot of cases. By the time a soldier has achieved sufficient rank to be given the opportunity to "think," he has, in practically all cases, passed the age of 18.

We are not saying that 18 year olds do not have enough sense to vote; surely, some of our 40 year olds are less qualified. But we do say that in order that honest, intelligent and unbiased ballots be cast and older—who are absolutely not mentally capable of voting

\$1,200 DOGHOUSE

Most taxpayers have read with amazement of the \$1,200 doghouse and wired-in dog run which their money built for an Army general assigned to a stateside post. They have also read that the general's replacement wasn't a dog lover so the fancy run was torn down. This cost an additional \$160.

The general's doghouse was among a number of examples of waste and extravagance charged to the armed services. They had been bird dogged and

documented by the alert office of the comptroller general, which is, in more ways than one, the watchdog over the public treasury.

The general is reported to have said he will be glad to repay the government out of his own purse—that is, if the Army wants him to do it. This was money paid by American taxpayers—money which they earned the hard way. It definitely wasn't earmarked as "gone to the dogs."

Scripts Contest Open To Anti-Communist Emigration

New York, April 15.—The American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc. issued an appeal today to the anti-Communist emigration from the Soviet Union to assist Radio Liberation in attacking the theoretical foundations of Bolshevism by writing scripts on the subject of "Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism." The Committee offers a prize of \$500 for the best series of scripts which effectively criticize and attack Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. It offers at the same time the opportunity for writers in the contest, who do not win the grand prize, to receive as much as \$250 each for the series of scripts they submit in the contest.

It is expected that Radio Liberation will broadcast in various languages of the Soviet Union the winning script, which will be chosen by a panel of judges who are well-known American students of Soviet affairs connected with leading universities in the United States. They are: Professor Frederick C. Barghoorn, of Yale University; Dr. George

L. Kline, of Columbia University, and Professor Nicholas S. Timasheff, of Fordham University. The scripts submitted in the contest must be received at the office of the contest by June 15, 1954. They will be judged on two counts: 1. The excellence of their logical content; 2. Their effectiveness as radio propaganda directed toward an audience of listeners inside the Soviet Union. The scripts may be written in any language, but if the original is not in Russian, Ukrainian or English, a translation into English or Russian must accompany the manuscript. The contestants is requested not to write his name on his script but to write it on a separate sheet of paper accompanying his script.

The American Committee will send the rules of the contest to any persons who write for them.

The address to which scripts should be sent is: Contest Chairman, P.O. Box 309, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.

Dumka Chorus and Ukrainian Symphony Orchestra Featured In N.Y.'s Shevchenko Concert

The condemnation by Taras Shevchenko in one of his poems of the Pereyaslav Treaty between Ukraine and Muscovy, which enabled the latter to enslave the Ukrainian people, was the theme of the Shevchenko Anniversary observance held Sunday, April 4th in the Fashion Institute, New York City.

One of the finest held in New York, the affair was held under the auspices of the Ukrainian chorus Dumka, directed by Alexander Mykytiuk, in conjunction with the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the United Ukrainian Organizations of New York City.

The program was opened with the American Anthem, sung by the Dumka chorus and accompanied by the recently formed truly fine Ukrainian Symphony Orchestra, both under the direction of Mr. Mykytiuk. Several numbers presented by both the chorus and the orchestra featured solo parts by Joseph Stetsura, baritone, and Eugene Chorniy, tenor, and piano accompaniment by Lesya Vakhnianyn.

Principal speaker was Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. He recalled to his auditors some of the admonitions of Shevchenko to his countrymen relative to the need of unity and single-minded purpose in the struggle for Ukrainian national freedom. He particularly castigated the current sham Soviet celebration of the Pereyaslav treaty on its 300th anniversary, which Moscow portrays it as a

"union" of the Ukrainians with Russians.

The program also featured two sketches, the first Shevchenko's the "Great Grave," in which he summarizes the faults of the Ukrainian people, the second, the "Witch." Narrator was Joseph Hirniak, direction Olympia Dobrowolska, stage settings by W. Lysniak.

Macy Features Window Display of 300 Easter Eggs

Macy, New York largest department store, had a window display during the past couple of weeks of 348 Ukrainian Easter eggs.

Attractively and prominently displayed on the 34th street side they drew the attention and admiration of the numberless thousands of people who pass that spot every hour.

A placard at the foot of the exhibit described the Ukrainian Easter eggs as, "A Folk Art of 'Old' Ukraine, Symbolizing the Joy of the Season—Raw Eggs Hand Decorated by a Unique Wax and Dye Process Using Ancient Designs and Symbols. Traditionally Given by the Girl to the Boy as a Hallmark of Affection."

The sign further noted the eggs were "loaned by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., 302 West 13th Street, New York."

This is the first appearance by Miss Olya Dmytriv, a senior executive in Macy's department of sports wear.

PLAN A WONDERFUL VACATION AT THE "SOYUZIVKA"

At about this time, every one is planning to take a vacation this summer, for a shorter or longer period, depending upon how much one can afford.

We recommend to our readers to take a very economical one at the "Soyuzivka," the Ukrainian National Association Resort, located near the town Kirhonkson, New York, in the Catskill Mountain region.

What does the "Soyuzivka" offer you?

The following:
Luxurious cottages which can house a couple or more families, a commodious guest house; fine dormitory buildings; a clubhouse with a dancing hall and refreshments; a restaurant with a superb cuisine; a swimming pool; a large natural pond suitable for swimming and rowing; a mountain stream with picturesque falls; tennis and volleyball courts; ideal for hiking over its 300 acres of wooded mountainside; a commanding view of the adjoining Catskill Mountain ranges, and numerous other facilities which will make your vacation or weekend stay at the "Soyuzivka" a most restful and enjoyable one.

