

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

Informative, instructive. Supplement of Ukrainian Daily Sloboda. Published by the Ukrainian National Association.

**СВОБОДА**  
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



**SVOBODA**  
UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address  
UKRAINIAN WEEKLY  
SECTION  
81-83 Grand Street  
Jersey City 3, N. J.  
Tel. Henderson 4-0237  
4-0807  
Ukrainian National Ass'n  
Tel. Henderson 4-1016

PIK LXII

4. 175

SECTION II

SVOBODA — UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1954

SECTION II

No. 175

VOL. LXII

### TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION OF THE UYL-NA PLEDGES SUPPORT OF U.N.A. CULTURAL PROGRAM

The 21st Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held during the past Labor Day weekend, September 3-6, in Chicago, Ill., Hotel La Salle, unanimously approved a Resolution, resolving the "continuation of the cooperation of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America with the Ukrainian National Association" to further develop the Ukrainian Summer Courses, and to continue to encourage its member clubs to support its activity through the medium of scholarships.

#### Support of UCCA and UCC Pledged

Well over three hundred representatives of younger generation Ukrainian American organizations, as well as of Ukrainian Canadian organizations, all members of the League, also went on record that the League "continue to support the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee at local and national levels and encourage its members to take an active personal part in such work—work dedicated to the safeguarding of human liberties in a Free World and that that Free World cannot come into being as long as the over 45 million Ukrainian people do not regain their national independence from Russian Communist tyrannical imperialism and re-establish their Ukrainian National Republic of 1917-21."

The convention, co-chaired by William Polewchak (Elizabeth, N. J.) and William Mural (Cleveland, Ohio), secretaries—Yvonne Duzhansky (Chicago) and Stella Zacharchuk of Elizabeth, N. J., was unanimous in its conviction that, as expressed by unanimous resolution, "Secure in the knowledge of our national moral and material strength, we, younger generation Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent, do hereby heartily endorse the foreign policy of our respective governments."

"We are not, at all disheartened by the rejection by the French of what they themselves had originally formulated, namely, the EDC. Although the French action is one of defeatism, we do not believe that it represents the true sentiments of the French people, and we are confident that through mutual effort and continued cooperation a satisfactory alternative solution can be solved."

In reference to the proposal of admitting Communist China into the United Nations, the participants of the convention were as one in declaring that the Ukrainian American Canadian young people of Ukrainian descent "endorse the premise that 'deeds and not words' are the criteria by which one must judge the intentions of individuals and nations, and heartily endorse the stand that the admission of Red China to membership in the United Nations be barred until such time as they conclusively prove their worthiness to belong by their deeds. We are definitely against any policy of further appeasement of both Red China and Soviet Russia."

#### New Officers

Charged with the task of executing the above resolutions of the 21st Anniversary Convention of the League, con-

sonant with its 21 year over-all aims and purposes, as expressed in the Preamble to its Constitution, are the following who were elected to office:

President, Michael Solomon of Youngstown, Ohio; V. P. Alexander Pronchik; V. P. Walter Warwick of Canada; V. P. Anne Koshey Dudynsky (Detroit); Financial Secretary, Michael Malesky (Cleveland); Treasurer, John O. Mitchell (Pittsburgh); Recording Secretary, Stella Zacharchuk (Elizabeth, N. J.); Advisers, Walter Bacad, Helen Mural Shipka, William Polewchak, Harry Kasha; Trendette Editor, LaVerne Korduck; Art Director, Natalie Koshey.

The convention was formally opened by the singing of the American anthem; Opening Prayer; greetings from Theodore A. Korduck, chairman of the Chicago Convention Committee, and of retiring UYL-NA president, Joseph F. Smindak; roll-call of clubs and delegates, Charles B. Zubyk, retiring Financial Secretary.

#### Reports of Retiring Officers.

Reports of progress that the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America made during the past year were delivered by the retiring officers of the organization: Joseph F. Smindak, president; Michael Wichorek, executive secretary; Charles Zubyk, financial secretary; Walter Warwick, UYL-NA's Canadian vice-president; Harry Kasha and Olga Zepko, vice-presidents; Alex D. Pronchik, sports director of the League; Walter Danko (unable to be present), publicity director; Michael N. Molesky, Ohio district leader of the League; Sam Herila, New Jersey district organizer; and Walter Bacad, who spoke in regards to the League's cultural program, particularly in regards to its forthcoming Ukrainian Dance book, the committee in charge of which is Miss Olya Dmytriw.

The reports revealed a summary of UYL-NA clubs registered as of August 30 last: Canada—9; United States—47, the latter drawn mainly from New Jersey (13), New York (12), Michigan (7), Ohio (7), Pennsylvania (3), Illinois (2), Delaware (1), Florida (1), Minnesota (1).

The League has 9 member clubs in Canada, one in Manitoba, and eight in Ontario.

#### Forum Session

A very interesting feature of the Convention was the forum session, held Saturday afternoon. Titled "The League and You" it posed the query "what the league can do for you in four phases of an individual's life." Speakers on the panel were Joanna Draginda (who very ably spoke on the cultural phase), Pronchik, sports, and Joseph Gurski, on the professions.

Principal talks at the convention on Monday were by Miss Helen Demydchuk of Brooklyn, N. Y., who spoke on "College Students and the UYL-NA", and Terry Szmagala, sports director of the UYL-NA affiliate Ukrainian Youth League of Ohio, who spoke on the "Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the Soyuzivka".

#### Music and Dance Festival

Sunday afternoon there was a finely presented "Music and Dance Festival" at the magnificent and newly built St.

Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church Auditorium. Some close to one thousand persons enjoyed it despite the terrific heat (97 degrees). Father Superior Gavlich of the St. Nicholas Church, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, Michael Piznak, representing at the Convention the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Taras Spikula, UNA Adviser were among those present at this truly fine concert. The concert was arranged by committee composed of Steve Goszko, Mary and Helen Brudny.

