

Weekly Commentator

THE GENERAL YOUTH PROBLEM

"The future of our Ukrainian American life depends upon our youth." That phrase has been used over and over again. Its use is not only the property of the parents but the property of the youth as well. And it certainly is not limited to us of Ukrainian descent. Old and New Americans are concerned with it, within respective ethnic groups, and within the broader field of American life in general. All of them are concerned with the "teen-ager" of today. All of them ponder upon the longer-term problem of our youth, just as did those of the post-World War I decade in which the "flaming youth" occupied the headlines and feature articles of our newspapers and magazines.

Consider, for example, that the union leader of a few years hence is today in his teens. So are all the people who only quite soon will be charged with the job of directing our nation's affairs—as politicians and statesmen, as educators and churchmen, and as those of all our young Ukrainian Americans who besides playing active roles in American life in general will, at the same time have to find enough time, initiative and energy to carry on the tasks of their immigrant parents.

It seems to us that what the human product will be when tomorrow claims its citizens, is not now our youth's problem but the problem of the older folk, the parents. The shape of things to come—as H. G. Wells once put it as a title to his book—is theirs to determine. It will depend upon the facilities the older folks provide. This they have done to quite an extent. Still perhaps more can be done.

In the opinion of some, there is no "teen-age problem." They claim that in spite of what we read and hear, there is only a problem for their elders.

That such a problem—and a mammoth one—exists for all of us should be obvious to all. Our "teen-agers" in urban areas, are having a tough time finding their way. All too many of them are in trouble with themselves and with us—and we mean real trouble.

The rampaging of junior mobs in every large city is an angry symptom. So is the hot-rod hellion who helps to boost the traffic toll. In deep trouble is the teen-age alcoholic and dope addict. Teen-age vandals and fire-brands are a scourge to our society and to themselves. But all this spells out only headlines. Of equal if not deeper significance is the problem of youth's terrifying emptiness in a world that is brimming over with solid enterprise.

School and playground offer only a partial approach to the problem. These solve only its daytime aspects—and not even these completely. Facilities are inadequate. Teaching staffs, underpaid and overworked, lack both time and energy to enter youth's world as fully as they should. The school day, necessarily short as it is, often ends at the very point where the bulk of the problems begin.

Recently, someone mentioned to us an interesting fact, namely, that a further contribution to youth's emptiness is

the lack of job-opportunities for teen-age youngsters. Some do, we know from personal observation, have such jobs as messenger boys or grocer boys, but the pay is quite low. Modern communications and mechanized delivery have, for one thing, eliminated the errand boy. The screeching, competitive newsboy of two generations ago—about whom we as kids used to read in the Horatio Alger stories, and whom we as grammar school kids used to try to emulate—is now almost a thing of the past. Public education and child-welfare laws, combined with union lethargy and lack of employer ambition, have largely eliminated true apprenticeship as an incentive to youth.

All in all, the enterprises the youth of today can turn to after school for interest and financial return are few and far between.

A final factor involved here, is the growing defection of parenthood—in part occasioned by the employment schedules of one or both parents, frequently on night or swing shifts, in part of self-centered interests and general indifference to bedfellows in the home.

We personally know of cases where many a working-class youngster returns home after school to find the house deserted, both parents off at work, a cold meal laid out on the kitchen table for him to munch when he gets hungry.

For that matter, in all too many cases the child of the so-called "upper crust" fares no better—for the reason that his parents are both involved in a whirl of social gadding.

Life to the kids in both cases are empty, unguided hours to be filled in with questionable T.V. entertainment or roughhouse with neighborhood gangs. When the latter association extends after dark and possibly until all hours anything at all can happen and frequently does.

That, in short, is the challenge which faces the adults. Is there a solution to the problem?

We would like to hear some opinions from our younger and older readers of The Ukrainian Weekly concerning how this problem can possibly be solved.

At the same time we are hoping that the summer doldrums will not prevent our last week's request for opinions concerning our Ukrainian cultural festivals remain unheeded.

UYL-NA to Sponsor Sports Rally in Cleveland

Ukrainian Youth's League of North America has announced the development of plans for the Summer Sports Rally to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 31-August 1, 1954. The Host Member Club of the UYL-NA making gala preparation for this Golf, Tennis and Softball competition is the Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio.

All Youth Leaguers or Ukrainian Youth interested in participating in this competitive program, please contact the following:

In the Eastern States: Alex D. Pronchick, National Sports

A "DOUBLE-BILL"—UKRAINIAN COURSES AND VACATION

Elsewhere on this page we dwell upon the advantages of the "Soyuzivka"—Ukrainian National Association Resort—as the ideal place to spend a weekend or take a this year's summer vacation.

Vacation is but one of the two features the "Soyuzivka" offers on its "double-bill" this summer.

The second feature consists of the Ukrainian Summer Cultural Courses, which will be held at the Soyuzivka from August 2 to August 28.

Those who register for the Courses will thus have an opportunity of enjoying a vacation, and, at the same time, learn more about their Ukrainian background, culture, language, history, customs and arts.

As already announced here,

"SOYUZIVKA"—IDEAL VACATION RESORT

More and more of the weekenders at the "Soyuzivka"—the Ukrainian National Association Resort near Kerhonkson, New York—as well as the vacationers there and itinerant visitors, pass the word along orally or in written form to their relatives, friends and acquaintances about what an enjoyable, relaxing, picturesque, and economical vacation spot it is.

Ask some of those who are vacationing there now, or who visited it last weekend.

They say quite plainly: "There is no other similar resort comparable as a vacation resort to the 'Soyuzivka.'"

We have on numerous occa-

sions described the "Soyuzivka" on these pages. Those who want to refresh their minds concerning it are requested to turn to its adv. on page 3.

This time we desire to call attention to the fact that reservations for weekends, or weekly and monthly vacations at the "Soyuzivka" are coming in at a rapid rate.

We suggest that you make your reservations immediately, before the "Soyuzivka" will be "booked up solid" for the summer.

A grand vacation time is guaranteed.