So meet your friends and make new ones this summer at the "Soyuzivka."

Season opens May 30th, Decoration Day weekend.
Rates: May 30 to June 30—\$30 to \$40; then to Sept. 30—\$45 to \$60; weekends—\$9 to \$12.50. This includes board, food, etc.

Make your reservations now; Ukrainian National Association, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Telephone: Kerhonkson 5841.

OLGA PAVLOVA IN MIAMI RECITAL

Olga Pavlova, Ukrainian Soprano will sing at Bayfront Park Amphitheatre, Miami, Fla. Wednesday evening, April 21, at 7:45 P.M.

The program is to be conducted by Caesar La Yonca and his orchestra of forty musicians will accompany the singer.

This is the first appearance of a Ukrainian singer in the Amphitheatre.

Miss Pavlova, born in Winnipeg, Canada, has lived in New York City for many years, and is now a resident of Miami, Florida.

Ohio to Sponsor UNA Day

At a meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1954, the combined UNA Branches of the State of Ohio voted unanimously to sponsor an UNA Day to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association.

Called to order by Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association, the meeting was presided over by Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, Supreme Advisor, and was attended by representatives from eighteen of the twenty eight UNA branches existing in Ohio. The group of over sixty members voted without hesitation to combine their efforts to promote this event. Those branches not in attendance, due primarily to distance, were advised of the decision of the assembled and asked to add their active participation.

The appointed Anniversary Committee met several days later and elected the following as officers:
Chairman—Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, First Vice Chairman—Mr. Omer E. Miles, Second Vice Chairman—Mrs. Genevieve Zerebniak, Treasurer—Mr. Stephen Morozovich, Secretaries—Mrs. Mary Bobehko, Mr. Joseph Marcinuk, Mrs. Osyra Olinkewych, Mrs. Stella Paliwoda.

It was agreed to have every branch secretary serve as an auxiliary member of the committee and to work with the officers of the Anniversary Committee. It was also requested that all Ohio branches make certain that their respective communities refrain from sponsoring any local events on UNA Day so that the day could be solely dedicated to UNA's 60th Anniversary.

The Committee announces that Sunday, October 17, 1954, has been selected as the date of the scheduled observance. The program, to be announced later, will be held in the spa-

THE DYING AMCOMLIB TRIES AGAIN

A PUBLIC CASE FOR PUBLIC INVESTIGATION

The American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism (AMCOMLIB), which receives the support of two executive agencies, issued in its New York press release of April 3 another unity call for the organized elements of the emigration from the Soviet Union "to undertake a common struggle against Bolshevism." This represents another subsidized and ill-fated effort in four years of incredible failure that has cost millions of dollars to prove the ineptness and blindness of the policy of the American Committee and its official backers.

Determined to try again on the basis of its Russia First policy and orientation, the American Committee recklessly ignores the instructive political realities and developments in the Soviet Union, as substantially reflected by the Russian and non-Russian components of the recent emigration. It foolishly depreciates the overwhelming power of enlightened nationalism in the fight against imperialist Russian Communism, and refuses to recognize the fundamental fact that the 110.5 million non-Russian peoples in the U.S.S.R. and their emigre representatives are not only struggling against Communism but also for national freedom and independence—the primary, positive, motive force among captive and empire-subsumed nations. The essential spiritual force in our struggle for the preservation of American national freedom and independence!

Senator Kennedy's Demand Applies to Ukraine
The recent demand of Senator John F. Kennedy regarding Indo-China applies also to the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. Contribute to their aspirations for national independence, and the people will solidly unite in a common struggle for the defeat of Communism. The very term, national independence, has consistently been regarded as somewhat of a scourge by the American Committee. By deceptive dialectics it sees fit to compromise basic American principles on self-government and independence in order to accommodate the illiberal notions of certain Russian emigres in the hollow cause of "anti-communist unity". Its activities and actions lead to the very danger warned against by many authorities on the Soviet Union and best described by James Burnham: "It would be ludicrous to interpret the struggle against communism as a fight to preserve the Russian Empire. If Russians who claim to be anti-communists refuse to extend the goal of freedom to non-Russians, then we must wonder whose side such Russians will be on when a showdown comes" (Containment or Liberation, pp. 235-6).

Valter Bedell Smith: "Communism Today is Great Russianism"
The American Committee has been courting this danger since its inception. We certainly cannot afford to close our eyes to this danger. As the Honorable Walter Bedell Smith observed years ago, "Communism today is Great Russianism", and the line peddled by Moscow today, throughout its vast empire, is the imperialist Great Russian line of subservience to Moscow, the racist superiority of the Russian nation, the Russification of non-Russian cultures and histories, etc. This internal-empire line is adhered to in varying degrees by countless "Russians who claim to be anti-communists". The publications of the "Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR," maintained and financed by the American Committee in Munich, toe this line to the detriment of our principled and natural alliance with 110.5 million non-Russian peoples and nations which have suffered the fate of conquest and destruction that now threatens our own nation.

Fantastic Course of Russia First
This is only one example in a mass of evidence available to establish the fantastic course of Russia First endeavor pursued by the American Committee. The sources of its costly failure to produce "anti-Communist unity" are not merely ignorance and error but de-

(Concluded on page 2)

UAV Welfare Fund Scholarships

The Welfare Fund of the Ukrainian American Veterans, through its Chairman Walter Bacad, has just announced that it will present three scholarships to the Ukrainian American Youth of the U.S. to

the UYL-NA Ukrainian Culture Courses at Kerhonkson Summer Resort of the UNA in the month of August 1954.

All Ukrainian Americans from the age of 16 to 21 years of age are eligible for this scholarship. All applicants must submit their composition of not more than 500

(Concluded on page 3)

UNA Branch 161 Collects \$961 For UCCA

St. Basil Branch No. 161, Ambridge, Pa. of the Ukrainian National Association, has under the supervision of its members collected \$961.50 for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, reports Andrew Jula, its secretary and its delegate to the coming UNA convention.