#### A Very Fine Concert

The Festival program included numbers by the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Choir, directed by Dmytro Evanko; Lillian Opychany, soprano, piano accompaniment by Wasyl Shut; Victoria Sebastyanaki Kerluck, violin, piano accompaniment by Prof. I. Bilohrud; the Twin Cities Ballet of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Inst. Walter Jaseniuk, Ass't Inst. Wasyl Pawluk; Choir Slavuta, directed by Jurij Jarmovych; Ukrainian String Ensemble—Peter Mak, violin, Wolodymyr Czyzyk, viola, Dmytriw Etimow, cello, Wasyl Shut, piano; Alexander Kulpak, basso, piano accompaniment by Prof. I. Bilohrud; St. Nicholas School Dance Group, Vera Strawniak, Instructor; and the Choir Boyan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, directed by Stefan Pozniak.

#### Banquet

Principal speaker at the Banquet was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn. He spoke eloquently about the value of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses held during the past month at the UNA "Soyuzivka" under the auspices of the UNA and in cooperation with the UYL-NA. As to their value he cited the case of one of the students, Stella Zacharchuk, who had written to the UNA about the benefits she had received from it.

Other speakers were Con-

gresswoman Church, and Senatorial candidate Mr. Joseph Meek.

Various League and convention committee persons were introduced by Banquet Toastmaster Theodore A. Korduck, including Stephen Shumeyko, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, described by the toastmaster as the "father of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America."

The banquet was opened by a prayer by Father Superior Gavlich of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The convention was closed by a prayer led by Rev. Mycyk of the St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The next convention of the UYL-NA will be held a year from now in Pittsburgh.

The 21st Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America is the 17th of the league's conventions. Several of them had to be skipped on account of the war.

Greetings at the convention, on Saturday, were extended by Stephen Shumeyko, The Ukrainian Weekly editor, who also extended greetings to the assembled from Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief of Sloboda, and its associate editor, Antin Dragan, both whom could not attend.

Greetings on Saturday were also extended by Thor Mesnyk of the Ukrainian Students Society of Chicago; Miss Fedeniuk, vice-president of the Soyuz Ukrainok of America; Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UNA; Michael Piznak, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Prof. Wytanovich of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Elias Semianchuk of the Self-Reliance (Samopomich) of Chicago; Dmytro Sumiy of the Four Freedoms organization in Chicago. Also telegram greetings from various organizations, individuals, etc.

On the whole, it was a good convention. These present were enthusiastic and impressed by it and their participation in it.

### Syracuse Ukrainians Dedicate New Bowling Alleys

A long lived dream has finally materialized for the Syracuse Ukrainians. Sunday, August 29, 1954, a new addition to the present Ukrainian National Home, costing \$235,000, was dedicated at ceremonies officially opened by Mayor Donald H. Mead.

Presiding at the dedication was the Rev. Basil Serebowycz, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, reports Miss Anne Dydyk.

The new addition houses sixteen beautiful new alleys located in the modern building facing Wilbur Avenue.



Mr. Ivan Pihulak, Chairman of the Ukrainian National Home in Syracuse, N. Y., shown cutting the ribbon, formally opening its new Bowling Alleys.

### Professionalist Society Holds Its 21st Anniversary Convention

The revitalization of the Ukrainian Professional Association in this country and in Canada, was the principal topic of its 21st Anniversary Meeting, held last Saturday, September 11th, in Chicago, Ill., La Salle Hotel.

Some fifty persons of varied professions, including law, medicine, art and teaching, all members of the association expressed their wholehearted willingness to make 1954-55 the banner year of its existence.

The Ukrainian Professional Association was founded in Chicago in the summer of 1933, in the course of the Ukrainian Week in August at Chicago's World Fair.

Its establishment was coincidental with the establishment during the same week of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

Among the proposals advanced by those attending the

meeting was that of establishing closer ties with the businessmen here and in Canada. Mr. John Duzhansky of Chicago, pointing out the benefits of such a combination, declared that from the practical experience an organization such as the Ukrainian professionalist society can gain a great deal.

The meeting was conducted by Dr. Anthony Wachna of Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Among those who participated in the discussion was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, and Mr. Michael Piznak, counsellor-at-law and vice-president of the UNA.

Mr. Stephen Shumeyko was elected as president of the organization for the coming year. Among others elected to office, too, were Dr. Theo. Wachna of Windsor, Ont., as its Canadian vice-president, and Gloria Surmach of New Jersey as its treasurer.

### ODWU Holds 19th Anniversary Convention

Over one hundred delegates representing 38 branches of the ODWU (Organizatsiia Derzhavnoho Vyzvolennia Ukrainy)—Organization for the Liberation of Ukraine, held its 19th Anniversary Convention over the past Labor Day weekend, September 4-6 last, at Hotel McAlpin, New York City.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Governor Dewey of New York were among the notables, including Senators Humphrey, Tye, several Congressmen and New York's Mayor Wagner, who sent their greetings to the convention. Both lauded ODWU for its anti-communist activities.

Prof. Alexander Granovsky, to whom as president of the organization the greetings were dispatched, was re-elected as president for the coming year.

In charge of arrangements was Mr. Ivan Pihulak, President of the Ukrainian National Home, and Mr. Walter Flesock, Vice President.

At 4:30 P.M. a banquet was held at which many prominent city and county officials were present. Among them were Supreme Court Justice James A. Farrell; Sheriff Albert E. Stone; District Attorney Frank Del Vecchio; Lawrence Rulison, New York State Assemblyman; Edward Schoeneck, Jr., Candidate for N. Y. S. Assembly; Searl Schultz, Assemblyman from Skaneateles; N. Y.; Retired Justice William H. Bamerick; Judge Close of Solvay, N. Y.; and Mrs. Hazel Fisher, local president of W.I. B.C.

Also present were Harry Phoenix architect, Art Paolini, construction superintendent; Frank Floring, personal representative of Brunswick Company.

Toastmaster at the banquet was Mr. John Novenche. Miss Patricia Bury sang several selections at the banquet. There were approximately 400 present at the banquet.

Saturday night at the dedication dance, the newly formed class in Ukrainian folk dancing, under the direction of Ivan Pihulak, gave their first public performance.

The Ukrainian Girls' Auxiliary of the Ukrainian National

Among the greetings extended personally to the convention were by Gregory Herman, Supreme Secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, and the first president of ODWU, who served in that position from 1931 through 1936.

