

Dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

Address UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J.

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Weekly Commentator

Younger Generation Has Chance To Help Save World

We are harvesting a new crop. Since the depression of the 1930s the population of the United States has jumped from 130 million to more than 162 million.

The older members of this added 30 million population are now earning their own way, establishing homes and raising families.

You may choose to regard this only as a business statistic. However, it is much more than that. This younger generation will see wonderful things happen.

We can't see the details now, but studies of markets show that the mere presence of 30 million new Americans will make things happen, even if all were cast in purely passive roles, which they will not be.

Walter Cislak, president of the Detroit Edison Company, who has made comprehensive studies of the nation's electric power needs, says that today the nation uses from 90 to 100 million kilowatts of electricity.

Cislak thinks that 10 years from now atomic power plants may be furnishing up to two million kilowatts, about two per cent of what we now use—but that in 20 years the atom

may be yielding up to 65 million kilowatts—an amount of power equal to the entire production of the giant power and light industry as recently as 10 years ago.

In recent years many records have been set, year after year, in output of new plants and machinery. Today we have the important national defense factor, running up to \$50,000,000,000 a year.

Now it is estimated that a decade or so hence the investment just for replacement of tools and machines which wear out year after year will be greater than what we have been spending for expansion.

A sales executive of one of the nation's biggest automobile manufacturers said the other day that when the babies of the early 1940s reach car-using age—within the next five years—it will be necessary to turn out eight million cars a year just to keep abreast of demand.

Among the millions of Americans now under 16 years of age, there may be the scientists who will solve the mysteries of heart disease and cancer, there may be pioneers of interplanetary space travel, there may be statesmen who can tell the way to real world peace.

Before them the world lies, crying out for help. Numerically there never was so good a chance that the required genius will be forthcoming.

Illinois University Graduates Rutgers Graduate



Natalia Kochan Morrison

Natalia Kochan Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Kochan Joliet, Ill. received Bachelor Degree of Fine and Applied Arts-Music Education from University of Illinois, Urbana—Champaign, Ill. June 20, 1954.

Myron H. Gural, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gural of International Avenue, Stelton, New Jersey, was graduated from Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. on June 9, 1954 where he received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration.

He, as well as his parents, is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 219, Newark, N. J. His major course of study was Accounting and he hopes to enter this field upon return of a tour of duty with the United States Army.

As an undergraduate his numerous activities were highlighted by his election to the Scarlet Barbs Independent Student Council where he served as Treasurer. He helped establish an English Night School for many Ukrainian immigrants in St. Andrew's Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, New Jersey.

BECOMES ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Dr. G. Holovach of Edmonton, Canada, sister of the Canadian Official, Mr. Ambrose Holovach, was recently made associate professor of pediatrics (foot specialist) in the medicine school of Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

SOVIET SLAVE CAMPS SEETH WITH REVOLT, DECLARES CONGRESSMAN SMITH

As reported in the Congressional Record, the Hon. Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin addressed the House of Representatives on Monday, July 12, in the following words:—

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious for all who want to see that all is not well behind the Iron Curtain. What needs to be done is to step up our psychological warfare and encourage those behind the Iron Curtain to revolt against their masters.

As part of my remarks, I am including a United Press report from Berlin, under date of July 9, which tells the story of a British soldier who has recently been released from a slave camp in Siberia. He reported that the underground anti-Communist movement that is surging through the Ukraine has spread to Soviet slave labor camps.

More Trouble in Paradise—Soviet Slave Camps Seethe With Revolt

Berlin, July 9.—A former British soldier released by the Russians from a prison camp in Siberia reported today the underground anti-Communist movement that is surging through the Ukraine has spread to Soviet slave labor camps.

William Piddington, a one-time dare-devil motorcycle rider, said the movement directed by the colorful Stefan Bandera has flared in the dread Vorkuta slave camps in Arctic Siberia.

Despite the terror imposed by Russian guards at the camps, he said, there is more opposition among prisoners than is generally believed in the West.

Mr. Piddington and fellow Briton, Eric Pleasants, former circus strong man, were released by the Russians in Moscow July 3 after spending a total of 10 years collectively in Communist prisons.

They said they met an American author, Jack Hurall, in the slave camp deep in the Ural Mountains.

The two men were allowed to talk with the newsmen for only a few minutes before

their train departed for the West early this morning. They were scheduled to reach London Saturday.

Mr. Piddington said he joined the anti-Communist resistance movement in his camp although most of its members were Ukrainians.

"They are against the Reds," he said. "A large number of the Russian prisoners are also members."

Allied intelligence files contain voluminous reports on the Ukrainian "Bandera" underground army which collected its weapons from captured German stocks after the war and attacked Russian Army units.

Battle

At one point the anti-Communists fought a pitched battle for several days with Polish Communist forces sent into the Ukraine to flush them out. The Bandera were armed with Russian light tanks and were said to have nearly defeated the Poles.

The mysterious leader of the underground movement was said to have set up headquarters in Munich in 1950 when increasing Communist pressure forced most of his forces to flee west.

There are documented reports that he has continued to send raiding parties behind the Iron Curtain to blow up trains and sabotage the Reds.

Mr. Piddington, who once rode a motorcycle in the "wall of death," was arrested by Soviet tommy-gunners at Marlbom outside Berlin in 1950 when he tried to smuggle himself through the Soviet zone to visit his German girl friend.

British Army sources said Mr. Pleasants was arrested in Dresden while in an East German circus after he entered the East Zone illegally to visit a woman.

Both were sentenced to 25 years imprisonment on charges of spying for the British secret police.

UNA Branch 161 Day a Grand Success

Monday, July 5th will be a day that the members of Branch 161 will remember for a long time.

On that day members with their families, over 400, left at one o'clock the town of Ambbridge for the cool country.

Their destination was Spang's Farm for the third annual U.N.A. Branch 161 Day. For those members who had no means of getting there, free bus transportation was provided.

At the farm refreshments for all was free.

Picture a group of members with their families eating over two thousand hot dogs with sour kraut, one thousand bottles of soda pop and untold quantities of the good drinks for those over 21.

For entertainment there was group singing, dancing, soft ball games, shuffle board, shoe pitching and a tug of war. The annual tug of war was won again by the Ameri-

5,000 Attend Chicago "UNA DAY" Program

An impressive demonstration of the fraternal spirit of the Ukrainian National Association featured the "UNA Day" ceremonies arranged by the Chicago branches of the association last Sunday, July 18 at the St. Nicholas Park.