Joseph Lytwyn was chairman of the drive, and was aided by Andrew Jula, Nicholas Chereaduchuk, Wasyl Shele-

da, John Ilchysyn, Stephen Kost and John Saradomski. The amount raised was turned over to the Pittsburgh Executive Committee.

Composed mainly of younger generation Ukrainian Americans, this UNA Branch is active in various affairs. Its Activities Committee is headed by Michael Shelehed

On its schedule is a dance on May 16th, and a picnic on July 5th—where all refreshments

will be free, and the program will include sports and singing. The Branch members also enjoy tournaments in pinocle, chess and ping pong at their fine Branch home.

Branch 161 has a fine bowling team, which competes with other teams. It also has a league among its members which totals thirty members.

On page 3 is the average of St. Basil's UNA Branch Bowling Team.

ST. BASIL'S BRANCH BOWLING TEAM



First row, left to right: — John S. Antushak, Eugene L. Hysyak, Robert Roman, Casimir ("Shorty") Rogucki. Second row: Stephen Hritsak, Stephen Velgos, Nicholas Shanayda, Richard Lunak.

Ukraine Through The Centuries

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

PART III "THE NAME"

"There is not a single national name in the whole world which has aroused so much hate, attacks and wilful anti-propaganda as the name 'Ukraina'. However, this name, 'Ukraina', lives in the hearts of a people as the personification and symbol of their ideals, aspirations and hope. This name has been preserved in the historical memory of the people, in numerous traditions, songs, dumas and stories. Sons of Ukraine have been dying with this name up on their lips" — S. Shelukhin.

(1)

The name "Ukraina" — Ukraine first appears in the Book of Annals under 1187. Concerning the death of the prince of the Pereyaslav principality it is stated: "All the people of the region of Pereyaslav ('pereyaslavtsi') wept because he loved his army ('druzina'), he did not hoard gold or other goods but gave them to the army, because he was a good prince and brave in war and full of deeds and Ukraina mourned very much for him".

There are two main schools of thought regarding the meaning of the name Ukraina as used in this passage. The older one, held by the majority of the students of the Annals — the strongest exponent of which at present is J. B. Rudnycky, considers that the chronicler, writing this sentence, used the word "ukraina" as meaning "the border land", because the principality of Pereyaslav was a border state of the old Rus' kingdom. Rudnycky considers that it is very important to understand the exact meaning of this passage because it gives the basis for the interpretation of other instances in the chronicle where the name "Ukraina" is used.

Interpreting this passage, Rudnycky (1951) writes: "There is not a single word in the text about the other contemporary Rus' lands, such as Kiev, Chernyiv, Volyn etc. The whole passage clearly indicates that the chronicler described the intimate relation between him and the armies of other princes. The chronicler speaks further about all the people of Pereyaslav (not only of the army but of all the inhabitants in general) and finally mentions the whole region of Pereyaslav — this border principality — 'ukraina'".

Rudnycky considers that the name "ukraina", meaning "border land" in relation to the center, namely Kiev, was used in the literature for a long period of time. About the XV century the meaning of the term "ukraina" began to change to "a smaller portion

of land, a part of the whole". Toward the end of the XVI century the name "Ukraina" began to be applied to the whole country and finally, toward the end of the XVII century, it was used in such way generally. In his discourse on the derivation and the use of the name "Ukraina" Rudnycky gives citations from a number of investigators of this question who support his deductions. Interested readers are referred to his original work.

The second school of thought, the main representative of which is Shelukhin, considers that in this passage the chronicler used the popular name "Ukraina" meaning — "country" and in this particular case as signifying the whole territory occupied by the contemporary Ukrainians — the Rus' land of the Annals. Shelukhin (1936) also considers that the correct interpretation of the above mentioned passage from the Book of Annals is very important. However, in interpreting this passage he considers it in connection with previous records of the chronicler. Shelukhin also stresses that the medieval writers used the so-called "high style" in their writings and avoided the use of popular or common-use words. In order not to lower themselves they did not allow any of the common-use words to enter their lexicon. However with time, the words used by the people began to penetrate into the works of science. The Church-Slavonic language, in which the chronicle was written, was not used by the native population. This foreign, "High style," language was used in religious and scientific writings, and words in common use by the people were avoided. The use of the native word "ukraina" in the Church-Slavonic language of the scribes, indicates that this name was used among the people long before the time the chronicle was written. Shelukhin then describes the events that took place in 1187.

In that year an expedition against the Pechenehs was organized and one of the princes taking part was Volodimir Hlibovych, whose Pereyaslav land was devastated by the Pechenehs. Prince Sviatoslav, in charge of the undertaking, wanted his sons to be in the front lines in order to give them glory of victory over the Pechenehs. However, on the insistence of other princes who knew of his bravery and wisdom, Volodimir Hlibovych of Pereyaslav was made leader.

When the Pechenehs learned of the planned expedition they fled and the prince of Pereyaslav pursued them. During the pursuit he fell ill and died after he was brought home. The chronicler states: "all the people of the Pereyaslav region wept etc. . . and Ukraine mourned very much for him".

Shelukhin considers that "we have to interpret the meaning of the name 'Ukraina' in this passage not only on the basis of this one sentence but we should consider it in connection with what the chronicler has written before". In all the wars against the Pechenehs the prince of Pereyaslav has taken a very active part, always at the head of the advanced allied armies, and when he was critically wounded in 1185 in the war with the Pechenehs "all the Rus' princes expressed their grief." It is evident that he was esteemed by all Rus' princes. So when this beloved prince died, naturally, his own people of the Pereyaslav principality — "pereyaslavtsi" — were saddened. However, not just the other Rus' princes, as in 1185, but now the whole land — Ukraina, mourned much.

