

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

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

Address: UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SECTION 81-83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. Henderson 4-0897 4-0807 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel. Henderson 4-1616

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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WEEKLY COMMENTATOR

"Veterans Day" Salute

Last Thursday, November 11th, marked our nation's first "Veterans Day". For nearly 30 years we have commemorated November 11, the anniversary of the ending of World War I, by paying tribute to the heroes of that tragic struggle by rededicating ourselves to the cause of peace.

which a grateful nation paid and will pay each year on the same day "appropriate homage to the veterans of all wars who have contributed so much to the preservation of this nation."

Wars Are Inevitable

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the famed philosopher, musician and humanitarian, who renounced a successful European career to become a medical missionary in Africa, declares in a lecture belatedly accepting the 1952 Nobel peace prize that today man's "superhuman" scientific conquests have made him more and more human.

"The horror of this experience must arouse us out of our stupor so that we can direct our will and our hopes toward the coming of an era in which there no longer will be wars."

He appeals for an effort to "attain in fresh spirit, the superior reason which will turn us from turning the power at our disposal to any destructive forces."

Conflicts, wars, personal, national, global in nature, are inevitable. They are the very basis of our human nature.

"But the Superman... has not raised himself to the level of superhuman reason which should correspond to the possession of superhuman strength," Dr. Schweitzer declared.

So all of this leads to wars, in one form or another. As for the weapons, it essentially matters not much. The sword, battle-axe, arrow, lance and spear took a relatively small toll of human lives in bygone days.

"Only now is the horror of our existence revealed to us..."

Ten Commandments for Right Living

On a recent Sunday morning we found ourselves in one of America's large cities and seized the opportunity of attending the morning services in a large downtown church. On the bulletin handed us by the usher were the following Ten Commandments for Right

Living: 1. Thou shalt not worry, for by so doing thou shalt suffer the same disaster many times. 2. Thou shalt not try to dominate or possess others, for it is the right of every man to govern his own actions.

Mykola Lysenko School of Music Opened in Chicago

The memory of Mykola Lysenko, the founder of modern Ukrainian music, was greatly honored in Chicago recently with the opening of a school of music bearing his name.

The M. Lysenko School of Music, located at 2147 W. Chicago Avenue, has a high standard of music education as its criterion. There is no doubt about it, when its Director and Advisor is a person of such high musical calibre as Mr. John H. Barabash, music instructor and band director of the Chicago City Junior College and head of the Public School Music Department at the Chicago Conservatory of Music.

It is hardly necessary to dwell on the many honors and laurels bestowed upon Mr. Barabash in his long career as a music teacher in Chicago.

The school will be conducted on a high musical level and only teachers with the best qualifications will be selected to the faculty staff as the need shall arise.

With Mr. Barabash at the helm, the Lysenko School of Music should become one of the finest music institutions of its kind.

If you are interested in music, we suggest that you contact the M. Lysenko School of Music, 2147 West Chicago Avenue, telephone BR 6-8176, 7-8082 or EV 6-2322.

Scholarship Winners for 1954

The Committee for the Scholarship Awards of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League in Memory of Michael and Antonina Doodan, previously announced, received and considered 16 applications.

W. 3rd Street, Chester, Pa. who has chosen the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.; Myron A. Kosmowski of 205 Pine Street, Nanticoke, Pa. decided on St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, Stamford, Conn.

This year's winners are: Oryst M. Balaban of 1532 4th Ave., Arnold, Pa., student at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Major Seminary, Washington, D. C.; Lubomyr Kocubka of 2124

Wolodymyr Hajewskyj of 2329 Powelton Ave. Philadelphia, Pa. enrolled at Drexel Institute of Technology.

Attendance Soars at Institutions of Higher Learning of Ukraine

More than 298,000 students had registered in 187 institutions of higher learning in Ukraine at the beginning of September 1954, according to Pravda Ukrainy, or three times as many as before the war.

Particularly active are the Donetsk Industrial Institute, the Polytechnical Institute in L'viv, and Pedagogical Institutes in Berdyzhiv, Hlukhiv, Slavyansk and Chernivtsi, said the communist newspaper.

the cause: to do so is to perpetuate the sorrows of the race. 9. Thou shalt not be angry at any person for any reason, for anger injures most the one who is angry.

Don't you agree if we could bring ourselves to follow these, we would be following also the first great Ten Commandments, and thus would achieve the goal of right living?

UKRAINIAN CULTURE

Under the above head The New York Times printed on Tuesday, November 2nd last, the following self-explanatory Letter to the Editor:

Text of Letter to N. Y. Times to the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States sincerely welcomes the articles and editorials concerning Ukrainian life and culture which have appeared in The New York Times.

For instance, the author unfortunately uses the word "Russia," instead of the word "Rus."

The statement is erroneous that in the Kiev-Pecherskaya Lavra (Monastery) "one of first printing houses in Russia" was established.

ed and operated by the Ukrainians when Kiev was the capital of the Ukraine.

The Kiev-Pecherskaya Lavra dates back to the eleventh century, a period when Kiev was a cultural and political center. And it was in this period that the magnificent St. Sophia Cathedral was built, an immortal monument of Ukrainian architecture.

Finally, the legend on the picture which accompanied this article is wrong. This is not the St. Vladimir Cathedral, but the famous St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Levko Ohkaleiko, Secretary, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences. New York, Oct. 26, 1954.

Veteran Welfare Fund Drive In Full Swing

Alex D. Pronchick, National Commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, has announced the appointment of Walter Baez of New York City to head the Second Annual Drive for the Welfare Fund of the organization.

the Ukrainian language and customs for the better dissemination of knowledge of our race and culture.

