

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent. Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Svoboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

UKRAINIAN ANNIVERSARY (Editorial)

The humorless leaders in the Kremlin probably do not see it, but there is more than a small touch of the comic in the artificial festivities these past weeks "celebrating" the "re-unification" of the Ukraine with Great Russia 300 years ago. The more speeches, pageants, delegations and decorations which are invoked to mark this anniversary, the more ludicrous and clumsy does the spectacle become. One might as well expect the prisoners in slave-labor camps to celebrate the founding of the police state as to expect the Ukrainians of today to rejoice over the history of Ukrainian oppression during these past 300 years. Only by the crudest rewriting of this history has the Kremlin been able to find a version that would serve it for this purpose. Yet the very fact that Malenkov and Co. have felt it necessary to go to the present lengths to woo Ukrainian favor is eloquent testimony of how unsure they feel their position to be in this vast and rich area. Khrushchev particularly knows how heavy the sufferings of the Ukrainians have been under the Soviet regime and how much Ukrainian nationalism has grown these past decades. Ukrainians and Great Russians are kindred Slav peoples. Given free choice as to how each should live, it is conceivable that they could exist together in a truly federated state, or cooperate as inhabitants of neighboring independent states. But the reality today is Kremlin oppression and Russification of the Ukraine. So long as that exists, the nationalistic tension in the Ukraine will grow, and neither speeches nor pageants will exorcise this demon that Kremlin policies have helped to mature. (The New York Times, May 31, 1954)

Admiral Stevens' Statement On Pravda's Report On Krutij's "Confession"

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Admiral L. C. Stevens, President of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc., has made the following statement concerning the article in Pravda on May 19 by the Ukrainian emigrant, Krutij: "The statements attributed by Pravda to Krutij have the appearance of a dish which has been heavily seasoned by the propaganda chefs of the Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti. How much of it was actually written by Krutij we have no way of knowing, but if he did not write it, it is obvious that the experts of the MVD extracted from him the names of Americans and Ukrainian emigres active in anti-Bolshevik undertakings to lend plausibility to their inventions. "My name and those of several persons connected with the American Committee are mentioned and we are credited with planning and directing the activities of the Ukrainian nationalist organizations. Anyone who reads the Ukrainian emigre press knows how ridiculous this assertion is, but of course the Kremlin is not concerned with the truth. It is interesting to speculate as to why the Kremlin considers this an appropriate moment to acquaint the people of the Ukraine with the fact that there are American circles which are trying to help the Ukrainian emigres to fight the Bolshevik regime. It seems likely that it is because the Bolshevik regime considers that its interests are being hurt by those whom they attempt characteristically to discredit. "Krutij allegedly makes reference to a categorical order to the Ukrainian National Rada reportedly received from Washington over my signature on April 3, requiring the Rada to subordinate all activity to the American Committee. I do not, of course, conduct my work in Washington but it is easy to understand why Pravda would insert the name of the American capital into its distortions. No such order, categorical or otherwise, was sent by me or the Committee, nor are we naive enough to attempt to give orders to any emigre organizations. It seems clear that Krutij (or his captors, if he is a prisoner) intends here to imply that the Committee's proposal to the emigration, released on April 2, was a 'categorical order.' Nothing could be less 'unceremonious' or 'categorical' than our proposal or the manner in which it was submitted. The reaction of officers of the UNRada indicates they did not feel they had received an 'order.' "The American Committee is not involved in any efforts of Taras Bulba and his Ukrainian National Guard nor with the Petliura legion but we do not, of course, believe Pravda's reports concerning them. If any quarrel did take place between Michael Rodyn and Dr. Orlynsky it would interest Ukrainian emigre circles rather than the American Committee, but it is noteworthy that Dr. Orlynsky or others who might assail the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR and who consider themselves anti-Com-

THE WHITE HOUSE Washington, D. C. May, 1954

Dear Mr. Halychyn: Please extend my warm greetings to all delegates to the twenty-third national convention of the Ukrainian National Association. Your organization, like the many other fraternal organizations in our country, has an important function in our society. It is to the advantage of all Americans that such groups continue to exert their influence in promoting, among the highly varied interests that comprise the American community, the unity of purpose and understanding essential to the strength of our nation. To all of you go my congratulations on the occasion of your Association's sixtieth anniversary. You have my best wishes for an enjoyable and productive convention. Sincerely, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER Mr. D. Halychyn Supreme President Ukrainian National Association Hotel Statler Washington, D. C.

PROGRESS—THEME OF U.N.A. 23rd CONVENTION HELD IN WASHINGTON

CLOSE TO FIVE HUNDRED DELEGATES OF THE OVER FOUR HUNDRED BRANCHES OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ARE CONVENED AT ITS 23rd CONVENTION BEING HELD IN STATLER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower dispatched a special message of greetings to the Convention, in which he lauded the Ukrainian National Association on the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of its founding

Delegates present, elected by their respective branches are drawn from three categories, namely, (1) the so-called older immigrants, who began to arrive here near the close of the last century—and who founded the U.N.A., the Ukrainian Church, and other institutions; (2)—their American sons and daughters, already in their mature age; and (3)—the newly-arrived, former displaced persons, victims of the last war. One of the most moving moments of the convention was the moment of silence paid by the assembled delegates and guests in respect to the memory of the Ukrainian Americans who gave their last measure of devotion to the sacred cause of freedom and democracy in World War I, World War II, and recent Korean war. The reports of the officers of the Ukrainian National Association and of the Svoboda and Ukrainian Weekly editors reflected the fine progress made by the Association and its publications since the last U.N.A. convention, held in Cleveland four years ago. The convention was opened by Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the Ukrainian National Association. Mr. Halychyn also presided during the preliminaries, including the reports of the Credentials and Grievances committees, as well as the election of the Convention chairman and secretaries. Mr. Michael Piznak was elected Chairman of the Convention; Miss Josephine Gibbons and Julian Baraniuk as secretaries. The first several days of the Convention were devoted to reports of the U.N.A. officers and Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly editors. Reporting as Supreme Executive Officers were: Dmytro Halychyn, President, Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-President; Genevieve Zerebniak, Vice-Presidentess; Gregory Herman, Secretary; and Roman Slobodian, Treasurer. Reporting as members of the Supreme Auditing Committee were: Stephen Kurpas, Walter Hirniak and Vladimir Kossar. Two members of this Committee, namely, Dmytro Kapitula and Dr. Ambrose T. Kibzey, died in office. Reports were heard from the members of the Board of Advisors, who were: Dmytro Szmagala, John Romanion, Dr. John Wasylenko, John Kolkosky, Peter Kuchma, Walter Didyk, Mykola Dawyakyba, Taras Shpiluka, Helen Shtogryn, Anna Wasylowaka and William Hussar. Report on the