Close to five thousand persons attended this gala affair, from Chicago and its suburbs, and enjoyed fine entertainment, dancing and singing.

One of the highlights of the program was a UNA Beauty Contest. Prize-winner was Miss Helen Horoshko, a member of UNA Branch 221.

The arrangements committee was headed by Mr. Taras Shpikula, member of the UNA Supreme Board of Advisors.

Further details concerning the affair will appear here as soon as they are received.

Ukrainian Orthodox League Ends Troy Convention

Joseph Podgursky of Philadelphia was re-elected president of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. Saturday, July 10th, as some 300 delegates returned to office all but one of the national executive board members in the closing business session of the 7th annual convention at the Hendrick Hudson Hotel, Arthur V. Hart, assistant special agent in charge of the Albany office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said Sunday Schools assist greatly in the checking of crime among youth because they not only give youngsters occupation to keep them out of mischief but that religious instructions also encourages constructive thinking that leads to proper service to God and country.

The delegates also voted to hold the 1955 convention in Cleveland, Ohio. Importance of work among youth of organizations such as the U.O.L. and its Sunday Schools was pointed out at the convention dinner at the Crystal Room of the Hendrick Hudson Hotel Saturday night by Arthur V. Hart, assistant special agent in charge of the Albany office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said Sunday Schools assist greatly in the checking of crime among youth because they not only give youngsters occupation to keep them out of mischief but that religious instructions also encourages constructive thinking that leads to proper service to God and country.

The session ended the convention's official business and touched off a series of social and religious programs that provided activity at the Hendrick Hudson, St. Nicholas Parish Hall and St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Most Rev. Archbishop Mstyslaw, President of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., officiated at a Pontifical Divine Liturgy on the morning of July 11th in the St. Nicholas Church in the most solemn portion of the convention.

Election of Howard Thurstle of Chester, Pa. as financial secretary provided the only change in the national board setup as delegates re-elected were: Bohdan Pacholok of Bayonne, N. J., first vice president; Miss Mary Salinski of Butler, Pa., 2nd vice president; Miss Mary Sawruk of Allentown, Pa., recording secretary; Paul Pihota of Donora, Pa., treasurer and Phil Kaculban of Chester, Pa., auditor. John Lesky of Carteret, N. J. replaces Howard Thurstle as auditor.

Resolutions adopted at Saturday's business meeting provided for (1) the continued fight in defense of democracy and Christendom against the atheistic Communist offensive, (2) the furtherance of Orthodoxy in the United States and the acceptance of it as a major confession in all the States, (3) to assist in the publishing of the History of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the English language, (4) closer cooperation with leagues of other Orthodox national groups in the drive to establish Orthodoxy in this country, (5) to develop a scholarship fund for candidates of the Priesthood.

A farewell dance ended the convention on the evening of July 11th at the St. Nicholas Church Hall.

A most impressive Ukrainian Cultural Exhibit was held at Frear's Dept. Store in Troy upon occasion of the convention. Many articles of Ukrainian embroidery, and weaving, Easter eggs, painting and carved work was displayed.

Other guests that attended the convention were: Joseph Sminadok, Pres. of UYL-NA, Alex Pronichek, National Commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans and Walter Bacad nationally known for his Ukrainian folk dancers.

Cleveland to Play Host to UYL-NA Sports Rally

The Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio executive officers have formulated plans for the forthcoming Summer Sports Rally, July 31st, 1954 in Cleveland, Ohio.

They are as follows: 9 A.M.—Tennis Tournament—Jefferson Park at W. 135th and Lorain. 11 A.M.—Golf Tournament—Seneca Golf Course—Edgerton Rd.

Entrance fee for Golf: Non-Trend Subscribers—\$3.00 UYL-

NA Trend Subscribers \$1.00—100% of Entrance fee will go towards prizes in addition to UYL-NA National Trophies.

12 Noon—Softball at Sts. Peter and Paul Grove, Hoertz Rd. off Pleasant Valley Rd. 9 P.M.—Gala Dance at Sts. Peter and Paul Grove, Hoertz Rd. off Pleasant Valley Rd. This Dance will feature all things necessary for a great Ukrainian affair, plus multiple surprises.

Accommodations for out-of-

towners will be available at the Carter Hotel. Rose Alice Kolody is in charge of arrangements for the Gala Dance.

All entries for Sports Events must be sent to Terry Szmagala, 4037 Riveredge Rd., Cleveland, Ohio immediately—writes Alex Pronichek, Sports Director, UYL-NA.

During these years he worked as camp counsellor during the summer and held various jobs while attending college, including that of student manager of the cafeteria at Brown University and coordinator of the student staff at the Hayden Goodwill Inn, a treatment residence for adolescent boys having difficulties in making

(Concluded on page 3)

YOU LIKE TO HIKE? HIKING IS ONE OF THE CHIEF RELAXATIONS OF THE "SOYUZIVKA" GUESTS

A favorite sport is that of hiking. It is universal in its appeal. It attracts boys and girls in their teen-age, and it attracts "boys and girls" some of whose age runs well into the seventies. It can be done "over hill and over dale," following well-defined pathways, some of which in this country were originally Indian trails, or it can be through virgin forests, through thickets and brush. It can be a steep climb or a steep descent—for those with stout legs and, more important, with stout hearts: It can be a daily "constitutional" on the city sidewalks or

through city parks. It is, too, often disguised by—"Let's play a round of golf."

In the best, most correct sense of the word, hiking is well nigh synonymous with the "Soyuzivka"—the Ukrainian National Association all-year-around resort, up in the Kerkonksen region, New York. It is truly a hiker's paradise—and this we have heard from experts. Level, open field, mountain climbing—it's all there.

Visit the "Soyuzivka"; take your vacation there; and enjoy hiking besides all other sport facilities offered by it. (See Adv. p. 3).

"FROM CARPATHO-RUTHENIA TO CARPATHO-UKRAINE"

An interesting brochure titled as above has been recently published by the Carpathian Star Publishing Co. (P. O. Box 1169, Church St. Sta., New York 7, N. Y.).