Clip the reservation blank (p. 3), fill it out, and mail it in immediately.

Ukrainians Not A "National Minority" Of Soviet Union

Last Saturday night, Mr. Spencer King, director of the East European Division of our State Department's "Voice of America" radio, gave a talk over WABC concerning "Your Voice of America." In the course of it, he mentioned that the Voice transmits news and other features to the Soviet satellites (Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.), and also, he emphasized, to "the minorities of the Soviet Union, like the Ukrainians, Georgians, and Armenians."

We cannot understand on what basis Mr. King can characterize the over forty million Ukrainian people who are under Soviet Russian domination as a national minority.

The Soviet Constitution itself does not consider the Ukrainians as a minority. It regards them as one of the peoples which constitute the second largest "republic" of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Moreover, as Mr. King well knows, before the Bolsheviks invaded Ukraine and subjugated its populace, the Ukrainian people had their own free and independent Ukrainian National Republic (1917-1921).

In a letter addressed to Mr. King, The Ukrainian Weekly suggested to him that "it would be far more proper to refer to the Ukrainians, Georgians, etc., not as minorities but as 'subjugated peoples of the Soviet Union.'"

If the Voice of America and other organs of our official gov't expression come right out and label the Poles, the Czechoslovakians, etc. as "satellite peoples," why do they refrain from using the proper terminology—"subjugated"—in referring to the Ukrainians in Soviet Union who by force and arms were subjugated and forced by Moscow to enter into a constituent republic of that farcical Union of Soviet Socialist Republics?

North America, was one of the judges in the Model Yacht Regatta at Belle Isle on Saturday, June 5.

Mr. Wichorek has helped to judge the boat races for the past five years.

JUDGES BOAT RACES

Michael Wichorek of Detroit, executive director of the Ukrainian Youth's League of

Young Ukrainian Designs Flapping Wing Glider

One of the most interesting oddities of the Soviet Air Force show over Moscow last Sunday, June 21st, was a great slim-winged glider in which the pilot not only could control movements with elevators but was able to flap both wings up and down just as a bird in flight.

The glider is the design of a young Ukrainian designer, Alexander Yurevich Monaskiv, the Moscow radio reported. He has for the first time in the world designed a glider with flapping wings and has called it Koshuk, in memory of the young guardsman Oleh Kosheviy.

It was the first time this flapping wing glider, which utilized the principle of a flying device first pictured by Leonardo da Vinci in the sixteenth century, had been demonstrated at a Soviet air show and the first time that foreign air experts had seen such a contraption.

The Moscow correspondent of The New York Times noted that "precisely what practical virtue was involved in the flapping wings was not apparent to the untrained eye."

The Moscow radio described the appearance of the glider as follows:

"In the sky there appears, towed by an aircraft, a graceful glider with long slim wings. The glider breaks the tow and we see quite clearly that the glider begins to flap its slim wings like a seabird. Its flight is remarkably reminiscent of a bird in flight."

Then it gave the following description of how the plane is powered:

"The wind-stream raises the glider's wing, gathering air in a special compressor. The gathered energy returns the wing to its original position. The windstream not only supports the glider but transmits its energy to it."

Contest For Artists!

It may be too early to start your Christmas shopping but it's not too early to design Christmas cards. The Ukrainian Youth League of North America is sponsoring a contest for artists to design modern Christmas cards with a traditional Ukrainian flavor. Winning designs will be published in time for the coming Labor Day Convention in Chicago. Particulars for the contest are:

1. Designs must be based on Ukrainian religious or national themes.

2. Design must include cover (size 4 1/4" x 6") without bleed, and an inside spot.

3. Two colors plus black on white ground.

4. Submit full color sketches to Miss Gloria Surmach, 11 East 7th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Sketches must be received before July 15, 1954 to be eligible.

Winner of each design will be paid \$20 (plus \$5 if lettered greeting is also done by artist).

Enrolled in Guided Missiles School

Fort Bliss, Texas. — Cpl. George Mychaskiw, of 229 1/2 7th Avenue, Jersey City, is now enrolled in the Antiaircraft and Guided Missiles Branch of The Artillery School at this post.

He is spending seven weeks studying medium and heavy antiaircraft artillery maintenance.

A graduate of No. 666 High School in Poland, Western Ukraine—then under Poland, and now under Soviet Russia—Cpl. Mychaskiw attended Ukrainian Technological University, Germany, prior to coming to the United States and entering the army on September of 1950. His wife, Romana, lives at their home in Jersey City.

At Fort Bliss, the Army's Antiaircraft Artillery and Guided Missile Center, thousands of enlisted men and officers are trained each year in guided missiles. These students come from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine

Corps of the United States, as well as from many allied countries.

GRADUATES NOTRE DAME CUM LAUDE

On June 6, 1954, Charles John Krywy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Krywy of 44

Prince Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York, received a Bachelor of Science degree, cum laude, from the University of Notre Dame in Indiana.

At Notre Dame he was on the Dean's List, was a member of the student affiliate of the American Chemical Society, and participated in intramural sports.

He will begin employment as a trainee with Brooklyn Union Gas Company at the end of June. His father is employed as a cook in the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital on Staten Island.

The Krywy family are members of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 211.



Charles John Krywy

Class For Foreign Born

Evening English classes for foreign-born newcomers will be offered at International Institute of Boston, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, beginning July first. Classes will be held Tuesdays and Thursdays ending August 12th. There will be three classes to include beginning, intermediate and advanced. Registration is \$1.00; lessons 25 cents or by arrangement. For further information call International Institute, KE 6-1081.

7th Veterans Convention Successful And Well-Attended

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans organization, was held June 18-20 last at the Ukrainian Resort Center, Glen Spey, New York with beautiful weather and pleasant surroundings which contributed to a very successful and well-attended gathering of the veterans, their families and friends.

The Veteran Posts were well represented by the states of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania.

The highlights of the banquet held Saturday night were the presentations of two awards. The first was given to the Ukrainian-American Veteran who had done the most during the past year for the Ukrainian-American Veterans.