UUARC CHILDREN AT GIMBEL CIRCUS PARTY

Monday, May 24, 1954 was a great and memorable day for the Kindergarten School children of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, in Philadelphia, as they were among the official guests of Gimbel Bros. annual circus party, the "Gimbel Day" at the Circus (in memory of the late Ellis A. Gimbel) of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey. Mr. Ellis Gimbel was a great humanitarian, loved children and as a result originated the opening of the Cir-



Displaced Persons Children from Kindergarten School conducted by the UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE (ZUADK), 866 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., at the GIMBEL CIRCUS PARTY. On the picture—left to right: Felix Adler, the famous clown; Mr. Arthur C. Kaufmann, Executive Head of Gimbel Bros.; Halyna Kuriczka, Nicholas Jaszczuk, and Lubow Karpij.

men good' view of complete surroundings. Most delicious luncheon is being served with ice-cream as desert, every detail planned so as to add more happiness to the big "DAY". Luncheon finished, Mr. Arthur C. Kaufmann, Executive Director of Gimbel's introduces all honorary guests, even Connie Mack, the famous baseball leader is present and shakes hands with the children. The Displaced Persons children, who are special guests of the DAY are also introduced by Mr. Kaufmann, and they all stand up in recognition of the introduction—full of smiles and happiness. The honorary guests applaud the children enthusiastically. Stomachs full, hands full of balloons, pockets full with peanuts etc.,—beaming with happiness, the children are put in cars and taxi cabs (all supplied by Gimbel Bros) and off we go—escorted by Police motor-cycles—disregarding all, even red lights—to the circus grounds, where, upon arrival, we are efficiently escorted to reserved places for the "OFFICIAL GUESTS". What a treat!!! Practically every one has, at one time or other seen a circus and knows what to expect, more or less. However, for most of these children it was the first time at the circus. Well, for once in my life, I honestly wished I were a writer—a poet—or an artist to be able to describe or to reproduce on canvas each child's reaction to each circus act as they watched. Believe me, it was something I would not have missed for anything in the world. To watch the happiness—surprise—astonishment—enthusiasm, etc. of those children experi-

McCormack and Keating Address Ukrainians

During the third day of the convention of the Ukrainian National Association at the Hotel Statler, five hundred delegates were addressed by Representatives McCormack and Keating. McCormack referred to communism as a "World Killer". He brought the delegation to its feet in sustained applause when he declared that the free world including the United States would some day free the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain, including the Ukrainians. He stressed that the free world would be aided by underground movements behind the Iron Curtain. Rep. Keating who has been the close follower and supporter of The Ukrainian people in this country and especially up-state New York commended the Ukrainian people in their fight against communism and their various demonstrations in large American cities on Loyalty Day parades. It was brought out that the Ukrainians marched fifty thousand strong in New York City in 1933 through the rain, harassed by communistic hecklers, but successfully completed the parade and brought to the attention of the American people that the Ukrainians refused to recognize the Soviet Union, even though it was recognized by the United States. The Association followed the day's session with a banquet attended by all delegates, senators and congressmen. There was entertainment provided by the John Fils group of New York City. The reports brought out that the membership of the organization was increased by more than 14,000 members bringing the total membership to 71,000; assets have been increased by \$4,000,000 bringing the total today to \$16,000,000.

ENGLISH CLASSES FOR NEWCOMERS

Newcomers, residing in Philadelphia, Pa., who are eager to improve their English this summer will be interested in knowing that beginning Thursday, June 10th at 7:30 p.m. there will be conversation groups of both newcomers and Americans. They will meet regularly once a week. Once a month they will visit a place of interest or have a picnic. Registration fee is \$1. Anyone interested may call 645 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 30, Pa.—Tel. POPlar 5-2665.

Weekly Commentator

THE PRESIDENT'S "UMBRELLA" PROGRAM

Big news comes hot and heavy these days. So inevitably, many important developments that would make the headlines in quieter eras are obscured. This isn't the fault of the newspaper and news-magazine editors and the radio and TV reporters. There simply isn't enough space and time to go around adequately. To take one example, it's probable, that relatively few people know how well, or how badly, the President's "Umbrella" legislative program has been faring. It has been overshadowed by the point of disappearance by such attention-demanding events as the Indo-China "tragedy, the bitter McCarthy-Army fight, the imbroglio at Geneva, and the Supreme Court's historic decision in the school segregation case. Yet that program—negatively or positively, directly or indirectly—will affect every farm, family and business in the country. To begin with, there is no chance and never was that Congress will approve all of the program. For one thing, it is too extensive to be debated and digested in one year, and for another it envisions great new departures in policy which inevitably stir up strong opposition. Two prime examples of this can be cited. One is the proposal for Taft-Hartley changes, including the plan for having the rank and file of union membership vote on proposed strikes. This has been buried in the Congressional deep freeze. The other is Secretary Benson's effort to do something definitive about farm policy and surpluses, of which the key reform would be to replace the present rigidity-parity formula with a subsidy based on a sliding scale. Some farm leaders and organizations have agreed with Mr. Benson that an overhaul of the law certainly is in order. But it is very doubtful if anything really effective will be done in this election year. By and large, the new tax bill is a real Administration victory. There will be many changes and compromises, as everyone expected. But some tax relief has been given to individuals and to enterprise, and more is promised. One important qualification, which isn't the Administration's fault or anyone else's, must be added, however. The Asia situation could lead to upping military and allied appropriations to a far higher level, and that would directly influence future tax rates and policy. Approval of St. Lawrence Seaway, though many question its wisdom, was a demonstration of White House strength. And there is a good chance that the President's foreign trade program has a good chance of enactment, though there probably will be many modifications which various lawmakers and industrial leaders think necessary in the interest of American enterprise and labor. A notable feature of all this has been the President's refusal with very few exceptions to attach the "must" label to his proposals. He clearly believes that it is his duty and prerogative to suggest and to lead, but not to flatter demand. And that in itself will be a campaign issue next November, with the Republicans saying it is the proper attitude under our Constitutional system and the Democrats saying it is a sign of weakness. UKRAINIAN SOCIETY HOLDS CONVENTION The Ukrainian National Aid Association (Narodna Pomich) of Pittsburgh,—a fraternal benefit society that has cooperated in every possible way with Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the United Ukrainian Relief Committee since the inception of both these worthy Ukrainian political and humanitarian organizations—concluded its 13th National Convention at the Ukrainian Hall in Philadelphia on May 15th with a Banquet and Concert to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of its existence. In conjunction with the convention the famous Ukrainian sculptor-artist Bohdan Muchyn, formerly of Kiev, had on exhibit his figures and paintings. The same officers were re-elected for another term in office. A resolution in support of R.R. 58 Bill was adopted. Over 50 per cent of the society's assets are invested in mortgage loans to members for the purchase of homes.