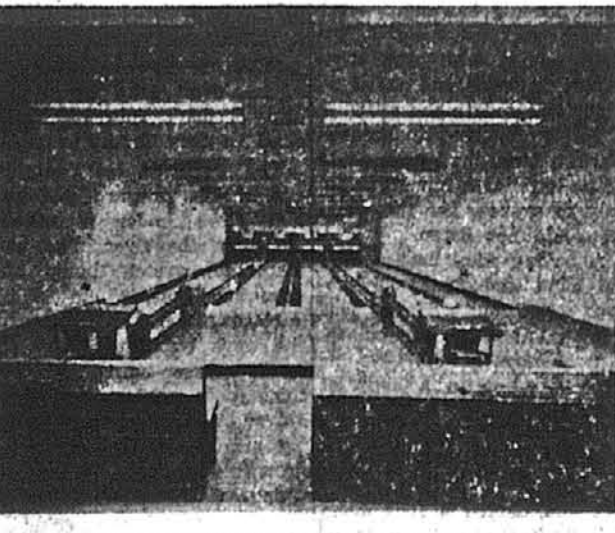
The purpose of this Welfare Fund is to provide funds for the veteran members and their families when in need; to assist Ukrainian Americans now serving in the Armed Forces of the United States; to foster programs among our youth so as to develop citizenship and other similar aims.

Other members of the Committee are: John O. Flis, Esq.—Treasurer, New York City; Rev. H. O. Kulick—UAV Member, Chicago, Ill.; Gregory Herman—UAV Member, Jersey City, N.J.; Sec'y of the Ukrainian National Association; Henry Jepsal—UAV Member, Hartford, Conn.; Helen Senyachyn, Auxiliary UAV Phila., Penna.; Alice Guiz Auxiliary UAV, Hartford Conn.; Lev E. Dobriansky—President of Ukrainian Congregational Committee; John Duzanaky—Official UCCA, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Popil—Treasurer of Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, Scranton, Penna.

In its short history of one year, this Fund has already been put to use. Several veterans who have been placed in difficult financial situations because of sudden illness have been beneficiaries of this fund.

In this new endeavor to secure funds for this very necessary facet of Ukrainian American Veteran activities we ask you, our Ukrainian brethren, veteran and non-veteran, to contribute to: Welfare Fund, Ukrainian-American Veterans, P. O. Box 206 New York 3, N. Y.

Rochester's Ukrainian Civic Center New Bowling Alleys



Pictured above are the new bowling alleys of the Ukrainian Civic Center in Rochester, New York. The Ukrainian Civic Center in its renovated and enlarged form was formally opened on September 4th last. Its assets are over \$300,000. It is closely associated with the Ukrainian Kozak Society, Branch 316 of the Ukrainian National Association.

RARE UKRAINIAN EXHIBIT AT WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Included among the 160 nationally known women's organizations and 30 nationality groups participating all last week in the Women's International Exposition at New York's 71st Regiment Armory, was the Ukrainian Women's Exposition Committee.

Mr. S. Lytwynenko of New York loaned a few samples of eastern Ukrainian pottery, several of his own design. Ukrainian costumes were from the Soyuz Ukrainok.

This annual show, reported last year in Life Magazine as playing host to 100,000 guests, suffered somewhat in attendance this year because of the bad weather.

Featured during the week was a children's Ukrainian costume contest, won by Tetiana Lutyk, girl scout of the 5th grade at St. George's Ukrainian School.

Created specifically for participation in this widely advertised Exposition, this year's Ukrainian Exposition Committee numbered around 50 active women from the New York Metropolitan area and was headed by Mrs. Katherine Peleshok.

The Ukrainian Easter table, featured on Saturday afternoon, was arranged by ladies of the committee headed by Mrs. Maria Makarushka.

Seldom have such rare and authentic museum pieces been gathered for one showing as was handsomely displayed in the Ukrainian booth, under the artistic supervision of Mrs. Miroslava Hordynska, of Verona, New Jersey. The collection included 19th century pottery and religious articles loaned by His Excellency Bishop Ambrose Senyachyn of Stamford, Connecticut, and the valuable collection of the Hutut wood, metal and ceramic handicraft loaned by the O. Kochans of Joliet, Illinois.

Highlight of Saturday's entertainment was the fine Ukrainian Program, opened with welcoming addresses by Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, chairman and by Mrs. Iwanna Rozankowska of the Program Committee.

Additional Committees for the tremendous Exposition undertaking were headed by Daria Stepaniak—Exhibit, Irene Powzaniuk—Publicity, Natalia Sas-Jaworska—Information, Iwanna Bencal—Financial, Maria Makarushka—Booth, Julia Kopychynska—Arrangements.

"Chumak," a folk dance was soloed by Gregory Gutter, who was then joined in the dancing "Sword Dance" by his brothers John and Russel. Zelenovna Lawryshko, soprano, then offered several selections. Anne Stec directed the Ukrainian Dance Group from Elizabeth, N. J., in the Huculan Dances. Piano accompaniment for soloists and chorus was by Prof. Iwanna Pryjma.

New Film About "Union" of Ukraine With Russia

According to Pravda Ukrainy the Kiev Film Studio has begun producing a new film entitled, "Grand Brotherhood," on the subject of the Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654.

The scenario was written by Alexander Korneichuk, while musical arrangements are under the direction of K. Dankevych, the same composer who arranged the music for the stage play, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, written by Alexander Korneichuk and his communist wife, Wanda Wasilevska.

"Univermag" in L'viv" Opened

A sort of an American "super-market" store, or in Soviet parlance, univermag, was recently opened in L'viv, capital of Western Ukraine, according to a report by "Ukrainian" correspondent M. Biriukov in Pravda Ukrainy. From his report it would seem that the inhabitants of L'viv may buy marvelous and exotic wares

in this new store, such as "refrigerators, radio sets, motor-parlance, univermag, was recently opened in L'viv, capital of Western Ukraine, according to a report by "Ukrainian" correspondent M. Biriukov in Pravda Ukrainy. From his report it would seem that the inhabitants of L'viv may buy marvelous and exotic wares

Kiev Getting New Look

Mr. Daniel also reported (The N. Y. Times, October 22, 1954) that Kiev is getting a new look. Kiev's main street, called Krsheshchatik, has been widened from about 100 feet to 246 feet. Always known as a "green town," Kiev will have more than 7 miles of parkland along the edge of the bluff overlooking the Dnieper River.