The recipient of this Award was Walter Bacad of Post No. 7, New York City. His hard work and devotion in promoting and developing the Ukrainian-American Welfare Fund was one of the significant features of his activity.

The second award was given to the Ukrainian-American who had done the most during the past year for the Ukrainian people in America. The recipient of this award was Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, of Marquette University, Wisconsin. His untiring efforts in acquainting the American people with the evils of Communism and Communist propaganda is a tribute to his true Americanism. This theme was highlighted in his speech at the Banquet entitled: "Why the Americans do not understand the Communists."

The following Resolutions were adopted and will be acted upon by the Ukrainian-American Veterans during this year:

1. UAV support the United States Government policy in the conditions under which policy will be carried out to effect an early peace in Indo-China.

2. UAV continue to favor the passage of the Universal Military Training Act and that it, as well as member posts, so inform their congressional representatives and the Armed Forces Committee.

Speaks on Family Relations

Dr. Stephen Mamchur, young generation Ukrainian American member of the faculty of Wayne University, Michigan recently was chairman of the sessions of the annual meeting of the Michigan Council on Family Relations at Michigan State College.

Dr. Mamchur summarized the symposium and group discussions on the "Strengthening the Family," and he also took charge of evaluating the conference.

Dr. Mamchur is Secretary of the Council for the 4th suc-

cessive year. On April 28-30, he was in charge of evaluation of the Groves Conference on Family Life, Purdue University and delivered a paper on "Inter-Faith Adjustment in Marriage: a Function Primarily of Personality Type." On May 20 he spoke over the Wayne University Radio (WDET:FM) on "Marriage and Family in the Detroit of Tomorrow." He has also recently spoken on aspects of parent-child relations before the Hillel Foundation at Wayne University and the College of Education Students.

3. UAV support the action of the President of the United States in his recommendation that more displaced persons be admitted to the United States of America and to let the Congress of the United States know of our stand.

4. UAV support the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and that affiliated posts and individuals participate in committee activities on both National and Local levels.

5. UAV cooperate with Ukrainian organizations where it is in the interest of the UAV to participate in the establishment of unity among the various Ukrainian organizations.

The social sports phase of the weekend was highlighted by a Softball game between the Posts of Philadelphia, Pa. against the combined posts of New York City and Hartford, Connecticut. The close score shows the rivalry between the teams: 24-22 With Philadelphia emerging victorious.

The Post Commanders' Dance held Friday night was excellent and the National Commander Darmopray Ball on Saturday was well-attended and superb.

All veterans are deeply thankful for the efforts of George Wolynetz, Esq., Post No. 7, New York City in his excellent management and fulfillment of the duties of the Convention Chairman. The Convention Body elected the following officers to lead their organization in the next term of yearly office:

National Commander: Alexander Pronchick, Post No. 1; Senior Vice Commander: William Boyko, Post No. 14; Junior Vice Commander: Michael Nasevich, Post No. 1; Judge Advocate: George Wolynetz, Esq., Post No. 7; Finance Officer: Emil Senkow, Post No. 8; Quartermaster: Joseph Lopuzansky, Post No. 5; Historian: Alexander Sadowy, Post No. 3; Chaplain: John Halchuck, Post No. 2.

The appointed officers were appointed by the new National Commander: Adjutant: Joseph Smindak, Post No. 7; Welfare Fund Chairman: Walter Bacad, Post No. 7.

Elected to executive Board of Metals Society

Joseph Gurski, younger generation Ukrainian American of the American Society for Metals, held in Rochester. He also discussed "Electroplating Quality" before the American Electroplating Society in Detroit.

In his capacity as meetings chairman, Mr. Gurski attended the Summer meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers at Atlantic City, N.J.

before a meeting of the American Society for Metals, held in Rochester. He also discussed "Electroplating Quality" before the American Electroplating Society in Detroit.

Mr. Gurski recently presented a paper on "Materials Man-

'PROUD of U.N.A.'

By JOSEPH LESAWYER

(Report by the Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association, at its 23rd Convention, held May 31-June 5, 1954 in Washington, D. C.)

It is a great privilege to appear before this distinguished Convention to report on my activities as Supreme Vice-President during the past four years. As you all know, the duties of the Supreme Vice-President as outlined by our Constitution and by-laws are limited. However, the Vice-President, as a Supreme Trustee and member of the Executive Committee, shares equally the responsibility for the establishment of policy and the making of policy decisions that determine the conduct of our Association's affairs. My objective as Vice-president has been to fully assume this responsibility and, to the utmost of my ability, contribute to the welfare of the membership of our organization.

Since the 22nd Convention in 1950, I attended all the scheduled Supreme Executive Committee meetings, the three annual Supreme Assembly meetings, and numerous special meetings and conferences called by the President. At these meetings and conferences, I took an active part in the discussions and each time attempted to contribute maximum effort to the solution of problems under consideration. As can be expected, my point of view was not always in accord with the actions taken but I believe that the resultant discussions, which at times were lengthy, were enlightening and helpful to all concerned.

A Disturbing Problem

One of the most disturbing problems that we faced in the past and are still facing is the inability of our branches to interest more of the American born youth to join our association and take active part in our Soyuz community life. Numerous and varied suggestions have been brought forth to solve this dilemma but as yet no quick solution has been found that works all the time. In my opinion the successful winning over of the maximum of youth members will be dependent upon our constant and persistent effort to keep the Soyuz, its aims and its accomplishments before our youth at every opportunity and to interpret for them the great fraternal advantages existing in Soyuz activities.

In line with this thought, it has been my policy to work with various youth groups including the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the Ukrainian American Veterans, the Catholic War Veterans, the Ukrainian Professional Society and a number of local organizations. In 1951 I was one of the principal speakers at the UYL-NA Convention in Detroit. The title of my address was "Ukrainian American Youth Today." In this talk I stressed the vital role played by the Ukrainian National Association in every phase of Ukrainian-American life merely by individual participation in our organizational work. One of the quickest ways to bring

about greater individual participation by our youth is through Youth of the UNA clubs which were started this year and I fully support all possible effort to further the growth of such clubs.