# NOTES ON THE PERSONAL TRAITS AND CHARACTER OF IVAN FRANKO

By DR. VOLODYMYR OKHRIMOVYCH  
Translated by Percival Cundy

(1)

During the summer holidays of 1876, when I was five or six years old, Ivan Franko, then a student at the University of Lviv, spent several days with my parents in the village Senechiv, Dolynsky District, where my father was parish priest. Franko did not visit us alone, but came as a member of a group of students, among whom were Volodymyr Levitsky, later known as a writer under the pen-name of Vasyl Lukych, Antin Dolynsky, who wrote articles for the periodical "Druh," and later under the pen-name of Kharko Taran published popular essays on legal matters, and Mykhaylo Vahylevych, also a collaborator on "Druh" and others. Among these students were a couple of uncles of mine, Ivan and Klym Okhrimovych, the first of whom became a priest and wrote pretty fair popular stories and novels which appeared in the "Literary and Scientific Messenger," and the second died prematurely as judge in Halych. It was these two uncles who brought the party of students to Senechiv, where as I said, their brother and my father was the parish priest.

This group of students used to make summer trips into the villages of Dolynsky District, in the course of which they had to pass through the great steam sawmills and the immense lumbering operations around Lyudvykivka, which were later described by Franko in his story "Sam Sobi Vynen" (Only Himself to Blame) as the background for the tragic history of the forest lumbermen-villagers.

This group of students also used to visit the neighboring

village Lolyna at the home of the parish priest, Fr. Roshkevych, where Franko made the acquaintance of his daughters, Olha and Mykhaylyna. It was no doubt then that Franko fell in love with Olha Roshkevycha whom he loved for many long years and could not forget even when she married Fr. Volodymyr Ozarkivych, brother of Natalie Kobrynska, the well-known novelist. Someone told me once that some of the lovely lyrics in "Withered Leaves" (Zivyalé Lystya)\* were inspired by this unfortunate love affair. I do not know whether this is so, however it is certain that Franko, in collaboration with Olha Roshkevych, made a full compilation of songs and rites used in Lolyna. This extraordinary collection was published in its Journal by the Krakow Academy of Sciences. It is also certain that, under the influence of Franko, both the sisters, Olha and Mykhaylyna, displayed a certain amount of literary activity.

Of course, all that I have said above is not based on personal conscious observation, but on the stories told by Franko himself, for although in my childhood years I used to see Franko in my parental home, yet I do remember these things clearly, but only as through a sieve, for I was but a child of five or six.

My first actual personal acquaintance with Franko dates from 1888 in later autumn, when after finishing high school, I registered at Lviv University, first in the phil-

osophical faculty, later in that of law. I took an active part in the life of the Academic Brotherhood in which nationally-conscious Ukrainian students gathered and where frequently lectures were given and meetings for discussion were held. To these lectures and meetings from time to time there came personalities of the older generation, for example; Volodymyr Kotsovsky, Ostap Terletsky and Mykhaylo Pavlyk. The most frequent visitor was Franko who gave a number of lectures before the Academic Brotherhood. It was on the occasion of one such lecture that I became personally acquainted with him. During the years 1889-1893, that is; my period of university study, I met with Franko very often; not only at the lectures and meetings of the Academic Brotherhood, but also at the Arts and Sciences Society, composed of progressive Poles, Jews and Ukrainians, at the sessions of the founders and later at the members' meetings of the Ukrainian Radical Party, at various political, editorial and social gatherings. In addition, I was often a guest in Franko's home. He was already married and had several small children.

During those years and again from 1907 to 1914, I lived continuously in Lviv. During the latter period, I frequently met with Franko in committee meetings and other gatherings of the Shevchenko Society. Returning from such affairs, from time to time I walked home with him and on the way held conversation with that time we were both interested.

\*The writer of this article has just completed a translation in English of Zivyalé Lystya, which will shortly appear in book form.

(To be continued)

## Lesya Ukrainka

By W. BESOUSHKO, Ph.D.

(4)

Prof. V. Petrov, a Ukrainian critic, observed some similarities in the structure of this fairy drama, and in its personalities with *The Sunken Bell* of Gerhard Hauptmann. First of all the leading ideas of both works are different. The hero of *The Sunken Bell* is a man (Heinrich), and that of *Forest Song*—a nymph, Mavka. Lesya Ukrainka filled the frame work with original contents. She put in the fairy drama a monument to her native country with its beautiful woods, lakes and old superstitions. I dare say that Lesya Ukrainka surpassed Hauptmann in a formal way giving us a song. The criticism of Victor Petrov though estimable otherwise, is an example of how an influence should not be read. (L. Ukrainka, Works, VIII, pp. 157-176).