During World War II 43 per cent of its buildings were destroyed. According to Anatoli Dobrovolsky, chief of the City Department of Architecture, the new buildings being planned will retain Ukrainian motifs, in order to create something different from the buildings in the Russian Republic.

# The Basic Theses of the "Communist Manifesto" and Their Realization

By ROMAN KUCHAR, M.A.

(1) In 1848 the "Communist Manifesto" proclaimed the well-known theses of the new Marxist religion of the forthcoming and unavoidable proletarian revolution for which, supposedly, all necessary conditions had been created in Western Europe.

It is actually the proletariat, the working class, according to Marx, which is the revolutionary class because of its role as the most exploited class, although it is potentially the strongest power in the capitalistic system of production.

Inconsistent with the Marxist theory on the leading role of the proletariat as the revolutionary class of society, historical experience has shown that in an industrially developed community support for the revolutionary program comes not from the proletariat as an entire mass but only from separate circles of speculative intellectuals of the middle strata of society and a group of workers inspired by them, some of them from especially weakened industries as well as from economically endangered unemployed workers.

## Marx's Assurance About Western Europe

Marx assured that Western Europe itself is a ripe field for an inevitable proletarian revolution because of its most developed industrial potential combined with the glaring contrasts between the capitalist class of exploiters and the workers class of the exploited which will eventually cause a clash between them.

However, in contradiction to Marx's prognostications, all the revolutions of the past and present centuries occurred not in industrially developed countries but, exactly to the contrary, in industrially backward and especially in agricultural countries such as Russia, China, etc. Attempts to inspire artificial revolutionary upheavals and civil wars from without, as in the case of Spain and Korea had, truthfully, neither the support of the working masses nor decisive success. While in highly developed industrialized countries, such as England or the U.S.A., the possibility of a revolution is unthinkable and is completely impossible.

The Marxist theory about the spontaneity of the proletarian revolution and the victory of Communist ideology in a conflict with anti-Communist viewpoints also has not passed an historical trial.

## Revolutionary Movements Conditioned

Revolutionary movements, no matter where they occur, are conditioned, as a rule, by the desire to eliminate the feudal system of land ownership.

## Poet's Corner

### THOUGH BEAUTY RISE

Behold the polished apple of delusion,  
Product of an optimistic eye.  
Inspect the fruit, where buried in seclusion,  
A worm is curled. Appearances belie.  
No mark of tarnish on the golden peach:  
The satin plums still wear their smoky sheen.  
Insidious worm, how cruelly you teach  
That havoc, subtly wrought, can go unseen.

Though beauty rise to shimmering crescendos,  
Minds are at work to bring her crashing down.  
Taking weird shapes, their subtle innuendoes  
Poison our thoughts until the world looks brown.  
One perfect apple beckons from the bough,  
Ripened too late. We are not hungry now.

Beatrice Hussey Oakes

# CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN THE INTERNATIONAL BARGAINING OF 1918-1939

By VINCENT SHANDOR

## The Neighbors

a) Hungary: Hungary fought in World War I on the side of Germany and suffered the consequences of defeat. The 14 Points of President Wilson were applied to it, for there existed in its state organization alien peoples, some with unimportant national or cultural rights and some with none. By the Treaty of Trianon, signed June 4, 1920, Hungary relinquished its alien territories and some of these, Slovakia with 63,000 sq. km. and Podkarpatska Rus, were included in the Czechoslovak Republic.

The foreign policy of Hungary during the entire 20 years was directed toward a revision of the Treaty of Trianon, or more correctly, to its destruction. Hungary belonged to the same camp of dissatisfied nations as Germany and they dreamed for the whole 20 years of revenge for the "crimes" of World War I. The revenge came when Hitler, with help of the party of Henlein and the Munich Agreement, united the students to the Reich, weakened the Czechoslovak Republic and thus shattered the Little Entente, the chief object of which was to watch Hungary. These actions led up to the Vienna Arbitration of November 2, 1938, which returned to Hungary about 1700 sq. km. of Carpathian territory with 194,000 population, among them 37,400 Carpatho-Ukrainians.

During the Vienna Arbitration, the Hungarians in private conversations advanced the idea that Carpatho-Ukraine should be included with certain autonomous rights entirely in Hungary and that they then would abandon their territorial demands before the court of arbitration. The Carpatho-Ukrainian delegation led by Prime Minister Voloshyn rejected this possibility and was unwilling even to discuss it.

## Hungarian Armed Attack on Carpatho-Ukraine

Immediately after the Vienna Arbitration, when Hungary acknowledged its territorial demands as satisfied, it planned further aggression. On November 20, 1938, it planned an armed attack on Carpatho-Ukraine. For this it secured by an approach to Mussolini 100 airplanes by telling him that Germany was agreeable to his Hungarian action, but this was false. The pilots of these planes were to be Italian soldiers in Hungarian uniforms. Germany and then Italy informed Hungary that in case it attacked Carpatho-Ukraine — and thus the Czechoslovak Republic, they would not feel it their obligation to help Hungary. As a result, Hungary gave up its plan. In connection with this, we must note that even before the Vienna Arbitration, the Hungarian Government had organized an irregular force of 20,000 men to create disorders in Carpatho-Ukraine and carry on there all kinds of sabotage and terroristic actions. This was commanded by officers of the army under Sándor Homlok, Colonel of the General Staff and Head of the Second Department of the General Staff.

