

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

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINIAN WEEKLY UKRAINIAN DAILY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

SITCHOWI STRILTSI

Friday, September 10th last, marked the 40th anniversary of the departure for the battlefront of the first contingent of the famed Ukrainian Sichowi Striltsi Corps.

The term "Sitchowi Striltsi" is idiomatic. Liberally translated it means the Riflemen of the Sitch. The word "Sitch" is derived from the name of the stronghold of the world famous Ukrainian Zaporozhian Kozaks and of Ukrainian national liberties.

The Sitchowi Striltsi movement traces its beginning back to the year of 1913. During that year, a number of Ukrainian university students of Lviv, Eastern Galicia, sensing the coming of the war, met and organized themselves into a military organization which they named the Ukrainian Sitchowi Striltsi.

When World War I broke out, the Ukrainian nation was under the yoke of two states - Russia and Austria Hungary.

The rule of, both of these countries was very oppressive. Each state was trying to denationalize the Ukrainians.

They fought like heroes, gathered up their wounded and then - with a song upon their lips - plunged back into the fray again.

Indeed, they were true sons of the famed Ukrainian Zaporozhian Kozaks.

They were of the breed from which later sprang the young lads of the heroic UPA of the famed UPA-Ukrainska Povstancha Armiya.

Although the Ukrainian Sitchowi Striltsi no longer exist as a fighting unit, yet their memory and spirit shall always be amongst the fighters for Ukrainian national liberties; never forsaking them; always giving courage to the present and future defenders of Ukrainian liberties, including, in their particular sector, young Americans of Ukrainian descent.

The Sitchowi Striltsi have also left us another priceless heritage - their matchless songs - which are so popular among the old and the young.

These songs were an inseparable part of the Sitchowi Striltsi. They were born in the trenches, in the mud, on the march, in bloody battles, and even in the hospitals - and for that reason they express in their own inimitable way all the ideals, desires, joys and sorrows of the Ukrainian Sitchowi Striltsi.

May they resound down through the ages as a memory to those Ukrainian heroes, to those Ukrainian Sitchowi Striltsi; and as an inspiration to all of our young Ukrainian Americans.

Omaha Ukrainians Show Warmly Received

Nationality groups representing countries separated by the expanse of Asia put shows on the Centennial Theme Center stage, in Omaha, Nebraska, Friday night, August 20th last, the Omaha "Morning World-Herald" reported.

The Japanese-American Citizens League presented a show of Japanese festival dances and songs. The Ukrainian nationality group chorus sang songs of Ukraine and danced the spirited Ukrainian folks dances.

"Soyuz Ukrainok" President Visited Ukrainian Centers

On her return from the International Women's Conference held in Helsinki, Finland, Mrs. Helen Lototsky, of Philadelphia, Pa., President of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, visited several Ukrainian women's organizations in Western Europe.

As the Vice-President of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, she wished to be informed about the activities of these organizations, to learn about their needs and shortcomings as well as acquaint them with the work of the Central Office.

In Munich, Germany, she was welcomed by the Association of Ukrainian Women. Here she inspected the schools and kindergartens at the camps of hard core Displaced Persons, which are being maintained through the action of the Mother and Child Committee, affiliate of the UNWLA.

Afterwards the President of the UNWLA visited the Ukrainian Women's Association of France in Paris. This organization is cooperating with the World Movement of Mothers and with the League of Catholic Women.

Subsequently, Mrs. Lototsky flew to London to pay visit to the Ukrainian Women's Organization of Great Britain. Since the majority of its members live in Yorkshire and Lancashire, she had to attend a conference of the Directorate of the Ukrainian Women's organization of Great Britain in Bradford.

Her next sojourn was in Belgium where she paid visit to the Ukrainian Women's Organization of Belgium. This organization is headed by Mrs. Zinaida Vityaz, Vice-President of the WFUWO.

Several years back, it used to be numerous, but at present it is comparatively small, since many Ukrainian workingmen have left Belgium for the countries in the Western Hemisphere and Australia.

man Army and denied a free homeland by the Communist Russian state." The costumes of the performers were authentic Ukrainian, with the women wearing highly colored dresses and aprons and the men bagged, colorful trousers and embroidered Ukrainian shirts and black boots.

The chorus sang "Across the Steppe," a Ukrainian battle song; "The Song About the Miracle in Pochaiv," a folk song; "The Young Spinner," "Behind the Orchard the Ducks Are Swimming," "The Bird Choir," "The Sun Has Risen," and "America, the Beautiful."

Dances included the Hopak, "Kolomyjka," a song and dance number, and Zaporozhets, the men's group national dance.

"Celebrating" Another Russian Non-Aggression Pact

In connection with the Manifestation of the Buffalo Ukrainians held on Sunday, September 12th last in relation to the 300th anniversary of the infamous Treaty of Pereyaslav between Russia and Ukraine, the influential "Buffalo Courier Express" ran on the day preceding the rally the following excellent editorial, entitled as above:

Text of Buffalo Courier Express Editorial

The non-aggression pact is not a new gimmick to the Russians. Way back in 1654, Russia made one with the Ukraine - and look where the Ukraine has been for most of the three centuries since!

Czarist Russia made - and broke - that pact; and the present Communist rulers of Russia pretend to be very much against Czarism. With characteristic lack of consistency, however, the Soviet Government has been ballyhooing the 300th anniversary of the Treaty of Pereyaslav to beat the band. The purpose of this

Judge Gonas Participated in Brussels Conference of Judges

Judge John S. Gonas of South Bend, Indiana, and a member of Branch 176 of the Ukrainian National Association, has just returned from Europe where he was one of the five delegates representing the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges of America at the International

Congress of Judges in Brussels, Belgium, which was held July 16-20 inclusive. Judges from twenty-five countries were present. Mrs. Gonas and their two sons, John, Jr., 14, and Roy, 11, accompanied them. After the Conference, they visited seven other countries.



In the above picture, Judge Gonas is shown on the left with Judge Walter H. Beckham, of Miami, Florida, Chairman of

Red Delegates at World Church Assembly

Iron Curtain delegates at the World Council of Churches who met in Evanston, Illinois, are, according to Canada's Ukrainian Orthodox Bishop N. Urbanovich, "one hundred per cent Red government sponsored."

The Winnipeg Tribune reported August 30th upon the return of the bishop from the conference.

"I talked them in their native languages - I speak ten and studied at Prague University - and they were afraid to talk," Bishop Urbanovich told The Tribune.

"I discovered that the people are attending the churches behind the Iron Curtain, but Christianity is not in the pulpit."

The bishop said that if any one of the delegates was an upholder of Christian teaching he would be seeking asylum.