Hauptmann's work in the form of a libretto, has been furnished with notes by an Italian composer. Though *Forest Song* has been staged by Ukrainians with the melodies chosen by Lesya Ukrainka, it deserves a composition of a Mendelssohn. The translation of *Forest Song* by Dr. Percival Cundy is highly estimable. The translator avoided Scylla and Charybdis, and in general gave us a successful translation. I have some doubt whether, or not the names of trees, flowers, and animals found adequate American names. Future improvements are possible. There happened some misunderstandings: Page 172 should read instead of "And baptize the wedding ring"—"the tears will overflow the rim of the cup (translated in prose); on page 182 instead of "He will measure off the summertime for all" we should have: "he will measure off the years for all;" on page 196 instead "drink" we should have—"cackle," and

on the page 209 instead "gathering reeds" gathering straw-berries.

We didn't get a complete song in the translation, however it reads well and the reader can enjoy the work in English.

The last work to be spoken about is *The Stone Host*. The adventures of Don Juan serve as a background of the drama. Lesya forms her idea of Don Juan. In the drama we meet with two worlds: a merry Sevilla, and a stony Madrid. The conduct of two women is peculiar. They are lured by adventure. One of them sacrifices herself, though knowing that her sacrifice will be unrewarded. The other one, Anne, the wife of one of the highest dignitaries in the kingdom, witnesses a duel between her husband and Don Juan, and when Don Juan wins by killing her husband, she takes him for her husband. Anne acknowledges that one has to bow to law, to custom of the country, and in this way the Stone Host is still living. Both Don Juan and Anne who could not carry on the duties they accepted, are killed by the ghost of the Stone Host. In a letter, Lesya Ukrainka expressed her view that her sympathy went out to the first woman, Dolores, rather than to Anne, though she knew that in life Annes usually won, Annes seeking to attain power, luxury, and pleasure. A principle, "to be true to oneself," should be a beacon light in the drama; it doesn't mean much to us. Our attention belongs to the personalities of the drama which are well presented and interesting. We agree to the opinion of the critic E. Nenadkevich that *The Stone Host* of Lesya Ukrainka is an original play and deserves to be placed beside the best plays that had the prob-

lem of Don Juan for their theme (L. Ukrainka, Works, XI, p. 42). Professor A. Hosenund in the work *Lesya Ukrainka, The Theater* (Kiev, 1946) p. 28 calls the theater of Lesya Ukrainka a poetical and philosophical one. He thinks that the achievements of our poetess are on the level of the best ever attained in this field of world literature.

We are able to state that Lesya-Ukrainka gave us mostly heroines and not so much heroes in her works. It proves only her sincerity, because she contacted the outside world rarely, at least she could speak her woman nature.

We name her heroines: Sappho, Mary Stuart, Dante's Wife, Rousalka, A Singer, Iphigenia in Tauris, Miriam, Tizrah, Isolde, the Fair, Villa, the Next to Heart, Cassandra, Aysha, Priscilla, Joan, Khusa's Wife, Oksana, Donna Anne, Dolores, and Mavka. Her remarkable heroes are: the sculptor Richard, Rufinus, Martians, and the Stone Host. Her most beloved types were Villa, the Next to Heart and Mavka, Both nymphs created by people's imagination and interpreted by the poetess.

The array of her female personalities is greater than that of her male ones. The male personalities prove their steadfastness. The females are sufferers as Sappho, Miriam, Cassandra, Dolores, but there are also women striving for power as Anne, and those having preponderance over men, as Priscilla, Oksana, Mavka and Villa. Personally they are not fighters (maybe with the exception of Villa.) Cassandra would not grasp the sword to kill a spy. Neither Lesya would. Therefore there is something peculiar of woman in her. Though she encourages her countrymen to fight evil, personally she was bound to stay away by her illness, and also spiritually, as a woman. Lesya Ukrainka was conscious of the necessity to fight evil. In her end period, most mature, the themes of Lesya Uk-

# A Crippled Glory

(Maria Bashkirzew)

By DMYTRO DONZOV  
(Translated from the Ukrainian by MARY GABODA)

And taken from the book by the same author entitled *A Longing for the Heroic: Ideas and Personalities in Ukrainian Literature*, London, 1953

*I anticipate happiness each day, each hour  
Nevertheless... Although in my veins  
Flows the blood of the future, I have no future...  
I am that very "crippled glory"*

O. KOBYLANSKA

(3)

She also wrote to Maupassant, "To be of no country, to belong to no world, to be true. Then only can true expression be achieved." And she threw herself into art. But that was later. First she thought she would become a singer, a musician, a sculptor, she dreamt about politics; she didn't find herself at once. Form was of secondary importance, her goal was to stand above all. In her childhood a Jewish fortune teller told her mother, "You will have two children. Your son will be like everyone else, but your daughter will be a star." This prophecy was buried deep in the heart of the child.

"From that time," she wrote, as I remember myself... all my thoughts and endeavors were directed to something great. My dolls were always kings and queens; all my thoughts all the conversations of those surrounding my mother seemed always to refer to these grandeur inevitably approaching." She feared most of all that she would pass through life leaving no trace. To accomplish something so that "people would be attracted to me, by something more than my toilet."

Here is how a twelve year old girl naively voiced her ideal in Nice, "Glory, popularity, known everywhere, these are my dreams." She blessed the virtue lovers because "virtuousness is an aristocratic passion. To rise above human weakness and to find one's place among people and God... to raise oneself as high as possible over others, to be powerful! Powerful! No matter at what price!" Her divisions were—"Nothing before me, nothing—after me, nothing—besides me. A longing for

greatness, no matter where. A longing for glory! Travel in Europe at first exalted her, especially Rome and she wrote, "The beauty and ruins of Rome turn my head. I want to be Caesar, Augustus, Marcus Aurelius, Nero, Caracalla, the devil, the pope." She wants to be "rich, to own paintings, palaces, diamonds." She wants to be "the centre of some brilliant group, political, literary, charitable, frivolous." Modesty and weakness do not belong to her beloved virtues. "I always had," she wrote "an aristocratic outlook and I recognize the breeds of people as well as those of animals." Finding somewhere a note about Recamier she wrote "and naturally I was humiliated in thinking that I, too, might have a salon and have not." She was always lost in this mad dream of brilliance and glory, just as she more than once, forgetting about her surroundings, stared spellbound into a shining lamp. To become someone before whom the mob would fall on its knees that was what she thirsted after. "The multitude is everything. What matters a few superior beings. I must have noise, fame."