Some detachments of this force were trained by the Polish General Staff. By instructions of the Hungarian Government, these units actually did carry on terroristic acts and all kinds of sabotage on the territory of Carpatho-Ukraine. The Poles on the other side of the frontiers gave them outstanding help. Hungary used its own agents in propaganda against Carpatho-Ukraine in the international forum and claimed that "there was no order there, but a threat of Communism, etc." The peaceful life of the region and the foreign journalists present in the area successfully opposed this propaganda. Ciano, who was without doubt a friend of Hungary, expressed himself against this method of carrying on a policy, and wrote in his diary: "It follows from information which we have received that the responsibility for the border incidents between the Hungarians and Czechs does not rest exclusively with Prague. On the contrary, the Hungarian position is not sympathetic. From the very beginning, she has endeavored to work against the Vienna Arbitration. A foolish policy."

## For the Common Good

By MYKHAILO KOTSUBINSKY Translated by FISCIVAL CUNDY

(14)

She was a terrible sight in her wild desperation. Tykhovych was utterly at a loss what to do to break off the scene which was becoming unendurably painful for all. No amount of persuasion, prayer, or threats had the slightest effect. Zamphir still lay under the vine, Mariora kept on eating phylloxera, the children continued their heart-rending howling.

The workmen, scared, yet overwhelmed with pity, stopped their work and stood as though rooted to the spot. Vainly Tykhovych assured Mariora that phylloxera could do no harm to a human being, only to grapes, but the woman would not listen.

A saving idea flashed into his mind and finally Tykhovych cried out, "Hey! This woman has eaten the poison. It may harm her... Give me some gasoline in a can, let her drink some gasoline..." One of the men rushed for a can, but Mariora, noticing the movement, jumped to her feet and darted a look from her black eyes full of anger straight at Tykhovych.

national freedom have been trampled upon, social equality does not exist and prosperity cannot even be mentioned as a possibility.

# Interview with the President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee Of America

(3)

Q. Thank you, Dr. Dobriansky. With the arrival of Autumn, our Ukrainian American organizations and communities are being re-activated, and their work is broadening and expanding. What are the most important current political developments to which the Ukrainians should direct their attention? More concretely, what political, national, cultural and propaganda activities would be timely?

A. First and foremost, they should do everything possible to augment the contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund. I wish I could take each person on my regular political routine here—aside from my numerous out-of-town engagements—to witness the costliness of political activity and involvement. In an article on Secretary of State Acheson one of our enemies, Eugene Lyons, wrote of "the powerful Ukrainian lobby in Washington" a couple of years ago but little did he know of the bare resources we are compelled to work with. Many solid and worthwhile projects are frequently suspended and even caused to lapse because of inadequate funds. Whether one is aware of it or not, and, believe me, only experience can teach us this, politics attuned to the national scale is an expensive endeavor.

While we are feverishly active, naturally new political developments will constantly emerge. That is the reward of well organized activity. But at this moment our groups should gird themselves in the national fight against the widely circulated myth of peaceful existence. Also, we should remain in the vanguard of propaganda for a policy of liberation, which, sooner or later, must be adopted. It is urgent, too, for them to extend and intensify their practical, political, intervention and discussions with their Congressmen, Senators, Governors, etc. with an expressed periodic accounting with them on their support of the things we stand for. Moreover, when the moment arrives, our groups should make every effort to disseminate widely the published disclosures of the Kerstan Committee on Ukraine. Every local and state library, newspaper,

educational institution and foundation should be equipped with a copy. And finally, they should prepare now for the Sixth Ukrainian Congress, to be held in New York, in order to strengthen the Congress Committee, render it a more efficient working body consisting of people who are capable of performing tangible work among our American groups and circles. Your Congress Committee is a formidable symbol and agency of freedom and independence for Ukraine. Many issues, many battles are yet to be encountered for a cause that is vitally important to our own Nation. UCCA must be equipped to meet these tasks, and it can only be so with your unstinted material and moral support.

Q. Thank you, Professor. I hesitate to trouble you further with questions now, but in conclusion, Dr. Dobriansky, may we have your views on what our Ukrainian youth studying in the Universities and Colleges of this country can do for the Ukrainian cause in the academic field?

A. Answering this final question may I say here that the Congress Committee lost recently a highly intelligent and resourceful young man, Walter Danko, who typified much of what our youth can do for the Ukrainian cause. We mourn his loss greatly. Those in our universities and colleges are, really, of ultimate importance to our cause. I wish I had the time to enumerate and elaborate on the countless students for bibliographies and material on Ukraine, for the preparation of their theses and reports dealing with the subject. Our students should organize themselves, conduct discussion groups, invite speakers, and see to it that the college library has adequate material on Ukraine. Ideas circulate beyond the confines of what you call the academic field, and the more our students advance true ideas concerning the Ukrainian cause, the more their influence with marked contribution will be felt in the American society generally. The work of the Ukrainian student group in Cleveland, Ohio, is most commendable in these respects, and should serve as a model for others to follow. Let our students miss the boat of current learning, the Ukrainian subject is a real and burning issue in the highest circles of this Nation.

## No Left Turn

Ivan Filin, a Russian marathon runner, was leading the field when he came into Neufeld Stadium in Berne, Switzerland. He made the only turn a dutiful subject of the Soviet Union could make; he turned left—but wrongly.

For behind him came Veikko Karvonen of Finland and Boris Grischaz, another Russian. They followed the course to the right and crossed the finish line. Filin got his bearings and came in third, but the judges agreed he would have placed first except for taking the wrong direction in the semidarkness. So they awarded him also a gold medal like that of the winner.

This seems a wise action on the part of the judges in finding a solution to a difficult situation. But sometimes there are nations that "turn left" when the better course would be to go "right." Unfortunately, they do not get an opportunity to reverse themselves—and there are no consolation prizes for that kind of mistake.

of shame sweep over him, then a wave of pity followed. He realized indeed that he, Tykhovych, was in no way to blame for the disaster that had overtaken Zamphir and

Tykhovych, too, felt wretched. Now he felt a deep sense

# Svoboda Bookstore

You may glance over and you may not the Svoboda advertisement, and so just as a reminder we would like to tell you what you can purchase in the Svoboda bookstore.