Its author is Augustin Stefan, former Speaker of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Diet, which on March 15, 1939 proclaimed the independence of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Carpatho-Ukraine was absorbed by Czechoslovakia on September 10, 1919. This westernmost Ukrainian national territory consisted then of some 15,000 square kilometers and had a population of about 650,000. It was supposed to have been, by virtue of the Treaty of St. Germain, "an autonomous unit within the Czechoslovak Republic."

Despite this guarantee, Czechoslovakia under Masaryk and Benes failed to grant the region any autonomy, but outside a few cultural concessions was guilty of trying to denationalize its inhabitants. With the rise of the new Czechoslovakia in October, 1938, however, and the retirement of most of those who had ruled to that time, the status of Carpatho-Ukraine changed considerably. It received Home Rule, and on October 26 a Cabinet composed entirely of Ukrainians was appointed by Monsignor Augustin Vaoloshin, first Premier. On November 2, however, by the so-called Vienna arbitration award of Germany and Italy, the most fertile portion of Carpatho-Ukraine was allocated to Hungary, the latter whose ambition was to absorb all of Carpatho-Ukraine. In this ambition Hungary was supported Poland. The latter then feared that Carpatho-Ukraine would become a springboard of operations for national unification and independence of all Ukrainians.

The declaration of Carpatho-Ukrainian independence took place in defiance to Hitler's will, who was playing along with the Hungarians in their grab of the country.

As pointed out in the brochure's foreword by Nicholas Chubaty, Ph.D., "Few in the Western world know that in March, 1939 already this small, unknown country was the first to take up arms against the Nazi dictator, incontestable at that time. Eventually, the free, democratically expressed will of these Ukrainian mountaineers was suffocated by brute force."

At present, Carpatho-Ukraine is united with the Ukrainian motherland enlaved by Red Moscow.

Prof. Stefan's brochure is a fine contribution to the political literature of this strategically important area of Central Europe.

RECEIVES HIS Ph.D. FROM ADELPHI COLLEGE

Joseph J. Parnicky, 36, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Parnicky of Freehold, N. J., and a member of UNA Branch 69, graduated last month from the Adelphi College, Garden City, N.Y., with a doctor of Philosophy degree in Clinical Psychology.

Dr. Parnicky received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Brown University in 1940, where he was a scholarship student in the Sociology Department. He then received his Master of Science degree from Boston University in 1942 in Psychiatric case work. He received a scholarship at the Boston University also.

During these years he worked as camp counsellor during the summer and held various jobs while attending college, including that of student manager of the cafeteria at Brown University and coordinator of the student staff at the Hayden Goodwill Inn, a treatment residence for adolescent boys having difficulties in making



Dr. Joseph J. Parnicky

Dance Origin

By HARRIETTE HOLMES

(2)

Climate: In southern Spain, with its hot, dry climate—too dancing that generally, is close hot for much leaping, we find to the floor, and which does not require too much energy. Here, technique takes the place of fatiguing movements. As one moves to north Spain to a more brisk climate, one finds the very fast and more leaped Aragon Jota.

History: Historically speaking, Spain has been invaded by Berbers, Arabs, Moors, Greeks, Egyptians, Byzantines and evidently others. This has, of course, affected the physique of the Spaniard. One finds tall, vigorous, whiteskinned people, as well as small, dark curve-spined people—the latter, especially in the southern part. It is said that Spain has an Oriental father and an European mother.

Race — Physique: In dance the European, generally speaking, uses his legs in expanded movements, and keeps a straight spine. The Oriental is apt to use small, abstract movements, supple hands, and the head and upper body in his dance. Perhaps in Spain, as in no other country, can we see so clearly the effects of history on dance. The curved back of the Andalusian makes easy the beautiful, spiral turns in the Spanish dance. In the north of Spain, where there are more tall, straight backed people, there, we find movements which are reminiscent of the Scotch Highland Fling.

Environment: The cultural traditions and social environment is a complex study in any country. Here, I should merely like to mention that where many cultures (because of invasions) are brought together one finds many conflicting customs and diverse qualities in a people. It is these conflicting qualities and backgrounds that produce the numerous quick and slow, the expanded and close arms of movement that make up the wealth of dance in a country. Conversely, a completely homogeneous people have a poverty of variety in their dance.

Religion: Religion has a vast influence in many ways. For example, the Pole, who is primarily a Catholic, loves his folk tales about the Saints. Thus he likes religious processions and decorum of manner. The stately Polonaise, and parts of the Kujawiak reflect this type of thinking. Though the Mazovian Mazur dance is fiery and swift, it is only gently flirtatious, whereas the Gypsy of Southern Spain, who has few Christian inhibitions, is frankly primitive, and amorous in his dance.

By now, I am sure that I hardly need point out what bearing dress has on move-

ment. The kilts of the Scotch allowed the Highland warrior to have extreme freedom of his legs for his dance of triumph, and ecstasy, the Highland Fling, as he came victorious from the battle. The Austrian could not humorously ape the flapping wings and grotesque jumping of the mountain grouse, in its courtship, or fighting dance, the Schuhplattler (shoe-clap dance) were he not free in his short leather pants. The full trouser of the Ukrainian man surely allows for deep bends and expanded (kicking, leaping) movements of the Kozak. The tight skirt (Pidtochka) of the Ukrainian woman holds her to mostly close movements, as in Kolo-mejka. The shoes that a nation wears varies its dancing also. Good healthy heel stamps, such as most Slavic peoples incorporate in their dance cannot be done without a boot type shoe.

Sometimes it is difficult to account for the background of a dance. For instance, the Mexican woman wears a fairly full skirt. Yet she keeps mostly to small, close to the ground steps, mainly because she has fallen in love with patterns and the taconeo (heel-work) of the invader, the Spaniard. Often, too, patterns become set because tradition, and social usage will it so, despite other factors.