Greetings were also received from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and from abroad from Stephen Wytweky, president of the Ukrainian National Republic Government-in-exile, Colonel Andrew Melnyk, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, as well as from various other organizations, oral and written.

The presidium of the convention consisted of Stephen Kociuba, chairman, Maria Lechitska and Dmytro Gorin, vice-chairmen, and Michael Seredowicz and Volodimir Zazuiliak, secretaries.

The reactivation of ODWU within recent time was the main point in the report given by its secretary, Dr. Volodimir Mikhaliv. Its cooperation with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was stressed by him.

Elected to office for the coming year were: Prof. Alexander Granovsky, Stephen Kociuba (UNA Auditor of Chi-

(Continued on page 3)

### Weekly Commentator

#### GI's MORE SALUTING NOT UPSETTING

As already reported, soldiers again must salute "at all appropriate times." Still the fact remains that today's GI can dodge the requirement more easily than could his World War II counterpart.

Since then, the Army has allowed both officers and enlisted men to wear civilian clothes during off-duty hours outside military bases except in some overseas commands. The lowliest private, if dressed in "civies," can saunter by a fire-star general with a cigarette in mouth and hands in pockets without the fear of punishment.

Last Monday—Labor Day weekend—a number of soldiers were interviewed at the Pennsylvania Station by a Newark Evening News reporter. They pointed out the escape route offered by civilian clothes.

Not one of 16 GIs who ventured opinions, said he really disapproved of the reinstating of saluting off, as well as on, military bases. Three of them, however, said they thought it was "unnecessary" or a "unisance."

#### What's the Difference?

"Only about 10 per cent of the guys in my company don't have civilian clothes and they are always borrowing them," said a 22-year-old Signal Corps

private from Ft. Monmouth. "And what's the difference anyhow?" he added. "You don't run into so many officers off the base these days that you can't salute them."

In a similar vein, a 33-year-old infantry master sergeant with an Army career of 11 years said: "If a fellow is so touchy that it pains him to salute, he's in a bad way." The sergeant, a veteran of Normandy and Korea, philosophized further that the Army "has to have officers and it doesn't bother me if I have to salute them or not."

The Army re-established what it calls the "custom" of saluting off military bases last Wednesday. The off-base salute requirement had been dropped in 1948 after a board headed by Lt. Gen. James Doolittle recommended various steps to make the military more "democratic."

#### Morale Booster

Since then, the Army apparently has come around to think that military morale measures and democracy often don't mix too well. In re-instituting the old requirement, the Army said it considers the salute a morale builder, which increases esprit de corps and enhances a soldier's pride in his uniform.

(Continued on page 3)

### Pittsburgh "Ukrainian Day" Rally Attended by Over 5,000

Over five thousand persons attended the "Ukrainian Day" rally, held at West View Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sunday, August 29th last.

Principal speaker was Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He called for a universal Declaration of Independence applicable to all enslaved nations thirsting for freedom.

Endorsing the State Department's skepticism toward Kremlin peace overtures, Dr. Dobriansky said that America's attitude of firmness in dealing with Moscow is an encouragement to the oppressed peoples, particularly the Ukrainian people under Red Moscow's tyranny.

He denounced Moscow for falsifying Ukrainian history for the purpose of russifying the Ukrainian people.

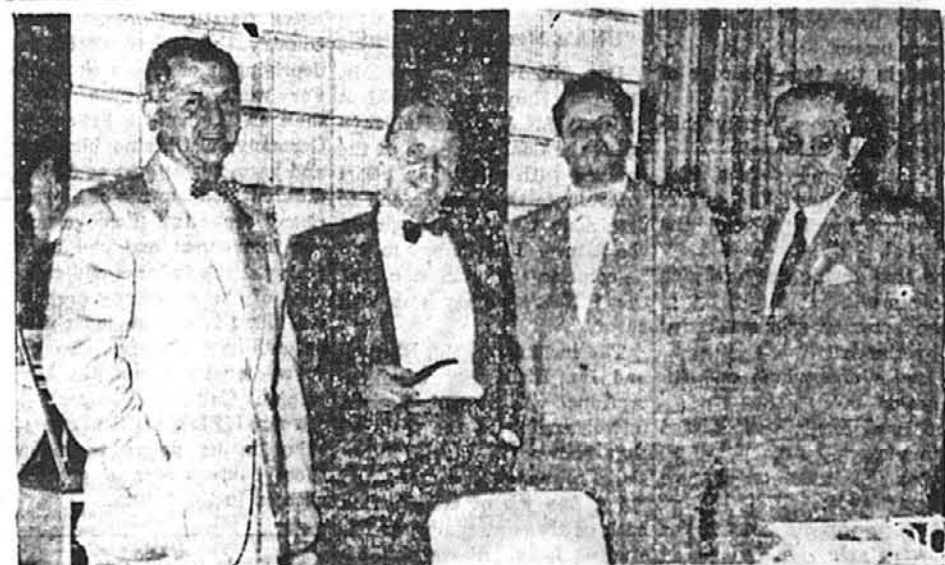
Other speakers included

Congressman James G. Fulton, who expressed his ardent desire to see the over 45 million people free and independent, and Mr. Julian Revay, Office Director of the UCCA, who was Prime Minister of the brief-lived Carpatho-Ukraine republic in 1938.

Among the special features of the UCCA's Ukrainian program was a radio broadcast carried by Station WPIT direct from the stage of West Park's ballroom. In this broadcast, Andrew Julia, of the Board of Advisers of the Ukrainian National Association extended greetings to all the Ukrainian-Americans residing in Western Pennsylvania.

The highlight of the day was the excellent choral interpretations of the Lehigh Valley Male Chorus of Allentown, Pa.

The program also included colorful Ukrainian folk dances.



PRINCIPALS AT THE "UKRAINIAN DAY" RALLY: Left to right: Andrew Julia, member of the Supreme Board of Advisers of the Ukrainian National Association; Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and professor at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.; Michael Komichak, chairman of Western Pennsylvania district of the UCCA; and Mr. Julian Revay, New York, Office Director of the UCCA, and former Prime Minister of Carpatho-Ukraine.

(Continued on page 3)



# Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the "Soyuzivka"

By TARAS SZMAGALA

(Talk delivered at the 21st Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, Sept. 4-6, 1954, Chicago, Ill.)