It has a large selection of books in the English language on history and literature published by the Ukrainian National Association and others written by Ukrainian authors. There is a large stack of books in the Ukrainian language which would be the most appreciative gift for parents, relatives and friends. The children will love the fairy tales and the pictures which appear in colors. Further, you can purchase really beautiful Christmas cards in the Ukrainian motif which are so individualistic as compared with other Christmas cards. Note paper featuring Ukrainian dancers, also in colors, will delight recipients by way of Christmas gifts.

## Smear Campaigns - By MYROSLAVA

In connection with the recent "Herald Tribune Forum", Lord and Taylors of Fifth Avenue published the following ad:

"The Progress of a Nation—measure it not in machines but by the roll-call of men who move forward in the sight of God—in the love of liberty—in the courage to fight evil—in the wisdom to know truth."

The courage to fight evil is the quality required for fighting "personality smearers" in a political campaign which was so admirably displayed by the individuals involved.

The evils included in these "smear campaigns" were: character assassination, slurs and slanders which were aimed at these political personalities and not only brought grief and misery to them but same to our nation.

## THE AMERICAN WAY

### Changing Gasoline Prices

By GEORGE PECK

Perhaps you have wondered why gasoline prices are constantly changing. At any rate, for many years it has puzzled me as to why practically every time I drive up to a gasoline pump and say to the attendant, "fill 'er up," the price of gas is either up or down since my previous visit. Well, the Sun Oil Co. has just published an interesting little folder that clears up the mystery. It bears the title of "Why Gasoline Prices Change".

This informative pamphlet starts out with the admission that gasoline prices are constantly changing and adds that they generally move in the same area, at about the same time, but that in another area, at the same time, they may be moving in another direction.

"The car owner who wants the answers," the Sun Oil Company folder states, "should start with an understanding of the basic fact: The gasoline market in the U. S. A. has a great many sellers and buyers."

There are in the U.S.A. some 240 refineries, about 14,000 wholesalers, 190,000 retail outlets (filling stations to you) and roughly 60 million customers. With every seller in the market striving to sell as much as possible, and every buyer striving to get the greatest value for his or her money, the selling of gasoline has become a mighty competitive business.

The folder points out that in any competitive market, such as for gasoline, prices change in response to economic forces—and not because of the whims of a mastermind, the edicts of a planning board, or the contrariness of either the buyers or the sellers.

In the long run—over a period of years," reads the pamphlet, "the economic force which has the greatest influence on price is cost. Cost in turn is mostly influenced by technological change."

In an era when the cost of most everything we buy has

### AN UNEXPECTED ASSIST

If you've been with me you'll recall my piece of a couple of weeks ago ("A-Tough Case", in which I related how I got a new member for my branch of the Ukrainian National Association. I felt good about that, for I was doing my bit in the membership campaign. The club president mentioned my accomplishment to the members during the last meeting, telling them to get on the ball and do likewise.

I never figured I'd get anything for getting the new member, so you can imagine how surprised I was when I got my reward check. It didn't amount to too much as it was for only one new member, but it was good enough for me.

I flashed the check to my folks and they got a kick out of it. But then I wished I had kept it a secret, for Mom started to get ideas. She said that a Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So had a baby boy long ago and that it wouldn't be a bad idea if I hopped over to their house and signed up the kid for the U.N.A. before some other outfit grabbed him. I told Mom I wasn't making a career out of signing up new members, but she pointed to my check and said it was a good way to make a few extra bucks, besides helping the U.N.A. and my branch, and that if I didn't get this kid he'd probably wind up with non-Ukrainian insurance protection. Well, that made sense, so I picked up my U.N.A. papers and made a bee-line to the diggings of the proud parents.

I thought I had picked a good time to call—it was after the supper hour—but as things turned out the Mrs. was washing dishes and Mr. was watching television. He actually scowled when he saw me—I must have busted in on a good program. I told him why I was there. He turned off the TV and let me into the kitchen. I guessed the idea was to have the wife in on the go-now.

Well, I went right into things and showed him what the U.N.A. had for kids. He showed a lot of interest and I got encouraged and quoted the rates for the various types of insurance certificates. The wife calmly kept drying her crockery and filling it away. I was beginning to doubt that she was listening to my spiel.

So finally he said he'd like to have his offspring get a thousand bucks after twenty years.

"How much a year for insurance like that?" he asked.

I told him, and fished for an application for him to sign.

"Hm," he said, and then went into a thinking stance. I kept quiet and so did his spouse.

Well, I thought I had it made. There had been nothing to indicate that the deal would flop. I waited patiently, my ball-point poised to start filling in the appy.

"Sorry, no sale," he finally said.

The ball-point almost snapped in my hand. His three words were quite a jolt.

"Why?" I asked, trying to keep the disappointment out of my voice.

So he explained that he had already promised the business to an insurance agent who was a friend of his and that, after thinking it over, he'd stick to his promise. Even when I pointed out that the U.N.A. rate was cheaper than the rate of his friend's company he said "nix." His better half said nothing.

Well, you can't fight city hall, so I scrambled out of there. I'm afraid my thoughts about his friend were the kind you can't print.

When I got home Mom had a telephone message for me. The Mr. and Mrs. I had just left wanted me to come back.

"What is this?" I complained. But I didn't waste any time and soon was back in their kitchen.

"O.K." said the Mr. "We'll sign with you."

I didn't know what had happened to change his mind, but I gleefully went about the business of filling the appy and had him sign it.

I was very curious about the change of mind so I asked him about it. He said the difference in the rates switched him to the U.N.A.

"What about that promise to your friend?" I asked.

He just looked sheepish. Finally, for the first time that evening, I heard the Mrs. speak.

"May be he made a promise," she said, "but I didn't!"