In 1952 I was the moderator of the discussion panel at the UYL-NA Convention in Cleveland. That same week-end, I took part in a conference of UNA branch secretaries in the Ohio area that was called for the purpose of discussing current problems and to further stimulate the drive for new members.

Other organizational activities that I participated in as a representative of the Executive Board included a banquet sponsored by the Youth of UNA in Wilkes-Barre in 1950; the 40th Anniversary celebration of Branch 146 in Detroit in 1951; the Silver Anniversary Jubilee of Dniester, Br. 361, in New York City in 1951; and the 35th Anniversary celebration of Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa., held last fall.

UNA Investment Policy

Another part of our Executive Committee work which was of particular interest to me was our investment policy and our investments. It is my opinion that we are heavily invested in government bonds and in other low yielding bonds. In view of rapidly changing economic conditions and governmental pressure on financial markets, it is extremely important that we consider the effect of these factors on our present investments and future possibilities and I have recommended that we work out a way which would systematically and at regular intervals provide professional advice and counsel about our investments. I have also recommended more diversification in our investments including the placing of more funds in mortgage loans on well located properties. Along with this thought, I obtained several applications for mortgages on prime New York City properties but these loans were not made because the terms were not acceptable to the Committee. A number of small mortgage loans were made on properties owned by our members. Some of these properties were inspected and appraised by me before the loans were made.

During the past two years, a matter that took up a considerable amount of time was the purchase and operation of our Soyuzivka. You all remember that this property was acquired in the spring of 1952. Prior to this purchase the Executive Committee had inspected dozens of other locations. All offerings were either too expensive or they did not meet our requirements. The property in Kerhonkson was decided upon because, basically, it was good real estate value and because the physical layout and the facilities were the best that we had seen for our use and purpose.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Soyuzivka were carried on by me at the direction of the Executive Committee and they lasted about two months before the deal was closed on terms which we deemed satisfactory. When the purchase agreement was concluded it was our plan to start operations in the summer of 1952. However, legal delays in closing title and subsequently because of our decision to make extensive improvements, the actual opening was put off until 1953.

It would be difficult to itemize in detail the amount of time and energy that was involved in acquiring the Soyuzivka and putting it into operation. The task was complicated and costly as the figures in the Treasurer's report will bear out. I took part in the

(Concluded on page 3)

Photos from the 23rd U. N. A. Convention



The 23rd U.N.A. Convention Banquet attended by around 500 delegates and guests.



William K. Knowland of California, Senate Majority Leader, addressing the U.N.A. Convention.



U.N.A. Convention lady delegates and guests assembled above. They played an important role in the Convention proceedings.



U.N.A. President D. Halychyn shown above congratulating Michael Piznak, elected as Chairman of Convention.



U.N.A. Convention delegates from New Jersey with their Senator H. Alexander Smith.

U. N. A. Juvenile Page

Back in 1928, when most of our younger generation Americans of Ukrainian origin—who since that time played an important role in the Ukrainian American youth movement—were then in their high school or early college days, the Ukrainian National Association embarked upon a new venture.

It was the publication of the "Ukrainian Juvenile Magazine" quarterly, an English-language magazine, designed to attract the interest of the so-called juveniles.

As the "juveniles" grew in age, the UNA decided to publish a periodical more in keeping with their advancing age and interests. Thus at the 1933 18th convention of the UNA, held in Detroit, it was decided to publish The Ukrainian Weekly, which came into being in the first week of the following September of that year.

At the 23rd Convention of the UNA, held in Washington, D. C., my UNA Branch 25 made the proposal that the UNA should have a periodical devoted entirely to the juveniles—the American born and raised as well as the children of the newly arrived Ukrainian immigrants, the latter—former displaced persons. The age bracket proposed was somewhere between seven and fourteen.

The conventioners accepted this proposal—or "project" as it is termed in Ukrainian—in the spirit in which it was proposed. Since, however, they could not find any available funds for this project, the conventioners recommended that next October be set aside for a special Svboda Press Fund Raising Campaign. This fund would, they said, be a means of financing this Ukrainian Juvenile Page.

The project is a sound one. The campaign when it comes should draw from all of us a good-sized contribution to it.

Such a Juvenile Page will help to interest our youngsters in the UNA. It will have to be written and edited especially for them. It must catch their interest. And it must be in English—for those born and raised here, and it must be in Ukrainian—for the children of the newly arrived. Perhaps with the proper schooling, both categories of its readers will read it in both English and Ukrainian.

One more suggestion, namely: have it published in book size page form, so that at the close of its year, it can be properly folded and bound to make a Ukrainian juvenile magazine.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

A Crippled Glory (Maria Bashkirzew)

By DMYTRO DONZOW

(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

In 1876 she noted "I was so desperate yesterday, it seemed to me that I was forever chained to Russia and it exasperated me. I was ready to climb over the wall and I wept bitterly." There was none of that "glitter and greatness" for which she longed. All that thrilled her was in Italy. The Kazan cathedral was a useless parody of St. Peter's in Rome. "Russia is unbearable," she observed. And later she wrote, "Russia has deceived me." She began to read Russian authors but it soon was apparent that they all wrote "about over there," beyond Russia. Gogol's description of Rome induced "tears and sighs." And she ends by saying, "they who have had the good fortune to see Rome can understand my emotion." But later on we come across a deep observation which throws a bright light on the tragedy of the soul of this young girl. She wrote, "if this wouldn't appear strange to anyone, but here (in Russia) there is no delicacy, no ethics, no simplicity in its true meaning. In France, in small towns they are afraid of the priest, honor their grandmother or old aunt... Here there is nothing of the sort. They marry frequently out of love but it quickly dies out." Obviously "aunt" here was only meant as an example (she herself did not honor them much). But how brilliantly she has characterized that lack of style, lack of axioms, lack of dogma, lack of something to which one could take hold of and also that lack of steadiness, faith and character which struck foreigners as lacking in Russians. This same cry of despair was sounded in the tirades of Gogol who vainly sought in Russia... Russia. "I saw," he wrote "that in each (Russian) was created his own Russia—hence

Success Did Not Turn Her Head

I have mentioned her successes which would have turned more than one head. But not hers. She was too strict a judge of herself to be satisfied with what she had accomplished. Reflection consumed her—she who believed so deeply in her star. In one letter she complained about "love of analysis" which ordered her to penetrate deeper into other souls and her own more than was necessary. It seemed to her as though she had a microscope in her eyes. She saw things much too clearly to become attached to anything or love anyone. Everything was transformed into the element of observation and analysis. While still in her youth and in her quest for principles she wrote, "I do not ask an impossible perfection, nor a being who would have nothing human about him;... One blot, however small, would be sufficient to destroy all my interest."