The first Ukrainian Summer School of its type in the U.S.A., was officially opened at the U.N.A. Estate "Soyuzivka" in Kerhonkson, N. Y. on August 2nd of this year, by Dr. Luke Myshuha, Editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian Daily the "Svoboda." This school is operated by the U.N.A. in cooperation with the UYL-NA.

In his opening remarks to the student body, parents, and executive board members of the U.N.A. Dr. Myshuha expressed his desire that the advent of this new venture, the Ukrainian Cultural Courses for Americans of Ukrainian descent, would fulfill the following goals, based on the principle that the Ukrainian culture and heritage, which was introduced to America by our fathers and forefathers, in an integral part of these United States.

1. That the students should acquire a general knowledge of the Ukrainian Language, History and Culture and gain an appreciation of the beauty and importance of them.

2. That this newly acquired knowledge be used in such a way as to enlighten others on these subjects.

Dr. Myshuha also pointed out that the fulfillment of these goals is probably more important at the present time than ever in the history of the Ukrainians in the America. He clarified this stating that the present world situation has put the Ukrainians in the spotlight. The struggle between the Democratic and Communist factions of the world, as projected the names of Ukraine and Ukrainians into the everyday discussions of the American people. This of course is a great step forward for the Ukrainian Cause. The education of the public as to the facts concerning the background of the Ukraine and its people is left to us, the Americans of Ukrainian descent. How many of us really know them? Twenty-six of us were given the opportunity to learn some of them.

## The Classes and the Curriculum

The first day the student body (10 boys and 16 girls) was divided into two classes. The elementary class, which was taught by Professor Ivan Blyznak, consisted of 15 American or Canadian born Ukrainians. The remaining 11 students, who with only two exceptions were from our newly arrived Ukrainian population, made up the advanced class. This class was conducted by the Director

of the Courses, Dr. Kisilewsky. The major difference between the elementary and advanced class, was in the students' knowledge of the Ukrainian language before they came to the Soyuzivka. Those in the advanced class all had the ability to read and write Ukrainian well. On the other extreme two persons in the elementary class didn't know a word of Ukrainian before they arrived.

To curriculum as set up by the faculty was as follows: 40 hours of Language, 20 hours of History and Geography, 10 hours of Literature, and 10 hours of Music; a total of 80 hours.

To get in these 80 hours of lessons it was necessary to have classes 4 hours a day, 5 days a week. These classes began at 8:30 A.M. and lasted until 12:50 P.M. and were usually divided in the following manner: 8:30 to 10 o'clock—Language, Reading, Writing and Speaking. The advanced class took up such subjects as verb forms and sentence structure while our lowly elementary class, of which I was a member, started with the alphabet and worked their way up. I was amazed at the progress we made in this field.

At 10 o'clock the two classes would merge and we had singing practice. A choir was formed under the direction of George Shohan, a student of the advanced class. George did a fine job in preparing us for the two concerts we gave during our fruitful four weeks. The singing practice was followed by a fifteen minute break after which we returned for 1 hour of History and Geography, half hour of Literature and half hour more of Language.

This was the general schedule and held true with the exception of the times when we had guest speakers. We were thusly honored three times.

Our first guest lecturer was Professor Clarence Manning, head of the Department of Slavic Studies at Columbia University. Professor Manning presented two one hour lectures on the Literature of the Ukraine. He concentrated on the three greatest Ukrainian writers; Lesya Ukrainka, Ivan Franko and Taras Shevchenko. These informative lectures formed the basis for our study in the Literary field.

The following week Dr. Myshuha again paid us a visit, this time to inform us on the History of the Ukrainian immigration to America. He expounded upon the great progress the Ukrainians have made in the relatively short time they have resided in America. Dr. Myshuha's sincere faith in the Ukrainian people was passed on to many of us during his lectures.

## "UNA's Money Well Spent"

Our third guest was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the U.N.A. Mr. Halychyn spent the final two days of the courses with us in an effort to evaluate their worth and to determine possible changes in the future. I am happy to say he came to the conclusion that the U.N.A.'s money was well spent.

The instructors Mr. Blyznak and Dr. Kisilewsky were exceptional. Along with a great understanding of the material they showed a sincere enthusiasm towards the courses, and did a fine job of transferring both of these attributes to the student body. Above and beyond their duties as instructors they became great friends to us. I know from personal experience our own instructor Professor Blyznak of the elementary class was always willing to help us with our

homework or conduct a conversation in Ukrainian, of course, on just about any subject imaginable. He spent many hours with us after classes beside the swimming pool or in the casino discussing everything from the pro and cons of the present world situation to major league baseball standings. This well rounded individual impressed me as one of the finest educators I have ever met.

I am sure this same feeling was prevalent in the advanced group towards Dr. Kisilewsky. From what you have heard up to now, you may have come to the conclusion that the courses were perfect. They weren't. At times a feeling of disorganization seemed to prevail amongst us. This however was compensated by the fact that we realized that it was the first year the courses were being taught and also that most such situations were solved without too much difficulty. One concrete suggestion is that perhaps a more intricate system of supervision can be established in the future. On the whole the students were very pleased with our setup at the "Soyuzivka". Except for the fact that we had to serve our own meals we were treated as guests and had all the privileges extended to the guests. The swimming pool, tennis courts, volleyball courts and the basketball courts, which we built ourselves, were in frequent use by the students.

## Courses a Success!

These luxuries made our stay at Soyuzivka an outstanding one socially as well as academically. Were the courses a success? Definitely! As I see it, these courses were not instituted to make good Ukrainians of us, but rather to make us better Americans. It is wrong for any American of Ukrainian descent to assume that in keeping alive our rich Ukrainian heritage in these United States he or she is consequently less of an American, as many erroneously do. Rather, as Dr. Myshuha poignantly expressed it; America is no longer spoken of as a melting pot. Instead it is thought of as being a large symphony orchestra composed of not any one instrument, such as a violin or a clarinet, but of many instruments, each instrumenting the culture, the traditions, the heritage, of each and every nation which has been a protagonist in the history and the development of these United States. Too many Americans of Ukrainian descent are not only neglecting themselves when they choose to disregard the teachings of their parents and grandparents and laugh at the so-called simplicity of the Ukrainian culture, but, at the same time they abuse their country the United States in depriving it of a part of itself. For what is America other than an England, a France, a Germany, a Ukraine blending and harmonizing just as do the different instruments of a symphony orchestra. Remove any one instrument and you have removed the fullness and richness of the symphony orchestra. That is why we must perpetuate our heritage. To do so we must continue the Ukrainian Cultural Courses. I am sure UYL-NA will do everything in its power to make these courses even a greater success in the future.