Theodore Lutwiniak

### This Week in American History

(November 15-21)

On November 18, 1883, the present system of standard time was adopted in the United States, chiefly for the convenience of the railroads. The principles of standard time were first suggested by Charles F. Dowd of Saratoga Springs, New York. The standard time system, still generally used today, divided the United States into four time zones—Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific. The time difference between adjacent zones is one hour. Thus, when it is 12 o'clock noon in New York, it is 11 A.M. in Chicago which is on Central time, 10 A.M. in Denver which is on Mountain time and 9 A.M. in San Francisco which is on Pacific time. The principle of standard time has been important in facilitating orderly interstate transportation and communication in the past fifty years.

On November 19, 1752, George Rogers Clark, pioneer and Revolutionary War leader, was born in Virginia. After studying surveying, he settled in Ohio and served in the Indian wars in that territory. Shortly thereafter he moved to Kentucky and upon the outbreak of Revolution he led a patriotic army along the frontier, campaigning vigorously against the British throughout Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. His successful skirmishing helped to save this territory for the colonies in the final treaty of peace with British. In his later years,

### A DANE'S VIEWS OF RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

#### A COMPARISON OF LIFE AND CUSTOMS DURING THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT

When King Frederick IV of Denmark appointed his Admiral Just Juel to the position of Envoye extraordinaire to Russia, war was raging over Europe. Spain, France and Bavaria were fighting against Austria, England, Holland, Portugal and Savoy. The relations of Denmark and Sweden were those of war with respite, to put it mildly; while Russia and Poland were some things close to being belligerent friends, and peace between them could have changed into an outburst upon the first possible occasion. Finally, and most important of all, Russia and Sweden were on the eve of the fateful battle of Poltava (1709).

#### Goes as Ambassador

Juel went to the Court of Peter the Great as Ambassador. He was to follow the Tsar everywhere, even on his military campaigns. In spite of the serious conflicts in Europe, and difficulties he might meet among "a people like the Russians, who are not yet educated and still crude and unpolished," and in spite of "the dangers which so long and difficult a trip involves, the risk for one's health at a court where excesses are so customary that it is virtually impossible to escape," Juel accepted the position as a loyal subject of his sovereign on April 9, 1709.

Besides his ambassadorial duties, Juel was to keep a diary of his experiences and ob-

servations in the growing Empire. And it is from these accurately kept notes that his historians have gleaned a most interesting account of Peter's personality and his court, of the life in the Baltic provinces as well as in Russia and Ukraine during the eventful years of his reign.

At first, Russian officials suspected him of being a Swedish agent, but, after prolonged and annoying investigations, let him land in Narva in September, 1709. From Narva, Juel traveled to Petersburg, Moscow, and throughout Ukraine, as far as the river Prut, following Peter in his Turkish campaign.

#### Spectacular Descriptions

As we are primarily interested in Juel's impressions of Ukraine, only few of the most spectacular descriptions outside of the country will be considered here. It is worthwhile to remember that Juel's mission was to preserve Peter's Empire and to procure all possible help against the common enemy Sweden, and thus his sympathies were on the Russian side. Without going into special political studies of Ukraine or her history, the Danish envoy left such a rich source of material on the life and customs of the country, as compared to those of Russia, that it may well serve as a veritable document.

From the very beginning of his sojourn in Eastern Europe Juel was always accompanied by government agents. Such precautions were necessary indeed in times when even in Moscow one could not go out alone after dark without being robbed. However, because the Tsarist government desired to keep tabs on the Danish Ambassador's movements, the privats (police captain) and dragoons really served as Peter's spies.

Juel's first encounter with the Tsar was a very pleasant one. It came about at a banquet given by the Commander of Narva on November 30, 1709. Peter's forwardness, his plain and friendly manner attracted Juel's attention, especially as a contrast to the rigid insistence of formal honor and conventional courtesies among his officials. Juel described the Russian Tsar as a very tall man, "who wears his own short, brown and curly hair and large whiskers," rather poorly dressed and with no pretense for appearances, but very quick-witted, versatile and displaying common sense.

### American Way

(Concluded from page 2)

select, would have enough ups and downs to look like a silhouette of the Rocky Mountains.

The folder concludes that this is good for consumers because, "When prices are free to respond to changes in supply and demand and in turn to influence both, consumers have assurance of the availability of ample supplies at competitive prices, and only competitive prices are fair prices."

#### RAIN IN UKRAINE

After a hot, dry summer, rain finally fell September 30 in Ukraine, bringing autumn relief to the major grain-growing country enslaved by the USSR.

Harvesting of wheat, oats and rye had been completed but farm machinery continued to lop off the heads of acres

#### WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSN TODAY!

of sunflowers, principal source of edible oil in the Soviet Union.

Because of lack of rain, crops this year have been only "medium."

### "DANCE TO FREEDOM"

A new film, "Dance to Freedom", produced by the U. S. Information Agency, will be distributed to theaters abroad by Republic Pictures. The film tells the story of two famous Hungarian ballet dancers who fled from behind the Iron Curtain to the freedom of West Berlin.

Excerpts from the new film were shown recently on the Ford Foundation's nationwide TV production omnibus. Commentator Alistair Cooke pointed out that the film was a part of the Agency's program of exposing Communism and telling the American story.

The film is a re-enactment by Istvan Rabovsky and his wife, Nora Kovach, of their 1953 escape from East to West

Berlin, which was headlined in the European and American Press.

"Dance to Freedom" shows how the young ballet couple, though favorites of the Communist world, so hated Communism that they determined to escape. For two years they waited, and studied English in secret. Their chance came when they were invited to perform in East Berlin.

Persuading their Communist guard to let them "take a walk around the block," they disappeared into the East Berlin subway and emerged in West Berlin and freedom.

The U. S. Information Agency is now translating the film into many languages for use in its overseas information program.

### Mixed Bowling League - U.Y.L. Of New Jersey

By G. T. S.