Language Barrier

"The language barrier made it difficult to discover a man's

propaganda, of course, is to depict the 1654 pact as legalizing the "reunification" of the Ukraine with Great Russia.

Liberty-loving people of Ukrainian descent in our own country are trying to counteract this Russian propaganda by Pereyaslav anniversary "celebrations" of their own.

We put "celebrations" in quotation marks, because the purpose of the Ukrainian-American demonstrations is to prove that this ill-fated pact was nothing to celebrate.

Buffalo will have a part in bringing out the facts about the "reunification" of the Ukraine with Russia. In the Kleinhans Music Hall tomorrow afternoon, the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will sponsor a mass meeting at which speakers will set the historical record straight.

FESTYN AT SOYUZIVKA - A MOST IMPRESSIVE AND FESTIVE OCCASION

One of the most impressive and festive occasions in current Ukrainian American life was the Festyn - Ukrainian National Association First Gala Picnic held last Sunday, September 12th, at the UNA mountain resort "Soyuzivka", Kerhonksen, N. Y. under the auspices of the UNA branches of New York and New Jersey.

Persons who have attended Ukrainian American affairs down through many years, the old immigrants and their adult sons and daughters, could not get over the thrill they experienced at this mass gathering of over three thousand people from all over, including a considerable number of the newly-arrived.

The setting was perfect for this "Festyn", as it was called. The majestic beauty of the mountains surrounding the over three hundred acres of "Soyuzivka"; the wonderful resort facilities that only the "Soyuzivka" can offer; the spirit of comradeship and kinship, embodied in the term "UNA fraternalism" - all that and much more helped to make this occasion such a thrilling and memorable occasion.

But there was something else, something which was of rather intangible and hard to describe nature. It was inspirational, and it was there. Those who were there showed that they felt it.

It seemed as if Nature itself agreed to do its best to make the Festyn what it turned out. For in the days preceding it, it had loosed one of its hurricanes. This one was that demoniacal Edna. But learning of the UNA Festyn, mother nature evidently told her offspring to hurry along and pass the Soyuzivka before early Sunday morning.

Edna obeyed. Result, Sunday turned out to be a most beautiful day for the occasion.

As a result, UNA-ites and their friends from several states and numerous communities began to arrive at an ever increasing pace Sunday morning, loading down about 15 buses, and too many cars to count.

The formal part of the Festyn program was held before Hostynitsia, at noon. Thousands, some in the shade of the tree, others enjoying the sun, witnessed the raising of the American and Ukrainian banners by Mr. Roman Slobodian, UNA Treasurer, to the accompaniment of the playing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems by the Surma Band of Jersey City.

Assembled before the mass gathering, standing on the balcony of the Hostynitsia building, were the following officers of the UNA: President Dmytro Halychyn, Vice President Michael Piznak, Secretary Gregory Herman, Treasurer

Roman Slobodian, Auditors Dr. Walter Gallan and Peter Kuchma, and Advisers Mrs. Maria Demydchuk and Dr. Y. Pakokh; as well as members of the editorial staff of the Svoboda and the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, led by Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief.

Mr. Michael Piznak, chairman of the Festyn arrangements committee, opened the program by expressing his belief that the Ukrainians in Soviet Russia enslaved Ukraine would be happy indeed to learn that here at the Soyuzivka their kinsmen were enjoying the freedom denied to them over there.

Mr. Halychyn in the course of his address, reminded his auditors of the great patriotic and cultural manifestations held under the UNA auspices. Recalling that September 10th marked the 40th anniversary of the first march to battle of the famed Ukrainian Sitchowi Striltsi, he called for a moment of silence for all fighters for freedom and democracy.

Concluding the brief but fine opening program, Mr. Piznak, speaking in English and Ukrainian, presented the above named officers and editors.

Following dinner, various contests were held. Fine entertainment was provided by the dancing group of Nina Bacud of New York.

(To be continued)

Buffalo Ukrainians Mark 300th Anniversary of Pereyaslav Treaty

The Buffalo Ukrainians observed the 300th anniversary of the Pereyaslav Treaty which guaranteed Ukraine freedom and an independent foreign policy, at a rally held last Sunday, September 12th, in the Kleinhans Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

The rally was held under the auspices of the Buffalo chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; its chairman was Walter V. Chopyk, who is Secretary of the Department of Public Works of Buffalo.

In his speech he declared that "the whole free world must be made aware of and be made to recognize that in the Ukrainian people, both behind the Iron Curtain and outside it, it has its most potent weapon against communism and Russian imperialism, and, at the same

time, it has its most determined ally."

Resolutions passed at the rally deplored false propaganda being spread from Russia and declared that "the Ukrainian people feel deeply the fierce and sinister motives of the Red regime." The resolutions urged American authorities "to take active measures to dismember the Russian empire" into free democratic nations, the Buffalo Evening News reports.

Congressman Pillion U. S. Representative John R. Pillion, addressing the rally, declared that the occasion should "fortify our resolve to free the Ukrainian people from the vicious stranglehold of communistic oppression."

The entire program was tape recorded for later broadcast over the Voice of America (Continued on page 3)

Win Harvest Moon Polka Contest

Olga Skotzko and her brother Michael, young Ukrainian Americans, won the Polka dance contest at the 20th annual Harvest Moon Ball, held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, before 18,261 spectators.

New York's Daily News, which sponsors this popular annual affair, reported that "next on the program was the peppery and increasingly popular Polka, with the teams colorfully attired in bright-hued national costumes. When the 12 teams had finished, the crowd greeted with unanimous approval the announcement of the winners, a brother and sister team - Olga and Michael Skotzko of 422 East 9th St., New York City. They had taken second place in the Polka last year."

Both Olga and Michael were attired in Ukrainian costumes.

Together with other winning contestants both appeared during this past week at the RKO Palace Theatre, famed for its vaudeville shows. They also appeared last Saturday night on the Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey Show over the CBS-TV network.

REGENTS RECOGNIZE INSTITUTE

The Board of Education of the State of New York has notified the registered Ukrainian Technical Institute of 320 East 14 st., New York City, that the Board of Regents has given authority, as of August 2nd last, to the Institute to conduct a school of advanced studies to be called the Ukrainian Technological Institute.

Credits awarded by the Institute will be on par with those awarded by duly recognized schools.



Picture depicts speakers at the Manifestation of the Buffalo Chapter, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ranging left to right: Dr. Michael Loza, Ukrainian speaker; Hon. Cong. John R. Pillion, House of Representatives; Walter V. Chopyk, General Chairman.