(“Ukadet”)

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

(Continued)



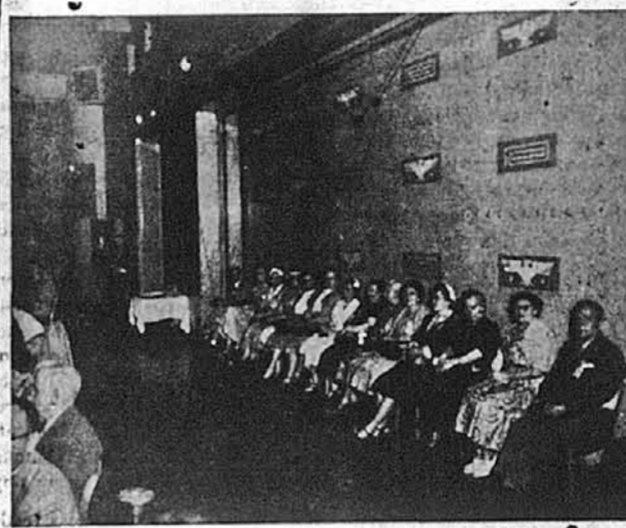
U.S. Ass't Att'y Gen. W. Rodgers warning against Red fifth column. Sen. Knowland and UNA Pres. Halychyn flank him.



Edward O'Connor, former DP Commissioner, drew parallel between American and Ukrainian struggle for independence.



Sen. Dirksen among delegates and conferring with Mr. Duzhansky before addressing the convention.



Throughout the entire week the convention attracted many visitors. Some are shown here in rear of convention hall.

The Great Lady

This summer New York City has embarked upon a new venture. It has been conducting a special campaign to persuade out-of-towners, especially those who have rarely visited New York, to make it their vacation spot. It offers them everything their hearts desire, the splendid beaches, like Jones Beach, its museums, libraries, shopping centers, theatres, movie palaces, the United Nations buildings, and, of course, Broadway after dark.

As a result, visitors by thousands upon thousands have been coming into town and "going to town"—New York. They are fine-folk. They and their sons and daughters show every sign of enjoying themselves.

One of the places they insist upon seeing is the world famed Statue of Liberty — which, incidentally, can be seen in a distance from a point a few steps away from our Ukrainian National Association building here in Jersey City.

Recently several of my friends from out-of-town asked me to take them over to it. I gladly complied—although I

had visited it quite awhile ago: We were one of about 700,000 people who visit this outstanding tourist attraction every year; this year the number is higher.

At one time, it is worth noting, this revered American shrine was crowded in a small corner of her 12½-acre island, surrounded by the accumulated debris and rubbish of more than two centuries.

Today, it is a delight to the eye. A new concrete pier has replaced the rickety wooden wharf. There is a new sea wall on the west side and a new channel. There are terraced walks, landscaped lawns, and more than 1500 trees and flowering shrubs planted. And there is an arduous climb, 168 steps to the top. But it's worth it, for the view on a clear day is spectacular.

My friends and I got an emotional and spiritual lift from the great lady gazing out over the waters of the New York harbor with her torch held high—beacon of hope and faith.

Josephine Gibajlo Gibbons

THE AMERICAN WAY

Brain-Seeding

By DR. ALFRED P. HAAKE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Alfred P. Haake, Ph.D., Chairman of the National Committee, is a noted economist, author and lecturer.)

We have read about brain-washing and its awful results on victims of the process. And many of us thank God that we don't have such torture in our own free America.

But we do, whether or not we know it. It is more subtle and less brutal than the Russian method, but perhaps no less effective or dangerous in bringing about states of mind in the victimized public.

Let's call our own home process brain-seeding, for it is a kind of mind conditioning in which a seed thought is planted and then nurtured by repetition and persistent cultivation.

The Russian method weakens the mental capacity and total health of its victims. But our own home method seems to strengthen the mind and conviction of the victim and then the purpose of the brain-seeder.

Among the experts in that process is one Dr. John Bennett of the Union Theological Seminary, a leader of the so-called liberals of the National Council of Churches. For some time he has been sending out or preparing material in behalf of the coming World Council of Churches meeting to be held in August of 1954 at Evanston, Illinois. The material is apparently designed to help thousands of groups of church members meeting to study and discuss the material, to understand the issues coming up in the Evanston meeting and to lay a foundation for official approval of the Bennett philosophy.

In the writer's judgement, Dr. Bennett is a socialist in his philosophy of economics and government. He believes in the responsibility of government for the welfare of individual citizens. In the report of the World Council of Churches which met in Amsterdam in 1948, he shared in proposing a reorganization of our economic society, denouncing both capitalism and communism, with government controls as the remedy for faults which really grow out of the exercise of freedom by individuals who violate the teachings of Christianity. He would apparently pass laws to make people behave rather than bring about the reform of society through improvement of the individual.

Thousands of church members have been studying his proposed Responsible Society, couched in high-flown language and sugar-coated with praise for freedom, but which actually conditions minds to accept the idea of governmental responsibility for the welfare of individual citizens and so helps pave the way to setting up stronger central government to control our lives.

The Responsible Society is in truth a high-sounding name for the Welfare-State, which in turn is a sugar-coated term for the more ugly but real Totalitarian State. The irony is that Dr. Bennett would have the church concern itself actively in matters beyond its true sphere and so actually foster ultimate substitution of the State for God.

He would deny that, of course, and his very earnestness and formal scholarship in print make such a denial impressive. But the unhappy fact remains that the series of booklets, giving only one side of the economic issue, help guide the thinking of those who read them in the direction of socialistic planning and governmental controls.

The damage from this brain-seeding can be terrible and irreparable unless people's eyes open, and unless sound economic ideas and facts are introduced in the meeting at Evanston to show the dangers of Bennett's Responsible Society.

GRASS ROOTS OPINION

Stanford, Ky., Interior Journal: "Why does an Editor use the word 'we' in writing an editorial? The following explanation was published in the Williamstown Advocate over 100 years ago. A country Editor—is one who reads newspapers, selects miscellany, writes articles on all subjects, sells advertising and subscriptions, sets type, reads proof, folds papers, and sometimes carries them. As he performs the work of so many different persons, he may justly... say 'we' on all occasions and in all places!"

East Rochester, N. Y., Herald: "The subsidizing of the highway transportation industry at the expense of the public, is a cost which should not be charged to the taxpayers."

THE UKRAINIAN PROBLEM

By NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO

(Talk given by author of "One of Fifteen Million" at a press conference on June 30 last at the Ukrainian Artists and Writers Club in Toronto, Canada.)

(2)

Here is a short excerpt from a New York Times comment (May 31, 1954) "The humourless 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. One might as well expect the prisoners in slave labor camps to celebrate the founding of the police state, as to expect to 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 Company have felt it necessary to go to the present length to who Ukrainian favour is eloquent testimony of how unsure they feel their position to be in this vast and rich area...."