In the first years of her youth she really sought out those "prominent people." She fell in love with the portrait of the Grand Duke Vladimir, then in lord H. whose "face was so prominent among the ordinary visages of Nice." In Rome she had an affair with Peter Antonelli, the twenty-three year old nephew of Cardinal Antonelli, the right hand of Pius IX, received several letters from a higher world about which she triumphantly told in her letters to her aunt, mother or father, she received the adoration of Bastien Lepage and conducted a short "idylle cerebrale" with Mau-

passant who became interested in his unknown correspondent's extraordinary wit whose sharpness he himself was to experience. Finally in Naples, to the great consternation of all present she openly accosted King Victor Emmanuel who later sent to her hotel an attendant to tell that the "bella ragazza" made a big impression on the king and that he had noticed her yet at the last carnivals in Naples and Rome.

What drove her to seek out these experiences? The need of living in an atmosphere of envy. Here is what she wrote to Maupassant, "Why did I write to you? One morning a person wakes up and finds out that he is a rare specimen, surrounded by idiots. She is distressed that so many pearls are dropped before swine." and in her awakens a desire "that some connoisseur could value the beautiful things which she could relate." Was she capable of the feeling of love? Hardly, because in such characters the need of friendship is the same as the need of love and they frequently intertwine.

But, it seems, she loved the cardinal's nephew, although she admits "I loved him because he loved me." But even in her amorous experiences she is shy. At the age of twelve she is proud that no boy had touched her lips, but when this fatal event took place she told her mother about it. For the same reason she didn't like to dance because "I don't like to be held in the arms of a man this way."

(To be continued)

# The Ukrainian Weekly

(Report by Editor of The Ukrainian Weekly—Stephen Shumeyko—at the 23rd Convention of the Ukrainian National Association—Washington, D.C.—May 31-June 5, 1954)

Once again, as Editor of "The Ukrainian Weekly", I am privileged to give a report to a regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association.

September 6th of last year, 1953, marked the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Weekly, English-language supplement of the "Svoboda" Ukrainian language daily, organ of the Ukrainian National Association. It marked also the 20th anniversary of my association in an editorial capacity with the Weekly.

Twenty year books of "The Ukrainian Weekly" today constitute a veritable Encyclopedia of knowledge concerning the Ukrainian American people, their background, accomplishments, aims and aspirations. These twenty year books also constitute a veritable Story of Ukraine, historical, cultural and heroic.

How has "The Ukrainian Weekly" been able to accomplish all this and win merited recognition for it?

The answer is simple. Merely pick up at random any single copy of it. Compressed within its four pages you will find reading material of the most varied sort. In this respect "The Ukrainian Weekly" is a unique publication. It can be best described as a newspaper-magazine-journal combine.

Page 1, for example, is devoted to the Weekly Commentator, dealing with every possible subject under the sun, with main emphasis upon American life and developments. Page 1, too, features editorials pertaining to Ukrainian American life and the Ukrainian situation abroad in the light of world-wide events. Very often the editorials are of the so-called "crusading" nature. Page 1 especially features the latest of current events in Ukrainian life in general, here, in Europe and everywhere. Also, the achievements of individuals in various fields of endeavor, especially those of the younger generation; the various accomplishments resulting from our group endeavors; reports of what is to take place and what has taken place. All of this is read by the Weekly readers, thereby enlightening them as to what is going on among people of their kind; (2) giving them at least some idea of their position in the scheme of the Ukrainian American life; (3) pointing out to them the way of advancement in their organizational and general communal life; (4) strengthening the bonds of common kinship and mutual ideals and aspirations that bind them; and (5) constantly urging them to take a greater active interest in the Ukrainian National Association, the bulwark of Ukrainian American life.

Now, turn to page 2 of any issue of "The Ukrainian Weekly". This page is divided into three parts. The major part is that devoted to articles and serials on Ukrainian history, culture, literature, and the latest developments in the Ukrainian national liberation movement. Some of the finest Ukrainian and American scholars, experts, and writers in this field contribute articles to this section. It is a most invaluable one. It is designed for the serious reader, for one who wants to know in detail not only all that which constitutes his Ukrainian origin and background, but who also wants to know all the necessary details which are required to keep him abreast of all that is going on day by day here and abroad pertaining to the struggle of the Ukrainian nation to free itself of Soviet Russian rule. In this respect, "The Ukrainian Weekly" has proven its worth not only among Ukrainian Americans, but also among non-Ukrainians, including prominent Americans who have utilized it in their writings about Ukraine. Among them have been

such persons as Anne O'Hare McCormick, editor and columnist of The New York Times, William Henry Chamberlin, author of "Ukraine, The Submerged Nation," Prof. Clarence A. Manning, Ansel Talbert, military editor of the New York Herald Tribune, Prof. Watson Kirkconnell and Prof. Simpson of Canadian universities, and many others.

Page 2 also runs two or three columns by young Ukrainian Americans on subjects of varied interest, especially the UNA. And of course, there is always the poet's corner.

Now, page 2 as well as page 1 are utilized on the occasions of Ukrainian national and religious holidays. In the former category, are the Shevchenko and Franko anniversaries, as well as the anniversaries of the memorable November 1, 1918, when the Western Ukrainians established their free and independent Western Ukrainian Republic, and of the memorable Act of January 22, 1919, which united the Ukrainian National Republic of eastern Ukraine, which had come into being a year to the day earlier, with the Western Ukrainian Republic in form of one independent and invisible Ukrainian National Republic. The birth or death anniversaries of other luminaries in various fields of Ukrainian history and culture are, too, written up in the Weekly.

As for Ukrainian religious holidays, the Weekly, like the "Svoboda", has its special Christmas and Easter editions, which acquaint our younger generation readers with the religious fervor with which the Ukrainians observe these and other holidays, and which, too, acquaint them with the beauty and spiritual significance of the traditional Ukrainian customs associated with these holidays.