# Russia's Old Powder Keg

By SqdrLdr JOHN GELLNER, RCAF

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

(3)

Yet, only a year after the 1947 massacre, news began to filter through which showed that the UPA was still very much alive. To quote but a few instances, the usually well-informed Hanson W. Baldwin wrote in the *New York Times* of May 15th, 1949, that "two divisions of Soviet troops in the Ukraine... are aiding local police forces in intermittent but bloody warfare against anti-Communist guerrillas..."; the *Berlin Aboard* of February 21st, 1950, carried a report according to which units of Soviet troops had been ordered from Eastern Germany to the Ukraine "to assist in putting down an insurrection there"; as far as it is known, there still is in the Soviet Ministry for State Security (MGB), in the "4th Administration" which handles "occupied territories," a section dealing with Ukrainian affairs. All this indicates the Ukraine still is not wholly pacified.

The mystery that surrounds all that is happening in the Soviet Union makes it exceedingly difficult to come to an estimate of the intensity of the resistance to Soviet rule which today exists in the Ukraine. There probably is little actual fighting. The hopelessness of their position, and the prospect of continuous warfare with no end in sight, must have discouraged all but the most adventurous and the most desperate among the members of the UPA. Those who still fight are probably hiding out in the Carpathians of former Eastern Galicia, the Bukovina, and formerly Czechoslovak Carpathian Ruthenia (Now Carpatho-Ukraine.—Edit.). In all probability, the Politburo is comparatively little concerned about the guerrillas, but very much about the temper of the Ukrainian population. In Russia proper, people are what we may call "acclimatized:" com-

paratively few remember the Tsarist days, and those who do have no reason to look back longingly; the great bulk of the people have grown up under the influence of Communist education and Communist propaganda, and—except for some veterans who had a taste of the capitalist world in the last war—they are probably fairly satisfied with their way of life for want of knowledge of any other. In the Ukraine, time was lacking to bring about this kind of acclimatization. Only eight years elapsed from the end of the Civil War to the horrors of the "liquidation of the kulaks" and of the famine, another 8 years between the famine and the heady days of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence in 1941; as late as 1947 there still was largescale rebellion against Soviet rule in the Ukraine. Furthermore, a good one-third of the Ukrainians lived until recently under regimes different from that of the Soviets, from the democratic and liberal Czechoslovak, to the authoritarian and frankly anti-Ukrainian, but comparatively humane, Polish regime. Comparisons drawn by these new Soviet citizens necessarily do not favor the Moscow government. It can thus be assumed that there is widespread hidden discontent in the Ukraine.

What is the probable attitude of the Ukrainians towards the West? Here again we can only make deductions from a number of known facts. Three points can, however, be made without fear of straying from reality: firstly, the Ukrainians have little reason to trust us, considering our record of complete, and almost callous, unconcern for their fate after both World Wars; secondly, by far the most influential Ukrainian group outside the USSR is the Ukrainian Congress Committee of

America which is patriotically American; thirdly, just as the Ukrainians twice in this century accepted German help against the Soviets so they would undoubtedly welcome Western support, in fact, support from any quarter, provided it brought them freedom.

A lesson can and should be learned from the debacle of German policy towards the Ukrainians in 1941. Whoever enters the Ukraine bearing the gift of freedom can count on a friendly majority of the population. In countries the size of the USSR or China, the only method of achieving ultimate military victory is probably that of the patch of oil slowly spreading on a pool of water, that is, the policy of dismembering the foe by organizing the country against him. In eight years of war the Japanese were unable to achieve that, although they realized the importance of such a policy and tried hard to establish a series of Manchukuo in China proper. The Germans, sure of their ability to defeat the Red Army in the field, disdainfully refused to tread the only road which might have led them to victory. The maneuvering of the Western powers in the Ukrainian question has been, at best, unfortunate. It is understandable that in the last war we should have refused to have any truck with those who hampered the Russian war effort; this was in keeping with our policy of complete loyalty to our Soviet ally, a policy not reciprocated by the latter. That after the First World War we backed Pilsudski and his Poles, and even Denikin and White Guards, against the Ukrainians who were battling for their freedom, was a grievous mistake. Let us hope the future will do justice to the Ukrainian nation. **The End**

# The Name---Ukraine

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

In one of the engravings of the XVII century a Dutch master pictured the political situation in Europe about 1650. Ten nations are shown playing cards or observing the play of others. One of the ten nations is Ukraine as an equal participant.

In 1657 a treaty was signed between Charles XI of Sweden and hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky in which the Swedish king gave a sworn testimony to the hetman affirming "the rights of the hetman over all ancient Ukraine or Roxolania, where there is a Greek faith and the (Ukrainian) language".

In 1685 a book on the Ukrainian Kozak was published by A. Tyler in which he writes: "Ukraine is a land populated by the freedom loving nation of the Kozaks... The Kozaks of Ukraine love freedom and cannot endure tyranny".

During the XVII-XVIII centuries the name "Ukraine" was well known in the whole of Europe and there was such an interest in Ukrainian affairs that the contemporary European press was full of news about Ukraine and the Ukrainian Kozaks. The name Ukraine was considered to be the symbol of freedom and the struggle for "the rights and liberties" and the people were admired for their love of freedom.

Borschak who studied the Ukrainian in the European press, stressed the fact that in many European universities these were written on the Ukrainian question, and he stated that many publications printed news about Ukraine and its people. In all these newspapers Ukraine is spoken of as an independent country bordering on Poland, Muscovy and Tartaria.

In 1764 a book "Memoires d'Azema" was published by D'Orville, a Frenchman. It aroused such an interest that it was translated into German and Danish. In this book D'Orville used the names "Ukraine", "Ukrainians", "Ukrainian people" and characterized them as freedom loving and so devoted to liberty that they were ready to die for it. The Polish ruling class and the Muscovites were characterized by their cruelty and enmity toward popular freedom.

In 1754 the French minister of foreign affairs wrote to Louis the XV about "the Muscovites and their treaty with the Empire of Germany." He discussed the value of Ukraine which is populated by a democratic people who aspire to become free and independent and who are now suffering under the yoke of Muscovy. He stresses the political significance and advantages of having Ukraine independent.

Vergin, the French minister of foreign affairs, in 1760 sent a memorandum to his king about Ukraine in which he describes the boundaries of Ukraine and writes that the Ukrainians are an intelligent and cultured nation, while the Muscovites are barbarians who keep neither promises nor their treaties and who destroy all liberty.

It is noteworthy that in 1754 and 1760 in the official language of diplomacy the names "Ukraine" and "Ukrainians" were used.

Voltaire wrote "Ukraine always aspired to liberty", and it is true that through the centuries striving for liberty freedom has always been associated with the name Ukraine.