Here "Ukraina" refers to the whole territory. The Pechenehs attacked not only the Pereyaslav region but the whole land, Ukraina. It is unthinkable that the other Rus' princes, and also the population of their principalities did not react to his death since they "expressed their grief" when he was only wounded. It is significant that in this case the name "Rus" or the "Rus' princes" was not mentioned at all: "Rus" was a part of Ukraine. Volodimir Hlibovych was the defender not only of his own land but his activities extended far beyond the limits of principalities, including Halych. Other princes chose him to be in the forward position in the war with the Pechenehs, paying respect to his bravery. So after his death, not only the people of the region of Pereyaslav — "pereyaslavtsi", — but the whole land — Ukraina — mourned much. It is of interest to note that here, while using the popular word "Ukraina", the chronicler personifies the land as is done in the folk songs and folk poetry, where Ukraina often "weeps, worries, is sad, rejoices, etc."

Shelukhin offers another reason why the name "Ukraina" cannot be interpreted as "border land," for the chronicler used "sumezhie, na mezkhakh, hranitsa, rubezh" for the designation of the border land.

The chronicler used the name "Ukraina" for other parts of the Rus' lands. According to Shelukhin, if we put together all the parts to which the name Ukraina was applied in the chronicle, we will include (Continued on page 3)

Grass Roots Opinions

Poet's Corner

LAST YEAR'S LEAF

Handshaped and leather-colored like a gauntlet the oakleaf spun downwind, the lone, the last memento mori, sharper than all the showers of gold and vermillion that fell in the autumn past.

"Desiccation and death," said the oakleaf, lying in the late winter light, "dissolution, death, decay: the sun gone out and the upper air deserted and an end to all," the oakleaf seemed to say

as it lay on the old snow, menacing and mortal, under the branch where the winds had torn it away — the branch that held even then the buds of a new year, even then, in the habit of winter, the promise of May.

Allotted its mood, the mind may spend itself mourning the buds foredoomed to fall before frost: or, given grace, may glimpse the great curve of the circle — the cycle of leaves, or the single oakleaf lost.

Constance Carrier.

Review of the First Year's Activity of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America

By ELEANORA KULCHYCKY, President

In organizational life the first year's existence of an organization can be singled out as the most difficult one as well as the one which will indicate the probable future course of the group. Because of these characteristics, the years failures and successes are heightened in their meaning and the amount of success or failure indicates the possibility of continued development of the group.

I should like to stress before all else that I firmly believe the Federation of Ukrainian Students Organizations, from all indications, will be a most successful, dynamic and valuable organization among Ukrainian Americans. The successes we have enjoyed in this past year heightened by the knowledge of the obstacles we had to overcome, and the failures have been lessened by the realization that we as individuals and as an organization have learned much. It is with this positive knowledge of our accomplishments that I wish to review the work of the Student Organization for the past year.

The first task of the executive board, after the First Congress in April of 1953 was set a plan of activity for its term of office. The Congress, in its resolutions, did not give detailed directives or suggestions on the work for the year, and therefore, the responsibility of each individual member of the executive board was a great one. The majority of the board's members are fulltime students, and people with relatively little experience in directing the work of a national organization of this size. (Our members extend from New York to Nebraska, from Cleveland to California.) Because of this, I think the originality, understanding and talent which our executives have shown are outstanding. Our people set to work with dispatch and energy and evolved the following program, the points of which have been expedited or are in the process of being completed.

Cultural Activity

The first project in this phase of our work was a task assigned to us by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. We were asked to have our member groups supply information for a survey of Slavic Studies in American universities and of books available on Ukrainian affairs in the libraries of our higher institutions of learning. The purpose of this was to obtain a clear picture of the information available to Americans on Ukrainian art, history, culture and people. This called for the close cooperation of our member groups. The majority of responses were most informative and very shortly the survey will be ready for the U.C.A.

A most important accomplishment on the part of the newly-founded Federation was the issuance of a declaration on the subject of the student heroes who took part in the Battle of Kruty, Ukraine, 36 years ago. This statement was sent to 3,000 colleges and universities and technical institutions in the country as well as to officials in the United States Government. The response was satisfactory and requests were sent for further information on this phase of Ukrainian history.

In cooperation with members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society plans are underway to set up a speakers and lecturers program. The purpose would be to have some of our competent, experienced Ukrainian professors give lectures to Ukrainians and Americans in both languages on the subjects in which they are versed. It would be the job of our groups to arrange these programs and talks on the campuses throughout the country.

The question of publications has been a vital and much-discussed topic with the execu-

tive board. Three of our member organizations, in Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia issue periodicals. Two of these are featured as separate sections in the Ukrainian American newspapers Svoboda and America. The third is a quarterly issued independently by the Cleveland Branch of the Federation. The Federation has used these periodicals as a means of informing its members and the community on its plans and progress. Plans for publishing a periodical which would be the exclusive organ of the Federation and serve as a mirror of Ukrainian American Student life are under consideration.

Student Aid

One of the most vital and worthy tasks which the Federation has undertaken has been the establishment of a student aid fund for the benefit of Ukrainian American students. This project is one which will demand the fullest cooperation of all Ukrainian Americans, and will undoubtedly, upon its completion, be a shining example of community cooperation for the mutual benefit of all. The difficulty of the task, and the responsibility assumed by those undertaking it multiplies the values of the success which has been achieved in this.

After a year of studying, planning and research, after many conferences, discussions, set-backs and improvements, a Student Aid Fund has been set up with a Board of Directors representing every area of the Ukrainian Community in America. The total amount of money contributed for this Fund to date on the part of individuals and member organizations is \$700.00 We believe that this is a fine indication of the interest and support which Ukrainians will give this project, and we are proud of the confidence the community has in our group. The much greater money contributed for this Fund on a sound basis lies ahead, but the excellent beginnings of this phase of our activity portend distinguished achievements for the future.