Page 2 has also been dedicated since the last convention, as well as during the 16 preceding years, to translations of the finest of Ukrainian prose and poetry. It is sufficient to say here that many of these translations have been passed upon by literary experts with high praise, and with the further recommendations that there is more than enough of them to publish an Anthology of Ukrainian Literature. Incidentally, back in 1941, the 20th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association—held in Harrisburg, Pa.—passed a resolution empowering the UNA to publish such an anthology. Funds for the publication of this anthology were also allocated by that Harrisburg convention. To date, however, no such an anthology has yet appeared; as soon as it is possible, it will appear.

Now let us turn to page 3. Here you usually find columns devoted to Youth and UNA and the UNA sport activities, especially the UNA Bowling Youth League News. Here, as well, in page 1 editorials, and in the top page 2 column, the various insurance and fraternal advantages of membership in the UNA are stressed, with beneficial results for the UNA.

Page 3 is also known for its general sports section, a column which deals with the exploits of American and Canadian athletes of Ukrainian extraction. This column, Ukrainian Sports News, compares favorably with the best of sports columns in the American press. Every year too, page 3 features All-American-Ukrainian football and basketball teams. These listings have often been cited and commented favorably upon by leading American sports writers.

Page 3 also features contributions by the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly, plus Vet News Roundup, Weekly Banner, reports of community and parochial activities, meetings and progress of professional, cultural and social clubs, news reports in general, and origin-

al poetry by Ukrainian Americans and Canadians.

Last January the Weekly adopted a new policy. It was decided to turn over the entire fourth page for use by the newly arrived Ukrainian youth, former displaced persons. It is published in Ukrainian. One week Ukrainian Students Association news fills up the page; the following week it is devoted to reports of the Ukrainian youth athletic clubs; a week later the page is placed at the disposal of the Plast—Ukrainian Boy and Girl Scouts organization; and on the fourth week the page is taken over by the SUMA—the Ukrainian Youth Association of America. All of these pages contain reports, articles and editorials. Together they constitute a free gift by the Ukrainian National Association to the newly arrived Ukrainian youth.

According to all indications, page 4 is steadily gaining in popularity among its readers; at the same time it helps their organizations to grow and progress. Another practical advantage it has is that its readers read the first three pages in English more readily than they did before, thereby learning more about their American born kinsmen, and improving their English. On the other hand, our American born readers who know how to read in Ukrainian are beginning to read page 4 as well, thereby getting a better idea what the young new arrivals are doing, and, at the same time, brushing up on their knowledge of printed Ukrainian.

As can be seen from this sketchy outline, "The Ukrainian Weekly" tries its best to live up to its slogan which appears in its masthead: "Dedicated to the idea and interest of young Americans of Ukrainian descent... informative and instructive."

It is quite a job to accomplish this with at least a reasonable amount of success. What makes it particularly difficult is that the Weekly has to meet the demands of varying age-groups, ranging from teenagers to middle-agers, from the cultural minded to the sport-minded, from the serious minded readers to those whose reading tastes are of a frothy nature.

What makes it more difficult, moreover, is the fact that the budget for the Weekly that the Ukrainian National Association can afford, is quite skimpy. As a result the Weekly has but one editor, with no alternates even in reserve. In that sense, it is a one-man publication. The editor has to perform all of the editorial duties, plus the writing of news reports, plus special articles and translations, plus all of the proof-reading, and finally to make up the layout as well. In addition the Editor of the Weekly—just as the editors of the Svoboda—is conscience and duty-bound to engage in various—what may be called—extra-curricular activities, those which promote the continued progress of Ukrainian American life in all of its phases. Fortunately, what makes his task easier is the fine cooperation he receives from the contributors to the Weekly as well as the excellent cooperation he receives from the editorial staff of the Svoboda, the Svoboda Administration and Print Shop, and the officers of UNA.

Summing it all up, I can merely say that during the twenty years of its existence, the Ukrainian Weekly, as the supplement of the Svoboda, has played a very important role in the shaping of Ukrainian American younger generation society as it exists today, founded upon the basic principles which have made America great and strong, and inspired by the ideals and aspirations for which the freedom-loving and democratically-minded Ukrainians are famed throughout the Free World.

The End

# LIBERATION - INDEPENDENCE - FEDERATION

By DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY,

President of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

(Excerpts from address before the National Conference of Americans of Slovak Descent, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.)

In 1952 millions of Americans voted in the great hope of seeing a moral and rational policy of liberation launched to prevent a disastrous World War III and, at the same time, to insure the eventual defeat of Russian Communist imperialism. As of today, there isn't the slightest realization of this outstanding promise. And it cannot be expected that the people will forget.

No matter how one dresses it up verbally, the foreign policy of the United States today is still containment. The so-called policy of mass retaliation is essentially containment by threat. This retaliation version of containment is as devoid of moral principle, political and psychological inspiration, and historical perspective as the orthodox version maintained by Mr. Kennan and his well placed followers.

Dedicated to liberation and the links of independence and federation in the same policy chain, we must intensify our efforts to bring this winning policy into being. We must support those who are for this American policy, and oppose those who are against it. It is the only policy capable of obstructing the genocidal consolidation of the Communist Empire in which Moscow is currently engaged. Once this consolidation is accomplished, the enemy will have established his basic and requisite position for world conquest. This consolidation is the prime ground for the enemy's reasonable expectation of success. Fortified by the advantages of a worldwide conspiracy and "the first shot", this expectation does not even require any superiority in arms. In the calculus of world conquest, consolidation, subversion and spontaneous aggression are sufficient to produce "regionalized Pearl Harbors" devastating major sources of retaliatory effort.

Liberation is a process of political warfare aimed at the ultimate defeat of the enemy and the independence of captive nations as a necessary and logical basis for European and Asiatic reconstruction. History does not stand still. The dynamics of Western freedom and Russian Communist totalitarianism leave us no choice but to carry political warfare on the present empire terrain of the enemy. By the standards of what constitutes "peace" today, this action is peaceable. It demands our full, active support of the real, existing undergrounds and resistance forces in Slovakia, East Germany, Poland, Czechia, Ru-

mania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Ukraine. These known underground forces are fighting in a political offensive to regain the very independence and self-government for their respective nations that we must fight in to preserve for our own.