Roberts (1871) wrote that the Ukrainian nation occupies the territory from the Kuban river to the Carpathian mountains, that the Ukrainians are real Europeans of the Adriatic branch of people, while the Muscovites are of Mongolian origin.

Hovelague (1876) wrote that the Ukrainian language differs very sharply from that of the Muscovites and that it is independent.

E. Reclus (1880), a renowned geographer, places the Ukrainian nation in the area from the Don river and Kuban to the Visla and Sian in the Carpathians, and states that the Ukrainians differ from the Poles and the Muscovites, having their own language, songs and native culture. He was outraged by the Muscovite panslavists who claimed the peoples of Galicia and Carpathian Ukraine "whose culture the Russian government would be destroying as it is destroying the culture and the language of their kinfolk in Eastern Ukraine."

Napoleon I in his letter to Talleyrand of October 14, 1811 ordered him to direct Lesur to write a report on the Kozaks of Ukraine. In his "History of the Kozaks" Lesur always used the word "Ukraine" when writing of the territory occupied by the Ukrainian people. The Muscovite territory is called Muscovy.

Julius Justo, Danish ambassador, Madame De Stael, and Honore de Balzac used the name Ukraine when writing of the territory of the Ukrainian nation. The Russian poet Pushkin used the name Ukraine in his poems. The Russian scientists Bodiansky, Serov, Serezhnevsky, Maximovich, and others were using the name Ukraine from the end of the XVIII and the beginning of the XIX centuries and mostly wrote sympathetically about the Ukrainian love for liberty, their folklore, etc.

(To be concluded)

# Veselka—The Rainbow

A rainbow—in Ukrainian "veselka"—is traditionally associated with a beautiful day to follow and a fine future.

Aptly named, therefore, is the new semi-monthly journal for Ukrainian youth, which the Ukrainian National Association began to publish last Wednesday, September 15. It is called the "Veselka—The Rainbow." It is in Ukrainian, and consists of sixteen pages (each page one-quarter the size of this page) of very fine reading material, pictures, and story cartoons.

It is another pioneering venture of the UNA, and its very name augurs its success, similar to those many other ventures undertaken by our organization during the over 60 years of its existence.

Its brief note in English puts in a nutshell its purpose.

"This is the first number of your Ukrainian Juvenile Magazine. It will appear once a month. It is published in Ukrainian for children of Ukrainian parents. In case you do not know the Ukrainian language, ask your parents, uncles, aunts and friends to read the Magazine to you and explain its contents. We are sure you will enjoy it.

"Still we want you to read in Ukrainian. It is a beautiful and expressive language. It will help you to learn about the Ukrainian great men and women, about the world-famous Ukrainian Kozaks. You will read wonderful tales, stories and fables which make Ukrainian literature so rich.

"In a word, you will become acquainted with all the richness and beauty of your Ukrainian background and heritage.

"In all your problems regarding 'Veselka'—which means The Rainbow—write to us and we will be glad to help you."

By this time, readers of the Svboda and The Ukrainian Weekly will have received this first number of the Rainbow. It is inserted between the pages of the Svboda—just like the Weekly; all that is needed is to fold and cut it properly.

I well realize that not too many of the American-born readers of the Weekly can read Ukrainian very well. Still, even if you can't, try reading this new journal. It won't be too difficult, for the language is very simple, for children, and yet, at the same time, of high literary quality. You will find all the material in it instructive and entertaining.

It occurs to me that perhaps eventually The Rainbow will have an English language section for the children, written in the language of the children. Such a section could well be put in the Weekly, but there is no room for it, especially since the Weekly's entire fourth page is in Ukrainian, for the benefit of the older Ukrainian youth.

This and other measures which could be adopted by The Rainbow, however, depends upon what moral and material support it will receive from all of us.

JOSEPHINE GIBAJLO GIBBONS

# Way of Mankind By MYROSLAVA

While reading Shevchenko's "Katerina," we suddenly came upon this passage:

In the village evil gossip And unkind was spoken But her father and her mother Did not hear the stories Why, O why do people always In this world harm others? One they bind, and one they murder, One they joy in hurting Why is this? The saints can tell us!

For the world is spacious. But there is no place upon it Where a man's unbothered.

As in those days, so also in these, the same situation prevails in our, so-called, society. This seems to be the tendency of many individuals. Usually in the process, there

are those left injured, perhaps, even unfairly. And a man's reputation is the most precious possession which no man should take away from another. Particularly, when considering that all men are by nature equal; created by the same God; and are, therefore, children of God for which respect and caution should be extended to all, regardless of race, religion or creed.

Basing our lives on justice, would, indeed, aid the situation. The "Hall of Justice" presents such laws for mankind to follow if he be willing:

1. Never say a man is guilty. Seek for and prove with facts.
2. Always render as just and as honorable a verdict as possible.

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

IV

The Ukrainian Courses offered at Soyuzivka have brought me closer to the country which I owe so much—Ukraine.

The land about which my father talks so fondly was described in detail by Professors Kisilevsky and Blyznak and by Dr. Myshuha and Professor Clarence Manning of Columbia University who spoke on the three foremost Ukrainian authors: Ivan Franko, Lesya Ukrainka and Taras Shevchenko.

# Poet's Corner

MAINE TRANSITION

Where grandmother and mother went  
Araminta's going,  
The spinning wheel's shadow lies  
On winter sewing.  
The hour glass on the mantle drops  
The same, prosaic days,  
But Araminta's needle sings  
Flannel roundelays.

The coon can on the scarlet rug  
Hear swallows in the chimney,  
Where rubber plant and spinet stood  
Narcissus blooms march primly.

Outside a shrill nor'easter bends  
Pine and elm past knowing,  
Where Puritan and martyr went  
Araminta's going.  
MARJORIE ANDERSON

ko. These interesting lectures were delivered in the peaceful, relaxed setting of the library dominated by the huge stone fireplace and the breathtaking view of the Catskills which reminds so many of the tree covered Carpathians.

In history we learned of men like Khmelnytsky and Mazepa and of the many battles the Ukraine had to fight to preserve the cherished freedom of a nation that was so often coveted and overrun by greedy intruders.

We learned to read the melodic Ukrainian language with more proficiency and more words were added to, in some cases, rather deficient vocabularies.

Beside the schoolroom work, which dominated the mornings from 8:30 to 12:45, I believe we learned much from the friendships of young Ukrainians from America and Canada. And as I sadly leave "Soyuzivka" I carry with me fond memories and hopes that I may return again.

TARAS SHPIKULA

V

As the closing of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses is drawing near, I can think back and recall all the benefits which I have gained. It has given me a chance to meet others of my nationality and has given me an opportunity to participate in folk dances and games of Ukraine. These courses have enabled me to learn of the Ukraine in general, its language, literature, and history.