The Relief Committee of the Federation has assumed the responsibility of obtaining funds for the Students in Europe who are ill or destitute. The technical details have been

completed. A drive for funds will very shortly be underway. This project too, is a most worthy one and a credit to the organization.

Organizational Activities

The Federation with its potential and real value to the Ukrainian American community and its integral position in this community has made all efforts to be in close contact with other Ukrainian American groups. One of our first steps in this direction was to join the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. We have also sent representatives to the functions and affairs of Ukrainian groups. We have kept in touch with Ukrainian student groups in Australia, South America, Canada, and Europe. Recently, we came to final agreement on cooperation between the Cesus and the Federation. We have been in touch with other student groups in New York City into one Branch.

These have been the highlights of our one year of existence. Those of us who have worked on these projects, and the projects have been carried out with the cooperation and participation of all the members of the executive board, have done our utmost to live up to the expectations of the people who elected us at the First Congress. We have set up a national organization, initiated the creation of a student aid fund, and initiated and carried on worthy cultural projects. We have established our organization as one of great potential and value to the Ukrainian American community.

Throughout the year, those of little faith or those with un-altruistic motives have sought to discourage our progress in some instances by unwarranted, unfounded and on the whole meaningless criticism. This too we have taken in our stride.

We look back upon this year with the knowledge that we have undertaken a task of great importance and have carried it out to the best of our ability. We look ahead with the utmost confidence that this organization will prosper and win the esteem of all those who believe that the youth of a nation is its finest asset.

THE DYING AMCOMLIB TRIES AGAIN

A PUBLIC CASE FOR PUBLIC INVESTIGATION

(Concluded from page 1)

signed intent. Its recent release, if analyzed by those technically familiar with this vital subject, shows plainly that the committee and its sponsors have scarcely profited from four years of dismal failure. The great and natural force of enlightened nationalism, the spiritual power of the patriot, and the heroism of men and women in their struggle to regain the status of national freedom and independence, which we, for ourselves, seek to preserve in the common struggle against imperialist Russian Communism, are of no account to this group. Instead, Marxists, the international socialist anonymous, native traitors, and empire-building descendants of Ivan the Terrible constitute the breed attracted and financially weaned by the Committee. Not only in the event of a showdown with Moscow, but indeed to prevent one, the tremendous centrifugal force represented by the non-Russian nations in the USSR, as well as millions of separatist Russians (Siberyaks) in Soviet Asia, is to be denied us as a critical advantage by the policy of this group.

Are We to Further Subsidize

The American Committee continues to remain impervious to the certain consequences of its

demoralizing actions upon our national security. Yet its record of failure is being given another opportunity of extension at further cost in money and psychological damage. Are we to subsidize further an outstanding lesson in the fallacious treatment of problems and peoples related to the Soviet Union? To any sensible American it would appear that the committee's record of failure should serve as a basis for wholesale reorganization and an intelligent re-assessment of its false premises and policy.

The need for an investigation of the questionable activities of this sponsored committee was raised last summer. Many of the founded charges against its operations are a matter of public record and concern (The Congressional Record July 8-10, 1953). With this costly lease-on-life to the American Committee, as currently constituted and operated, this need becomes all the more pressing. The ultimate effects of its misguided policy may be, by far, more damaging to the security of our nation than even some of the activities of communists in government.

The cloak of "anti-communist unity" serves to conceal many viruses, some fatal to our own security and traditions. A true and genuine uni-

THOSE PRETTY UKRAINIAN EASTER EGGS

By TED LUCIW

Have you ever held something in the palm of your hand that seemed too lovely to be true? Many persons have felt that way when they first picked up a Ukrainian Easter egg and noted its bright glowing colors, and its exquisite tracery of lines. Nearly all Slavic peoples practice egg decorating as part of their Easter ceremonies, but only the Ukrainians have reached such a high status in that art.

This art of waxing and dyeing eggs by centuries-old batik process has survived transplanting to our very own country, America. It is widely practiced today in Ukrainian communities from New York to California. Not only the people from the Ukraine paint these eggs especially before the Easter Holidays but this custom is growing steadily and spreading among the artistically-minded Americans. Many American high schools, art schools and churches call on Mrs. Luciw, her mother, Mrs. A. Procai, or her sister, Mrs. E. Perchishin of Minneapolis to demonstrate the actual making of these Easter eggs. Not only that; the demand for the tools used in painting has grown, so much that in order to satisfy the curiosity of the Twin Cities public, Mrs. Procai and Mrs. Perchishin have established an art store, known as "The Ukrainian Gift Shop" at 803-4th St. S.E. in Minneapolis where all these artistic works are shown to the public. Several of our Boyd High School boys have seen this interesting store while attending the State Basketball Tournament recently.

What is the actual process of decorating an Easter egg? Like in everything else it has to start with a certain plan, a design. Sometimes there is no such a thing as a design. A good Easter-egg painter of long standing, like my wife, says: "I never know why my designs will look like. They just come to my mind as I write." The design is applied to the egg with hot bees wax or candlewax, depending on whether a thick or thin consistency is desired. A writing tool is used, which is a small cone-shaped piece of metal fastened in one of a wooden handle about the size of a pencil. The basic lines are drawn first, then the egg is dipped in a glass of water-soluble dye,

the lightest shade first, such as pale pink or blue or yellow, then, after drying the egg with a delicately soft cloth — another dye bath of a deeper shade is given. The process is repeated until the last dye bath of black or brown or blue, and until the egg has almost lost its density under the heavy coating of wax. Not until this coat is melted off in the oven is the final design apparent in all its full rich color.