Evidently Malenkov remembers the fact that in 1918, 2½ centuries after the Pereyaslav pact, after a determined and bloody battle with the Russian occupants, Ukrainians proclaimed a free Ukrainian Democratic Republic, wholly independent of Moscow, which had existed for two years after proclamation. At that critical time when, without Ukraine, the Russian Empire was on the verge of deadly famine and economic collapse, Leon Trotsky, then Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army wrote in his secret instructions to Russian Communists in the Red Army: "In one way or another it is imperative that Ukraine be returned to Russia. Russia cannot survive without Ukrainian coal, iron, wheat, fat and the Black Sea."

The Kremlin remembers also that fact, that in 1941, when war broke out, 3,900,000 Red Army soldiers and officers surrendered to the Germans in the first 7½ months of war. About 90% of them were the men of non-Russian nationality. They had hoped that the Germans would assist them in

breaking away from Muscovite bondage.

The men in the Kremlin remember also that in 1945, after the end of World War II the Ukrainian insurgent Army (UPA) consisted of around 250,000 fighters who fought German occupants and who heroically entered into an unequal struggle with the Russian occupants. As late as May 12, 1947, the Communist governments of the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia were forced to sign an official military agreement for joint action against the UPA.

This is one of the prime reasons why Soviet Russia is stalling at the present in her drive for world domination. The multitudes of enslaved non-Russians who counted all together at least 110 out of 200 million of population of USSR and other millions of enslaved people in the satellite countries, are the best allies of the West should an open war with Russian imperialism break out, and the fight for independence of all nations should be proclaimed by westerners.

We, who have lived for years behind the Iron Curtain know about this fact. Fortunately some of the leading politicians in the western hemisphere started to realize this very hot situation in the internal affairs of the USSR.

As a conclusion here are the wise words of Senator Homer Ferguson, member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of the USA:

"Ukraine and other nations behind the Iron Curtain, enslaved by Moscow, must become independent if the freedom of nations and of the individual is to continue to exist in the World. The independence of Ukraine will also assure the independence of the United States of America and other nations of the world."

Shears — "How is it that young Scribleigh has been attending church so regularly of late?"

Type—"Why, he says that he likes to go where he is always sure of having his contributions accepted."

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

(10)

She thought that in that country in Ukraine and her nature she would cure her sickly split soul and fill it with the enthusiasm without which life was not worth living. At one time it seemed to her that Rome was on top of the world. But now "boundless perspectives" were opened to her from her native steppe. She regretted that she could not go to Rome "for the first time"; evidently her first impression of the eternal city were fading. She had seen her steppe a hundred times but she always felt as though "they were something completely new." For the first time the impressions and memories of childhood were crystallized into new, independent strength — impressions where there was "action" "naturalness" "freedom" and "direction" and which are to be found only in native surroundings. Only thus can we understand her words and ideas.

The country? The steppe? The landscape? For one who as a girl grew up on an aristocratic estate, the country was a symbol of her native land. Just as it was a symbol for Shevchenko, Hrinchenko, for whom "la paysage c'est l'état d'âme." Just as for the "deracinés" of M. Barres who in "the beautiful landscapes of Lorraine" and in her "quiet countryside" and rivers found "points fixes" support, a symbol of "national truth." And her recurrent mentioning of this "country" and her "grandmother" (already dead)—what else was it but the return of a lost "I" to its race, to that "soil and the dead" without which, said Barres, "a human plant will not be strong nor fertile."

"From the Ukrainian steppe," this author says, "she received the wild strength of her mind and heart." Nothing

SPARKS..

Ask what you don't know, but don't tell all you know.

In night-dreaming you are not losing anything but in day-dreaming you are losing the days.

Man has no right to destroy even the worst things, if he can not or will not build better in their place.

Let us watch carefully the foundation of our own house until the whole world comes under a single roof.

"Friendship is a boon which has always been highly valued and extolled. It has been called charm of life, and the balm of grief. He is deeply pitiable who has not a friend; and he is in a most privileged condition who has never had reason to complain: I was wounded in the house of my friends."

to destroy all Turks. Because here she had found her cold collective which a wakened warm emotions, a creative urge, passion without which every genius is sterile, without which no great deed is ever accomplished.

But it was fated that she should not express in a clear form this budding new idea. Rome was already dead. — But Ukraine was not alive yet. The paths which she wished to acquire artificially in Paris, did not have a natural foundation and therefore it had to wane. The turbulent temperament of her country could not assert itself. This was a strangely rich soil—only unfertilized. If she had an eclectic nature she would have solved all differences and reached a compromise of which there are many varieties—but in her way stood the whole of her character and the aestheticism of her nature which could not endure one spot on the sun and contemporary Ukrainians were for her "half people" and "dear savages." She could have "sat on a throne" there. "Like an executioner" she wanted to sculpt life around her but the time of "executioner" rulers had not yet arrived for Ukraine: She was like the deer which St. Hubert had met in the forest with a cross on its forehead. She did not wish to bow before a foreign cross, but it op-

(Continued on page 3)

Poet's Corner

SUMMER'S BOOK-OF-MONTH (After reading Thoreau)

What is the book a man would take for reading
Beneath the trees whose boughs contain no words?
Best sellers fall him—for their plots are feeding
On things less happy than the song of birds.
With literate loves, with paper hates and fears;
The chapters tightly packed with indoor feeling
Sound empty when they're tried on outdoor ears.
He who goes forth to wood or mountain
Surrenders to their shelves the works of men.
At a clear spring, who needs a crafty fountain?
On summer's page, who wants a wintered pen?
Let no man think that he can write a book
Whose leaves are worth a thrush's second look.
Adin Ballou.

THE LAZY WOMAN

(Ukrainian Folk Tale)

There once lived a man and a woman, who had one child, a daughter. They were prosperous farmers, their daughter was beautiful and jolly, and they pampered her greatly. She grew to be a big girl, who knew no work, but only how to dance.

When the girl grew big enough to be married the parents saw that it was their own fault that the girl knew nothing about work, and they said frankly to the man who courted her.

"We are going to endow our child with all the goods she might need, but you cannot expect her to work at anything in your household as she knows no work."

When the man heard this, he stopped courting. There chanced another, but when he heard these frank words, he, too, stopped coming. They did not care to consent to such an arrangement. For a long time the girl had no suitors.