Its language, both reading, writing, and speaking is constantly reviewed, the literature, discussed very very often, covers many poets, such as Taras Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, Ivan Franko and many others. Topics in history, such as Volodimir the Great, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, and others who are of great importance in Ukrainian history are often mentioned and discussed in our daily classes.

Besides the wonderful opportunity, we the members of the first class have received in education, we have also had the benefit of the wonderful "Soyuzivka".

An opportunity such as this has never before been presented to the Ukrainian youth, and I am very pleased that I have taken the offer given me by the Ukrainian National Association.

DONNA SHPIKULA

# Red Delegation

(Concluded from page 1)

es as a whole at the meetings. "I was representing, as an exile myself, the 40 million people of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church still behind the Iron Curtain. Moscow refused their delegates permission to come west. I left the Ukraine in 1928."

Bishop Urbanovich is bishop of all Canada and U.S.A. as well as Bishop of Winnipeg for the Byzantine Ukrainian Orthodox church.

One month ago, the week after the Cleveland Sports Rally, a group of us were sitting in the famed 'Demmy Club' in Detroit. As usual, wherever Ukrainians gather, things began to get mellow and true to form we started singing. We started one number and were suddenly so off pitch that our favorite visitor, Slavka Maksymowich of Miami Beach piped up with the "Kliuch, Kliuch... who has the Kliuch?" Of course we all enjoyed a good laugh and someone quickly gave us the Kliuch—the key.

For some strange reason that word stuck with me... I suddenly felt that I had been in possession of something quite special and hadn't been cognizant of it. Here I was sitting with a grand bunch of fellow-Ukrainians, speaking the Ukrainian language, singing Ukrainian songs and feeling quite content and pleased. Ever since I was a little kid growing up in an Irish-Italian neighborhood in New York City, I had had a sort of smug satisfaction that I was a little different than the other kids. On the days that my mother would permit me to wear an embroidered blouse to school, don't think that I didn't live it up by telling everyone and anyone that it wasn't just an ordinary blouse, but a real special hand-embroidered Ukrainian blouse made by my mother.

First Taste of Ukrainian Club Work  
Four years ago I joined the Jr. Branch 58 of the CYA. Club Olena Teliha as we call ourselves, and got my first taste of Ukrainian club work. Naturally, like all good little Ukrainian clubs in Detroit, we belonged to the UYL-NA and soon my interests were broadened and channeled into fields that were mere passing thoughts in previous years... it was like having been given a Kliuch or a Key a new wide world. A Key that opened the doors to new friendships the continent over; a Key to a wider and brighter understanding and knowledge and of love of Ukrainian Lore. A few years ago I was another American of Ukrainian descent, today I'm a Ukrainian American with a pride enhanced by a fair collection of data and knowledge about the art, culture and history of my forefathers.

# The League Key

By JOANNA DRAGINDA

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

broidering them that we had attempted... Anne Koshey Dudynsky of Detroit has located a woman who wove them in Europe, so we hope that this might be the solution to the problem of where to get a true Plakhta. We can have one woven now. The girls are by no means the only ones enlightened by our wonderful Arts Book. Imagine the buzz I got out overhearing a lively discussion between several of our League's leading men as to the type and weight of material to be used in the making of Sharavari... and one was even describing the type of embroidery he wanted on a new shirt. Even in the art of decorating Pysanky, the men haven't taken a back seat. Gerry Bulak in Detroit turns out some pretty smart looking eggs. The Arts Book again, and Slavka Surmach of New Jersey have been instrumental in reviving a dyeing art into one of such popularity that in Detroit alone there were demands for approximately 18 demonstrations. New York City Macy's Department store featured several windows of Pysanky where Olya Dmytriv of Jersey City was instrumental in arranging for the space. Many other cities can parallel these efforts... and have done so.

The Arts Book was the greatest single factor instrumental in exciting my interests along this line. I've learned that the Poltava costume is not the only dress of the Ukraine, that cross-stitch is not a Ukrainian innovation, that there are several other native stitches. I know of many girls who have attempted to copy them and have met with fair success. At the CYA Convention in Detroit last May, Olga Zepko of Akron and I were comparing notes on Plakhta patterns and methods of em-

broidering them that we had attempted... Anne Koshey Dudynsky of Detroit has located a woman who wove them in Europe, so we hope that this might be the solution to the problem of where to get a true Plakhta. We can have one woven now. The girls are by no means the only ones enlightened by our wonderful Arts Book. Imagine the buzz I got out overhearing a lively discussion between several of our League's leading men as to the type and weight of material to be used in the making of Sharavari... and one was even describing the type of embroidery he wanted on a new shirt. Even in the art of decorating Pysanky, the men haven't taken a back seat. Gerry Bulak in Detroit turns out some pretty smart looking eggs. The Arts Book again, and Slavka Surmach of New Jersey have been instrumental in reviving a dyeing art into one of such popularity that in Detroit alone there were demands for approximately 18 demonstrations. New York City Macy's Department store featured several windows of Pysanky where Olya Dmytriv of Jersey City was instrumental in arranging for the space. Many other cities can parallel these efforts... and have done so.

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

THE AMERICAN WAY  
Chinese Wisdom  
By GEORGE PECK  
(EDITOR'S NOTE: George Peck is Chairman of the Board of the National Labor-Management Foundation and Executive Editor of its official publication, PARTNERS.)  
In recent months Red China has been very much in the headlines. Americans seem to be pretty much in agreement that this satellite of Soviet Russia should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations. Further, a considerable number of Americans feel so strongly on the subject that they advocate the withdrawal of the U.S.A. from United Nations should that organization make the sad mistake of taking Red China to its bosom. All this talk about China caused your American Way columnist to delve back into Chinese history to reread some of the wise observations made by Chinese leaders of ancient times. This rereading has convinced me that none of the wisdom and understanding of those intellectual giants has been inherited by China's present day Red conquerors. Readers of this column will no doubt recall that around fifteen years ago the name of a famous Chinese philosopher of the 5th Century, B. C., was on every tongue—he was quoted in every city, town, village, and hamlet of the land. Almost every conversation commenced

with, "Confucius say." Most of this was in jest, but Kung Fu-Tse (Confucius) really did make some very wise utterances, many of them pertinent to the present day, although spoken over 2400 years ago. For instance, when asked for a definition of good government, Confucius said: "It consists in providing enough food to eat, in keeping enough soldiers to guard the State, and in winning the confidence of the people. If one of these three things has to be sacrificed, sacrifice the soldiers. And if of the two remaining things, one has to be sacrificed, let it be the food, for from the beginning men have always had to die. But without the confidence of the people no government can stand at all." When someone inquired of Confucius as to the conditions of good government, he replied: "Government is good when it makes happy those who live under it and attracts those who live far away." And to one who wished to know the essentials of good government, Confucius said: "The wise and good ruler is (Concluded on page 3)

# For The Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSYUBINSKY  
Translated by FERCIVAL CUNDY

(6)

"Well, I am hungry, if you want to know!" burst out Savchenko. "Since early morn I've not had a bite and now I have to wait in the sun until they let us into their homes. No use talking—an investigator for the phylloxera commission leads a dog's life."