If there be ground for you to trust in your own righteousness, then, all that Christ did to purchase salvation, and all that God did to prepare the way for it is in vain.

—Jonathan Edwards

# Russia's Old Powder Keg

By Sqdr Ldr JOHN GELLNER, RCAF

(Courtesy, Marine Corps Gazette, Journal of the Marine Corps Association, Quantico, Virginia, August, 1951)

(2)

Ukrainian guerrillas harassed the retreating Russian forces. That the population had turned against them, was reluctantly acknowledged by the Soviet leaders. In July 1941, the Premier of the Ukrainian SSR, N. S. Khrushchev (now a member of the Politburo), publicly appealed to the Ukrainian underground forces to stop fighting the Red Army, and promised a full amnesty to all those who would desist from their guerrilla activities. A similar appeal was made soon afterwards by the President of the Ukrainian SSR, Hrehukha. It was then that the Germans had the key to victory over the Soviet Union thrust into their hands: to organize the countryside against the Moscow government, to dismember the enemy by a series of coordinated military and political moves. It was possibly the only way of winning a land war in the vastness of Russia, and it is very likely that the men in the Kremlin trembled more at the thought of a liberation movement spreading like a wildfire among the non-Russian nationalities of the USSR, than at the sight of the German armored divisions. It must have seemed a miracle to the Soviet leaders when they saw the Germans throw aside this unique chance. It is difficult to understand what made the Germans behave as they did in the Ukraine which for them was substantially a friendly country. The explanation may lay in what a prominent Nazi said at that time to the Swedish journalist Arvid Freborg (quoted in the latter's *Behind the Steel Wall*): "Since we ourselves plan to take over the entire Ukrainian territory after the war, naturally no Ukrainian nationalism can be allowed to grow up." Added to this was German racialism which considered the Ukrainians a second-class, a slave nation, and Hitler's persuasion after the tremendous victories of the first six weeks of the war that the Red Army was irretrievably beaten, and that in consequence help from the native population was not only not needed, but unwelcome as it tended to detract from the lustre of the achievements of the German Army. Whatever their motivations, the Germans were not slow in crushing the

budding Ukrainian freedom movement. Hitler's decree of August 1st, 1941, made the Western Ukraine part of the Polish Government General, thus bringing the territory under direct German administration. On September 15, 1941, the Germans arrested the leaders of the Ukrainian Republic and many thousands of plain Ukrainians suspected of nationalism. Erich Koch, soon to earn for himself the nickname of "Hangman of the Ukraine," became political head of the Ukraine, and as Freborg puts it, "... to the jubilation of Moscow, (he) cleaned out the Nationalists." There and then the Germans lost the war against Russia.

What followed was very much a repetition of the events of 1918-19. A Ukrainian partisan organization, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army ("Ukrainska Povstancha Armiya" or UPA), led the fight against the Germans, against Russian guerrillas, and—when the tide of war definitely turned against the Germans late in 1943—against the Red Army advancing to the reconquest of the Ukraine. Of the leaders of the UPA, which at times completely dominated the countryside and made battlefields of the tenuous German lines of communication, Stephen Bandera became the most famous. After him, the Ukrainian partisans often called themselves "Bandervitsi." Politically the Ukrainian factions closed ranks in the Supreme Ukrainian Council of Liberation. Its program was laid down in a proclamation of June 1944, which reads in part:

"(The Council) will fight to make you the sole master of your soil.

For a just social order without oppression and exploitation, for the destruction of serfdom,

For free enterprise of the peasant on his own land, for free enterprise for the worker,

For wide initiative of the working people in all branches of the economic order, for the widest possible development of the Ukrainian national culture."

Least this statement of arms smack too much of socialism, let it not be forgotten that

after more than 20 years of Soviet domination, private enterprise did not exist in the Ukraine, and a moneyed, or even a middle class even less. There is no doubt that the Council called for a regime of personal freedom and democratic government.

When the war ended, the Ukrainians found themselves in the same predicament as after the World War I. No body of consequence seemed to want to champion the cause of a free Ukraine; agreements between the big powers took the place of the lofty principles of Article 2 of the Atlantic Charter ("... no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned"); the Ukraine was represented in the United Nations by a government which had no other claim to recognition than that it was introduced by Joseph Stalin. Politically and militarily isolated, the Ukrainian nationalists had no choice but to continue their now hopeless fight, faced as they were with Moscow's implacable desire for revenge. So stubborn was their resistance that the Soviet government had to conduct a major action of "pacification" in the Ukraine. In the first days of March 1947, Lazar M. Kaganovich, member of the Politburo, brother-in-law of Stalin, and (with much justification) called the "Iron Commissar," was temporarily appointed secretary-general of the Ukrainian Communist Party with the task of stamping out, once and for all, the rebellion in the Ukraine. The great hunt for the "Bandervitsi" was conducted by MVD—and Red Army troops, with the active help of the Polish and of the Czechoslovak governments (the latter, then still democratic, was forced to join in this shameful and most unpopular manhunt by its Communist members and by its fear lest its refusal antagonize Moscow). Precise figures are not available, but according to reliable reports the slaughter in the Ukraine must have been prodigious. It seemed certain that the back of the insurrection was broken, and that the peace of the cemetery and of the jail had come to the unfortunate Ukraine.

(To be concluded)

# Impressions of the Ukrainian Summer Course at the "Soyuzivka"

I The benefits I received from the courses are two-fold—the benefits I had hoped to receive and those of which I never dreamed.

I, like the other students, registered for the course because I wished to learn some reading and writing as well as improve my speech. That I have achieved to the degree that I can read with some skill about Zabka Boomko and Zabka Koomko, who say, "Boom, boom, boom" and "Koom, koom, koom" respectively. I can even write home now with the knowledge that my parents will know it is Ukrainian even though the message I wish to convey may be somewhat obscure in spots. I have also learned the alphabet although the "e's," "oo's" and "ya's" still are a bit difficult.