Their is not an ersatz struggle. Last week we witnessed the spectacle of a Senate committee entertaining testimony pitched to an "underground tour" from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. There is a good deal of evidence to support the lack of credibility in such testimony and brazenly fabricated claims that border on insult to the intelligence of the American people. Observers are carefully watching to see whether the Jenner committee intends to call upon witnesses that represent real underground networks and who can expertly testify on the misleading and dishonest operations of the totalitarian and anti-Semitic Russian organization known as the NTS.

They are also waiting to see whether this bold spectacle before a Congressional committee is nothing more than a blown, publicity cover-up—engineered by interested but sorely embarrassed American supporters—of the recent cases of heavy Communist infiltration in the group. A Russian "priest" and NTS leader in West Berlin, Matyslav Volonsevich, defected to the Soviets with all the addresses of his parishioners and the funds of the church. "Georg Mueller", alias Georg Vladimir Khorunzhy-Kheronsky, another NTS leader, was recently given a prison sentence by a United States court in Frankfurt for operating as a Soviet spy. There is also the case of Alexander Trushnovich about whom much doubt exists concerning his being "kidnapped" by the Communists.

On the surface this spectacle has all the marks of a publicity cover-up tuned to the gullibility of viewers in such matters. There can be no doubt, however, that this totalitarian Russian group, which opportunistically operated with Nazism as it now seeks to do with the West, is a prime target for Communist infiltration. The totalitarianism of NTS shares many things in common with the totalitarianism of Moscow, notably totalitarian Great Russianism with all its racist and freedom-denying qualities. The group is the best possible breeding-ground for Soviet Russian spies and, as seen in the Kheronsky case, an agency of

## BOOK REVIEW

**The Ukrainians in Manitoba: A Social History.** By Paul Yuzyk. (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1953, pp. xv, 232, \$5.00)

In Canada, as in the United States, the ethnic composition of the population is a veritable mosaic of European groups plus fringes of other races. In respect to numbers the Ukrainians constitute the fourth largest group, following those of British, French, and German origin. They are considerably larger than any other Slavic group.

Place names in Canada such as Bohdan, Shevchenko, Dniester, Sich, Krasnohohra, and Ukraina indicate their presence and their historical traditions. The story of their migration from the steppes and woodland areas of East Europe to the prairies and parklands of western Canada is one of the dramatic threads in the history of Canadian settlement. It is also a comparatively recent development which goes back a little more than 60 years.

Professor Yuzyk's book treats in detail the history of the Ukrainians in the province of Manitoba.

The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, which sponsored Professor Yuzyk's detailed history, has done more than any other Canadian institution to encourage the study of ethnic groups.

This book is greatly to be welcomed, containing, as it does, a wealth of information bearing on the social, political, and economic conditions not only affecting the development of the Ukrainian group but also reflecting the larger political issues of our day.

It is interesting, for example to note that the Uniate Church, established in East Europe in 1595 and now temporarily destroyed there by the Communists, has its strongest remaining branch in the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada.

Professor Yuzyk, now a member of the department of Slavic studies in the University of Manitoba, is himself of Ukrainian origin. He was educated in western Canada and in Minnesota, another dynamic center of various ethnic strains. He was done an excellent pioneer job based on extensive traveling, personal contacts, and wide reading in Ukrainian and English sources.

This is an indispensable document for all those interested in Canadian history, sociology, or public affairs.

Prof. George W. Simpson, University of Saskatchewan, The American Historical Review, April 1954

## Liberation, Self-Determination and Independence: Outline of Policy For Europe and Asia

By SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

(Remarks made at the 60th Anniversary Celebration of the Ukrainian National Association, Sunday, May 16, 1954, Carnegie Hall, New York City)

(Concluded)

But, of course, the advocates of freedom must demonstrate a sincere faith in the exercise of freedom. They must practice what they preach. Those who trample upon the banners of freedom in their own land, cannot carry those banners abroad.

The fact is that the outside world has been but poorly impacted in recent months with our sincerity as a leader of the forces of freedom.

We cannot gain support for the struggle against communist imperialism if we give comfort or support to colonial imperialism.

We must take a bold stand—our Government must take a bold and forthright stand—in favor of freedom and the rights and dignity of freedom—for every American, and for all men everywhere—not only for those under Communist domination, but also for those under colonial domination—not only for those oppressed by our enemies, but also for those denied their freedom by our friends.

We must stand for self-determination for all peoples—self-determination within the framework of a free and co-operative community of nations.

The enslaved peoples of Europe must be delivered not by destruction, but by construction... by the construction of

a free world order which will rend and destroy the Iron Curtain by the sheer power of the force of freedom.

### "Our Historic Revolutionary Role"

As Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said only a few days ago: "We must resume our historic revolutionary role. We have been preoccupied with military basins. We must begin to seek bases in the hearts of men of all races."

This is our historic mission. This we can do. To this task we must bend all our energies. Our military power is limited by our physical capacities. But ideological power is unlimited. It has no horizon save the horizons of the human spirit, itself.

Animated by these purposes, and dedicated to these ends, we will, under God, surely prevail.

Any mature man who doesn't think he knows more than his boss is a poor specimen, and not even the boss respects him.

In describing a certain type of female, dynamite was all right in my youth and it's still good, in my opinion, despite this nuclear energy that we hear so much about.