"It's too bad!" sighed Rudyk. "If it were permissible, I'd knock down a couple of those geese there and broil them in butter, you know—with apples."

"Don't be so aggravating!" "Or else shoot down a hare, you know, and cook it with peets in cream."

"Ugh! Shut up, you make the saliva come..."

From the doorway, Tykhovych listened to the conversation, frowning. It was manifest that the disagreeable situation irritated him.

At last, a breathless constable reported that quarters had been found. Both the wagons had moved off and the travellers dragged themselves after them.

When, a little while after, one of the workmen came out of the tavern carrying a bottle of wine, the Moldavians followed him with angry looks, crying out indignantly: "The antichrists! See, they drink wine themselves, they don't care, and yet they chop down people's vineyard—they're afraid, they say, lest people might die! Let's hope they perish themselves, the antichrists!"

In the small Moldavian house where the investigators were to stay, a benzine stove hissed on the table and over it an omelet was cooking which Savchenko knew how to do it in masterly fashion: He himself stood, this plump, round person bent over the frying pan and, with the delight of the gastronome, with distended nostrils, revelled in the aroma of the luscious dish.

Rudyk wiped off the glasses and sliced the bread.

"Where is that Tykhovych fussing around?" grumbled the improvised chef. Here's the omelet all ready and he isn't here..."

"Well, here I come and and, as I see, just at the right moment!" said Tykhovych, stepping over the threshold. "I had to take a look to see where they had put the workmen up."

Savchenko extinguished the benzine stove, triumphantly set

the omelet on the table and, with exaggerated gestures, invited his comrades to eat.

Conversation ceased; nothing more was heard but the clamping of youthful jaws and the tinkle of glasses as the wine was poured into them.

After satisfying his hunger, Savchenko filled up the glasses, lit a cigar and turned to Tykhovych.

"And now that the 'belly question,' as the Gelicians put it, is settled, I must share with you my gloomy observations that our landlady is breathing fire and brimstone at us. You know, I had to have a wash to clean off the dust of the journey. I applied to the mistress: 'Where shall I find water?' I asked her politely. 'In the Prut,' the dame replied. 'We know that,' I said, 'But couldn't I have a little of this?' and I went towards the tub. Wow! how the vixen jumped at me, snatched the laddle right from under my nose, how she yelled! 'Fie, madam!' I said, 'what are you getting so excited about? That's harmful for your nerves and may also spoil your complexion, although yours does remind me of a last year's cornflake.' And how do you think she replied to my dictum? Well, she didn't speak a word but simply spat—yes, she spat, to the eternal shame of the human race..."

Rudyk burst out laughing.

"Well, this is one item you won't put down in the memoirs of your love life. But is it the case only with our landlady?" he added. "All of them, all these Moldavians, look upon us as their enemies, they hate us most implacably."

"And no wonder," replied Tykhovych. "Here certain individuals arrive in their village who, because they don't know the people's language, cannot come to understanding with them and, without asking permission, go into their vineyards and hack, hew, and burn..."

"For what? Why? By what right? They know. But try to explain to an ignorant Moldavian that phylloxera, the fearful ravager of the vine, may in time ruin every vineyard although the destructive power of that tiny but devastating enemy may not now be visible! He won't believe you. Explain to the owner whose vineyard has been razed that it has been done for the common good, for the protection of his

neighbors' vineyards from the pest! Will he be consoled by such an explanation? Or promise others that we will not allow their vineyards to be infected by phylloxera, when from the very beginning of the commission's existence up to now, there is not one example of our ability completely to eradicate phylloxera from all the vineyards in any given locality..."

"Amén," broke in Savchenko. "I've been telling you all along that our labors, our fated labors, are of no use to anyone... For this pseudo-battle against phylloxera we are throwing money, strength, and time away into a bottomless pit."

"Excuse me," interjected Tykhovych heatedly. "You didn't give me a chance to say that it is this same Moldavian ignorance that bars our way to the best results for, instead of helping in the struggle, they hinder us and contribute to the spread of phylloxera. I do not disparage this fight against phylloxera, I am simply expounding the reasons for the hostility of the Moldavians. I believe that it is not yet too late to grapple with the vine's destroyer, we might still be able to localize it, smother, and eradicate it, and in such a way save the Bessarabian viticulture. All we need is strength and funds—large funds—in order to be able to inspect at one time all of Bessarabia, and such a method get a clear picture of the extent of the evil against which we are fighting."

"Blessed is he who can believe it! But my opinion is that we are simply beating the air..."

"If I were of the same mind as you, I'd quit the job at once," rejoined Rudyk.

"Pooh, pooh!" roared Savchenko. "Do you think I'm fool enough to throw up a job when they pay me good money for it? You know the proverb: the fool gives, the wise man takes."

"I could answer your proverbs with some others, but you're in luck; I want to sleep," said Rudyk.

He rose from table and lay down on the bench, stretching his long legs as far as the opposite wall.

Following his example, both Tykhovych and Savchenko lay down.

(To be continued)

and will be worth waiting for. A debt is owed to the Ukrainian Institute of America for their material assistance with this second printing.

c. The Hanulak-Mischak Testimonial Dinner in New York last January was held to honor the "Outstanding Athletes of Ukrainian Ancestry for 1953". The results publicity-wise were tremendously rewarding. And a precedent has been set to make this an continuing affair.

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# PICNIC IN THE CATSKILLS

Sunday, September 12th, turned out to be a beautiful day. A couple of thousand people, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and maybe a few other States, were having a fine time strolling along the grounds of the Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association Estate near Kerhonkson, N. Y. If they weren't strolling they were eating, or hiking to see the waterfalls, or enjoying the elaborate program that had been arranged for them; there were people just about all over the place. They kept the people serving the outdoor buffets very busy all day long. The outdoor bar, the casino and snack bar in the clubhouse, and the dining room in the main guest house were scenes of furious activity as the ticket sellers and the workers behind the counters strove to serve the customers. The Svoboda book display also drew its share of the crowd. The parking areas were filled with hundreds of cars and buses. Many people met "long-time-no-see" friends and had happy reunions; others made new friends. Everybody was happy and all were having a good time, including the non-Ukrainian bus drivers.