Ukrainian Easter egg designs follow certain basic divisions, dictated principally by the contours of the egg. Some of the most outstanding designs are geometric in form and like the Byzantine mosaics have their origin in the art of the early Christian church. One must remember that an egg is the symbol of new life, just like the Easter is the symbol of a new life for every Christian. No wonder, then, that many of the Easter eggs have religious symbols. Still other designs are based on naturalistic forms such as flowers, grains, vegetables, birds, fish, and animals. In general, these forms are characteristic of the regions where they originate.

Easter is the greatest Holiday in Ukraine. It is celebrated after a period of deep mourning. Fast days are observed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Social events are discontinued and black ribbons are streamers substituted for flowers and other usual decorations of the church. The Holy Week signifies the Day of Sufferings. In church the minister reads the Gospel in 12 intervals — in 12 different languages.

The blessed Easter egg is first thing on the menu for Easter. Other numerous, richly prepared dishes follow. After the Easter dinner, the family and guests visit the graves of their ancestors. Special prayers are said, while the younger children play around the church some spring-welcoming games. As a whole the Easter Holidays are very happy celebrations. Since 1945 one cannot even hear from his relatives from beyond the Iron Curtain.

One only hopes that the Godless, gruesome Iron Curtain will some day be crushed like the chains of the grave itself and a new and happy life will start again.

Boyd, Minnesota



VET NEWS ROUNDUP

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I've just been released from active duty and I plan to apply within the 120 days allowed me for the kind of GI term insurance available to Korean veterans. Will I have to take a physical examination to get it?

A. No. A physical examination is not required for veterans who apply for Korean GI term insurance within the specified time.

Q. I am a World War II veteran. For the past several years I've been holding permanent GI insurance in an endowment plan. I'd like to exchange it for a permanent policy with lower premiums and,

of course, a lower reserve value. If I do this, will I have to lose the extra reserve I've paid into the old policy?

A. No. The difference between the reserve on the old and new policies, less any indebtedness, may be used to cover future premiums on your new policy. Or it may be withdrawn in cash, if you wish.

Q. Are there any circumstances under which a Korean veteran would not be entitled to make his one-and-only change of course under the Korean GI Bill training program?

A. Yes. If the veteran drops out of training because of his own misconduct, neglect or failure to apply himself to his studies, he would not be permitted to change to another course. In fact, he could be denied any further training.

Q. I'm taking on-the-job training under the Korean GI Bill. In addition, I would like to take a correspondence course in the same field. Could I receive a GI allowance for the correspondence course, as well as my monthly allowance as an on-the-job trainee?

A. No. The GI allowance for a correspondence course could not be paid, so long as you're receiving an allowance for on-the-job training.

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YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT

Every once in a while someone would tell us that we write too many articles about insurance in connection with the Ukrainian National Association. Well, there are reasons for this. In the first place it must be considered that the U.N.A. would not have existed long if it did not have something of value to offer to the Ukrainian people—something useful, long lasting, and important to all concerned. That something is membership in our very own fraternal benefit society with its democratic system of government, self managed branches, newspaper, and other essentials to tend to promote fraternalism. A U.N.A. certificate of membership is not a mere piece of paper; it is a certification of the fact that the Ukrainian people have their own fraternal benefit society and are protecting themselves. U.N.A. members pay dues for which they receive all the advantages of membership, plus life insurance protection. The members stay with the U.N.A. many years—many for all their lives—because they want to keep their protection. In the second place we have observed that quite a few people know little about insurance, including U.N.A. members. The purpose of our insurance articles is to acquaint readers with all the facts, particularly where the U.N.A. is concerned. Since insurance is a necessity we feel that it would be good for all of us to know all about it. People who have a knowledge of insurance can make intelligent decisions when insurance problems arise. Furthermore, since the U.N.A. needs new members, there is no harm in attempting to attract non-members by stressing the merits of U.N.A. insurance.

Then there is the person who wants to know "What will I get out of it?" Insurance must be explained to him in detail. Since money is involved he wants it to work to his advantage. Another type would be more interested in membership than the insurance, and so would want information on the lowest rates.

We try to cover all the angles in our articles, but if any reader feels we missed something we'll be glad to receive his questions.

It is important to remember that insurance is only one phase of U.N.A. membership. The organization has many members who appreciate branch activities and work for it by organizing new members, serving as branch officers, and cooperating with others to get things done. Young members have their own branches and they appreciate their opportunities for social and athletic activities. All members appreciate the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and many even contribute original material for publication. U.N.A. membership means a lot more than insurance protection to a great many people.

Unfortunately, there are members who do not go to branch meetings and who do not participate in U.N.A. affairs; they do not read the Svoboda and the Weekly. They are satisfied merely with the insurance. These members do not know what they're missing. If you are a member of the Ukrainian National Association then make the most of it. After all, your membership is what you make it. And if you are not a member, well, what are you waiting for?

Theodore Lutwinski

THE AMERICAN WAY



An Informed Public Is An Impregnable Defense

Are We Outstanding Ourselves?