Once her father met a friend and they talked of every kind of matter. Then the friend said,

"You have in your household a daughter already of marriageable age, and I have a son who could marry, so why should we not become in-laws?"

"Indeed, why not?" the man said. "But I make the condition that my daughter should not be forced to any work since she knows none."

"And if she learns to work?" the young man's father asked. "Well," the girl's father answered, "as long as you do not force her. I do not want her to weep at my failure to have taught her to work."

The other man thought for some time and then said,

"All right, let us strike hands on that!"

"Well, then, send in your match-makers."

The match-makers were sent, the girl gave her consent. A wedding was celebrated, and a week was spent in the parents and guests feasting now in one household then in another, as it was the custom of prosperous farmers.

At last, the wedding celebration was over, and the young woman began to live in the household of the young man.

His father rose in the morning and gave each member of the household some work to do for the day: one son was sent to do this, another to do some other work, the old mother had to do her work, the daughter had to cook, the other daughter to do some other work. Everybody had some work to do, only the young daughter-in-law was sitting, doing nothing. When the hour of lunch came, they all gathered at the table, and father asked each of them "what he, or she, had done. Everybody answered him, only one daughter kept silent. Father asked her,

"And you, daughter?" "I have done nothing, father," she answered.

"Why, and you know the order of the house, don't you," father said.

And the girl rose from the table and sat at a bench near the door all the time the others were eating. The young daughter-in-law was not asked any question: she sat down at the table and ate with the others. Nobody asked her a question and she answered none.

After the lunch they went back to work. At the supper, they again came together at the table, and father again started his questioning. This time another daughter had done nothing and she was left without her supper. The young daughter-in-law just watched them and listened to them, as usually a person new to family does. She did not know that they had merely planned this in secrecy, and in a low voice she asked her mother-in-law and one of her sisters-in-law,

"It was always so—in your household, my dear?"

"Yes, sister," the sister-in-law answered.

"And why don't they ask me about my work?"

"Because you are still a guest here, sister," the girl answered.

There passed by another day, and still another, and she saw even her mother-in-law being left once without her lunch. And on the following day, rising up early with others, she asked mother-in-law,

"Could I work at something, mother?"

"Take the broom, my daughter," the mother-in-law said, "and sweep the house and the hall."

The young wife took the broom and swept the house. When they came to lunch, father again asked everybody about work, and the young wife, seeing that nobody is asking her, says herself,

"And I swept the house, father."

"Oh, my beloved daughter!" father-in-law said, "I am not asking you. I know you are a daughter of decent family, of a wise father and mother, and you would not waste your time. Hence I am not asking you."

After the lunch they went all back to work. The young woman again asked mother-in-law, what she would do, and the old woman sent her to fetch water. She fetched water, and the father-in-law, seeing how hard she was working, came over to her and kissed her on the forehead.

She kept on doing something every day, and slowly she learnt how to cook a dinner, and still later how to bake bread. It was easy, with husband loving her, with the whole family treating her kindly and setting her an example how to work.

A week thus passed, and then her mother said to her father,

"Could you, perhaps, go to visit our daughter? I would go myself, but I am not well. And here my heart pains for her: we have given her into a strange household, and yet we do not seem to care how she is getting along over there."

The old man said,

"I will do it, indeed."

He dressed and went over to the other village, where his daughter lived now. As he came into the house, his daughter was cooking dinner, all by herself. She was very glad to see him, she rushed to greet him. She asked him to have a seat in her house, and at once turned back to her work and kept tending the pots. Her father was astonished to see her handle the kettles. He asked her,

"And how are you, daughter?"

"I am all right, father."

"And this—do you know already how to cook?"

"I know, father," the daughter answered. "There is a rule with us here: who does not work, does not eat."

"Well, daughter every master has a different rule in his household," father said. "Then you must have gone hungry about before you learn how to work?"

"No, father. They do not teach you by force, only step by step, slowly."

"All right, daughter."

The young husband's father saw the old man come into the house, but he did not hurry to greet him in order that the man might talk the things over with his daughter. Only a long time later, he went into the house. The bride's father, seeing him through the window, picked up a coat, which the men of the household had muddled and left to dry, and started to clean it. The master of the household entered, greeted the guest in a hospitable fashion and sat down with him to talk. They talked and the visitor kept on cleaning the coat all the time. The master asked him,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Many letters are answered every day at the Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association. Some of these letters are from members who seek information. We offer below some questions and answers of general interest:

Q. I'm married now and desire to change my name and beneficiary in my U.N.A. certificate. How do I accomplish this?

A. See or contact your branch secretary. He has forms for change of name and beneficiary. When these forms are completed and signed by your branch officers and yourself they are sent to the U.N.A. with your insurance certificate. Within 30 days the certificate is back in your possession with the desired changes.

Q. I move from Chicago to New York. Do I send my dues to my branch secretary in Chicago or directly to the U.N.A.?

A. Since the U.N.A. has branches in New York it would be advisable for you to ask your Chicago secretary for a letter of transfer. It is up to you to present this form to an officer of a New York branch; when that is done your dues are payable to the New York branch. The U.N.A. cannot accept dues directly from members; all dues must be paid through the U.N.A. branches. (Should a member find himself in a city or town where the U.N.A. does not branch he should mail his dues to his regular branch secretary).

Q. I have always paid my dues monthly. Can I change to semi-annual payments at this time?

A. Yes. As a matter of fact you may change your method of payment at any time to suit your own convenience. The biggest discount, about 5%, is realized through annual payments.

Q. My secretary told me that, in order to have a double indemnity clause attached to my certificate, all I have to do

is sign a form, give him my certificate, and then wait. Is this true? How long must I wait?

A. Your secretary is correct. You need not wait more than four weeks before your certificate is returned with double indemnity clause attached. The wait is necessary because changes of this type are made once monthly.

Q. My father died yesterday. I'm the beneficiary and I want to know how to file a claim for the death benefit.

A. Bring your father's certificate to his branch secretary together with a copy of the official death certificate. The secretary will take it from there and you will have your check shortly. If you're under 21 the money will be held in trust for you until you become of age.

Q. I would like to receive The Ukrainian Weekly. My branch secretary says I'd have to take the Svoboda, too, and pay \$6 more annually in dues. Why can't I receive only the Weekly?