Disillusionment

With such a measure she approached not only people, but everything, including herself. And—art. Disillusioned with princes, society and her whole era and finally with art. In spite of her success she began to doubt that art would give her that which she was seeking. She began to fear and to be anxious that her illness would not allow her to realize her goal and what was worse, it seemed to her, that she lacked something which would see her matter to an end. Robert Fleury called one of her pictures "good and she was angry. "Good in comparison with what? I don't want a patronizing good. It means nothing." (Continued on page 3)

The Pereyaslav Tercentenary

An address by President WATSON KIRCONNELL, Acadia University, Saskatoon, Sask., June 6, 1954, sent by speaker to The Ukrainian Weekly for publication.

(1)

I think it was Saint Paul who said that "the Devil was the Father of Lies". That may have been the case in his day, but Saint Paul never encountered Russia's foreign policy. For centuries now the Prince of Hell has lost first place to the Kremlin as Past Pluperfect Prestissimo Master of Mendacity.

In this year 1954 the world has witnessed a major case of the poisoning of truth by Moscow. So far as the people of Western Canada are concerned, we have met here today to supply the antidote.

The occasion for the latest Big Lie was the 18th of January last, the 300th anniversary of the negotiating of the Treaty of Pereyaslav by the Ukrainian leader, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, and representatives of the Tsar Aleksey Mykhaylovich of Moscow. Every agency and instrument of Soviet propaganda has hailed this tercentenary as commemorating the beginning of a beautiful and wonderful friendship between "the older brother" of Moscow and his greatly beloved "young brother" of the Ukraine. Every paper in the Soviet Union called on all the agencies of government "to mark on a wide scale this outstanding historical event,

the 300th anniversary of the union of Ukraine and Russia, as a great national festival, to organize lectures, reports, discussions devoted to this important event in the history of our country and the further strengthening of peoples in the Soviet Union." Miners and state-farm serfs alike were called on to increase their output in honor of the great event. Poets, musicians and artists were to produce commemorative masterpieces. Schools were to study the epoch of the treaty in the official Russian version that "the Ukrainian people had heroically struggled against the Poland of the nobles with only the single thought that it could unite with the Russian people in a single state."

How shall we explain the facts to the non-Ukrainian Canadian, who lacks even elementary knowledge of the problem?

Let me suggest a few fundamental questions: (a) What is meant by Russian friendship? (c) What was the Ukrainian experience of that friendship in 1654 and subsequent years? ((d) What are the lessons of that Russian friendship today?

What is the Ukraine?

The Ukraine is an European country with an area—and a

population equal to those of France. In terms of grainfields and of iron and coal resources, it is the richest country in Europe. As a civilized state, it is three centuries older than Russia, its tyrant and enslaver. The forty million Ukrainians have a Slavic language of their own, which differs from Russian as much as Dutch differs from German or Slovak from Czech. Nine centuries ago, the Kievan dynasty of the Ukraine was intermarrying on equal terms with the royalty of England and other West European countries. Three centuries ago there began, however, a slow but ruthless process by which the younger, more primitive but stronger state of Moscow sought to engulf and digest the Ukrainian nation and blot out every hint of its ancient traditions and independent identity. This murder of the nation began with the alleged "friendship" of 1654.

The Meaning of Russian Friendship

But what is the true meaning of this friendship of the Russian "elder brother" that the Ukraine is alleged to have sought in 1654? We shall see this strange thing in truer perspective if we examine a few historical examples.

(a) On March 18, 1921, Russia signed a Treaty of Peace with Poland. On August 27, 1928, Russia signed the so-called Kellogg-Briand Pact, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. On July 25, 1932, Russia signed a Pact of Non-Aggression with Poland, and in 1934 extended the duration of this friendly agreement until 1945. On November 23, 1932, they signed a mutual Convention for the Conciliation of all disputes. On September 18, 1934, Russia signed the Covenant of the League of Nations, promising to respect and protect all fellow-members, of whom Poland was one. Yet in the late summer of 1939 the Kremlin signed a secret treaty with Adolf Hitler by which they mutually agreed to destroy Poland and divide her territories and population between them. In breach of all her solemn obligations of honor and friendship, Russia sent her armed forces into Poland on September 17, 1939, and conquered the eastern half of the country by force. During the next twenty-one months, one million seven hundred thousand Polish citizens, including many Ukrainians, were deported to the slave camps of Siberia and more than a million of them perished there. Russian friendship means enslavement, torture and murder. It is the friendship of a snake for its prey, the friendship of a shark for an unsuspecting swimmer. After that savage and merciless act of treachery, Stalin telegraphed to Ribben-

Poet's Corner

CHILDREN OF SLEEP

Sleep is the land of lost childhood,
Where dreams are children,
children dreams.
There, strange as in some haunted wood,
A ghostly darkness glows and gleams.
There lives the imagined light we make,
Gone with one glimpse of awareness where
In the night's nearness we awake
To living, to the old nightmare.
Carleton Drewry.

WASHINGTON WHIRL

About 125 of the 440 delegates who attended the 23rd convention of the Ukrainian National Association in Washington, D.C., were of the American born generation. We didn't take any notes on the activities of all these young people during the convalescence, but we'll record what we can remember.

The convention received publicity throughout upper New York State, thanks to the efforts of William Popowich and other Rochester delegates. They made sure of it that Congressman Keating, after addressing the convention, made full use of his publicity staff. The releases included pictures.