My knowledge of Ukrainian history and geography was absolutely nil. Now my understanding has been greatly increased with more appreciation for the hardships the Ukrainian people had to endure. I can now more fully appreciate the desire of the Ukrain-

ian people for an independent Ukraine, for country free from oppression.

The talks of Clarence Manning of Columbia University were very enlightening on the subject of Ukraine's foremost poets and writers. Dr. Myshuha's talks were most interesting. His own very sincere belief in the Ukrainian people, of their place in the United States instilled in me, and others I am sure, a greater pride in our heritage.

The opportunity to know, live, work and play with other Ukrainians was a wonderful experience. All these things in a setting as lovely as Soyuzivka add up to one unique experience, a once-in-a-life-time opportunity I shall never forget.

Having "Ilan Professor Blyznak" as our teacher has certainly helped to make the course a much nicer, more pleasant experience which certainly should not be overlooked.

The benefit I did not expect is one that will help me in my job in the fall. I have never before studied a language other than English and this ex-

perience has given me an insight into the problems one incurs in such study. I shall be more tolerant and more patient as I teach my class of second graders their A, B, C's in the fall.

ELSIE FEDYK.

II

I am an American, who has been educated in American schools and through knowledge and instinct follow America's high ideals and love the country for itself. I am more than this, however. My family originated in the Ukraine—a country I have never seen—and through them I too have ties there and have a feeling of sympathy with the culture. In my childhood I heard and loved the songs but didn't the language, literature or history of the Ukraine. As I grew older my sympathy for the Ukraine became greater but the opportunity for turning this into study had not presented itself until the advent of the Soyuzivka Courses.

I am very grateful for the opportunity of participating in an organized program to learn the cultural Contributions of

# Go To School

Parents and teenagers debating whether Johnny or Mary should return to school this week or seek a job are advised to go to school.

Noting that "only 50 percent of our youth who enter school graduate from high school," an authority says that loss of education suffered by boys and girls who go to work before completing their educations "causes a tragic loss to themselves, their families, their nation, their industry and their union."

A union leader of Newark, N. J. cited these "common sense" facts in urging youngsters to complete their educations:

"1. Education means more dollars and cents to you and your family. Census bureau figures show that boys earn 27 per cent more if they are high school graduates than if they finish only the 8th grade, while girls earn 54 per cent more.

"2. Your income will be higher all through your working years. The Census Bureau found that a young man with a high school education made as much when he was 25-29 years old as the man with only 8 years of schooling made at 45-54 years. Women who had

graduated from high school made considerably more at 20-21 than the average 8th grader ever reached. High school graduates earned on the average \$800-\$800 more a year than gradeschool graduates.

"3. With more than 125,000 experienced workers in virtually all categories unemployed in New Jersey today, the chances of finding a decent-paying job with a promising future are slight; for the uneducated youngster.

"4. Apart from monetary considerations, the youth who completes his education is better equipped to accept and practice full citizenship in our democratic society. You owe it to the future survival of our country to understand and think clearly on current affairs.

"5. Finally, you can be more valuable to the company in which you will work and to the union you will join if you are fully-equipped to fight for your rights and carry out your responsibilities as a worker and union member. You can strengthen your union and your fellow members by bringing your highest skills and deepest understanding to bear on mutual problems."

J. G. G.

# THE JUVENILE PAYOR BENEFIT CONTRACT

The Ukrainian National Association recently announced that, after August 1, 1954, parents who are insuring their children may apply for the Juvenile Payor Benefit Contract. A number of such contracts were issued during August.

This contract provides that in the event of the death of the applicant for the child's certificate before the child reaches age 21, the child will be exempted from paying dues until age 21. The amount of additional dues for this contract depends upon the class of insurance, the age of the child and the age of the applicant.

For example, if a 32-year-old father insures a 5-year-old child under a 20 Payment Life certificate for \$1,000, the regular annual dues are \$19.94. For the Payor Benefit Contract the additional dues are \$1.27, making a total of \$21.21, and if the father died within 16 years after issue, before the child reached age 21, no dues will be payable until the child reached age 21 when the matured child would then pay dues for the 4 remaining years. The exemption from payment of dues does not affect the cash values or other rights which continue the same as though the dues had been paid.

In our column of August 7, when we first mentioned the Payor Contract, we also stated that, upon request of the applicant, it is available with the following classes of juvenile insurance: 20 Payment Life; Life Paid-Up at Age 65; 20 Years Endowment at Age 18; Endowment at Age 65. It is not available with the Term to Age 18 certificate. We also made it clear that the Payor

Contract is available with certificates dated after August 1, 1954. Now here's the big news on this subject. We were recently informed by Mr. G. Herman, Secretary of the U.N.A., that the Payor Contract is available for certificates issued prior to August 1, 1954, in the following classes: 20 Payment Life; 20 Year Endowment; Endowment at Anniversary Following 18th Birthday. Please note that the Payor Contract is not available for the following classes: Term to Age 18; Whole Life Premiums Ceasing at Age 70; 16 Year Endowment. The rate for the Payor Contract will be based on the present rates of the child and the applicant; the date on the certificate itself will not be involved, and the Payor Dues will be payable the month following acceptance of the application for the contract.

The branch secretaries do not, as yet, have the applications for the Payor Contract, but they will be issued shortly. Persons who are interested in having the contract attached to juvenile certificates in the classes mentioned in the preceding paragraph should deliver the certificates to their secretaries and sign the application for the contract. The secretary will send the certificate and the application to the U.N.A. The U.N.A. will attach the Payor Contract to the certificate and return same to the secretary.

Persons who would first prefer to see a schedule of Payor Contract dues should write to the U.N.A. for information. The branch secretaries, however, also have complete rate books. THEODORE LUTWIAK

the Ukrainians and to begin the study of the Ukrainian language. The benefits I have derived are just beginnings yet also inspirations—to study the language, the literature and the history of the Ukraine. I have also come to realize the role of the Ukrainian-American in connection with Ukrainian independence and its importance to world politics. The fact that Ukrainian Americans can and must help the Ukrainian nation. Important, too, is the feeling of fellowship with other young Ukrainian Americans—singing together and participating in programs as well as enjoying each other's company.