A. We are writing to your secretary today as he apparently doesn't know that the U.N.A. does maintain a separate mailing list exclusively for Weekly subscribers. You may send \$2 for a year's subscription to the Weekly directly to the Svoboda office; your dues will remain the same as before.

Q. The secretary of your branch in my town refuses to sign up my mother for membership because she's 66 years old. She's in perfect health. On what grounds is she being refused membership?

A. Sorry, but the secretary did the right thing. Since membership is limited only to applicants up to age 60, it would be useless for the secretary to sign her up because we'd have to reject her application here at the office in accordance with the U.N.A. By-Laws.

Theodore Lutwiniak.

Crippled Glory

(Continued from page 2)

pressed her and did not allow her true character to mature.

Won an Enduring Place in History

She has won an enduring place in the history of European and our spiritual life not only as an artist-painter but as the writer of her Letters and Journal which she wrote in French, just as Shevchenko wrote his in Russian. The French language was the language of the ruling classes of all of Europe. The contents? The genre of her memoirs? They were daily journal entries, poetry in prose, criticism, philosophy, the romantic personal life of a richly endowed girl both intellectually and physically. As Albert Cahuet emphasizes, Maria Bashkirzew introduced to European literature a hitherto unknown genre of personalism, egocentricity—in the best meaning of the words. Maurois, a well-known French biographer of our day states emphatically that this genre of literature in France was evolved by Maria Bashkirzew. Charles Borel draws attention to the fact that rarely has an author been able to make alive every picture, landscape, every human environment, seen through the prism of her personal, creative "I" like Bashkirzew.

(To be concluded)

er? Leave it!

"Oh, no, brother. I would leave it gladly but I have not lunched today yet."

"Yes, yes, brother, this is the rule of my household now, and I find that we are getting with it very nicely along, thank God."

"Yes, brother, every master has a rule of his own in his household," the guest said, "and as long as it is a good rule, why should I break it?"

Vet News Roundup

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I am a disabled Korean veteran, and I am planning to take vocational training under Public Law 16. Will I have to finish my training by July 25, 1956?

A. The 1956 deadline applies only to disabled World War II veterans in training under Public Law 16. The training program for veterans disabled since Korea comes to an end nine years after the termination of the present emergency.

Q. I bought a house with a GI loan back when the top VA guarantee was \$4,000. I'd like to sell my house and buy a larger one. Would I have any additional GI loan entitlement coming to me?

A. Yes. Your new GI loan could be guaranteed for \$3,500—the difference between the \$4,000 you already used and the current maximum of \$7,500 guarantee.

Q. I'm getting a pension each month from VA. Is this money subject to Federal tax?

A. No. VA benefit payments, such as pensions, are not subject to Federal taxation.

Q. I'm planning to take on-the-job training under the Korean GI Bill. The firm where I want to train has applied to the State for GI approval. Could I start my training now, before approval comes through, and receive my GI allowances?

A. No. The payments may not begin until after the firm has received its State approval to train veterans.

WORLD'S GREATEST REVUE IN WATER... WATER FOLLIES... Last Day today—matinee and night show. Jersey City's Roosevelt Stadium. Benefit for Exempt Firemen & Associates.

So Black Is White and Freedom Means Slavery!

"Pravda", of May 10, 1954, carried a lengthy article on the use by U.S. information agencies of the "slogan of freedom." The Soviet newspaper states that freedom is "one of the methods of psychological warfare which are fabricated in the U.S. and are spread in all countries by Hollywood films, comic books and other articles of American ideological export."

The article continues: "Since the time when the U.S. took on the pretence to 'leadership of the world', there has been underway preparation not only for the mass destruction of people, but also for the mass making fools of people of all countries. From this follows the purpose of the ruling circles of the U.S.A. in putting into motion the cynical use of the slogan of freedom."

After claiming that U.S. statements to the effect that freedom did not exist in the Soviet Union was the work of "slandering", the article went on that "although U.S. propagandists try to hide the fact, the foreign policy of ruling circles of the U.S. turns up discrepancies with elementary concepts of freedom and independence of other countries. The policy of encroachment on the freedom and national sovereignty of people argues against their fight to liberate the popular masses."

Freedom—A Double-Edged Sword

The article declares: "Demagogic attempts of imperialists

to betray the people with the assistance of the false slogan 'freedom' acts like a double-edged weapon which, in certain conditions, can promote development of liberating, anti-imperialistic fight of people.

"Such a policy of dialectic can now be observed in all countries where American imperialism actively penetrates, promoting its false propaganda of freedom. This is going on in countries of Western Europe, in regions of the Near and Middle East, in Southeast Asia and the Far East."

"Pravda" adds that this same policy of trying to undermine the United States' most effective appeal to other peoples of the world also is at work in Latin America where people are being awakened to the "necessity to fight for liberation from the power of Wall Street" and the "necessity to fight for political freedom."

The article concludes: "The slogan of freedom was and is the fighting symbol of the international working class, the symbol of the heroic fight of chained people for their national freedom."

Thus, throughout the world communist propagandists are presenting America as the nation trying to enslave or destroy the world while communism offers a sure way to "freedom." One can only hope that American information specialists are vigorous and graphic in presenting the truth as the communists appear to be in presenting their perversion of the truth.

RECEIVES Ph.D.

(Concluded from page 1)

adequate social adjustments. After receiving his Master's degree, Dr. Parnicky remained at Worcester State Hospital, where he had completed his field work training as a psychiatrist case worker. In December, 1942 he was called to active duty in the Army and was assigned to Camp Crowder where his training was put to use in working with soldiers who were finding it difficult to make the adjustment from civilian to military life. In 1944 he was recommended for OCS and received a commission as a second Lieutenant in the Medical Service Corps in September of that year. He was then assigned as chief psychiatrist case worker for the Consultation Service at Camp Berkeley and later at Fort Warren. In May, 1946 he was honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant.

He then took a position as a social case worker with the Community Service Society and two years later became director of the agency's Boy's House, where boys in their late teens who evidenced psychological problems were studied and helped while in residence.

In the fall of 1950 he joined the faculty of Adelphi College as Assistant Professor. Dr. Parnicky teaches in its School of Social Work, which is one of the several schools in the Graduates Division of Adelphi. Among his responsibilities is that of being the Director of Field Work Training.