By DEWITT EMERY

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DeWitt Emery is president of the National Small Business Men's Association)

Are we outsmarting ourselves? Has the atom bomb, for example, solved more problems than it created? Another example—insects. Someone not too many years ago came up with DDT and there was much rejoicing over our having insects licked. All we had to do was spray with DDT and they died, died like flies. But did they? The weaklings died, but the largest and strongest didn't and their offspring are now bigger and stronger, heartier than ever. Sure a new stronger insecticide will kill the weaker of the present super breed, but will it exterminate them, or will an overturn of the cycle give us a new crop of still bigger and still stronger insects? Then there are the wonder drugs. Surely they are a great blessing to mankind. Certainly they have been to me personally. I've taken at least a ton of them during the past two years. I probably wouldn't be here today if these drugs had not been available. But just the other day I heard a group of doctors discussing the wonder drugs and they were very much concerned that they are being relied on too much; are being too widely prescribed for minor ills so that when the real killer strikes, the wonder drug will have lost its effectiveness so far as that individual is concerned. Are we outsmarting ourselves? Another great blessing to all of us is the automobile, but even so, there are times when one wonders if it has solved more problems than it created; if it wouldn't after all be better to go back to the horse and buggy. These thoughts are most apt to occur on a hot Sunday afternoon in August when one is trying to get back to his home in any of our larger or medium sized cities. Recently it took me thirty-three minutes to drive six blocks in the loop in Chicago. Old Dobbin in his day could have traveled the same distance in five minutes or less. In the beginning, only a very few could afford to own an automobile, and they couldn't use their cars very much because they were forever breaking down, and when they did run, there wasn't such a thing as a good road for them to use in going any place. Gradually this changed over the years, an ever-increasing number of people were able to buy automobiles, and as cars became more numerous the taxpayers—the motorist has always paid more than his share of taxes—put up an ever-increasing amount of money to build highways, and later super highways. Even so, however, particularly since the end of World War

II, highway construction has fallen way behind the production of automobiles, until today the condition of the highways throughout this country is a national disgrace. Here and there, in any section of the country, one finds a really good stretch of highway, but more often than not it is preceded by a rough, narrow road which should have been widened and rebuilt years ago, and is followed by more of the same old road. I've heard it said that there ought to be a law to prevent Detroit from breeding cars like flies. Maybe so, but if we ever got such a law there wouldn't then be any traffic problem. In the first place, no one would be going anywhere; and in the second place, no one except the commissars would have money enough to buy a car. I heard Will Rogers say one time that he could solve the traffic problem overnight. His solution was to pass a law providing "that no one who didn't have any business going where they were going couldn't go there."

There is a very simple solution to the highway problem. It is for the federal government to return to the states all of the gasoline taxes it collects. If this was done, it would provide funds for a really gigantic highway construction program in every state in the union. An important by-product would be the creation of literally millions of jobs. Maybe, if those of us who drive automobiles every day went to work on it, we could persuade Congress to take action "right quick". What has been done so far at both the state and federal level is grossly inadequate. I know about highways. I have just returned from a 4,700 mile drive through ten states.

UKRAINE THROUGH THE CENTURIES

(Concluded from page 2) almost the whole contemporary territory of the Ukrainian people. Moreover, if we take the map of the Rus' lands of XI-XII centuries (Encyclopedia Ukrainoznavstva, vol. I, p. 416) it is difficult to agree that only the principality of Pereyaslav was on the border of the Rus' lands. Other principalities such as Chernyiv, Halych and also Kiev bordered the territories of the nomadic hordes. It should also be mentioned here that some investigators of the meaning of the word "Ukraina" consider that name Ukraine could have been used in both ways meaning region or country and also meaning border. (Simpson, Chaplenko, Kovaliv). (To be continued)

"Ukrainian Bowling Congress of America" — Is It a Possibility?

By MICKEY HAMALAK

The writer finds this third article of the sports series covering sports in the UNA as a must on the agenda of the coming convention a resume of what our fellow Slavs namely the Slovaks are doing.

The outstanding sports achievement among American Slavs of the past 15 years is the Slovak Bowling Congress. It was founded in 1939 by an American born Slovak attorney from Milwaukee to perpetuate the Slovak Brotherhood among Americans of Slovak Descent. The program called for an annual tournament in ten pin bowling for any Slovak or person married to a Slovak. The first Tourney had 44 teams totaling 111 single entries and was held in Milwaukee.

The tourney grew up to 108 teams in 1941 and fell back to 80 1942 because of the War. It was stopped until 1947 when it again started with 104 teams. It has grown each year until this year's entry at Pittsburgh had 267 five man teams and 1400 singles. The prize list is \$8,911.00 with just a 3.90 per event entry fee. That is a lot of money to have on the line and that helps draw entries from 14 states and as far West as St. Louis and from the Eastern Coast cities such as New York and Trenton, N. J.

One of the attractions or sideights of the tourney is the "national titles" won by members of various Slovak fraternal societies. The First Catholic Slovak Union with over 100,000 members selects its members computing and tallying up their scores, it determines the FCSU champions. The National Slovak Society does the same thing. Other fraternal are planning the same setup combining their own competitions with this huge tournament. The Tourney runs for five weekends thus permitting everyone to select a weekend rather than being absent because of social or local family programs.

If the Ukrainians had started at the same time would we have the same 267 teams? The writer feels that nearly that amount could have been realized. The National Ukrainian Championship would draw from more states than the Slovaks. Ukrainians are as numerous as the Slovaks. Both groups are nationally conscious and strive to produce activity that will be recognized by the American press. Both groups are trying to enlist public opinion among Americans on their side in gaining sympathy for their oppressed homelands. Both groups are trying to keep their "lost" brethren from competing with strange groups in this American sport and to perpetuate the national ties through the medium of bowling.

It has been the misfortune of the Youth Leagues in the past to consider everything in terms of socials and profits in determining sites. Rather than make the BOWLING as the purpose of the affair, keep it in areas with the most competitors and rotate it East and West so that a team need not travel long distances more than once every two years. They tried to make money and ended up with just 3 teams at Toronto compared with 32 at Cleveland in 1951. Other groups have had the same experience.