It happened last Sunday; John Laszek of Jersey City joined Mike Labinsky of Elizabeth so that they enjoy top honors with a highest single game of 223. John Laszek also came through with the highest 3-game score of 540 for the week, but no one has bettered his 580 pins for highest 3-game total for the series, Olga Laszek (yes, John Laszek's wife!) came through with a 164 for the highest girl's game and 406 for 3 games.

Team honors for the highest 3-game total last Sunday went to Team No. 8 from Elizabeth (Bill Szoniak, Bill Polewchak, Harry Kasha, Helen Slobodian, Anne Stec and Stella Zaharuk) with 2039 pins, but the single game high score went to Team No. 6 of Elizabeth (Mike Labinsky, Dr. Mike Chessel, Steve Bafish, Ann Fedirko, Vera Kiceniuk and Mary Mary Genega) with 749.

All top pin droppers are still holding their leads, but the way the pinboys have to take cover, the following scores

should not hold too long. Still top team is Team No. 6 with 17 wins and 4 losses for a total of 14,507 pins, with their 2261 for 3 games still tops. Team No. 8 still holds with 834 as highest single game team score.

John Laszek's 580 still holds the highest 3-game men's total and, as also mentioned before, shares individual game honors with Mike Labinsky (223). Mary Genega's record for the girls is still in effect—458 for 3 games and 189 for highest single game.

Mike Kowalczyk of Elizabeth continues to top the men's highest individual average with 178.4 or a total of 3040 for 17 games, and Mary Genega is still top girl with individual average of 145.4 for 2327 pins for 17 games rolled.

Also, from time to time, we would like to post you on who is also down in the cellar—like Myron Kuscenko of Jersey City whose average is 95.3 and Ann Pilat of Elizabeth with 73.1.

### For the Common Good

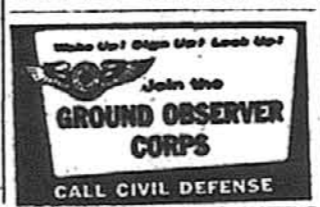
(Continued from page 2)

his, but none the less he was tormented by the feeling as if he had maltreated someone or had robbed someone... Mari-ora's incessant shrieking irritated him unspeakably yet he could not take his eyes off the wretched Zaphir, speechless in his despair. The workmen were doing their job slowly, sluggishly, yet Tykhovych did not dare call out to hurry them up because he feared to hear the sound of his own voice. He cast around for some support whereby he might recover his mental equilibrium thrown out of balance by what had taken place. His wandering look finally came to rest on the nearest flaming bonfire.

There, from under the immense pile of branches, stems, red-trellises and stakes a thick green smoke rose up on high. A tenacious fire was working underneath, stubbornly fighting against the weight pressing down upon it, striving to smother it. The severed vines, still alive, hissed with pain in the fire, the delicate leaves quivered, the slender tendrils writhed. Now at length a fiery hand darted out from under the pile and laid hold of a few branches and the twisted, blackened leaves shrivelled up. Then another hand came forth, a third... Dozens of fiery fingers seized on the pile of green from every side, crumpled it up, and then they all melted into one great common flame which, with a dreadful roar like of a ravening beast of prey, hurled itself on the vines, devouring grapes, leaves, branches, and stakes... The fire raged, spurted, writ-

ed, and danced amidst the smoke, it soared up on high, splitting off there into forked tongues of flame, it flew upwards towards the sky, perishing on the way in the translucent air... Light ashes, lifted up by the force of the fire, hovered and then dispersed all around. On the ground around the bonfire the reflected glare quivered like a silvery network, in the midst of which the feeble shadows of the smoke played about, incessantly changing into the most fantastic patterns.

Tykhovych was unable to take his eyes off the spectacle. In the hissing of the green branches he heard the incriminations of those who were losing in the fire not only daily bread, but something more which could neither be measured, nor bought with money. In the black smoke which rose up to the sky like the smoke of a sacrifice, he envisioned the long, long years of toil now gone for naught, the long train of hungry days in the future, sleepless nights, ruined hopes... He felt a deep depression. If one could only be absolutely certain that such a sacrifice was indispensable for the common good, that one was really accomplishing a useful task and not merely a superfluous, needless act of cruelty! If one could only be certain!... (To be concluded)



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### U.N.A. BOWLING LEAGUE NEWS

#### BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1954 THREE-TEAM TIE FOR THE TOP SPOT

By STEPHEN KURLAK

So close has competition been in the Newark Division of the league, that as a result of last Friday night's matches (November 5th) a three-way tie has been created for the first-place team position. U.N.A. Branch 272 of Maplewood, the Ukrainian Sitch of Newark and the St. John's Post of the C. W. V. each have won eighteen games and lost nine.

Last week the three teams registered the highest three series totals—the Sitch 2,484 pins, the St. Johnsmen 2,382 and Branch 272 a close 2,371. The Sitch quintet also rolled the highest single game with a pinfall of 868, with its Ed Komon giving the best performance of the evening in the individual three-game series—568 pins.

High single game was registered by St. Johnsmen Tarnow

who rolled a total of 216 pins. "Bumper" night also had a noticeable effect in the Jersey City Division, for it enabled New York's U.N.A. Friendly Circle Branch 435 to improve its position from fourth to second and left a three-team tie for the vacant fourth spot. In the process of advancing themselves, the New Yorkers set a new high three-game series mark for this division with a pinfall of 2,461. This series also included the night's highest team single game of 837 pins. The Holy Name Society "A's" came second in both categories with 2,392 and 835, respectively.

The highest individual series total was a 569 scored by your reporter, while the best single game mark was made by his team-mate, Pete Kapcio, with a pinfall of 225.