On returning to civilian life, he embarked on a doctoral study at New York University. Three years ago he transferred to Adelphi, where on June 16th he received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology. His thesis was entitled, "An Explanatory Investigation of the Personalities of Employable Majes Who Are Chronically Dependent Upon Public Assistance."

All these years of study and teaching, Dr. Parnicky worked full time. In addition, as he writes to his older brother Eugene Parnicky of Jersey City, N. J.—"For a couple of years or so when our financial situation was particularly tight—just after being discharged from service—I received some financial assistance from the UNA as a result of Dad's efforts and, I guess, as a policy-holder, which was deeply appreciated at the time."

Among the professional organizations to which Dr. Parnicky belongs are: Psychiatric Social Workers, American Psychological Association, and the Society for Projective Techniques.

Dr. Parnicky was married to Gail Clapp of Gardner, Mass. They have 2 children, Karen, 3 years old, and Kris, who is 8 years old. They reside at 16 Rover Lane, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. At present he is continuing his teaching at Adelphi College.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N TODAY!

Shrimp and Crab Feast EVERY FRIDAY AT THE UKRAINIAN CITIZENS CLUB 623 South Heald Street Wilmington, Delaware All You Can Eat - \$1.25 per Person

"FOOD FOR LIFE" EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO

"Food for Life" a permanent exhibit devoted to the story of human nutrition recently opened at the Museum of Science and Industry, 57th and Lake Michigan.

Sponsored by Swift Company, the exhibit stresses the theme "you are what you eat" to tell in detail how everyone from babies to the aged can live a longer, healthier and more vigorous life by learning to eat right.

Man has seven basic food groups from which he selects his foods for right eating. These groups consist of:

- 1) Meat, poultry, fish and eggs; 2) Milk and milk products; 3) Green and yellow vegetables; 4) Oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit and salad greens; 5) Potatoes and other vegetables and fruits; 6) Bread, flour and cereals; 7) Butter, margarine and other fats.

These seven food groups provide the nutrients for health, vigor and vitality—proteins, fats carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals the body requires from day to day in the proper amounts. Too much of certain nutrients as well as too little results in poor nutrition.

Minerals build bones, teeth and blood; proteins build muscles, organs and glands; fats provide protective layers and energy in the form of calories; vitamins regulate and control body activities; and carbohydrates provide quick energy. Thus man, the exhibit points "is a mass of protein on a structure of minerals, protected by fats, energized by carbohydrates and activated by vitamins."

To dramatically tell the story of nutritional requirements plant life and animal life get special attention in the Swift exhibit. Visitors may see how proper nutrients in the soil produce food needed by man. In one section, plants are growing in the Museum under special conditions similar to good farm practice. Both field and garden crops are grown here the year round with the plants getting their required "sunlight" from a battery of incandescent and fluorescent lights suspended above. Here night and day are reversed with the lights being lowered each night to a few inches above the plants.

so that the chemical process of photo-synthesis by which plants convert their nutrients into food for man and animals may operate. The plants are fed from a tank of scientifically controlled nutrients.

In another section of the exhibit is the animal nursery "cat" to tell in detail how their first close look at baby pigs, lambs, calves, ducks and other farm animals that live in air-conditioned comfort on a scientifically balanced diet especially developed for them.

The animal nursery itself is quite a show with the walls done in hand-fired porcelain tile glazed with animal characters. There are even radiant-ly heated "warm spots" in the floors where the baby animals may gather for warmth, and the ducks have their own swimming pool. Animal husbandmen, trained by Swift, are in charge of the nursery. The baby animals are kept only for a few months—until they have grown too big for the nursery after which they are given a home on Swift's model farms to be replaced by other "babies."

The most popular feature of the nursery is the specially designed glass incubator where each day 100 baby chicks or ducklings and other poultry hatch in full view of Museum visitors. Watching baby chicks being born right before their eyes is a fascinating sight not only for the city children and their parents but even for farmers and professional hatcherymen who seldom have the opportunity as regular commercial incubators are not transparent.

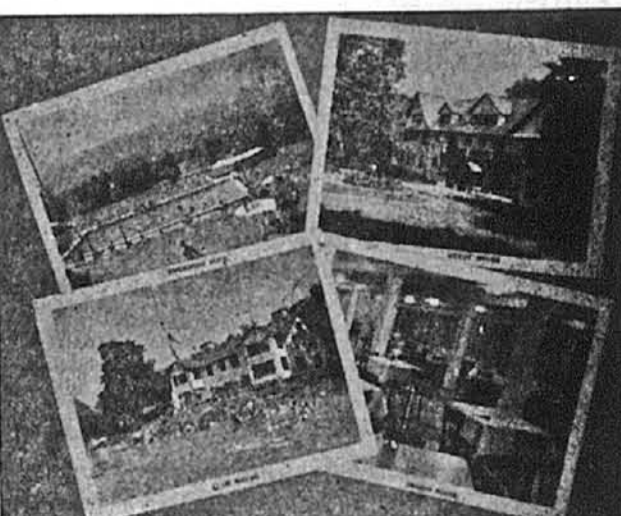
Once the chicks hatch out they remain in the Museum for two or three days after which they are placed with commercial growers to live normal chicken lives.

Editor—"Have you submitted these poems anywhere else, first?"

Poet—"No, sir."

Editor—"Then, where did you get that black eye?"

The wife of a clergyman warned him as he went off to officiate at a funeral one rainy day: "Now, John, don't stand with your bare head on the damp ground; you will catch cold."



all this NEAR AT HAND at SOYUZIVKA UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE KERHONKSON, N. Y. Something new every day: Monday: orientation hike, bathe, sun at our fine pool with mountains as the backdrop. Soyuzivka color slides. Tuesday: play tennis, badminton, volleyball, ping pong, etc. Wednesday: bonfire singing in evening, boating on our own private lake... Friday: movies, hike to our own waterfalls 200 ft. drop... Saturday: dancing, entertainment. Exquisite Food with Fine Dinner Music. Fun for everyone in congenial company of the finest Ukrainians. Mail this reservation blank with deposit to: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE - KERHONKSON, N. Y. Business Tel.: Kerhonkson 8105 Name... Home phone... Address... City... State... (1)... (2)... (3)... (4)... Date of arrival... Time... Enclosed is reservation deposit \$... for... persons, for... weeks