U.N.A. TROPHIES TO BE AWARDED AT AUBURN MEET



UAV WELFARE FUND SCHOLARSHIP (Concluded from page 1)

words, in English, on "The Role of Ukrainian Culture in American Life." Each and every essay must be submitted to the below set forth areas on or before June 1, 1954 with the full name and address of the entrant. The winners will receive a full month's vacation, free of charge except for transportation and pocket money, to the UNA resort and culture program for the entire month of August. The areas have been divided

as follows: All persons living in the New England States must submit their composition to Post No. 14, 53 Whitmore Street, Hartford, Conn.; all persons residing in the States of New York or New Jersey will submit their work to Post No. 7, 80 St. Marks Place, N.Y.C., and all others to Post No. 1, 847 N. Franklin Street, Philadelphia 23, Pa. The winners will be announced at the Convention of the UAV on June 19-20.

U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

By STEPHEN KURLAK

The first-place "A" team of the Sts. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society increased its lead to five-and-a-half games over its second-place rivals, U.N.A. Branch 435, when it won two games out of three and the latter lost two in the matches held last Friday, April 10th, by the Jersey City Division of the U.N.A. Bowling League of the Metropolitan N.Y.-N.J. Area. With only nine more games left to bowl, there is a strong possibility that the A's will cop the championship in their division.

In the Newark Division, however, the contest for top honors is much closer, what with only two games separating the first rank Newark Orthodox Churchmen and the runner-up U.N.A. Branch 272. The third-place St. Johns C.W.V. aggregation is only two games behind the latter, or four games out of first. "Clean sweeps" by any

of the runner-up could make a difference in the home stretch. The Churchmen produced some sensational scores last Friday when they set a new season record for their division with a three-game pinfall of 2,670. Their single game total of 955 pins is second only to the season high of 969 registered by the St. Johnsmen some time back. Churchman W. Porozok rolled the best single game with a total of 244 pins and a series of 619.

In the Jersey City division, the "B" team of the Jersey City Social and Athletic Club scored the high single game for the night with a total of 820 pins, and high series of 2,373 pins. Jaysee Krychkowski registered the highest individual series with a pinfall of 529, while "brother" Jaysee Steve Chelak came up with the night's highest game—211 pins.

BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1954

Table with bowling results for Jersey City Division, Sts. Peter & Paul HNS A (2), Sts. Peter & Paul HNS B (1), Jersey City S. & A. "A" (2), U.N.A. Branch 435 (1), Jersey City S. & A. "B" (3), Sts. Peter & Paul HNS C (0).

Table with bowling results for Newark Division, Ukr. Orthodox Church (2), Penn-Jersey S. C., St. Johns C.W.V. (2), U.N.A. Branch 272 (1).

Table with bowling results for Ukrainian Sitch (2), Ukr.-American Vets (1), and other divisions.

Table with bowling results for U.N.A. Branch 435 (1), Jersey City S. & A. B, St. Peter & Paul HNS B, St. Peter & Paul HNS C.

Table with bowling results for U.N.A. Branch 435 (1), Jersey City S. & A. B, St. Peter & Paul HNS B, St. Peter & Paul HNS C.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE TEAM STANDINGS

Table with team standings for Jersey City Division and Newark Division, including columns for Won, Lost, High 3 Gme, Total Pins, and Avg.

Beaver Valley Ten Pin League

(See write-up on page 1) AVERAGES OF U.N.A. BRANCH 161 BOWLERS AS OF MARCH 24, 1954

Table with bowling averages for Branch 161, including columns for Name, Games Played, Total Pins, and Average.

Project for the Integration of New Immigrants; Vocational Guidance

ATTENTION PARENTS AND TEEN-AGERS!

Are your children graduating from a high school this year? Did they graduate from high school last year, or did they leave high school last year? If so, would you like to address some questions to your children in which we are sure you, too, will be deeply concerned? For the boy or girl to answer: 1. Do you like your present job or would you like to change it? 2. Would you like to know which profession is best for you? 3. If so, do you know how best to prepare yourself to achieve it? 4. If you don't know which profession, or work career to follow, would you like to know how to select it? 5. If so, why not avail yourselves of expert advice? The Project for the Integration of New Immigrants of the Welfare and Health Council of

New York City, 44 East 23rd Street, 10th floor, Room 1003, has made arrangements with four leading advisory organizations to extend their services to young people who came to this country within the last five years. All modern methods, such as aptitude and vocational testing, expert interviewing, study of labor and professional markets will be extended to the teen-agers. To make contact with this service, parents or young people may call upon: Mrs. Anna Kuryllo, Ukrainian Reception Center, 11 East 7th Street, New York 3, N. Y.—Tel.: OR 3-4370; Mr. A. Gladyszowski, Ukrainian Self Reliance, 77 East 7th St., New York 3, N. Y.—Tel.: SP 7-1336; Mr. Peter Hryhorowycz, Bureau to Aid Ukrainians, 320 East 14th Street, New York 3, N.Y.—Tel. AL 4-3558. (Only on Wednesdays—2 to 7 P.M.) And they will refer you to us.

Ukrainian American Veterans To Hold Convention

This year the UAV instituted a new policy for conventions. In the past, conventions, as with all organizations, have been held in various cities, on a rotation basis, the host city sponsoring the affair. However, the Veterans, in keeping with their principle of supporting the Ukrainian American organizations and functions, decided this year to utilize the summer resorts owned by our people, and to continue the practice in the future. The initial choice was difficult because we had access to two wonderful sites, but since the UNA camp at Kerhonson was selected for Ukrainian Youth Culture scholarships from the UAV Welfare Fund, the UWA

Camp at Glen Spey was selected for the first year, for the Convention. The entire resort is to be solely for the purpose of the UAV Convention on that weekend. Needless to say, the program is varied and will be of interest to all. June 19-20, 1954 has been selected as the date and all veterans and veteran supporters are invited to attend. Never before have the veterans had a convention at a site where a completely and privately held affair would be conducted. This is a "first" for all Ukrainian American affairs, and promises to be a very successful event. The role of the veteran in America is a tremendous one.