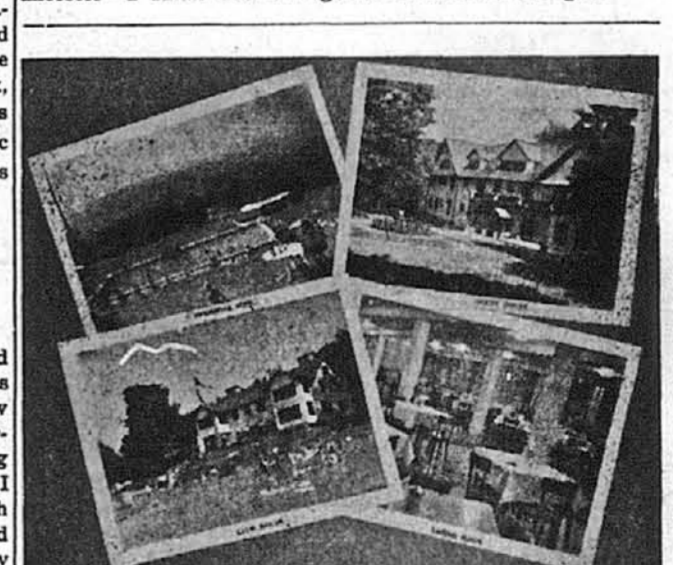
## U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE Newark Division

### INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS

No.	Player's Name	Games Played	Total Pins	Average
1.	Chutko, J.	72	12946	179.58
2.	Romanyshyn, V.	59	10530	178.28
3.	Hubka, F.	87	15384	176.72
4.	Rewiski, W.	79	13888	175.63
5.	Molinsky, W.	89	15634	175.59
6.	Kalba, J.	69	12035	174.29
7.	Porozok, J.	84	14481	172.33
8.	Chuy, J.	23	3938	171.05
9.	Sipaky, J.	6	1025	170.05
10.	Fera, W.	91	15409	169.30
11.	Struck, P.	50	8464	169.14
12.	Janick, L.	72	12028	167.04
13.	Banit, W.	96	15781	164.37
14.	Hrycyshyn, S.	46	7557	164.13
15.	Scheskowsky, N.	95	15571	163.86
16.	Porozok, W.	69	11309	163.62
17.	Molinsky, P.	89	14566	163.59
18.	Zolto, L.	88	14162	160.82
19.	Chymly, A.	96	15343	159.79
20.	Korytko, W.	85	13593	159.78
21.	Salabun, W.	75	11963	159.38
22.	Dudak, W.	12	1918	159.10
23.	Kufta, J.	91	14442	158.64
24.	Tango, M.	84	13285	158.13
25.	Margarita, J.	80	12608	157.48
26.	Lytwyn, M.	83	13046	157.15
27.	Tofel, W.	32	5009	156.17
28.	Prychoda, A.	84	12880	153.28
29.	Sheremeta, P.	21	3232	153.19
30.	Golombuski, M.	18	2767	153.13
31.	Popaca, M.	84	12816	152.48
32.	Benko, J. B.	78	11843	151.65
33.	Wowchuck, P.	57	8646	151.39
34.	Chuy, P.	77	11649	151.22
35.	Betlow, M.	74	11191	151.17
36.	Samila, J.	35	5276	150.26
37.	Rosinsky, E.	40	5940	148.20
38.	Maselko, W.	14	2058	147.
39.	Melnychuk, J.	61	8738	143.15
40.	Kacaper, S.	84	12015	143.03
41.	Struck, S.	38	5368	141.10
42.	Stasig, W.	6	845	140.05
43.	Sawchuk, D.	2	280	140.
44.	Kranetz, L.	58	8092	139.30
45.	Harmatiuk, S.	29	4010	139.09
46.	Urban, A.	36	4745	131.29

## Man-Dog Partnership

Dog and man formed the first human-mammal partnership, reaching from the beginnings of mankind and marking one of the great events in the progress of civilization. Long before man came along, the dog's ancestor was well-established—its beginnings going back some 40,000,000 years when horses were no larger than small sheep, rhinoceroses were fleet and had no horns, and the ancestors of today's great apes were small tree-dwelling monkeys. From this ancestor—a small flesh-eating animal with long body, short legs and long bushy tail—comes today's dog and his close relatives, the jackal, fox, wolf and coyote.



How did early man come by his dog? Very probably packs of jackals surrounded his early settlement, picking up the wastes of animals killed for food. And in time, the Stone-Age hunters must have found it quite satisfactory to be alerted by the wild noises of these jackals when a sabre-toothed tiger or a savage cave-bear threatened at night.

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Business Tel.: Kerhonkson 8105

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City ..... State .....

(1) ..... (2) .....

(3) ..... (4) .....

Date of arrival ..... Time .....

Enclosed is reservation deposit \$..... for ..... persons, for ..... weeks

## Vet News Roundup

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q.** I know a disabled World War II veteran who's taking on-the-job training under Public Law 16. He recently was injured while in training. Would he be eligible for VA compensation because of his training injury?

**A.** He might be eligible, provided that his injury resulted from some training activity, and provided that it is serious enough to warrant compensation payments.

**Q.** Is it possible to get a GI loan to buy residential property containing more than one family unit?

**A.** Yes. However, if one veteran is buying, the total number of separate units he can get is four.

**Q.** A World War II veteran friend of mine died recently, leaving his wife a \$10,000 GI term insurance policy. He had failed to pay his last premium on time, but the grace period hadn't expired. Will his wife get the full amount of the policy?

**A.** His wife will receive the full amount of the policy minus the unpaid premium.

**Q.** In computing annual income for VA pension purposes, does a veteran have to count his gross salary, or only his net take-home salary?

**A.** He must include his full, gross salary—including deductions made for retirement and amounts withheld for income tax.

**Q.** I'm a World War I veteran, drawing a pension from the VA. My wife has just gone to work part-time. In figuring my annual income, will I have to count the money she earns to see whether I come within the limits of the law?

**A.** You will not have to count your wife's separate earnings in computing your annual income for pension purposes.

## ANNUAL SPRING PICNIC

sponsored by  
SS. PETER and PAUL UKRAINIAN HOLY NAME SOCIETY of Jersey City, N. J.  
At WAYSIDE PARK off Route #28, Dunellen, N. J.  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 20, 1954 2:00 P.M.  
Music by CLAREMONT Orchestra  
Busses will leave from Greene & Sussex Sts., Jersey City 11:30 to 12:00 noon SHARP.  
By car: Along Route #22 and turn left for Dunellen. Proceed to Route #28 and after 1/2 mile make right turn for WAYSIDE PARK DONATION: \$1.00.  
Everyone is cordially invited and will be WELCOME to spend an enjoyable day out in the open spaces of the fresh air country.

## Scholarship FUND DANCE

sponsored by  
UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN AREA COMMITTEE  
SATURDAY, JUNE 12th, 1954  
at UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME  
140 Second Ave., New York City.  
BOSY'S ORCHESTRA 9 P.M.  
• Proceeds towards UNA Summer Courses! •

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