Even more people would have been there if hurricane Edna hadn't made them uneasy. On Saturday, September 11th, quite a few cancellations of reservations were received at the Estate. But there's no doubt that some of them came on Sunday, anyway, when they saw what a nice day it was.

Speaking of Saturday, things couldn't have looked worse as we climbed out of bed at six in the morning. It was raining solid sheets of water and it seemed that Edna was on her way. Undaunted (?), we went about the business of preparing for the trip to Kerhonkson. That meant rubbers, boots, raincoats, and what not (there's four of us, Mom, Pop, boy-of-10, girl of 5), and one suit case. Well, right after breakfast we plunged into the downpour and splashed our way to the bus stop (we don't have a car). We waited ten minutes for the bus, during

which we came within an ace of drowning. That bus took us one mile, from Kearny (N. J.) to Harrison. We barely had time to enjoy the clammy wetness of our clothing when we found ourselves drowning again. Fortunately, the Jersey City bus showed up promptly and we swam (or so it seemed) into it. And at twenty minutes to nine, in plenty of time for 9 A.M. special U.N.A.-chartered bus to the Estate, we reached the U. N. A. Building.

We were almost completely wet, so wet, in fact, that we opened up our suit case and got into dry clothes. We were among the first to arrive. Other Edna-drenched U.N.A. employees and their families paddled into the building. But nine o'clock came and went and no bus arrived. In the meantime the U.N.A. telephone jangled a merry tune as others workers wanted to know if the deal was still on. Ten o'clock came and went and still no bus. Some of us had tea and coffee to chase away the Edna chill. Shortly after ten the bus arrived and the driver explained that he had started out on time with another bus, but that he had to abandon it in 4 feet of water somewhere in Newark. We climbed into the bus, happily, but, unhappily, after a nose count, we found that a few persons, who guaranteed their arrival via telephone, had not arrived. So we waited, and it was 11 A.M. before we finally got under way.

During the trip to the Estate the rain ceased and the sun actually took a peek or two through the clouds. We broke out into song and arrived at the Estate in fine spirit. We had a meeting of all the U.N.A. employees at the main guest house, where we received our assignments for Sunday (ticket sellers, bartenders, food handlers, parking area attendants, and the like). But we all had what was left of Saturday to ourselves, and we enjoyed serving our people. We'll do it over again next year, too, come Edna, Florence, Gilda, or what have you.

THEODORE LUTWINIAK

# VET NEWS ROUNDUP

More than 84,000 New Jersey veterans will receive a 5 per cent increase in monthly compensation and pension payments effective October 1, 1954, it was reported today by Jos. F. O'Hern, Manager of the Veterans Administration Regional Office.

As a result of two new bills signed by the President, veterans and certain dependents of veterans will receive this increase in checks mailed at the end of October.

O'Hern explained that compensation is payable for service-connected disabilities or deaths. No figures are available as to the number of dependents of deceased veterans entitled to this increase since all death benefits are handled

by the VA's District Office in Philadelphia.

Flat increases in excess of 5 percent were granted to widows and dependent parents of wartime veterans whose deaths were attributable to service.

O'Hern said the increases are automatic and will be included in checks mailed at the end of October. O'Hern indicated that veterans and dependents need not write to the VA concerning the increases because they are payable automatically.

The Compensation Act will increase service-connected payments to over 72,000 New Jersey veterans and the Pension Act will increase non-service-connected payments to more than 10,000 veterans.

# WEEKLY BANTER

"Dear Dad—Wish you had come to the school concert. We did 'Hamlet.' A lot of fathers and mothers came. Some of them had seen it before, but they laughed just the same."

The child took a long look at the old man and asked: "Were you in the ark, Grandpa, when the flood came?"

"No, certainly not, my child," replied the aged man.

"Then why weren't you drowned?" asked the child.

Neighbor—What do you plan to do, Janie, when you get as big as your mother?

Jannie—Diet.

Judge—Speeding, eh? How many times have you been before me?

Speeder—Never, your honor. I've tried to pass you on the road once or twice, but my bus will do only fifty-five.

which we came within an ace of drowning. That bus took us one mile, from Kearny (N. J.) to Harrison. We barely had time to enjoy the clammy wetness of our clothing when we found ourselves drowning again. Fortunately, the Jersey City bus showed up promptly and we swam (or so it seemed) into it. And at twenty minutes to nine, in plenty of time for 9 A.M. special U.N.A.-chartered bus to the Estate, we reached the U. N. A. Building.

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"Dear Dad—Wish you had come to the school concert. We did 'Hamlet.' A lot of fathers and mothers came. Some of them had seen it before, but they laughed just the same."

"She's the image of her mother."

"Yes, a talking picture."

Sixth grade pupils are accused of having submitted the following statements in answer to examination questions:

Because of the good roads in Rome, Christianity traveled faster than ever before.

Trial by ordeal is when you walk and your feet hurt.

Angels are unseen things which have wings and fly around helping the poor.

The Greeks were lazy people because they worshipped idles.

A small boy at the zoo asked why the giraffe had such a long neck.

"Well, you see," said the keeper gravely, "the giraffe's head is so far removed from his body that a long neck is absolutely necessary."

# Grass Root Opinion

CORNELIA, GEORGIA, GEORGIAN: "Kids used to get out out about dark and throw up their hats and sing a song to the fluttering bats: 'Bat, bat, come under my hat, I'll give you a slice of bacon. And, if I bake, I'll give you a cake, if I'm not much mistaken.'"

"Votes are fluttering around in the skies now and a lot of hats are being tossed up in the air. There's hollering and wild promising. The song definitely offers a slice of bacon... Please note, however, as in the case of the children's song, there is a last line to wit: 'If I'm not much mistaken.' There's a loophole left there, but the poor bat was not supposed to be analytical, nor is the voter. Let's not count on the cake. That 'if' is indefinite."

HIGH BRIDGE, N. J., GAZETTE: "When an electric company developed a hydroelectric site, it constructs the projects without using government funds. It marks the electricity to its customers at rates regulated by a governmental commission or its equivalent. It pays taxes on the revenues it collects in the course of these operations—about 22 cents of every dollar goes to federal, state and local governments taxes. Under this sound business arrangement, the public gets more electric energy; government gets added revenues; the river belonging to 'all the people' stays in the same place and everybody benefits."

LEWISTOWN, PA, SENTINEL: "...any government with strongly centralized power poses a threat to personal liberty. Each time we take another socialism, government control and higher taxes in our own country, we should pause and think what life offers for the individual in countries where power is vested in the state and government bureaucracy has been over expanded."

Text of Governor Dewey's Message

"I am happy to send cordial greetings to the Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the occasion of their meeting on September 12, 1954 to counteract Soviet propaganda.