So the benefits I count as many—the greatest one being the strengthening of my Ukrainian cultural consciousness.

(Concluded on page 3)

# Poet's Corner

ANALYST

I know how deep resentment can persist,  
Stored in the tape-recorder of the mind  
From times when lonely children went unkissed  
By mother and father who were deaf and blind  
To angry needs, beyond the usual  
Care that loving parents give them all;  
When summer was succeeded by the fall  
Of leaves obsequious and funeral  
That tired hands were forced to pick and rake  
Beyond the limits of obscure heartbreak;  
And verses poets meant for lovers only  
Went unwritten and the lovers, lonely,  
Tended books, accountant-wise and crude  
And what was delicate turned into rude.

MERRILL MOORE.



# For The Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSURINSKY  
Translated by PERCIVAL CUNDY  
(5)

Tykhovych did not utter a word in reply. After a few moments he turned to the driver pointed with his whip to a ravine into which the road suddenly dipped. It seemed as if there were nowhere to drive. The road sank as into the ground, but beyond the ravine, the depth of which could not yet be marked, the green slopes of the mountains rose again. The driver reined in his horses and drove down the slope at a walk. He entered into a narrow pass. On side of the road, the yellow walls of the cliff rose up, while on the other side there yawned darkly a deep abyss, the bottom of which, perhaps, had never been seen. The serrated mountains threw their shadows across the road, the gloom came up from the abyss, filled the pass, climbed up the mountain sides up to the peaks gleaming in the sunshine. Held back by the reins and pressed from behind by the wagon, the horses wove from side to side like serpents, slowly lowering the wagon down the steep road which seemed as though it were leading into the underworld. A projection of the mountain made a sharp twist in the road and only a scoop high endless blue sky gleamed high up above the steep yellow wall of the cliff.

Suddenly, as though with a flourish of a magic wand, the mountain range divided and broke; in the wide aperture, as if through a window, the river glittered, and beyond the river, a broad expanse of green marshes lay all bathed in the rays of the midday sunshine. The wagon plunged into a billow of bright light and rolled along the banks of the Prut, leaving far behind it the

gloomy Beskid mountains.

Soon the village was visible, picturesquely situated along the river on the mountain slopes. Neat white houses with thatched reed roofs and broad porches over the doorways supported by painted pillars, wooden granaries for feed, wattle stalls, broad branched acacias and mulberries behind artistically woven reed fences, lungs sweeps over the wells—all made a charming impression, testifying to order and prosperity. None of the men were at home, all being away at work. Only here and there was an old man warming himself in the sun beside a house, and housekeepers were running hurriedly for water, swinging their shining copper pails. The dogs, of whom there is always a swarm in the villages of southern Bessarabia, leaping around the wagon and barking, ran behind it to the courtyard, where the travelers halted.

Tykhovych jumped out of the wagon and without stopping to brush off the dust from his clothes, hurried hastily into the office. There he met the mayor, a heavy-set, paunchy Moldavian, with the apathetic countenance, and the clerk with whom we are already acquainted but who no longer was wearing his bright, festal trousers.

Tykhovych stated his name. "I am commissioned," he added, "to inspect to vineyards in Lyeshti to make certain that they are free from phylloxera. You got my communication?"

The mayor apathetically blinked his eyes, but the clerk, twisting up his moustaches and staring with his feline eyes, made a bow that made

the impression of a person who is drawing in his stomach on account of a terrible cramp.

"Oh, certainly we received it—the one about phylloxera? Oh, you will certainly find some here," he added, with a circular wave of his hand.

"What makes you think so?" said Tykhovych curiously, turning to him.

"The people die," the clerk explained mysteriously. "It's in the air..." He offered no confirmation, but merely drew in a long breath through his nose as though he felt the presence of phylloxera there.

Tykhovych smiled slightly. "I need to find quarters," he said, turning to the mayor, "for the workmen and ourselves. I will pay for the lodgings. Only hurry up for the men are waiting outside on the road."

"All shall be done!" interjected the clerk, moving out of the room backwards and making queer movements with his legs, on which, to his infinite regret, the new, bright trousers were no longer shining today.

Some underlings ran about frantically from house to house seeking quarters without finding any anywhere.

The Moldavians, having learned that the "doctors" had arrived, would not admit the foes into their homes at any price.

Savchenko and Rudyk sat in the wagon hungry and peeved and cursed the Moldavians heartily.

"What barbarians! What a lack of culture!" fumed Savchenko. "You labor for their own good, for their own advantage, and they won't let you into their houses, the savages!" "Since when have you, com-

## WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

(Concluded from page 1)

The change puts Army personnel on roughly the same saluting status as the Navy, which never dropped its off-base rule. The Air Force, however, has made no move toward returning to off-base saluting.

The Army points out that off-base saluting was dropped for soldiers in 1922 and re-instituted in 1942.

The new saluting regulations, the Army says, are the same as those in effect during the war. This means that there doesn't have to be an exchange of salutes in buildings, theaters, railroad terminals and "other public places" or on "other occasions where saluting would be clearly awkward or impractical."

### Close Decisions

This last phrase gives rise to some borderline decisions. For example, if a soldier has a package in each hand, he doesn't have to initiate or return a salute. But if he's got a package in his right hand and a cigaret in his mouth, he must drop the cigaret, step on it, shift the package to the left hand and come up with a snappy salute with the right hand.

One of the favorite Army methods for ridding a GI's mind of doubts about saluting it to emphasize that it is mandatory for an officer to return a salute as it is for an enlisted man to give one.

That brought to mind the story about the GI who was upset about having to salute officers when he was out with his girl. One day this GI

struck on an idea which made his life happier. As he saw a colonel coming toward him, he saluted smartly and the colonel returned the salute. "See," said the GI to his girl, "I just made that little son of gun salute me."

(To be concluded)

## PATTERN OF UYL-NA ACTIVITY

(Report by Joseph Smindak, retiring president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, presented at its 21st Anniversary Convention, Chicago, Ill., September 4-6, 1954)

In general, a pattern for a League year is developed as follows: The theme with the Resolutions passed by the convention body serves as the core or the hub of the aims for the ensuing year. As the months go by, this core is augmented and enlarged upon until finally you have a program that is vast and all encompassing. We have followed this pattern this time too.