Stella Palivoda's hotel room was used as the headquarters of the convention publicity committee, and also as a storage room for the art exhibit. Stella's from Cleveland.

Anastasia D. Olsen of Jersey City had to treat several fellow delegates after she lost a convention election bet.

Michael Krawchuk of Lynbrook, Long Island, was a leg man for publicity committee. But he seemed to enjoy the work—at least he never complained. He went from one city desk to another delivering copy.

Anna Chopek of Mattapan, Mass., who was elected as a U.N.A. advisor, cut a mean job out for herself when she elected to take down all the speeches of the guest dignitaries in shorthand. She did this

work as a member of the publicity committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bobeczko of Cleveland went out of their way to dress their two boys in costumes for a publicity picture. The cameraman from the Washington Star was more than an hour late, but the Bobeczko family waited for him patiently.

Helene Ratushny of Newark made it quite clear she didn't approve of everybody and his brother candidating for positions in the Supreme Assembly. "It seems I'm the only one not running!" she declared.

Mr. and Mrs. William Scobalo of Lansing, Illinois, made the convention part of their convention. Before the convention opened, they visited the Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N. Y., the U.N.A. Building in Jersey City, and certain spots in New Jersey and elsewhere. Then, from Washington, they headed for their distant home—all this by car.

Some delegates made more than one hotel room reservation. Upon arriving in Washington they checked the rates and chose the hotels that gave them the best break. (This was good strategy, because certain places jacked up their prices).

Well, that's about all we can recall at the moment. If you have something to report about the U.N.A. convention send it in for publication.

T. L.

"PROUD OF U.N.A."

(Continued from page 2)

decisions that were made in all this activity. Last year, one week before the Grand opening which was set for the July 4th week-end, our general manager resigned because of ill health. We were put in a very embarrassing position at a critical time. Since it was impossible to obtain a replacement on such short notice, and because of my familiarity with the entire operation, the President requested that I take over the task of carrying through the planned arrangements. Due to the last minute rush to put the finishing touches to the alterations and improvements to the main building and our inability to obtain enough experienced restaurant and hotel personnel, the Grand Opening was not as auspicious as we anticipated. Nevertheless, and I'm sure those of you who were there will agree, it was an inspiring affair and marked a milestone in the forward progress of our great organization. For the balance of the summer of 1953, I remained in close contact with the Soyuzivka.

Before ending my comments about Soyuzivka, I would like to point out that the area in which our property is located is one of the most popular and fastest growing summer and winter resorts in the eastern United States. The natural beauty of the terrain, the rolling mountains, and the dense forests are attracting more and more people each year. In addition, the establishment of new industries in the Hudson river valley such as the large plants built by the International Business Machine Corporation in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; another plant by the same firm under construction in Kingston, N. Y.; and several factories by well-known corporations in nearby cities have provided employment for thousands of workers and this in turn has affected the values of real estate in the surrounding territory. In another year, the New York State Thruway, passing within 14 miles of the Soyuzivka, will reduce the automobile driving time from New York City to less than two hours and from the Albany area to little over an hour. Our members in Western New York State, even as far away as Buffalo, will be able to make the trip in a matter of hours. All of these factors have a favorable effect

on the value of our Soyuzivka and make it a sound investment both in dollars and in utility to our membership.

The Purchase and Operation of "Soyuzivka"

The Soyuzivka has opened up new vistas of activity that will benefit all age groups which is needed to keep our organization growing. It provides a place for pleasant, healthful relaxation and enjoyment with old friends and an opportunity to make new friends from other parts of the country. Our youth in particular, will find the Soyuzivka ideal for their vacations. In addition, we have, with the cooperation of the UYL-NA, completed plans for Summer Courses which will give our youth an opportunity to acquire more knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainian culture. I participated in the development of the plans for the Summer Courses together with representatives of the Youth League, members of our Executive Committee and the editor and assistant editor of Svboda.

Proud of UNA

In concluding this report, I want to thank the members of the Executive Committee and the Supreme Assembly, the Svboda and Ukrainian Weekly staff, and the many individual members that I was in contact with during the past four years for their enthusiastic cooperation and goodwill. Working with them was an inspiring experience and a pleasure which I shall remember for the rest of my lifetime. We can all be justly proud of our great organization whose existence is dedicated to the common good of its membership and the general welfare of our country, and, in addition, is one of the world's leading forces in the fight for freedom and independence for the land of our origin, Ukraine.

The puppy had been punished and was sulking in a corner. To him came the small daughter of the house to administer not comfort but advice.

"You may just as well be good first as last, Buddy," she admonished. "Everybody that belongs to mother has got to mind. I've been through it all, and I know."

TWO CAN LIVE CHEAPER THAN ONE

By STEPHEN LUCKY

They say that spring is the time of year when life comes out in full bloom. And so it does, particularly in June, when it becomes apparent. This is the month of change, the month when the new leaf is really turned over.

Many young people will be leaving school life, most of them will never return to the campus as students. Some might even join the Graduates Club. Whether they do or not they will be out in a world when no longer will they have the license of academic freedom. Now they must conform to the rules and regulations of their fellow men. Some will never adjust to this change.

June is also the month when spring ends and summer begins. The productive period of the year is on its way, both in raw nature and in civilized man. And so there will be many June brides. Perhaps this is the more important and significant change that will occur in the life time, not because it happens in a particular month, but just because it does happen.

For those blessed couples who take this step a new type of economy begins to function. Income, budgets, expenses, savings all take on a new significance. Uppermost is the question: "How and where can we save and cut down in spending?"

55 percent of the families with 1949 money incomes of \$7,500 or more are worth \$25,000 or over. 10% of these have major interests in closely held corporations. But to get down to average wherein we are located, we can say that today the average family is worth about \$15,000.

In the old days the bride was given away with a dowry. Time has changed the proverb that "God gives the bride, father gives the dowry." Only the first part is true in our culture. God still gives the brides away. Only the facetious would insist that father does this.