"This purpose will have the keen sympathy of all freedom-loving Americans. We fully concur in the opinion of our neighbors of Ukrainian origin that Russian Communist influence is the most ruthless disease now afflicting the world. Muscovite imperialism remains as sinister and menacing as it was in the days of Peter the Great. The only change is that Russian Communism is even more heartless and cruel than the Tsarist regime ever was. The people of the Ukraine were the first to suffer Soviet terror and oppression.

"Americans of Ukrainian origin are among our most respected and cherished neighbors. They have contributed nobly to the progress of the economy and culture of the Empire State in particular, in fact, of all states in which they have made homes for themselves.

"The Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress of America does well to give all possible distribution of the truth in this connection."

# BUFFALO UKRAINIANS

(Concluded from page 1)

The program included talks by representatives of countries behind the Iron Curtain, and music by the Ukrainian Band and the Ukrainian Congress Choir.

Mr. Chopyk read the following greetings from Governor Dewey and Senator Ives.

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Text of Senator Ives's Message

"I am privileged to extend to those present at the Manifestation sponsored by the Buffalo Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and to all Americans of Uk-

# AT THE UYL-NA 1954 CONVENTION



Left to right: Lillian Opychany, soloist at convention concert; Joseph Meek, candidate for U. S. Senate; Joanna Draginda, Convention Queen; Congresswoman Marguerite S. Church; John Duzansky, president of Chicago's League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent.

# FESTIVAL OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE

During the assembly of Canadian and American artists of Ukrainian origin which took place in the city of Toronto July 2-6, inclusive, there were a number of publications issued, such as the special eight-page newspaper about the Festival of Ukrainian Culture and convention of artists, the Book of Artists, containing 312 pages and around 300 photographs of Ukrainian artists, journalists and publishers, a Catalogue of the Ukrainian Art Exhibition (the exhibition of paintings, prints and sculpture was open July 3rd to 10th), and many other informative booklets and pamphlets.

The largest work published on the occasion of the first assembly of Canadian and American artists of Ukrainian origin is the Book of Artists.

The Ukrainian sculptor, Alexander Archipenko, is almost unknown in Ukraine, through no fault of his own, but is an artist of world renown. In the Book of Artists the following short biography is given: "Born in Kiev 1887, where in the years 1902-1905 he studied in an art school. In 1908 he went to Paris where he studied in the Academy of Art! had his own schools in Paris and Berlin; took part in European art exhibitions. From 1923 sculptor Alexander Archipenko has been living in America; lectures in universities, conducts his own schools of sculpture. This year, on the occasion of the 50th jubilee of his creative activity, Archipenko opened the 110th exhibit of his own works. To the present time there have been 10 large monographs written about him, in Ukrainian, German, English, French, Italian and Spanish languages."

About Yuriy, Fiala, the young Ukrainian composer, we read in the Book of Artists that he studied in the Kiev state conservatory of music, completed studies at a Berlin musical academy, at the Royal Conservatory in Brussels, Belgium, and took part in the international music festival in Brussels in 1948. Yuriy Fiala has been in Canada since 1949. He has written three symphonies, three piano concertos, two string quartets, seven sonatas for piano and many lesser works. At the present time he is working on a ballet, Lado, and other compositions.

In the Catalogue of the Ukrainian Art Exhibition—the exhibition of paintings, prints and sculptures which was held during the Festival of Ukrainian Culture in Toronto, we see the names of 62 painters and sculptors and a list of close to two hundred of their works. From the Toronto press we learn that this exhibition drew the interest not only of Ukrainians but of other citizens of Toronto, and comments in the English-language press were highly complimentary.

The first assembly of Canadian and American artists of Ukrainian origin was an important event in the life of Ukrainian people of those countries. The Ukrainian artists demonstrated at this festival that they are successfully achieving that which artists in Ukraine are not able to do—not having the conditions of the possibilities to pursue free creative activities.

"I join with you in prayer that this day of liberation is near."

# American Way

(Concluded from page 2)

benevolent without expending treasure; he lays burdens on the people without causing them to grumble; he has desires without being covetous; he is serene without being proud; he is awe-inspiring without being ferocious. And how is he benevolent without expending treasure? In imposing burdens, he chooses the right time and the right means, and nobody can grumble."

BUY THE UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS.

# UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America  
Branch in Elizabeth, N. J.

Sunday, September 26, 1954  
at 3:00 P.M.

at the  
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME  
214-216 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

# AUTUMN PICNIC and DANCE

Music by B. HIRNIAK and His Orchestra.  
Admission \$1.00 incl. tax. Dancing form 5 P.M. to ?  
Committee Reserves All Rights.

# PATERN 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)

(2)

Then the new innovations:

a. Our "Let's Get Acquainted" booklet, a compact and ready means of telling others about ourselves, has been revised and brought up-to-date.

b. We had hoped to have the second printing of the Ukrainian Arts book available for the convention. But the task is a formidable one, and we may have to wait until October for it. The book is not just a second printing, it is a revision. But it is in the works

d. The Directory, published about Christmastime, was an answer to one of last year's convention resolutions. It is an attempt to get an up-to-date listing of the Ukrainian Youth.

e. The Ukrainian Cultural Courses at the UNA Estate at Kerhonkson, N. Y. became a reality this year. I'm sure we'll be reaping the benefits of this accomplishment for many years to come. Terry Szmagala will tell us at the sessions of his experiences as a student there. The various League Areas and the Ukrainian American Veterans were responsible for many of the students there via their area scholarships.

f. We have here, at the convention, League Christmas cards. They are of a modern Ukrainian motif and are drawn by our Youth. On the inside, each card has an interpretation of the cover design.

g. In the Spring of this year the Ukrainian Olympiad Committee was formed. The UYL-NA, along with other national organizations was instrumental in the formation of this Committee. It is planned to hold this Olympiad on the July 2-3 weekend of next year at Randall's Island Stadium in New York City. (To be concluded)

**The Ukrainian Citizens' Club.**  
623 So. Heald Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Presents

**ANNUAL SPORTS BANQUET & DANCE**

Honoring

UKRAINIAN CITIZENS' CLUB BASEBALL TEAM  
Delaware State Semi-Pro Baseball Champions

**Saturday, September 25, 1954**

BANQUET 8 P.M. DANCING 9 TILL?  
ADMISSION — \$1.50

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**UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE**  
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America  
Branch in Elizabeth, N. J.

**Sunday, September 26, 1954**  
at 3:00 P.M.

at the  
**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL HOME**  
214-216 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

**AUTUMN PICNIC and DANCE**

Music by B. HIRNIAK and His Orchestra.  
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