The year's activity includes continuing items that are carried over from previous administrations. And then there are activities that are new and precedent setting. I will try to show you this program breakdown and then wind up with a summation. This latter category will show items that ought to be considered for next year. They are recommendations that are the result of one year's happy and rewarding League work.

First the continuing items:

a. The League continues to send free Trends and Trendettes to all of our Ukrainian servicemen. This keeps a tie with potential Youth Leaguers. Four issues of the Trend and eleven Trendettes were printed.

b. Through the efforts of Michael Komichak of Pittsburgh, your President spoke over radio station WPIT while he was there for a Board meeting.

c. All of the Resolutions passed at the last convention in Newark were fulfilled. This

struck on an idea which made his life happier.

As he saw a colonel coming toward him, he saluted smartly and the colonel returned the salute.

"See," said the GI to his girl, "I just made that little son of gun salute me."

## ODWU Holds 19th Anniversary Convention

(Concluded from page 1)

A banquet and a cultural exhibit of Ukrainian arts filled out the convention program, attended by some two hundred persons. In conjunction with the ODWU convention, the conventions of the women's Ukrainian Gold Cross and the younger generation Young Ukrainian Nationalists were also held. The first elected Anne Hladun, as honorary president and Pauline Riznyk as president. The second elected William Popowych as honorary president, and Roman Shramenko as president.

smoothly. But, if you will recall the work involved with our first endeavor, the Arts Book, you'll understand our patience and thoroughness now. Another year or so will be required before we're ready.

(To be concluded)

## Syracuse Dedicate

(Concluded from page 1)  
Home assisted in arrangements and preparations for the banquet.

Officers of the Ukrainian National Home include, Mr. Ivan Pihuliak, President; Mr. Walter Flesock, Vice President; Frank Michaels, Financial Secretary; Mr. Nicholas Klusyk, Ass't Financial Secretary; Mr. Joseph Maliwauki, Treasurer; Mr. John Drozda, Ass't Treasurer; Mr. Michael Kany, Recording Secretary; Mr. Marco Dieuch, Ass't Secretary; Mr. Joseph Zayatz, Librarian. Controllers include: Michael Rubich, Walter Husak and Milton Hrab.

The alleys have been rented to various business and industrial concerns for league bowling during the week. Of course, the Ukrainian Men's and Women's leagues were given first choice on the alleys.

## "SOYUZIVKA" IMPRESSION

(Concluded from page 2)

sic has resulted in a genuine interest on the part of the students which will outlive the duration of the course.

These young Americans will keep alive the traditions of their forefathers, which will be a significant contribution to America, as well as enriching their own lives.

I feel, therefore, that the courses should be continued and expanded so that more Ukrainian Americans will be as fortunate as we have been this summer.

PAUL ROMANOVICH

## Annual FALL DANCE

sponsored by  
UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE  
OF NEW JERSEY

Saturday, September 18, 1954

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME

218 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Music by the K-DETS.

Admission \$1.00. Dancing 9 to ??

СЬОГОДНІ

# Велике Відкриття Нашої Другої Крамниці

## N. PICKENS IMPORT CO.

205 E. 14th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.



## BLAUPUNKT The First High Fidelity Radio in the World.

ФЛОРИДА

Апарат найкращої якості із серії БЛАВПУНКТ, люксусовий „Супер“ з засягом 5 хвиль. Цей апарат об'єднує всі користі інших радіо-приймачів і крім цього своєю автоматичною шкалою ОМНІМАТ дає неперевершену вигоду при обслуговуванні. 7 стаціонарних клявішами можна, як хочеться, наставляти на бажану радіостанцію. Щоб легше дістати відбір з коротко-хвильових стацій, коротко-хвильова шкала є відповідно розширена. Автоматичне вирівнювання всіх недокладностей при відборі. Зміцнювач 8 ватів, 3-Д-звук, 4 концертні динамічні голосники. 320x210 мм (10,000G). Два спеціальні голосники для високих тонів. Влучник для сепаратного голосника світляне око. Для дуже коротких хвиль окреме наставлявання. Регулювання краски тонів.

Для змінного струму 110/125 V і 220/240 V (CA-75W).

МИ МАЄМО ТАКОЖ НА СКЛАДІ 4 ІНШІ МОДЕЛІ ВІД .....

\$149.00  
й більше

З НАГОДИ ВІДКРИТТЯ НАШОЇ ДРУГОЇ КРАМНИЦІ, В ПЕРШОМУ СКЛЕПІ

## The Universal Watch and Jewelry Co.

201 E. 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

(BET. 2 & 3 AVE., НАПРОТИ JEFFERSON THEATRE)

ПРОДОВЖУЄТЬСЯ СПЕЦІАЛЬНИЙ ВИПРОДАЖ НА

ПЕРСТЕНІ, ГОДИННИКИ, ФОТОАПАРАТИ, МАШИНКИ ДО ПИСАННЯ І ІНШЕ

Слухайте наших радіопередач П. Задоренського кожної неділі від 10:15 до 11 год. ранку на станції WBNX на хвилі 1380, та щоденної П. Мельника від год. 1:30 до 2 по полудні і в неділю від 7 до 8 ранку на станції WHOM на хвилі 1480.

ЗАПРОШУЄМО ВЕЛЬМИЩАНОВНЕ ГРОМАДЯНСТВО ПРИЙТИ ДО НАШОЇ НОВОЇ КОМФОРТОВОЇ КРАМНИЦІ, ДЕ МАТИМЕТЕ НАГОДУ ПОСЛУХАТИ І ПЕРЕКОНАТИСЯ ПРО ЯКІСТЬ ТИХ АПАРАТІВ. НАШІ РАДІОМЕХАНІКИ ЗАДЕМОНСТРУЮТЬ ВАМ КОЖНИЙ АПАРАТ І УДІЛЯТЬ ІНФОРМАЦІЮ.

● ОБИДВІ КРАМНИЦІ ВІДКРИТІ ВІД 10 рано до 8 вечора. ●