Our civilization has become so complex that many functions once performed by the head of the house are now undertaken by the state.

The married couple, for example, has the right to file a joint income tax return, irrespective of whether or not both parties are gainfully employed. This means that for a \$4,000 income after deductions and exemptions the tax is \$800

as compared with \$840 for a single person. In terms of a dowry the groom is invested with an additional \$600 exemption. This can mean an annual savings of \$132 on a four to six thousand dollar income.

I would not dare say that a married man has more generous impulses than a single man. However, these impulses can be carried out at less cost. For example, he gets a \$30,000 gift exemption and pays no gift tax. Whereas a single man would be required to pay \$2,250. Of course, this exemption does not apply, if the married man makes the gift to a wife who belongs to the other fellow. I mentioned the annual saving in terms of the \$600 additional exemption. If these savings were annually accumulated at 6 per cent per year, the capitalized tax value at the end of 20 years would be \$6,707, and at the end of 30 years, \$14,414. These figures are based on a tax income of \$4,000.

The marriage vow to cherish in sickness and in health has more than a personal meaning. Not only have you acquired an affectionate nurse to tend you in time of illness but you have doubled your maximum limit on medical deductions for income tax purposes. Perhaps some of you may think that this is not the proper time to talk of death when we are discussing a new life in marriage. However, in the beginning I said June was also the end for many things. So when death strikes the estate tax paid by a married man is usually much less than that paid by a bachelor. On a \$50,000 estate a bachelor would pay \$8,920 a married man nothing. So you see that a wife is a very important asset even if viewed from a strict mercenary point of view and assets should always be well guarded.

With this last thought in mind it perhaps would be appropriate to quote Abraham Lincoln who wrote on the occasion of a friend's wedding: "The woman was not taken From Adam's head we know, To show she must not rule him— 'Tis evidently so, The woman she was taken From under Adam's arm, So she must be protected From injuries and harm."

Weekly Banter

In a certain case where the charge was the theft of a watch the evidence was conflicting. As the jury retired, the judge observed that he would be glad to help in adjusting any difficulties that might present themselves to the minds of the jury. Eleven jurors filed out of the box. The one who remained wore an expression of extreme perplexity. Observing his hesitation, the judge said:

"Would you like to ask me a question?"

"Yes, Your Honor," replied the juror eagerly. "I'd be very glad if you'd tell me whether the prisoner really stole the watch."

Barber (beginning the haircut)—"have you heard the story about the guy that— (resuming business)—want it short, sir?"

Customer (a tired editor)—"Yes; a mere synopsis will do!"

Jimmy's mather had told him to stay near the window and watch for the bride and groom and come and tell her when he saw them coming. After waiting for some time his patience was rewarded, but he forgot to run and tell his mother. When they were quite near he suddenly remembered and called out lustily, "Mamma, here comes the Bribe and the Gloom."

A group of farmers were crowded 'round the postoffice window to get their mail, when one of them stalked up and shouted:

"Any mail for Mike Howe?"

The postmaster, a stranger in the community, glared at him over the rims of his spectacles and shouted back:

"No, not for your cow nor anybody else's cow."

The late "Bob" Taylor, who was called the "pardoning governor," told the following story of an old colored woman who came to him while he was governor of Tennessee:

"Marse Goveneh, I want my Sam pohdoned," she said.

"Where is he, auntie?"

"In de penitentiary."

"What for?"

"Stealing." "A ham."

"Did he steal it?"

"Yes, sah, he suah did."

"Is he a good nigger, auntie?"

"Lawsy, no, suh He's a pow'ful wothless niggah."

"Then why do you want him pardoned?" " 'Cause, You' Honoh, we's plumb out of ham ag'in"

"Why don't you get rid of that mule?"

"Well, suh," answered the Negro laborer, "I hates to gib in. If I were to trade off dat mule, he'd rega'd it as a pus'n'l victory. He's been tryin' foh de las' six weeks to get rib ob me."

ANY SCHOOLBOY KNOWS THAT—

High school kids are expected to answer the typical exam questions on this page. Can you?

Compiled By LEONARD BUDER

ENGLISH

Which word or expression most nearly expresses the meaning of the italicized?

1. immobile—(a) imperishable, (b) nonconforming, (c) fixed, (d) improper, (e) movable.
 2. resuscitate—(a) revive (b) move to the country, (c) hurry, (d) end, (e) infect.
 3. malevolence—(a) discontent, (b) irregularity, (c) ill-will, (d) sympathy, (e) outspokenness.
 4. inscrutable—(a) mysterious, (b) venturesome, (c) grown-up, (d) tiresome, (e) flattering.
- In each of the following only one of the words is misspelled. Spell it correctly.
5. pianoes, query, rendezvous, iris, arcade.
 6. mania, occurring, dissenting, ninety, feudal.
 7. ministration, stratosphere, adjacent, nuisance, panel.
 8. weaknesses, strenous, anecdote, ornament, visionary.

MATHEMATICS

1. Divide 16 by 3/5.
2. Divide 17.28 by 7.2.
3. A man buys an electric light bulb for 24 cents, which includes a 20 per cent tax. What is the cost of the bulb without tax?
4. A certain grading job requires 81 cubic feet of topsoil. How many cubic yards of topsoil must be ordered?
5. The cost of soup to a grocer was 9 cents per can and he sold it for 16 cents per can. If he allowed 25 per cent of the selling price for expenses, what was his profit on each can of soup?
6. A man decides to buy Government bonds through the payroll savings plan of the company for which he works. During the years he plans to buy twenty bonds at \$18.75 each. How much should be withheld from his pay check each month in order to carry out this plan?
7. After all deductions have been made, a man finds that he must pay an income tax on \$2,760. The directions on the tax form instruct him to pay \$444 plus 24.6% of the amount

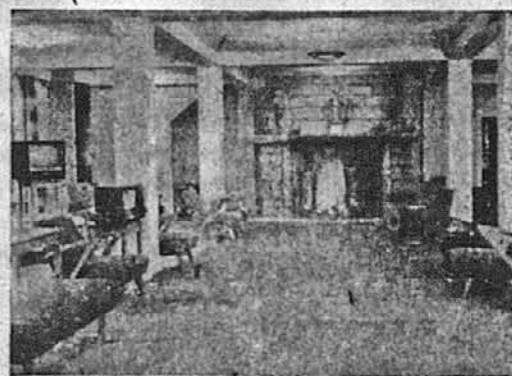
over \$2,000. How much tax must he pay?