#### BOWLING RESULTS OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1954

JERSEY CITY DIVISION		
Sta. Peter & Paul HNS A (8)	Jersey City S. & A. "A" (0)	
Pawelko, M. 159 163 121	Chelak, S. Jr. 142 117 143	
Zimowsky, P. 150 138 142	Lasuk, T. 126 146 139	
Mackowsky, P. 165 167 152	Zimowski, T. 135 135 218	
Cinurchin, W. 152 149 201	Chelak, S. Sr. 168 134 147	
Hoeckle, W. 159 155 213	Laszek, J. 154 207 179	
Totals..... 785 772 835	Handicap 8 8 8	
Totals..... 733 747 834		

U.N.A. Branch 435 (3)	Jersey City S. & A. "B" (0)	
Kosbin, J. 173 156 167	Tizio, A. 143 125 141	
Wasylkow, P. 140 — 125	Zazula, M. 120 144 179	
Kolba, J. 169 150 —	Walczuk, S. 164 153 113	
Kurlak, S. 198 198 173	Rychalsky, M. 197 160 193	
Kapcio, P. 157 — 225	Gnyra, J. 167 120 182	
Pokorny, V. — 152 143		
Kondrasky, M. — 135 —		
Handicap 14 14 14		
Totals..... 851 805 847	Totals..... 791 702 808	

Sta. Peter & Paul HNS B (2)	Ukrainian Blacksheep (1)	
Steblecki, M. 149 128 111	Koryczak, W. 173 183 156	
Pipchick, B. 125 150 112	Chomiak, H. 75 — 98	
Chayka, J. 139 146 112	Baranik, S. 159 155 141	
Samoil, W. 158 161 170	Turchynski, W. 113 114 —	
Zidiak, G. 198 145 158	Kawoczka, W. 173 134 185	
	Stini, D. — 119 130	
	Handicap 14 14 14	
Totals..... 786 730 663	Totals..... 707 719 724	

Sta. Peter & Paul HNS D (3)	Sta. Peter & Paul HNS C (0)	
Mamrosh, J. 148 175 165	Mandra, W. 135 139 122	
Slymich, A. 139 140 120	Barychko, J. 124 106 129	
Pello, B. 144 124 130	Steblecki, M. 111 121 142	
Hotra, J. 139 120 135	Palac, T. 89 125 119	
Maday, B. 121 111 102	Blind 125 125 125	
	Handicap 2 2 2	
Totals..... 691 670 652	Totals..... 586 618 639	

NEWARK DIVISION	
Ukrainian Sitch (2)	U.N.A. Branch 272 (1)
Watson, J. 194 140 —	Chymly, A. 170 173 179
Chuy, P. 152 — 114	Wouchuk, P. 128 210 188
Zelder, H. 188 191 135	Banit, W. 123 145 160
Chuy, J. 159 180 147	Kalbs, J. 154 158 154
Komon, E. 175 193 200	Sipsky, J. 148 137 144
Fera, B. — 157 159	
Handicap 6 6 6	
Totals..... 874 867 761	Totals..... 723 823 825

St. Johns C.W.V. (3)	Ukr.-American Vets (0)	
Kacaper, S. 187 156 114	Romanyshyn, V. 153 156 158	
Salabun, M. 160 172 162	Zolto, L. 136 — 134	
Tango, M. 129 126 160	Lytwyn, M. 177 134 136	
Janick, L. 137 199 156	Prychoda, A. 126 — 182	
Tarnow, A. 180 148 216	Struck, S. 157 159 120	
	Popaca, M. — 125 —	
	Bemko, B. — 128 —	
	Handicap 5 5 5	
Totals..... 773 801 808	Totals..... 754 707 735	

Penn-Jersey S. C. (2)	Ukr. Orth. Church (1)	
Kufta, J. 176 134 150	Margarits, J. 113 157 178	
Magalas, B. 127 163 170	Korytko, W. 145 165 103	
Fedrow, P. 150 161 190	Schekowsky, N. 143 157 157	
Molinsky, O. 162 128 187	Hubka, F. 191 149 144	
Molinsky, W. 176 128 157	Porozok, J. 146 162 171	
Handicap 11 11 11		
Totals..... 802 727 866	Totals..... 741 776 758	

Sts. Johns C.W.V. Juniors (8)	Tridens (1)	
DeCarvalho, J. 188 158 146	Grentus, P. 136 164 118	
Buryk, H. 129 — 126	Karnick, A. 149 162 136	
Yaroshko, P. 177 149 135	Szeremeta, P. 129 126 168	
Samila, J. 161 130 —	Rogowsky, J. 119 134 104	
Hrycyshyn, S. 199 145 176	Singalewich, P. 157 180 160	
Kiselyk, M. — 152 144		
Totals..... 834 734 727	Totals..... 690 766 696	

#### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEAGUE

TEAM STANDINGS		Jersey City Division		High 3 Gme		Total	
	Won	Lost	Game High	Pins	Avg.		
1. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "A"	20	4	872	2445	18730	780	
2. U.N.A. Branch 435, N.Y.C.	14	10	901	2461	18348	765	
3. Jersey City S. & A. Team A	13	11	856	2397	18401	767	
4. Jersey City S. & A. Team B	11	13	843	2376	18586	774	
5. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "B"	11	13	808	2288	17471	728	
6. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "D"	11	13	832	2182	16448	685	
7. Ukrainian Blacksheep, J.C.	9	15	820	2317	17013	709	
8. Sta. Peter & Paul HNS "C"	7	17	825	2214	16202	675	
Newark Division							
1. U.N.A. Br. 272 Maplewood	18	9	881	2532	21861	809	
2. Ukrainian Sitch, Newark	18	9	945	2594	21766	806	
3. St. Johns C.W.V., Newark	18	9	927	2557	21371	791	
4. Ukr. Amer. Vets, Newark	14	13	883	2446	20990	777	
5. Penn Jersey S. C., Newark	14	13	855	2464	20691	766	
6. Ukr. Orth. Church, Newark	11	16	942	2586	20965	776	
7. St. Johns C.W.V. Jr.	9	18	837	2295	18978	702	
8. Tridens, Newark	6	21	791	2186	18781	695	