SCIENCE

In each question one answer is correct.

1. An important agent of erosion in New York State today is (a) earthquakes (b) glaciers (c) tornadoes (d) running water.
2. In New York State the sun's rays give the most heat when (a) they are most slanted (b) they are most nearly vertical (c) the days are shortest (d) the earth is nearest the sun.
3. Strings are tied to two tennis balls and the balls are hung from a support, one inch apart. If a boy blows a stream of air between them the balls will move (a) apart (b) upward (c) toward each other (d) downward.
4. Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart are called (a) arteries (b) capillaries (c) valves (d) veins.
5. Some of the smallest plants are useful because they (a) are eaten by other plants (b) cause disease (c) serve as food for animals (d) use oxygen from the air.
6. What part of a camera has the same function as the retina of the eye? (a) diaphragm (b) film (c) lens (d) shutter.
7. What is the result when hydrogen is burned? (a) carbon dioxide forms (b) oxygen forms (c) water forms (d) a physical change takes place.
8. Day and night occur on earth because (a) the earth revolves around the sun (b) the earth rotates on its axis (c) the sun gives off light only part of the time (d) the sun revolves around the earth.
9. It is dangerous to heat cooking oil to very high temperatures on a stove because (a) foods fried in oil lose their vitamins (b) foods fried in oil may become charred (c) the oil may cause the food to become poisonous (d) the oil may burst into flame.
10. Some planets appear brighter than stars because the planets (a) are hotter (b) are larger (c) are nearer the earth (d) give off more light.

(Answers on column 8)



Lobby of the SOYUZIVKA Guest House.



The SOYUZIVKA Restaurant.



One of the SOYUZIVKA Dormitory Bedrooms.

THE PEREYASLAV TRICENTENARY

(Concluded from page 2)

lasting and firm." Hitler understood what this meant, and beat Stalin to the punch in June 1941.

Case of Finland

(b) Finland was another fellow-member of the League of Nations—a harmless and highly civilized little state with a population of only six million people. Finland was not only protected by the Covenant of the League, a 1920 Treaty of Peace, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Russia had sought out and signed with Finland a Treaty of Non-Aggression and Amicable Settlement, valid until 1945. In spite of all this, in the secret bargain between Hitler and Stalin in August 1939, little Finland was fed to the Russian wolf by Stalin's Nazi friend. On November 30, 1939, Russia attacked Finland by land and sea. The bargain with Hitler was not known until 1945, but the crime in attacking Finland was so flagrant that Russia was drummed out of the League of Nations as a criminal, by a unanimous resolution of the Assembly and the Council of that body on December 14, 1939.

Lithuania

(c) The free republic of Lithuania was guarded by similar pledges of Russian honor and Russian friendship. The climax of Moscow's duplicity came in October 1939, two months after the secret Hitler-Stalin agreement to destroy Lithuania. Diplomats from the little country were invited to Moscow to sign a Pact of Mutual Assistance on October 10, 1939. Pravda the next day had an editorial in praise of this friendly agreement between two free peoples and carried a photograph of the signing of the treaty. In the sequel, in 1940, Russian troops occupied Lithuania and a large percentage of its population was shot or sent to die in Siberia. Years later the Lithuanian Embassy in Washington supplied me with photostats of field maps used by these Soviet troops, dated 1939 and showing Lithuania (then still free) as a Soviet republic in the U.S.S.R. Still another

photostat, running to several pages, gives instructions to Communist police for liquidating whole categories of Lithuanian citizens. The date for the initial order for this slaughter was October 10, 1939, the very day when the unsuspecting envoys of Lithuania were being wined and dined in Moscow after the signing of the treaty of friendship. It is clear that Moscow's troops and police were making ready for the kill even while the government made a public parade of good will and affection.

(d) Identical Soviet obligations of friendship protected Estonia and Latvia and an identical technique of destruction was used by Moscow in enslaving these little Baltic countries and murdering their citizens. Even a snake will hiss before it strikes, but the Russian government breathes friendship even while it cuts your throat.

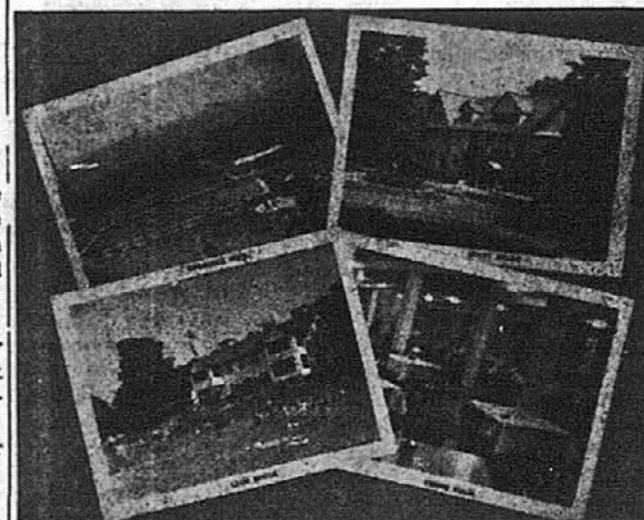
(To be continued)

ANSWERS TO HIGH SCHOOL QUIZ ON PAGE 3

- English: 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a); 5. pianos; 6. feudal; 7. ministration; 8. strenuous.
- Mathematics: 1. 26 2/3; 2. 2.4; 3. 20c; 4. 3; 5. 3c; 6. \$31.25; 7. \$630.96.
- Science: 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a); 5. (c); 6. (b); 7. (c); 8. (b); 9. (d); 10. (c).

DEMETRIUS AND THE GLADIATORS

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Date of arrival Time

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